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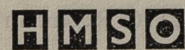
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Sharp fall in fatal accidents at work last year

There was a sharp fall in the number of people fatally injured at work in premises subject to the Factories Act last year—from 701 in 1966 to 564 (a decline of 137 or about 20 per cent.), the lowest figure recorded since the First World War. But the upward trend in industrial accidents continued with a further increase of 2.5 per cent. to a total of 304,016.

In presenting his annual report on the work of HM Factory Inspectorate for 1967 (Cmd. 3745, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 14s. 6d. net) the Chief Inspector, Mr. W. J. C. Plumbe, warns that these figures should be interpreted with caution, because the individual accidents range from fatalities and serious injuries which cause incapacity for life to minor bruises, scratches, strains and sprains.

The striking decrease in the number of fatal accidents might be attributed to improvements in the typical working environment; in the guarding of machines; and in the design of equipment—all arising as industry's response to the inspectorate's enforcement of the legislation. It might also be attributed to the better organisation of accident prevention work in most larger factories, to more enlightened attitudes by senior management to the appointment of more competent safety officers, or to the setting up of safety committees.

But the Chief Inspector does not wish set too much store in this figure, because, as he says, "the number of fatalities is relatively so small, and the causes of accidents which result in death so many, with so often a hair's breadth between life and death, that the number in a single year may not give a real indication of a trend".

Need for new criterion

Mr. Plumbe contends that the present criterion for the reportability of accidents—fixed in 1906—"is purely arbitrary and no longer has the same meaning it had in days of high unemployment before the Welfare State, when workers were under great pressure to return to their jobs before they were fit. "It ensures", he points out, "that the inspectorate receives reports of the great majority of those accidents which require investigation, but it also results in more than ten times as many being reported about which the inspectorate can do nothing except include them in our statistics; statistics which have little relevance to our enforcement of the Act but which have received much attention—perhaps too much—in these annual reports".

In emphasising the need for caution in interpreting the statistics, especially as a measure of accident prevention performance, the Chief Inspector notes that marked geographical variations in the incidence rate have been noted in previous years, and this feature continued in 1967. It is clear, therefore, that the criterion has a different value in different parts of the country. "In these circumstances," he comments, "the statistics cannot be a satisfactory indicator of accident prevention performance". The need for a more sensitive method of measurement is a clear necessity and the report indicates that the possibility of identifying those accidents which result in severe injuries is under consideration.

Putting criticism in perspective

Commenting on the fact that the continuing upward trend in accidents has resulted in a good deal of criticism, he makes the point that critics tend to refer not to the 300,000 or so reported

accidents in premises subject to the Factories Act, but rather to a figure of about 900,000 which represents the number of successful claims for injury benefit resulting from accidents and diseases in all types of industrial and commercial undertakings and agriculture—"an important distinction", he says, "which is not always made".

A figure of 23 million days lost through accidents has also been quoted frequently, but the inspectorate's estimate of the time lost through accidents at premises subject to the Factories Act is slightly under 7½ million—still serious but substantially less. "One must keep a sense of proportion", states Mr. Plumbe, "and compare this figure not only with the 2 or 3 million days lost through industrial disputes, but also with the 311 million days lost through sickness in the whole working population".

Staffing of the inspectorate

Some critics, says the Chief Inspector, argue from the false premise that a great increase in the size of the inspectorate "is not only essential, but a panacea which will effect a great reduction in reported accidents". He insists, however, that "no increase in the size of the inspectorate would make important inroads into the gross figures. Indeed", he adds, "the immediate effect might well be to improve the standard of reporting so that the number of accidents reported showed a further rise". Nevertheless, he is deeply concerned at the failure over the last few years to recruit as many non-specialist inspectors as were needed.

"Insufficiently frequent inspection does result in a fall in safety standards", he writes, "and if the appointment of more inspectors would not result in a notable reduction in all accidents, it would result in the prevention of many of the more serious accidents associated with breaches of the law, or resulting from conditions on which inspectors can give valid advice." During 1967 much thought was given to the further modest growth needed to enable the inspectorate to carry out its present tasks. "Surely", says the Chief Inspector, "here is an area where modest growth would be generally welcomed despite the current depreciation of the growth of the Civil Service".

Size of specialist branches

He expresses the hope that the inspectorate's present staff shortages in the non-specialist general inspectorate may be overcome as an outcome of proposals to offer a considerably improved starting salary. He records with pleasure, however, that more success has been encountered in increasing the size of the specialist branches. Additional inspectors have been recruited to the engineering and chemical branches at headquarters; construction inspectors are being recruited from the building and civil engineering industries to relieve and eventually replace factory inspectors; and fire inspectors are being appointed to assist in the preparation of the very large number of certificates as to means of escape in case of fire for which the inspectorate is responsible under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. The experiment of attaching departmental executive officers to the inspectorate as assistant inspectors has, he writes, not only proved successful, but has been extended so that we now have a reasonable expectation of completing the first round of inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act within four years of it coming into force.

Welcoming the announcement in Parliament in June 1967 of proposals for a comprehensive revision of the safety, health and welfare legislation, Mr. Plumbe says he looks forward to the introduction of new legislation which will be "comprehensive, modern, forward-looking, relevant and durable". However, he emphasises that if the inspectorate is to meet the challenge of enforcing the new legislation when it comes into force "it is essential that it should be staffed to do so. While this may involve the recruitment of some additional staff to cover the extra premises which may be involved in any increase in scope", he adds, "it is important that we start from the basis of an organisation adequately staffed and trained to meet our existing commitments. Otherwise, we shall be handicapped from the beginning in carrying out our new responsibilities; this would be disastrous and immediately bring the new legislation into disrepute".

Referring to the appointment of the Industrial Safety Advisory Council in April 1967 (see this GAZETTE, April 1967, page 293), he says that industry could "look to it for guidance on many matters rather to one side of the inspectorate's primary function of enforcement of the Acts under which it operates, but very much within the wider field of interest which we have developed over the years". The council had turned to the inspectorate for much of the information it needed to function effectively and this has increased the load on the already hard-pressed inspectorate. In the long run, however, it is expected that this extra work will bring advantages by the prevention of many accidents of a kind which could not normally be prevented even by the most rigorous application of the law.

Areas of potential disaster

Turning his attention to the wider industrial scene, the Chief Inspector expresses concern about the development of areas of potential disaster where the scale of modern manufacture has resulted in the storage and use of very large quantities, often measured in thousands of tons, of potentially hazardous materials such as acrylonitrile, liquefied petroleum gas and liquid oxygen.

"Even the storage of an apparently harmless substance like flour in very large silos", he states, "can give rise to a major hazard, not when the silo is full but when it is nearly empty, because of the very size of the dust cloud which can form inside it and be ignited in certain adverse conditions".

The precautions necessary to minimise the danger of catastrophic explosions where such concentrations occur are complex and very costly and the inspectorate, particularly the Chemical Branch, are constantly called upon to give advice. Their advice must be realistic and take account of the remoteness of the risk, the scale of disaster which could ensue, and the cost of remedial measures.

"In some extreme cases", the Chief Inspector writes, "the considerations are not dissimilar from those which must be taken into account when deciding how near to a densely inhabited area it is proper to site an atomic power station because of the remote possibility that things may go wrong". The latter may be the more emotive subject but the number of casualties which could in theory arise from the former is, he believes, much greater.

Equipping inspectors with instrument kits

Referring to the increasing sophistication in industrial medicine and hygiene, Mr. Plumbe draws attention to the physiological and biological changes which are now found as a result of exposure to levels of toxic air contaminants which cannot be detected with the five senses and in the past would have been regarded as negligible. Until recently an inspector had to depend on the specialist assistance of the chemical branch to confirm or dispel his suspicion. But during 1967, he states, a start was made on equipping the inspectors in the districts with industrial hygiene instrument kits so that they could make tests as part of their routine inspections. Thus, he points out, tests are not only possible in many cases where suspicions might not have been strong enough to justify calling

upon specialist assistance, but more complete information is available for the specialist to work on when he is asked to give advice.

The Chief Inspector considers that the kits have been a valuable aid to inspection and serve the additional purpose of bringing home to occupiers the fact that regular and routine testing is an essential part of good industrial hygiene where toxic materials are in use. All districts, he states, are to be equipped with the kits during 1969 and the size of the industrial hygiene division of the chemical branch and its supporting laboratory services have been considerably increased so they may give adequate support to the inspectors in the districts.

New format

In preparing his report, Mr. Plumbe says that he has reverted to the pre-1957 practice of producing one report covering all aspects of the work of HM Factory Inspectorate. Material previously contained in two separate reports has been condensed and amalgamated to produce a compact report. Commenting on the reasons for the change of format, he explains that many readers only saw the general report and thus missed articles of considerable interest to the non-medical reader which have previously appeared in the separate report on industrial health. He stresses that he has been conscious of the great volume of paper that the busy executive is called on to read, and he has, therefore, tried to concentrate on essentials and eliminate a good deal of material, including statistics, which have a narrow or limited interest.

The review of the year has been a regular feature of recent annual reports. This year it contains sections dealing with the contributions which the inspectorate, the safety organisations, the industrial training boards and industry itself have made towards industrial safety during the year. One area where the co-operation between employers, voluntary organisations and local accident prevention groups has been particularly effective is in training of power press toolsetters. It is notable that this is an industry which has shown a striking reduction in the number of accidents since the Power Presses Regulations were published in 1965.

Technical developments in the construction, engineering and chemical industries; in the docks, shipbuilding and ship-repairing; and in the use of electricity are reported in some detail.

Items on the promotion of industrial hygiene and the problems arising from certain specific health hazards are new to this section of the report but should be of interest to a wide section of industry. This section also contains a good deal of factual information about the activities of the inspectorate and the administration of the Factories Act.

Jib crane accidents

The report draws attention to the results of an investigation into certain types of accidents and dangerous occurrences involving jib cranes. Of 165 accidents investigated 101 were found to arise from an error in driving or in circumstances in which the crane was allowed to be used. The main cause of the error was failure to give due attention to the soundness of the base, or the slope of the ground on which the crane stood. In these 101 accidents a high proportion of the drivers, about 78 per cent., had more than one year's experience of driving.

"The results of the survey", the report adds, "demonstrate that many of these accidents, which are expensive in terms of loss of life and injury and damage to plant could be avoided by greater expertise in driving. The need for adequate training of drivers so that they understand the factors which affect the safety of their cranes is evident. In several cases unsafe practices used by drivers were encouraged by bad site supervision, and the need for site supervisors to be trained in crane safety should not be overlooked".

The finding that possibly two-thirds of crane accidents in the construction industry have resulted from operational errors during the use of a soundly constructed crane may focus the attention of the industry on the need for the training of crane drivers and on the inadequacy of existing facilities for such training in the United Kingdom. Courses are conducted at training centres being run by the Construction Industry Training Board and the London Construction Safety Group, and, says the report, the expense and disastrous results of crane accidents which occur every year show the advantages which can be gained by employers in sending men to these training centres, and should also encourage the formation of similar training centres in other parts of the country.

Referring to the safety aspects of the introduction of natural gas from the North Sea wells, the report points out that natural gas is non-toxic and tends to explode with less violence than coal gas: to this extent it is safer that the gas to which industry has become accustomed. It explodes less violently because its flame speed is lower and this introduces certain difficulties. In particular, a natural gas flame tends not to be as "stiff" as a coal gas flame, which means that it can be blown out more readily, as, for example, when the doors of an appliance are slammed instead of being closed gently. This has led some authorities to wonder whether "natural draught" burners can be used safely with natural gas, and the inspectorate will watch this point closely.

There are some important implications in the changeover from town to natural gas. In particular, the air/gas ratio for natural gas is different from that for town gas: natural gas attacks certain parts of many valves that have been used hitherto: and it will be supplied at a higher pressure than was town gas. It follows that the conversion of appliances that use town gas so that they will be able to burn natural gas is a highly technical venture, one which, the report notes, the inspectorate is relieved to observe will be done by, or under the immediate supervision of, the gas boards.

Work of the chemical branch

The practice of featuring one of the specialist branches of the inspectorate in the annual report has been continued in the new combined form of report. Dr. D. Matheson who, until his retirement in July 1968, was HM Senior Chemical Inspector of Factories, has contributed an interesting feature in which he describes

the rapid development and expansion of the work of the chemical branch since it was formed in 1958 and the important contributions which it has made to chemical safety and industrial hygiene.

Industrial medicine

Dr. T. A. Lloyd Davies, HM Senior Medical Inspector, has in recent years made regular contributions to the annual reports on industrial health. His contribution to the combined report contains details of the progress which the medical branch has made with a number of surveys on conditions affecting the health of workers in particular industries. His contribution also contains a number of case studies which will be of particular interest to those who are closely concerned with industrial health.

Oil and the skin

A special feature in the 1967 report is an article in which Dr. M. D. Kipling, HM Medical Inspector of Factories in the Birmingham Division, discusses the historical background of the use of oil in industry, the harmful effects which can arise from exposure to oil and the methods which can be adopted to prevent dermatitis and cancer caused by this exposure. This chapter should be of general interest to many in industry.

Accident statistics

The section of the report concerned with accident statistics follows much the same pattern as in recent reports but a feature of particular interest in the current report is an analysis of factories in the Wakefield, Rotherham and Sheffield North districts where the incidence rate of accidents in 1967 exceeded 150 per 1000 employees.

Of the 304,016 accidents reported during the year, 253,915 were to men, 34,216 to women, 12,257 to boys under 18 and 3,628 to girls under 18. The corresponding figures for 1966 were 243,504 to men, 35,704 to women, 13,415 to boys and 3,987 to girls.

The bulk of the reduction in fatal accidents, from 701 in 1966 to 564 in 1967, occurred in the construction industry, but there was also a sharp decline in deaths in dock processes.

A total of 355 cases of industrial poisoning or disease (including two fatalities) was notified during the year. This compares with a total of 365 (one fatal) in 1966 and 455 (seven fatal) in 1965.

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 August 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†	32,705	1,818	3,252	37,775
Double day shifts‡	34,242	2,164	2,516	38,922
Long spells	10,176	608	786	11,570
Night shifts	10,953	1,305	—	12,258
Part-time work§	17,446	30	32	17,508
Saturday afternoon work	2,884	172	111	3,167
Sunday work	13,293	853	410	14,556
Miscellaneous	6,095	257	110	6,462
Total	127,794	7,207	7,217	142,218

*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 10,974 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.

Earnings of manual workers in the EEC and the UK

The Statistical Office of the European Communities publishes harmonised statistics of average hourly earnings for the six member countries: the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The series covers the extractive, manufacturing and construction industries, and gives figures for each April and October from April 1964. The latest published data relates to April 1967. The results are classified according to the Community's system of industrial classification, NICE (*Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes*).

The methods used to compile this series and the results are set out in the following Community publications: Social Statistics series: 1965 No. 3, 1965 No. 5, 1966 No. 1, 1966 No. 4, 1967 No. 1 and 1967 No. 8, and Statistical Studies and Surveys 1968 No 2.

The EEC hourly earnings series is similar to the UK series derived from the six-monthly enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers in manufacturing, construction and certain other industries (see, for example, the EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE, August 1968, pages 632-643). Both series relate to manual workers only, and exclude administrative, technical and clerical workers. Both also relate to April and October each year. The principal differences are:

- (1) The EEC series excludes indentured apprentices and some supervisory grades and foremen; the UK series includes apprentices and foremen (other than works foremen);
- (2) The EEC series includes part-time workers. The UK figures relate to full-time workers only, but the effect of the exclusion of part-time workers is slight. The number of males working part-time is small; the number of females working part-time is more significant, but their exclusion makes little difference to the hourly earnings figures. For example, in manufacturing industry as a whole (as defined in the UK Standard Industrial Classification) the average hourly earnings of females working full-time was 63·9d. in October 1967. If females working part-time had been included the average would have fallen by 0·2d. to 63·7d. Similarly, the average hourly earnings of male and female full-time workers combined was 99·3d. in manufacturing industry as a whole in October 1967. The inclusion of females working part-time would have reduced this by 1·1d. to 98·2d.;
- (3) The EEC series excludes bonuses which are not paid regularly in each pay period, whereas the UK series includes a proportionate amount of such bonuses;
- (4) Both the EEC and the UK base their series on hours actually worked, but there are some differences in definition among the individual countries in the EEC, for instance some countries include certain hours paid for but not actually worked.

In examining the figures for the EEC countries and the UK, account must be taken of the points mentioned in the previous paragraph. It is also essential to bear in mind other differences, for example in matters such as social security benefits, holidays, the methods of financing social security and in taxation systems. Such differences are important, whether earnings are looked at from the point of view of income to the employee or cost to the employer.

Attention is drawn later in this article to differences in the structure of employers' labour costs, and it is hoped that comparisons on a wider base will be feasible when the results of the

1968 enquiry into total labour costs in Great Britain are available. However, so that the earnings figures for the EEC countries can be used along with those for the United Kingdom, table 4 on pages 721 to 733 has been compiled. This gives figures for manufacturing industries and building and civil engineering codified according to the EEC system of industrial classification (NICE) and shows:

- (1) Average hourly earnings for each member country of the EEC and for the UK for each April and October from April 1964 to April 1967. Following the practice of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and on their recommendation, the figures are given in national currencies.
- (2) Corresponding indices based on April 1964=100.

For the purpose of this table the UK data has been reclassified according to the two-digit system of NICE. It was not practicable to reclassify individual establishments covered by the UK enquiries. The UK results for each minimum list heading in the Standard Industrial Classification, 1958 have, therefore, been allocated to the most appropriate NICE two-digit code. For example, MLH Nos. 887 (Motor repairers, garages, etc.) and 888 (Repair of boots and shoes), which are part of "Miscellaneous services" in the UK Standard Industrial Classification 1958, have been included in the NICE manufacturing groups 38 and 24, respectively. In cases where minimum list headings were made up of parts of several units in the NICE classification, and vice versa, the allocation was made according to the estimated major activity within the minimum list heading. The recodification of the engineering industries presented particular problems and it has been necessary to group the UK figures into two NICE codes, that is 35 and 36 combined. Similarly, it was not possible to provide separate UK figures for the two NICE groups 20A (Production of vegetable and animal fats) and 20B (Food industries).

Coal mining is not included in the UK half-yearly enquiries. Although a considerable amount of information about earnings in coal mining for each April and October is published in this GAZETTE, figures for hourly earnings comparable with those for manufacturing industries are not available. Consequently, it is not possible to give UK estimates for the extractive industries in which, of course, coal mining predominates.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has been consulted in the preparation of this article and its assistance is gratefully acknowledged. It has, in particular, emphasised that the hourly earnings figures represent only a proportion of the total income and benefits received by workers, and, even more important, that this proportion varies significantly in the different countries. This article, therefore, which deals with only hourly earnings, cannot be used as a basis for comparing the total incomes of workers in the various countries.

A similar point arises when earnings are looked at from the point of view of labour cost to the employer rather than income to the worker. Recently, enquiries into employers' labour costs have been carried out both in Great Britain and the European Economic Community. Only limited comparisons between the enquiries were feasible because of differences in industrial coverage and the reference periods. The Statistical Office of the European Communities has, however, published a most interesting article on this subject in its Statistical Information series 'Extrait du No. 3-1967'. In particular, it draws attention to the fact

that direct money earnings, that is, wages and salaries, form different proportions of employers' total labour costs in the different countries. The relevant figures are set out in table 1, and show that direct wages and salaries formed a significantly higher proportion of employers' total labour costs in Great Britain than in any of the EEC countries.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that differences in the structure of wages systems, social security systems and taxation systems should be borne in mind when the earnings figures for different countries are compared.

Table 4 sets out the detailed figures of hourly earnings in the EEC countries and the United Kingdom. As mentioned earlier, these figures are given in national currencies, following the practice of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Tables 2 and 3 provide a summary of the indices for manufacturing industries as a whole and for building and civil engineering (in both cases as defined in NICE).

For manufacturing industries, and for male workers in building and civil engineering (both industries as defined in NICE) the percentage increases in earnings in the United Kingdom during the period April 1964 to April 1967 were 22.4 and 21.2, respectively. In manufacturing industries, the United Kingdom rate of increase was fifth in order of rank among the seven countries and in building and civil engineering third highest. Belgium and the

Netherlands showed the highest rates of increase in both sectors. The series will be continued in this GAZETTE as more up-to-date figures become available.

Table 1 Total labour costs incurred by employers in Great Britain and EEC countries: Wages and Salaries (cash remuneration only) as a proportion of employers' total labour costs

Country	Employers' total labour costs	Wages and salaries (cash remuneration only) as a proportion of total labour costs
Great Britain	100	91.8
Federal Republic of Germany	100	83.4
France	100	71.1
Italy	100	67.9
Netherlands	100	81.1
Belgium	100	80.6
Luxembourg	100	82.0

Notes:
 (1) Employees covered: The figures in this table relate to all employees, that is manual workers and administrative, technical and clerical workers combined. The figures in tables 2-4 relate to manual workers only.
 (2) Reference periods: The figures for Great Britain relate to the 1964 enquiry. The figures for the EEC countries relate to the three enquiries made in 1962, 1963 and 1964.
 (3) Estimates for Great Britain: In this table figures are given for Great Britain. In tables 2-4 figures are given for the United Kingdom.

Table 2 Index of average hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries (N.I.C.E. definition) October 1964 to April 1967 based on April 1964=100

	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
MALES							
1964 October	105.9	102.2	104.6	103.8	104.4	100.9	102.8
1965 April	109.4	104.9	110.3	110.5	109.5	106.5	108.2
October	114.2	108.2	111.9	113.5	112.8	110.8	113.1
1966 April	119.2	110.6	116.8	119.0	119.1	111.5	118.4
October	120.7	114.7	115.8	123.1	123.5	116.2	119.4
1967 April	123.5	118.8	123.1	128.3	128.6	116.6	121.4
FEMALES							
1964 October	104.7	101.8	108.6	103.4	104.6	102.8	102.8
1965 April	108.7	103.6	113.3	111.4	111.3	110.6	107.5
October	115.0	107.2	118.1	114.4	114.7	119.4	113.1
1966 April	119.8	110.4	120.7	121.9	123.0	132.4	118.7
October	122.5	113.3	122.0	128.6	128.3	142.5	120.8
1967 April	124.5	118.3	129.8	134.3	133.4	145.9	123.0
TOTALS							
1964 October	105.8	102.0	106.1	103.8	104.6	100.5	102.8
1965 April	109.6	104.4	112.0	110.6	109.7	106.0	108.6
October	114.9	107.9	114.0	113.6	113.0	110.5	113.4
1966 April	119.9	110.5	118.5	119.3	119.6	110.9	119.1
October	121.7	114.3	118.0	123.7	124.1	115.5	120.2
1967 April	124.4	118.7	125.8	128.9	129.4	116.2	122.4

Table 3 Index of average hourly earnings in building and civil engineering (N.I.C.E. definition) October 1964 to April 1967 based on April 1964=100

	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
MALES							
1964 October	101.4	105.3	102.0	103.4	106.8	109.8	102.8
1965 April	108.8	107.4	102.4	110.3	112.1	111.7	109.0
October	111.0	111.2	102.9	111.1	115.5	115.6	111.7
1966 April	116.0	113.2	104.5	120.4	118.6	117.4	118.3
October	116.7	117.1	105.1	123.4	129.2	121.6	120.0
1967 April	114.8	120.0	109.9	127.3	133.7	120.1	121.2

Table 4 Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

APRIL 1964

N.I.C.E. Code No.	System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C. Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)*	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES							
		Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
		D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence	
Manufacturing									
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males	4.31	3.68	328	3.13	38.57	—	M. 78.5 F. 46.3 T. 68.7
		Females	4.14	3.53	323	3.12	37.66	—	
20B	Food	Males	3.53	3.24	368	2.67	37.57	40.88	
		Females	2.41	2.58	319	1.60	26.89	24.06	
21	Drink	Males	3.09	3.06	352	2.51	34.79	37.39	
		Females	3.74	3.39	373	2.80	36.68	45.46	
22	Tobacco	Males	2.54	2.81	294	2.91	28.71	28.71	
		Females	3.58	3.31	352	2.75	36.23	44.49	
23	Textiles	Males	3.76	..	386	2.68	39.84	45.30	
		Females	2.50	..	264	1.83	27.76	24.95	
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males	2.80	..	285	2.39	30.49	33.28	
		Females	3.58	3.07	331	2.79	37.81	..	
25	Wood and cork	Males	2.87	2.64	269	1.60	28.71	..	
		Females	3.18	2.81	291	2.46	33.63	..	
26	Wooden furniture	Males	3.69	3.29	283	2.51	36.58	32.82	
		Females	2.73	2.66	249	1.45	25.42	21.85	
27	Paper and paper products	Males	2.93	2.89	258	1.79	27.36	24.22	
		Females	3.09	..	282	2.61	35.55	..	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males	2.53	2.98	230	2.58	28.66	..	
		Females	3.62	..	268	2.58	35.02	..	
29	Leather	Males	3.45	..	287	2.56	38.31	39.02	
		Females	3.23	..	236	2.55	29.49	..	
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	Males	3.16	..	279	2.55	37.91	39.02	
		Females	3.83	3.55	391	2.92	43.06	..	
31	Chemicals	Males	2.59	2.76	330	1.62	26.50	..	
		Females	3.39	3.25	373	2.78	38.86	..	
32	Petroleum	Males	3.83	3.55	391	2.92	43.06	..	
		Females	2.59	2.76	330	1.62	26.50	..	
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	Males	3.39	3.25	373	2.78	38.86	..	
		Females	4.61	5.38	548	3.01	44.92	50.10	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males	2.73	3.43	337	1.79	23.83	27.56	
		Females	4.14	4.83	494	2.86	41.43	48.59	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	Males	3.74	3.17	328	2.56	34.90	..	
		Females	2.59	2.60	250	1.45	26.93	..	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males	3.24	2.96	296	2.34	32.22	..	
		Females	4.00	3.73	418	2.99	41.40	49.34	
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	Males	2.82	2.92	354	1.76	29.06	..	
		Females	3.63	3.43	397	2.88	38.19	49.34	
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	Males	4.17	4.10	397	3.07	44.82	34.35	
		Females	2.85	3.24	283	1.66	28.56	..	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males	3.87	3.86	368	2.90	41.23	34.26	
		Females	4.34	5.02	557	3.52	61.78	..	
40	All manufacturing industries	Males	4.30	4.97	554	3.52	61.39	..	
		Females	3.96	3.63	343	2.84	41.76	47.12	
41	Building and civil engineering	Males	2.70	2.76	222	1.74	27.83	32.07	
		Females	3.77	3.48	325	2.80	40.19	43.93	
42	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	Males	4.31	3.64	427	3.22	50.04	61.79	
		Females	2.74	2.81	311	1.66	29.07	..	
43	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males	4.24	3.59	424	3.21	49.85	61.79	
		Females	4.00	3.51	351	2.75	43.74	47.55	
44	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	Males	2.74	2.92	207	..	30.60	..	
		Females	3.76	3.42	312	2.72	42.06	47.55	
45	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	Males	4.05	3.89	402	2.78	43.90	45.40	
		Females	2.86	3.24	255	2.78	32.12	35.78	
46	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males	3.95	3.84	380	2.78	43.73	45.10	
		Females	3.84	3.88	399	2.77	43.74	..	
47	All manufacturing industries	Males	2.78	3.21	301	1.82	31.06	..	
		Females	3.44	3.66	362	2.60	38.85	..	
48	Building and civil engineering	Males	4.29	4.02	445	2.94	47.52	..	
		Females	3.30	3.16	321	..	32.75	..	
49	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males	4.19	3.95	439	2.93	47.02	..	
		Females	3.74	3.97	336	2.77	32.90	..	
50	All manufacturing industries	Males	2.75	2.92	278	..	28.87	..	
		Females	3.31	3.57	310	2.70	32.40	..	
51	All manufacturing industries	Males	4.11	3.67	388	2.83	42.66	58.90	
		Females	2.76	2.79	271	1.59	27.87	26.70	
52	Building and civil engineering	Males	3.68	3.42	352	2.63	38.96	57.79	
		Females	4.28	3.40	425	3.09	40.97	41.58	
53	All manufacturing industries	Males	4.28	3.40	425	3.09	40.97	41.58	
		Females	4.28	3.40	425	3.09	40.97	41.58	

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.
 * For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

OCTOBER 1964

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES							
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
		D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence	
	Manufacturing								
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males 4.46 Females 4.28 Total 4.28	3.78	339	3.19	41.98	—	M. 81.9 F. 48.1 T. 71.6	
20B	Food	Males 3.75 Females 2.55 Total 3.29	3.41	387	2.87	40.16	42.71		
21	Drink	Males 4.01 Females 2.68 Total 3.84	3.50	380	2.92	39.96	44.71	81.1	
22	Tobacco	Males 3.89 Females 2.58 Total 2.92	..	393	2.81	41.79	48.10	97.9	
23	Textiles	Males 3.68 Females 2.94 Total 3.26	3.06	355	2.87	38.97	..	78.7	
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males 3.86 Females 2.83 Total 3.05	3.29	294	2.59	38.71	35.97	78.8	
25	Wood and cork	Males 3.81 Females 2.78 Total 3.64	3.17	293	2.72	37.37	39.25	78.3	
26	Wooden furniture	Males 3.30 Females 2.76 Total 3.23	3.07	241	2.69	30.64	27.98	51.5	
27	Paper and paper products	Males 3.95 Females 2.70 Total 3.52	3.54	400	3.01	44.32	—	88.5	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males 4.95 Females 2.96 Total 4.47	5.38	588	3.08	46.87	51.38	110.5	
29	Leather	Males 3.93 Females 2.68 Total 3.39	3.38	332	2.64	36.55	33.45	77.9	
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males 4.24 Females 2.98 Total 3.86	3.72	431	3.12	43.09	52.69	95.2	
31	Chemicals	Males 4.48 Females 3.05 Total 4.16	4.20	419	3.25	47.88	41.13	93.9	
32	Petroleum	Males 4.54 Females 4.49 Total 4.49	5.25	564	3.91	63.16	—	104.3	
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males 4.15 Females 2.81 Total 3.95	3.71	357	2.95	44.18	49.72	87.0	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion.	Males 4.55 Females 3.11 Total 4.49	3.74	451	3.42	52.23	63.08	96.3	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	Males 4.27 Females 2.92 Total 4.02	3.61	358	2.83	45.13	43.23	87.4	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males 4.30 Females 3.03 Total 4.19	3.99	421	2.85	45.39	48.61	82.9	
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	Males 4.07 Females 2.94 Total 3.65	3.88	415	2.84	44.37	40.83	87.4	
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	Males 4.57 Females 3.47 Total 4.46	4.14	467	3.02	49.08	—	92.9	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males 3.96 Females 2.87 Total 3.50	4.07	351	2.85	34.49	..	85.1	
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males 4.25 Females 2.89 Total 3.89	3.75	405	2.93	44.53	59.41	89.5	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males 4.34 Females .. Total 4.34	3.58	434	3.20	43.75	45.64	83.5	

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

OCTOBER 1964

INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100							System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.	
Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	N.I.C.E. Code No.
103.4	102.7	103.3	101.9	108.8	—	—	Manufacturing	
103.5	102.3	103.5	101.9	109.8	—	—	Vegetable and animal fats	20A
106.2	105.2	105.1	107.2	106.9	104.5	104.3	Food	20B
105.5	103.5	96.2	103.4	104.6	106.2	103.9	Drink	21
106.3	104.9	101.7	106.8	106.6	105.5	104.2	Tobacco	22
107.3	103.2	101.9	104.1	108.9	98.4	104.2	Textiles	23
105.4	103.2	109.6	103.8	113.0	93.8	103.4	Footwear, clothing and bedding	24
107.2	103.0	103.8	103.8	109.3	98.0	103.3	Wood and cork	25
103.3	..	102.0	104.8	104.9	106.2	102.3	Wooden furniture	26
103.6	..	117.7	102.5	110.2	118.6	100.8	Paper and paper products	27
104.1	..	116.6	104.1	109.9	113.7	101.9	Printing, publishing and allied industries	28
102.8	99.7	107.2	102.8	103.1	..	102.6	Leather	29
102.3	101.1	106.4	103.6	102.4	..	103.8	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	30
102.6	100.7	106.9	103.0	102.9	..	100.8	Chemicals	31
104.6	100.0	103.8	103.1	105.8	109.6	102.9	Petroleum	32
103.7	101.5	103.6	103.4	105.4	101.0	103.1	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	33
104.2	100.7	103.7	103.3	105.9	105.7	103.4	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	34
..	102.6	103.9	104.1	105.1	..	103.3	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	35
..	104.3	104.9	104.1	106.9	..	103.4	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	36
..	103.0	104.1	104.1	105.1	..	103.4	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	37
..	102.2	102.6	103.0	106.9	112.5	103.4	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	38
..	103.4	102.6	103.0	112.0	..	105.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39
..	102.2	102.9	103.0	107.2	112.5	103.9	All manufacturing industries	20-39 (2+3)
..	102.2	102.9	103.0	107.2	112.5	103.9	Building and civil engineering	40 (4)

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

APRIL 1965

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES									
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group			Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
		Males	Females	D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence	
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males		4.79	3.82	382	3.34	42.25	—	M. 84.3 F. 51.0 T. 74.4	
		Females		4.65	3.67	376	3.33	41.42	—		
		Total									
20B	Food	Males		3.89	3.47	415	2.98	41.00	45.02	M. 84.3 F. 51.0 T. 74.4	
		Females		2.67	2.74	334	1.75	29.82	27.44		
		Total		3.42	3.27	388	2.80	38.16	41.27		
21	Drink	Males		4.11	3.53	421	3.05	42.04	45.38	87.6	
		Females		2.78	3.00	345	2.07	34.92	27.07		51.8
		Total		3.94	3.46	404	2.99	41.54	41.17		81.2
22	Tobacco	Males		4.13	..	421	2.93	43.96	49.66	105.1	
		Females		2.77	..	304	1.99	33.20	30.43		65.2
		Total		3.13	..	323	2.61	36.31	39.58		82.2
23	Textiles	Males		3.76	3.09	370	3.06	40.25	..	81.5	
		Females		3.01	2.68	298	1.79	30.56	..		53.8
		Total		3.41	2.85	324	2.72	35.63	..		68.6
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males		4.06	3.44	323	2.77	39.45	40.73	82.7	
		Females		2.97	2.79	270	1.63	28.51	24.08		51.8
		Total		3.20	3.02	285	1.99	30.89	26.23		60.3
25	Wood and cork	Males		..	3.23	310	2.85	39.40	42.48	82.0	
		Females		..	2.64	252	2.17	31.67	29.18		53.5
		Total		..	2.95	295	2.83	38.65	40.98		79.0
26	Wooden furniture	Males		M. 3.97 F. 2.92 T. 3.80	3.49	311	2.81	41.60	45.19	94.3	
		Females		..	2.83	254	..	33.30	..		63.6
		Total		..	3.41	302	2.80	40.94	45.19		90.4
27	Paper and paper products	Males		4.23	3.63	417	3.14	47.04	..	91.5	
		Females		2.83	2.86	328	1.79	30.08	..		52.6
		Total		3.75	3.33	391	2.99	41.51	..		80.6
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males		5.18	5.58	646	3.24	51.42	54.58	115.5	
		Females		3.05	3.59	397	1.94	28.67	27.15		56.3
		Total		4.68	5.02	587	3.09	47.01	52.77		102.3
29	Leather	Males		4.14	3.48	353	2.80	38.92	41.53	79.8	
		Females		2.83	2.74	281	1.64	31.39	32.34		50.0
		Total		3.57	3.21	324	2.56	35.67	38.19		69.2
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males		4.41	3.89	453	3.22	46.51	57.68	99.0	
		Females		3.07	3.03	330	1.99	34.10	40.64		54.8
		Total		4.01	3.57	414	3.11	43.05	54.57		89.5
31	Chemicals	Males		4.64	4.30	435	3.39	50.95	40.07	96.7	
		Females		3.10	3.36	319	1.83	33.57	30.17		52.3
		Total		4.30	4.04	410	3.21	47.49	39.67		89.8
32	Petroleum	Males		4.81	5.38	606	4.15	70.93	..	113.0	
		Females		..	..	..	..	..	..		60.3
		Total		4.76	5.38	605	4.15	70.10	..		110.5
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males		4.35	3.83	377	3.11	46.85	55.02	90.6	
		Females		2.92	2.85	305	1.95	31.42	36.76		54.5
		Total		4.14	3.66	367	3.07	45.13	48.10		86.0
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion.	Males		4.77	3.78	459	3.72	53.94	67.93	100.6	
		Females		3.20	2.95	341	..	35.50	..		56.4
		Total		4.70	3.73	455	3.71	53.60	67.93		98.6
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	Males		4.33	3.73	391	3.05	46.82	44.85	M. 92.9 F. 56.5 T. 87.8	
		Females		3.00	3.06	303	..	33.49	..		..
		Total		4.09	3.62	376	3.03	45.18	44.58		..
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males		4.40	4.10	444	3.09	47.73	50.13	M. 92.9 F. 56.5 T. 87.8	
		Females		3.16	3.30	376	..	37.81	36.58		..
		Total		4.30	4.04	438	3.09	46.80	49.79		..
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	Males		4.18	4.00	451	3.11	47.81	44.13	92.5	
		Females		3.04	3.34	351	1.97	35.12	35.44		56.6
		Total		3.75	3.79	418	2.90	43.39	42.76		80.3
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	Males		4.65	4.25	489	3.26	51.21	..	99.1	
		Females		3.58	3.37	380	..	32.83	..		62.3
		Total		4.54	4.17	485	3.26	50.64	..		97.3
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males		4.08	4.20	378	3.01	35.25	..	89.4	
		Females		2.97	3.04	296	..	32.03	..		53.9
		Total		3.60	3.76	344	2.95	34.83	..		76.5
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males		4.39	3.85	427	3.12	46.71	62.73	94.2	
		Females		3.00	2.89	308	1.77	31.03	29.54		54.2
		Total		4.03	3.57	394	2.91	42.72	61.24		84.9
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males		4.66	3.65	436	3.41	45.91	46.45	88.5	
		Females		..	..	..	..	..	..		53.6
		Total		4.65	3.65	435	3.41	45.91	46.45		88.5

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

APRIL 1965

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100									
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group			Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
		Males	Females	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males		111.0	103.8	116.4	106.8	109.5	..	M. 107.4 F. 110.2 T. 108.3	
		Females		111.3	104.0	116.4	106.9	110.0	..		
		Total		..	..	..	..	..	..		..
20B	Food	Males		110.0	107.1	112.7	111.6	109.1	110.1	M. 107.4 F. 110.2 T. 108.3	
		Females		110.5	106.2	104.8	109.8	110.9	114.0		
		Total		110.7	106.9	110.4	111.4	109.7	110.4		
21	Drink	Males		110.0	104.1	113.0	108.8	114.6	99.8	112.6	
		Females		109.4	106.8	117.6	109.8	119.8	94.3		109.1
		Total		110.1	104.5	114.8	108.8	114.7	99.3		112.2
22	Tobacco	Males		109.8	..	109.1	109.2	110.3	109.6	109.8	
		Females		111.1	..	115.3	109.1	119.6	122.0		107.1
		Total		111.8	..	113.4	109.2	119.1	118.9		109.3
23	Textiles	Males		105.1	100.7	111.6	109.8	106.5	..	106.3	
		Females		104.7	101.5	110.6	111.9	106.4	..		107.4
		Total		105.3	101.4	111.4	110.2	105.9	..		106.7
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males		110.1	104.6	114.2	110.1	107.8	124.1	108.0	
		Females		108.7	104.9	108.5	112.3	112.2	110.2		107.5
		Total		109.2	104.5	110.4	111.3	112.9	108.3		108.1
25	Wood and cork	Males		..	104.5	109.9	109.4	110.8	..	108.2	
		Females		..	104.3	109.9	..	110.5	..		107.4
		Total		..	104.7	110.1	109.5	110.4	..		108.2
26	Wooden furniture	Males		M. 109.8 F. 110.4 T. 110.1	108.0	108.5	109.5	108.6	115.8	105.7	
		Females		..	106.0	107.4	..	112.9	..		107.1
		Total		..	107.9	108.6	109.6	108.0	115.8		106.1
27	Paper and paper products	Males		110.5	102.3	106.8	107.3	109.2	..	108.5	
		Females		109.3	103.6	99.5	110.4	113.5	..		107.8
		Total		110.6	102.5	104.7	107.5	106.8	..		109.2
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males		112.5	103.7	177.8	107.8	114.5	108.9	107.5	
		Females		111.7	104.7	117.7	108.2	120.3	98.5		106.2
		Total		113.0	103.9	118.8	107.8	113.5	108.6		107.7
29	Leather	Males		110.6	109.8	110.5	109.2	111.5	..	110.2	
		Females		109.0	105.4	112.4	112.8	116.6	..		109.6
		Total		110.1	108.4	109.4	109.7	110.7	..		110.4
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males		110.4	104.3	108.4	107.9	112.3	116.9	108.6	
		Females		108.8	103.8	93.3	113.5	117.3	..		108.3
		Total		110.4	104.1	104.4	108.2	112.7	..		110.6
31	Chemicals	Males		111.4	104.9	109.4	110.5	113.7	116.7	108.4	
		Females		108.7	103.7	112.7	110.2	117.5	..		109.2
		Total		111.1	104.7	111.3	110.5	115.2	..		109.0
32	Petroleum	Males		110.8	107.2	108.6	118.0	114.8	..	110.5	
		Females		..	..	..	..	..	..		106.3
		Total		110.7	108.2	109.1	118.0	114.2	..		110.1
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males		109.8	105.5	109.9	109.3	112.2	116.8	107.9	
		Females		108.1	103.3	137.3	111.7	112.9	114.6		109.4
		Total		109.7	105.2	113.2	109.4	112.3	109.5		108.3

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

OCTOBER 1965

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES							
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
		D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence	
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males	4.87	4.04	386	3.49	43.45	—	M. 89.6 F. 53.6 T. 78.6
		Females	4.68	3.86	381	3.47	42.34	—	
		Total	4.77	3.95	383.5	3.48	42.89	—	
20B	Food	Males	4.15	3.59	414	3.12	43.58	47.13	M. 114.1 F. 115.8 T. 114.4
		Females	2.84	2.82	324	1.80	30.62	32.01	
		Total	3.66	3.38	379	2.93	40.29	43.16	
21	Drink	Males	4.39	3.80	420	3.20	44.83	51.26	91.0
		Females	2.99	3.14	365	2.06	38.51	29.23	
		Total	4.21	3.70	408	3.13	44.38	49.89	
22	Tobacco	Males	4.29	..	392	2.98	44.92	51.97	108.3
		Females	2.88	..	359	2.06	33.86	33.96	
		Total	3.28	..	369	2.67	37.06	42.58	
23	Textiles	Males	4.04	3.21	387	3.12	42.13	..	86.4
		Females	3.23	2.78	320	1.83	31.94	..	
		Total	3.60	2.95	345	2.77	37.27	..	
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males	4.28	3.54	326	2.79	41.86	38.82	86.3
		Females	3.17	2.88	281	1.65	29.82	25.12	
		Total	3.40	3.12	293	2.01	32.45	27.76	
25	Wood and cork	Males	4.20	3.34	326	2.98	40.75	41.59	84.8
		Females	3.08	2.71	274	2.06	32.27	31.04	
		Total	4.02	3.22	311	2.95	39.93	40.16	
26	Wooden furniture	Males	4.20	3.51	329	2.96	42.75	45.88	100.5
		Females	3.08	2.94	289	2.06	35.50	37.7	
		Total	4.02	3.44	324	2.96	42.17	45.88	
27	Paper and paper products	Males	4.40	3.84	451	3.30	49.18	..	95.7
		Females	3.02	2.98	339	1.95	32.02	..	
		Total	3.95	3.51	418	3.15	43.58	..	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males	5.59	5.90	654	3.39	52.49	57.33	120.5
		Females	3.33	3.71	401	2.07	29.64	28.82	
		Total	5.07	5.29	593	3.23	48.06	55.56	
29	Leather	Males	4.31	3.44	366	2.84	40.97	43.81	83.4
		Females	3.04	2.80	281	1.71	31.95	32.79	
		Total	3.77	3.21	330	2.61	37.07	40.01	
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	Males	4.58	3.95	464	3.41	47.06	60.63	103.2
		Females	3.24	3.08	352	2.03	34.62	40.30	
		Total	4.19	3.63	430	3.29	43.59	60.00	
31	Chemicals	Males	4.80	4.46	442	3.51	53.45	47.85	102.8
		Females	3.25	3.52	333	1.90	35.18	32.78	
		Total	4.47	4.20	419	3.33	49.81	45.31	
32	Petroleum	Males	4.89	5.64	609	4.35	72.47	..	117.9
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4.84	5.64	608	4.35	71.33	..	
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	Males	4.53	3.94	382	3.22	47.51	59.19	95.2
		Females	3.10	3.01	310	2.01	32.52	36.91	
		Total	4.32	3.78	373	3.18	45.83	54.42	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males	4.85	3.93	472	3.69	55.31	69.79	106.2
		Females	3.32	3.06	348	2.06	35.51	35.51	
		Total	4.78	3.88	468	3.68	54.96	69.79	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	Males	4.54	3.86	395	3.12	47.73	46.81	96.2
		Females	3.14	3.13	310	2.06	33.46	33.46	
		Total	4.30	3.74	380	3.10	46.13	46.50	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males	4.60	4.17	450	3.14	48.70	51.42	92.0
		Females	3.30	3.43	391	2.06	34.55	37.25	
		Total	4.49	4.11	446	3.14	47.38	51.09	
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	Males	4.37	4.18	444	3.08	48.93	47.80	96.2
		Females	3.19	3.42	357	2.10	34.77	38.91	
		Total	3.94	3.94	415	2.91	43.99	46.52	
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	Males	4.86	4.37	494	3.31	52.38	..	102.8
		Females	3.73	3.50	387	2.06	33.76	..	
		Total	4.75	4.29	490	3.31	51.80	..	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males	4.29	4.33	375	3.12	35.78	..	93.2
		Females	3.12	3.11	290	2.06	32.67	..	
		Total	3.80	3.86	341	3.04	35.37	..	
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males	4.58	3.97	434	3.21	48.14	65.24	98.5
		Females	3.18	2.99	320	1.82	31.97	31.89	
		Total	4.23	3.69	401	2.99	44.03	63.85	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	4.75	3.78	438	3.44	47.30	48.06	90.7
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4.75	3.78	438	3.44	47.30	48.06	

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

OCTOBER 1965

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100							
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males	112.9	109.8	117.5	111.4	112.7	..	M. 114.1 F. 115.8 T. 114.4
		Females	113.2	109.3	117.8	111.3	112.4	..	
		Total	117.6	110.8	112.5	116.9	116.0	115.3	
20B	Food	Males	117.4	112.1	112.6	114.0	122.2	112.8	117.0
		Females	117.5	111.7	124.2	..	132.1	101.8	
		Total	117.7	111.8	115.7	113.9	122.5	112.1	
21	Drink	Males	114.1	..	101.8	111.3	112.8	114.7	113.2
		Females	115.2	..	136.3	112.5	122.0	136.1	
		Total	116.8	..	129.4	111.6	121.5	127.9	
22	Tobacco	Males	112.9	104.6	116.8	111.7	111.4	..	112.6
		Females	112.6	105.3	119.1	114.7	111.0	..	
		Total	113.4	105.0	118.5	112.3	110.8	..	
23	Textiles	Males	116.1	107.6	115.2	111.1	114.4	118.3	112.7
		Females	116.0	108.3	112.7	113.4	117.3	113.1	
		Total	116.3	108.0	113.7	112.4	118.6	115.9	
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males	116.0	108.1	115.3	114.0	114.6	..	111.9
		Females	116.7	108.1	116.3	114.2	114.0	..	
		Total	116.6	108.1	116.3	114.2	114.0	..	
25	Wood and cork	Males	116.0	108.1	115.3	114.0	114.6	..	111.9
		Females	116.7	108.1	116.3	114.2	114.0	..	
		Total	116.6	108.1	116.3	114.2	114.0	..	
26	Wooden furniture	Males	116.0	108.1	115.3	114.0	114.6	..	111.9
		Females	116.7	108.1	116.3	114.2	114.0	..	
		Total	116.6	108.1	116.3	114.2	114.0	..	
27	Paper and paper products	Males	115.0	108.2	115.5	113.0	114.2	..	113.5
		Females	116.6	108.0	102.7	120.7	120.8	..	
		Total	116.5	108.0	112.0	113.6	112.1	..	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males	121.4	109.7	119.4	112.7	116.9	114.4	112.2
		Females	121.8	108.2	118.8	115.3	124.4	104.6	
		Total	122.5	109.5	120.0	112.9	116.0	114.3	
29	Leather	Males	115.3	108.5	111.5	110.9	117.4	..	115.2
		Females	117.1	107.7	112.6	117.9	118.6	..	
		Total	116.5	108.4	111.6	111.9	118.1	..	
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	Males	114.6	105.9	111.2	114.2	113.7	122.9	113.2
		Females	114.8	105.4	99.6	115.4	119.1	..	
		Total	115.5	105.8	108.3	114.3	114.1	121.6	
31	Chemicals	Males	115.1	108.8	111.2	114.5	119.3	139.3	115.2
		Females	114.0	108.6	117.5	114.7	123.2	114.8	
		Total	115.4	108.8	113.8	114.5	120.8	132.3	
32	Petroleum	Males	112.5	112.4	109.2	123.6	117.3	..	115.2
		Females	112.6	113.4	109.8	123.6	116.2	..	
		Total	112.6	113.4	109.8	123.6	116.2	..	
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	Males	114.3	108.5	111.5	113.1	113.8	125.6	113.3
		Females	114.9	109.1	139.5	115.4	116.9	115.1	
		Total	114.6	108.6	114.9	113.2	114.0	123.9	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males	112.6	108.0	110.5	114.7	110.5	112.9	113.2
		Females	113.9	108.9	111.7	114.7	122.2	..	
		Total	112.7	108.1	110.6	114.7	110.3	112.9	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	Males	113.6	110.0	112.4	113.7	109.1	98.4	113.3
		Females	114.6	107.2	150.0	..	..	..
		Total	114.1	109.4	122.0	113.8	109.7	97.8	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males	113.6	107.2	112.1	112.8	110.9	113.3	113.6
		Females	115.2	105.9	153.2	..	107.6	104.1	
		Total	113.6	107.0	117.4	112.9	108.3	113.3	
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	Males	113.7	107.7	111.5	110.0	111.9	..	113.0
		Females	114.6	106.5	118.3	115.9	111.9	..	
		Total	114.4	107.7	114.6	111.7	113.2	..	
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	Males	113.4	108.7	110.9	112.9	110.2	..	111.6
		Females	113.0	110.8	120.4	..	103.1	..	
		Total	113.3	108.6	111.5	112.9	110		

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

APRIL 1966

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES							
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
		D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence	
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males	5.17	4.04	404	3.63	46.51	—	M. 94.1 F. 55.6 T. 82.9
		Females	4.98	3.90	399	3.62	45.54	—	
20B	Food	Males	4.26	3.65	426	3.21	45.65	49.34	M. 94.1 F. 55.6 T. 82.9
		Females	2.96	2.85	352	1.97	33.41	30.06	
21	Drink	Males	4.49	3.78	461	3.28	46.38	53.82	95.7
		Females	3.07	3.19	367	2.21	39.05	31.79	
22	Tobacco	Males	4.55	..	437	3.11	47.37	52.57	118.9
		Females	3.10	..	311	2.24	36.03	33.15	
23	Textiles	Males	4.10	3.34	398	3.31	44.92	..	89.8
		Females	3.27	2.88	315	1.96	34.22	..	
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males	4.45	3.52	348	2.97	43.87	42.28	91.1
		Females	3.29	2.97	295	1.75	32.32	27.54	
25	Wood and cork	Males	4.36	3.41	337	3.18	47.84	43.48	89.7
		Females	3.22	2.78	283	2.14	35.32	31.39	
26	Wooden furniture	Males	4.18	3.63	336	3.20	46.65	50.01	102.3
		Females	3.00	3.00	287	2.14	35.72	..	
27	Paper and paper products	Males	4.57	3.91	473	3.45	54.37	..	101.3
		Females	3.12	3.06	349	2.03	35.62	..	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males	5.71	5.96	649	3.50	55.96	61.08	126.9
		Females	3.40	3.95	407	2.11	31.79	30.51	
29	Leather	Males	4.44	3.62	428	3.02	44.63	..	87.0
		Females	3.14	2.90	294	1.82	34.40	..	
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	Males	4.80	4.08	482	3.59	49.67	59.17	109.2
		Females	3.37	3.17	367	2.12	37.09	53.93	
31	Chemicals	Males	5.08	4.55	468	3.71	56.40	50.84	107.4
		Females	3.38	3.61	359	2.06	37.35	34.76	
32	Petroleum	Males	5.26	5.87	639	4.78	78.44	..	126.6
		Females	5.20	5.87	638	4.78	78.44	..	
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	Males	4.67	4.01	391	3.40	50.34	55.20	99.0
		Females	3.19	3.03	319	2.16	35.02	38.23	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males	5.00	3.97	515	3.93	58.06	70.88	109.3
		Females	3.46	3.13	369	2.11	37.53	..	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	Males	4.75	3.90	412	3.26	49.21	47.89	101.7
		Females	3.30	3.21	323	2.11	34.51	..	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males	4.84	4.30	454	3.21	51.05	53.14	96.2
		Females	3.47	3.57	406	2.11	36.64	..	
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	Males	4.60	4.32	463	3.20	51.88	45.28	100.9
		Females	3.37	3.53	362	2.18	36.59	33.03	
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	Males	5.13	4.48	514	3.56	55.20	49.09	108.4
		Females	3.97	3.53	403	2.11	38.85	..	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males	4.49	4.47	396	3.29	38.96	..	97.9
		Females	3.29	3.23	309	2.11	35.52	..	
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males	4.78	4.06	453	3.36	50.81	65.69	103.1
		Females	3.31	3.08	327	1.94	34.28	35.36	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	4.96	3.85	444	3.73	48.60	48.81	96.1
		Females	4.96	3.85	444	3.73	48.60	48.81	

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

APRIL 1966

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100							
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males	119.8	109.8	123.2	116.0	120.6	—	M. 119.9 F. 120.1 T. 120.7
		Females	120.4	110.5	123.5	115.9	120.9	—	
20B	Food	Males	120.5	112.7	115.8	119.9	121.5	120.7	M. 119.9 F. 120.1 T. 120.7
		Females	122.5	110.5	110.3	123.2	121.2	124.9	
21	Drink	Males	122.1	112.1	114.2	120.4	122.2	—	123.0
		Females	120.2	111.5	123.6	117.0	126.4	118.4	
22	Tobacco	Males	120.8	113.5	124.8	117.0	134.0	110.7	119.6
		Females	120.8	111.8	125.3	116.7	126.6	117.2	
23	Textiles	Males	120.9	..	113.2	116.0	118.9	116.0	124.2
		Females	124.2	..	117.8	122.3	129.8	132.9	
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males	125.7	..	115.8	117.8	128.9	126.6	123.2
		Females	114.6	108.8	120.2	118.5	118.9	..	
25	Wood and cork	Males	113.9	109.1	117.1	122.9	119.2	..	118.2
		Females	115.0	109.3	118.6	119.4	118.4	..	
26	Wooden furniture	Males	120.7	107.0	123.0	118.2	119.9	128.8	118.9
		Females	126.0	111.7	118.5	120.5	127.1	126.0	
27	Paper and paper products	Males	121.1	109.7	119.8	119.5	127.3	123.5	119.9
		Females	120.4	110.4	120.1	121.4	120.4	..	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males	112.2	112.4	117.1	125.0	121.8	128.2	114.7
		Females	112.2	112.4	117.1	125.0	121.8	128.2	
29	Leather	Males	119.5	110.1	121.0	117.9	126.3	..	120.2
		Females	120.3	110.9	105.8	125.4	134.4	..	
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	Males	120.8	110.2	117.4	118.5	124.2	..	119.1
		Females	120.8	110.2	117.4	118.5	124.2	..	
31	Chemicals	Males	123.8	110.8	118.4	116.3	124.6	121.9	118.2
		Females	124.4	115.2	120.8	117.7	133.4	110.7	
32	Petroleum	Males	125.1	111.8	120.0	116.4	123.8	121.7	118.4
		Females	118.8	114.2	130.5	117.8	127.9	..	
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	Males	121.0	111.5	117.6	125.3	127.7	..	120.4
		Females	120.1	113.2	126.0	118.9	124.8	..	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males	120.1	109.4	115.3	120.1	120.0	119.9	119.7
		Females	119.4	108.6	103.7	120.8	127.6	..	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	Males	121.0	109.3	112.8	120.1	120.8	118.9	121.1
		Females	122.0	111.0	117.9	120.9	125.8	148.0	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males	118.7	111.4	126.9	124.4	130.8	..	120.3
		Females	121.9	111.1	120.9	121.1	127.6	141.1	
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	Males	121.1	116.9	114.7	136.0	127.0	..	123.8
		Females	121.1	118.1	115.2	136.0	127.8	..	
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	Males	117.8	110.5	114.0	119.6	120.5	117.1	117.9
		Females	118.2	110.3	117.5	119.7	121.0	119.8	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males	116.1	109.1	120.6	122.0	116.0	114.7	116.5
		Females	118.7	111.4	118.6	122.0	129.1	..	
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males	116.2	109.2	120.3	122.0	115.7	114.7	116.8
		Females	118.6	111.1	117.4	118.7	112.5	100.7	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	120.6	109.9	156.0	118.7	112.8	..	118.7
		Females	119.2	110.8	127.2	118.9	112.8	100.1	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	119.6	110.5	112.9	115.4	116.3	117.0	118.8
		Females	121.4	110.2	119.2	115.5	114.1	106.2	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	119.7	110.4	118.7	115.5	113.7	116.8	118.8
		Females	119.8	111.3	116.0	115.4	118.6	..	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	121.2	110.0	120.3	119.9	117.8	..	121.0
		Females	120.5	111.2	118.8	116.0	119.8	..	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	119.5	111.4	115.5	121.4	116.2	..	117.7
		Females	120.1	111.7	125.5	118.6	116.2	..	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	120.1	112.6	117.9	118.6	118.4	..	118.5
		Females	119.6	110.6	111.2	118.6	123.0	..	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	120.4	111.8	116.5	119.3	118.9	..	117.0
		Females	119.2	110.6	116.8	119.0	119.1	111.5	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	119.8	110.4	120.7	121.9	123.0	118.7	118.4
		Females	119.9	110.5	118.5	119.3	119.6	110.9	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	116.0	113.2	104.5	120.4	118.6	117.4	118.3
		Females	116.0	113.2	104.5	120.4	118.6	117.4	

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

OCTOBER 1966

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES										
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom				
		D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence				
20A	Manufacturing Vegetable and animal fats	Males	5.18	4.15	397	3.80	50.01	—	M. 95.7 F. 56.4 T. 84.0			
		Females	5.01	3.98	391	3.80	48.47	—				
		Total	5.01	3.98	391	3.80	48.47	—				
20B	Food	Males	4.46	3.84	436	3.46	47.34	49.10	M. 121.9 F. 121.8 T. 122.3			
		Females	3.06	2.99	343	2.08	34.97	29.97				
		Total	3.95	3.60	404	3.25	44.07	45.08				
21	Drink	Males	4.70	3.98	434	3.40	48.06	53.49	97.5			
		Females	3.21	3.27	371	2.08	38.72	32.32		59.7		
		Total	4.53	3.87	420	3.32	47.44	51.92			90.2	
22	Tobacco	Males	4.72	..	623	3.15	49.67	56.63	117.3			
		Females	3.22	..	533	2.08	38.21	36.51		73.9		
		Total	3.67	..	563	2.86	40.99	45.82			92.4	
23	Textiles	Males	4.30	3.40	399	3.38	47.05	..	91.8			
		Females	3.46	2.94	320	2.08	35.52	..		60.5		
		Total	3.85	3.12	348	3.02	41.92	..			77.5	
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males	4.50	3.69	336	3.05	46.91	42.52	93.8			
		Females	3.36	3.07	289	1.86	33.64	27.54		59.4		
		Total	3.61	3.30	302	2.24	35.93	29.31			68.8	
25	Wood and cork	Males	4.25	3.58	341	3.20	45.40	45.37	90.8			
		Females	3.17	2.91	291	2.08	37.99	34.16		59.0		
		Total	4.08	3.46	327	3.17	44.60	43.91			87.5	
26	Wooden furniture	Males	4.74	3.79	340	3.24	47.50	51.22	106.1			
		Females	3.46	3.18	293	2.08	39.05	..		71.6		
		Total	4.54	3.72	333	3.24	46.81	51.22			102.1	
27	Paper and paper products	Males	4.72	4.12	464	3.64	53.31	..	104.4			
		Females	3.22	3.15	345	2.18	34.12	..		59.7		
		Total	4.23	3.75	430	3.48	47.88	..			92.1	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males	5.94	6.23	685	3.69	56.87	59.16	128.2			
		Females	3.57	3.89	403	2.15	32.69	30.18		63.0		
		Total	5.41	5.57	618	3.51	52.88	56.83			113.9	
29	Leather	Males	4.61	3.69	367	3.13	46.10	..	88.9			
		Females	3.21	3.00	290	1.84	35.38	..		56.2		
		Total	4.02	3.44	335	2.87	42.49	..			77.3	
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males	4.80	4.22	481	3.66	51.35	65.56	110.0			
		Females	3.44	3.23	367	2.16	38.39	57.31		61.1		
		Total	4.42	3.85	447	3.53	48.31	64.64			89.8	
31	Chemicals	Males	4.98	4.69	461	3.75	59.82	51.76	109.0			
		Females	3.39	3.69	359	2.23	40.91	35.10		58.6		
		Total	4.64	4.41	439	3.58	56.09	48.71			100.8	
32	Petroleum	Males	5.22	5.99	633	4.78	78.61	..	128.3			
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..		61.8		
		Total	5.17	5.99	632	4.78	72.61	..			125.0	
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males	4.81	4.15	389	3.45	52.90	55.99	101.1			
		Females	3.32	3.08	321	2.21	35.86	39.72		60.3		
		Total	4.60	3.97	381	3.41	51.55	53.07			95.6	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion.	Males	5.09	4.13	486	4.02	61.99	73.18	110.1			
		Females	3.53	3.18	356	..	35.44	..		62.5		
		Total	5.02	4.07	482	4.02	61.64	73.18			107.9	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	Males	4.79	4.06	406	3.33	52.30	50.62	102.7			
		Females	3.34	3.31	324	..	38.11	26.69		62.9		
		Total	4.53	3.96	393	3.31	50.29	50.30			97.5	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males	4.86	4.47	464	3.47	53.12	55.58	97.5			
		Females	3.49	3.63	326	3.47	37.71	37.78		..		
		Total	4.74	4.41	459	3.47	52.33	55.03				
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	Males	4.63	4.54	449	3.31	49.98	49.65	101.4			
		Females	3.38	3.68	372	2.33	38.60	39.08		63.5		
		Total	4.17	4.26	424	3.13	46.83	48.47			88.9	
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	Males	5.12	4.59	514	3.60	55.85	45.27	107.4			
		Females	3.99	3.62	400	..	41.57	..		67.2		
		Total	5.01	4.51	510	3.60	55.39	45.27			105.2	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males	4.54	4.60	393	3.38	41.01	..	98.7			
		Females	3.34	3.34	306	..	33.20	..		60.6		
		Total	4.04	4.12	356	3.29	39.88	..			84.7	
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males	4.84	4.21	449	3.48	52.69	68.44	104.0			
		Females	3.39	3.16	331	2.05	35.75	38.05		60.9		
		Total	4.47	3.91	415	3.25	42.33	66.73			94.0	
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males	4.99	3.98	447	3.82	52.92	50.57	97.4			
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..		56.5		
		Total	4.99	3.98	447	3.82	52.92	50.57			97.2	

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total
* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

OCTOBER 1966

INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100							System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.	
Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	N.I.C.E. Code No.
120.0	112.8	121.0	121.4	129.7	—	—	Manufacturing Vegetable and animal fats	20A
121.2	112.7	121.1	121.8	128.7	—	Males		
126.4	118.5	118.5	129.3	126.0	120.1	Females		
126.7	115.9	107.6	130.3	130.0	124.6	122.3	Total	20B
127.6	117.6	114.9	129.5	126.7	120.6	—	Food	21
125.8	117.4	116.4	121.3	131.0	117.7	125.3		
126.3	116.4	126.6	121.3	132.8	112.6	125.7		
126.5	116.9	119.4	121.1	130.9	116.7	124.6	Total	22
125.3	..	161.7	117.4	124.7	125.0	122.6	Tobacco	23
129.0	..	202.3	124.9	137.6	146.3	121.3		
130.7	..	197.5	119.6	134.4	137.7	122.9		
120.0	110.7	120.3	121.0	124.4	..	119.7	Textiles	24
120.5	111.4	119.0	130.1	123.7	..	120.8		
121.1	111.0	119.7	122.7	124.7	..	120.5		
121.9	112.2	118.8	121.5	128.2	129.6	122.5	Footwear, clothing and bedding	25
122.9	115.4	115.8	128.0	132.3	126.0	123.2		
123.2	114.2	116.8	125.2	131.3	121.0	123.3		
..	115.9	120.8	122.7	127.7	..	119.8	Wood and cork	26
..	115.0	122.2	122.8	127.4	..	118.5		
..	116.1	122.2	122.8	127.4	..	119.9		
..	117.3	118.5	126.5	124.0	131.3	118.9	Wooden furniture	27
..	119.1	124.0	132.4	123.5	131.3	120.5		
..	117.7	119.7	126.7	123.5	131.3	119.8		
123.3	116.1	118.8	124.5	123.8	..	123.8	Paper and paper products	28
124.3	114.1	104.7	134.9	128.8	..	122.3		
124.7	115.4	115.3	125.2	123.2	..	124.8		
129.0	115.8	125.0	122.7	126.6	118.1	119.4	Printing, publishing and allied industries	29
130.6	113.4	119.4	119.9	137.2	109.5	118.9		
130.5	115.3	125.0	122.5	127.6	117.0	119.9		
123.1	116.4	111.6	122.2	132.1	..	122.8	Leather	30
123.8	115.8	115.4	126.3	131.4	..	123.2		
124.0	116.2	113.4	122.8	131.9	..	123.3		
120.2	113.1	115.2	122.7	124.0	132.9	120.6	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	31
121.7	110.6	103.8	123.2	132.1	..	120.8		
121.7	112.2	112.6	122.8	126.5	131.0	121.7		
119.4	114.4	116.0	122.2	133.5	150.7	122.2	Chemicals	32
119.0	113.9	126.6	134.3	143.2	..	122.3		
119.8	114.2	119.3	123.1	136.0	142.2	122.3		
120.1	119.3	113.5	136.0	120.7	..	125.4	Petroleum	33
120.2	120.5	114.1	136.0	128.1	..	109.0		
120.2	120.5	114.1	136.0	128.1	..	124.5		
121.5	114.3	113.6	121.2	126.7	118.8	120.4	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	34
123.2	111.6	144.6	126.6	128.9	123.9	121.1		
122.0	114.1	117.4	121.3	128.3	120.8	120.4		
118.3	113.5	113.8	125.1	123.9	118.4	117.4	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	35
120.9	113.2	114.2	125.1	123.7	118.4	118.8		
118.4	113.4	113.8	125.1	123.7	118.4	117.7		
119.6	115.7	115.6	121.3	119.6	106.5	106.5	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	36
121.9	113.4	1						

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES									
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group		Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom		
			D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence		
	Manufacturing										
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males Females Total	5.41 4.37 5.25	4.37 4.20 4.20	417 411 411	3.97 3.96 3.96	53.42 52.46 52.46	— — —	M. 97.8 F. 57.6 T. 86.3		
20B	Food	Males Females Total	4.41 3.09 3.94	3.94 3.07 3.70	451 357 421	3.48 2.18 3.30	47.56 35.14 44.22	49.92 30.41 45.96			
21	Drink	Males Females Total	4.77 3.24 4.60	4.08 3.57 4.01	462 373 443	3.63 3.30 3.56	49.32 33.10 48.75	53.41 33.10 52.01	98.3 59.3 91.3		
22	Tobacco	Males Females Total	4.78 3.27 3.74	.. .. ..	630 456 500	3.30 2.40 3.00	52.75 40.30 43.34	56.73 36.83 46.13	119.3 75.8 94.7		
23	Textiles	Males Females Total	4.30 3.46 3.85	3.54 3.07 3.26	407 332 359	3.63 2.15 3.23	48.94 37.09 43.57	.. .. ..	93.1 61.3 78.5		
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males Females Total	4.45 3.34 3.58	3.90 3.16 3.43	355 341 345	3.17 1.94 2.33	48.18 28.78 37.49	47.97 60.6 30.76	95.5 60.6 70.1		
25	Wood and cork	Males Females Total	4.27 3.19 4.10	3.64 2.99 3.52	346 295 333	3.34 .. 3.32	47.27 40.06 46.48	44.25 35.22 43.18	91.3 60.1 88.1		
26	Wooden furniture	Males Females Total	4.81 3.50 4.61	3.89 3.21 3.81	353 303 346	3.32 3.31 3.31	49.38 41.88 48.77	53.23 53.23 53.23	73.8 103.5 103.5		
27	Paper and paper products	Males Females Total	4.76 3.27 4.28	4.25 3.30 3.88	483 355 447	3.74 2.22 3.57	55.74 36.95 50.45	.. .. ..	105.8 60.3 93.5		
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males Females Total	5.94 3.59 5.43	6.53 4.28 5.90	750 460 684	3.81 2.35 3.64	59.61 34.27 55.15	60.53 30.61 57.96	128.1 63.4 113.9		
29	Leather	Males Females Total	4.64 3.25 4.06	3.93 3.09 3.62	385 303 352	3.27 1.90 2.99	47.61 35.39 42.78	.. .. ..	90.3 56.2 78.1		
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males Females Total	4.93 3.55 4.55	4.38 3.33 3.99	493 381 460	3.91 2.32 3.77	52.89 39.91 49.93	66.75 62.99 66.42	111.9 62.2 101.6		
31	Chemicals	Males Females Total	5.27 3.59 4.91	4.90 3.94 4.63	494 374 469	3.86 2.38 3.69	62.06 40.79 58.05	50.55 36.25 48.39	110.0 60.2 102.1		
32	Petroleum	Males Females Total	5.44 .. 5.40	6.35 .. 6.35	669 .. 668	5.33 .. 5.33	81.88 .. 81.35	.. .. ..	130.0 69.3 127.6		
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males Females Total	4.75 3.29 4.53	4.31 3.24 4.13	406 333 397	3.57 2.29 3.53	53.90 36.83 52.18	58.56 41.08 55.70	103.3 61.9 97.7		
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion.	Males Females Total	5.19 3.60 5.13	4.26 3.36 4.21	540 365 534	4.27 4.08 4.27	61.70 40.83 61.23	72.95 50.64 72.71	111.8 63.1 109.3		
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	Males Females Total	4.88 3.42 4.62	4.19 3.43 4.07	435 346 421	3.52 .. 3.50	53.92 38.61 51.53	50.64 31.55 50.40	M. 104.5 F. 63.7 T. 99.0		
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males Females Total	5.02 3.64 4.91	4.67 3.99 4.62	494 429 489	3.54 .. 3.53	55.71 40.73 54.96	56.26 40.73 55.89			
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	Males Females Total	4.77 3.49 4.31	4.61 3.83 4.36	477 386 447	3.45 2.40 3.27	56.48 41.17 51.50	51.69 34.99 50.38	103.3 64.7 90.2		
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	Males Females Total	5.32 4.09 5.20	4.76 3.78 4.68	540 416 536	3.77 .. 3.77	59.75 41.88 59.21	47.76 .. 47.76	109.7 69.1 107.5		
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males Females Total	4.70 3.46 4.19	4.78 3.44 4.26	414 321 374	3.37 .. 3.31	42.54 36.12 41.63	.. .. ..	100.9 61.2 86.3		
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males Females Total	4.96 3.44 4.58	4.36 3.30 4.06	477 352 443	3.63 2.14 3.39	54.84 37.18 50.42	68.69 38.96 67.14	105.7 62.0 95.7		
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males Females Total	4.91 .. 4.91	4.08 .. 4.08	468 .. 468	3.94 .. 3.94	54.79 .. 54.79	49.93 .. 49.93	98.4 55.8 98.2		

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100							System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.	
Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	N.I.C.E. Code No.
							Manufacturing	
125.5	118.8	127.2	126.7	138.5	—	—	Vegetable and animal fats	20A
126.8	119.0	127.3	126.8	139.3	—	—	Males Females Total	
124.9	121.6	122.6	130.4	126.6	122.1	124.6	Food	20B
128.1	119.0	111.9	136.6	130.7	126.4	124.4	Males Females Total	
127.5	120.9	119.8	131.1	127.1	122.9	125.6	Drink	21
127.6	120.4	124.1	129.3	134.5	117.5	126.3	Males Females Total	
127.6	127.0	127.0	129.3	137.9	115.3	124.8	Tobacco	22
128.5	121.1	125.9	129.5	134.6	116.9	126.1	Males Females Total	
127.1	..	..	123.1	132.4	125.2	124.7	Textiles	23
131.0	..	..	131.1	145.2	147.6	124.5	Males Females Total	
133.3	..	..	125.4	142.1	138.6	125.9	Footwear, clothing and bedding	24
120.1	115.3	122.7	130.1	129.4	..	121.4	Males Females Total	
120.4	116.3	123.3	135.0	129.2	..	122.4	Wood and cork	25
121.1	116.0	123.4	131.1	129.6	..	122.1	Males Females Total	
120.7	118.5	125.3	126.0	131.7	146.2	124.7	Wooden furniture	26
122.4	118.8	136.9	133.3	138.7	131.7	125.7	Males Females Total	
122.3	118.7	133.7	130.2	137.0	127.0	125.6	Paper and paper products	27
..	117.8	122.6	128.2	133.0	..	120.4	Males Females Total	
..	118.2	128.5	..	139.8	..	120.7	Printing, publishing and allied industries	28
..	118.1	124.4	128.4	132.7	..	120.7	Males Females Total	
124.2	119.7	123.6	127.9	129.4	..	125.5	Leather	29
126.4	119.6	107.8	137.1	139.4	..	123.6	Males Females Total	
126.3	119.4	119.8	128.5	129.8	..	126.7	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products	30
128.9	121.4	136.8	126.7	132.7	120.8	119.3	Males Females Total	
131.3	124.8	136.4	130.9	143.8	111.1	119.6	Chemicals	31
131.1	122.2	138.4	127.0	133.1	119.3	119.9	Males Females Total	
124.0	124.0	117.2	127.6	136.4	..	124.7	Petroleum	32
125.4	118.8	121.0	130.8	131.4	..	123.2	Males Females Total	
125.4	122.3	118.9	128.0	132.8	..	124.6	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials)	33
123.3	117.4	118.2	131.0	127.8	135.3	122.7	Males Females Total	
125.6	114.0	107.7	131.9	137.3	..	122.9	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	34
125.4	116.3	115.9	131.1	130.7	134.6	123.9	Males Females Total	
126.4	119.5	124.4	125.8	138.5	147.2	123.3	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment)	35
126.1	121.6	132.1	143.3	142.8	..	125.7	Males Females Total	
126.9	119.9	127.4	127.1	140.8	141.2	123.9	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	36
125.3	126.5	120.0	151.5	132.5	..	127.1	Males Females Total	
125.5	127.8	120.6	151.5	132.5	..	127.1	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment	37
119.8	118.4	125.4	129.1	124.3	124.3	123.0	Males Females Total	
121.9	117.4	149.7	131.2	132.3	128.1	124.3	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing)	38
120.2	118.7	122.2	125.6	129.8	126.8	123.0	Males Females Total	
120.6	117.0	126.3	132.8	123.3	118.1	119.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39
123.3	119.6	117.0	140.5	142.8	..	120.0	Males Females Total	
120.8	117.3	126.0	132.9	122.8	117.7	119.2	All manufacturing industries	20-39 (2+3)
122.0	119.4	123.8	128.3	123.3	106.5	..	Males Females Total	
124.9	117.5	167.4	126.2	126.2	..	..	Building and civil engineering	40 (4)
122.6	119.0	135.0	128.6	122.5	106.0	..	Males Females Total	
124.0	120.1	123.0	127.1	126.9	123.9	121.9	Males Females Total	
127.3	123.1	168.0	127.1	125.3	113.8	122.2	Males Females Total	
124.2	120.3	128.9	127.2	125.7	123.9	..	Males Females Total	
124.2	118.8	119.8	124.6	129.1	..	121.7	Males Females Total	
125.4	119.3	128.0	132.1	132.5	..	123.2	Males Females Total	
125.3	119.1	123.5	125.5	132.6	..	123.1	Males Females Total	
124.0	118.4	121.4	128.5	125.7	..	119.1	Males Females Total	
123.9	119.6	129.7	128.5	127.9	..	118.1	Males Females Total	
124.1	118.5	122.0	128.5	125.9	..	119.0	Males Females Total	
125.5	120.4	123.2	121.6	129.3	..	122.2	Males Females Total	
126.0	117.8	115.5	125.1	125.1	..	120.9	Males Females Total	
126.5	119.3	120.9	122.6	128.5	..	121.4	Males Females Total	
123.5	118.8	123.1	128.3	128.6	116.6	121.4	Males Females Total	
124.5	118.3	129.8	134.3	133.4	145.9	123.0	Males Females Total	
124.4	118.7	125.8	128.9	129.4	116.2	122.4	Males Females Total	
114.8	120.0	109.9	127.3	133.7	120.1	121.2	Males Females Total	
114.8	120.0	110.1	127.3	133.7	120.1	120.9	Males Females Total	

Note: M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see the Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 16th July 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 16th July 1968	Average price 16th July 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	824	69.2	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	845	93.1	78 - 108
Silverside (without bone)*	888	88.0	78 - 96
Back ribs (with bone)*	749	61.0	51 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	767	60.1	52 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	772	39.3	30 - 54
Rump steak*	883	119.2	96 - 144
Beef: Imported chilled			
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	777	71.6	60 - 84
Breast*	765	21.2	12 - 30
Best end of neck	742	55.1	36 - 70
Shoulder (with bone)	768	51.8	42 - 60
Leg (with bone)	778	69.6	60 - 78
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	609	51.9	42 - 60
Breast*	553	12.7	8 - 18
Best end of neck	587	41.5	30 - 52
Shoulder (with bone)	609	37.8	32 - 44
Leg (with bone)	606	57.0	54 - 60
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	862	60.0	50 - 72
Belly*	854	38.3	32 - 44
Loin (with bone)	883	70.8	62 - 78
Pork sausages	858	40.3	36 - 44
Beef sausages	784	33.1	28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	648	38.5	34 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	453	42.5	34 - 54
Fresh fish			
Cod fillets	605	41.6	34 - 48
Haddock fillets	624	49.3	42 - 56
Haddock, smoked, whole	563	45.0	36 - 54
Plaice, whole	565	39.8	30 - 48
Halibut cuts	383	84.0	72 - 102
Herrings	483	22.8	18 - 27
Kippers, with bone	650	32.3	28 - 36
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	—	—	—
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	799	4.5	3 - 6
Tomatoes	858	28.4	21 - 36
Cabbage, greens	433	7.3	5 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	569	7.3	4 - 10
Cauliflower or broccoli	678	17.6	10 - 24

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 16th July 1968	Average price 16th July 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Fresh vegetables (contd.)			
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	642	10.4	8 - 12
Runner beans	—	—	—
Carrots	782	13.3	10 - 18
Onions	845	10.7	9 - 12
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	351	21.1	16 - 24
Apples, dessert	861	24.7	21 - 28
Pears, dessert	743	21.9	18 - 27
Oranges	847	15.6	12 - 20
Bananas	857	17.2	14 - 20
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	830	19.1	18 - 20
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	719	18.4	18 - 20
White, 14 oz. loaf	769	11.4	10½ - 12½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	706	13.0	12 - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	870	23.1	18 - 27
Bacon			
Collar*	726	49.5	42 - 58
Gammon*	775	73.2	64 - 80
Middle cut,* smoked	544	64.4	56 - 76
Back, smoked	482	69.3	62 - 76
Back, unsmoked	475	66.9	58 - 74
Streaky, smoked	479	44.4	38 - 52
Ham (not shoulder)	803	116.2	100 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	774	31.8	26 - 36
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	901	49.9	45 - 54
Milk, ordinary, per pint	578	10.5	—
Butter, New Zealand	862	39.9	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	850	45.8	42 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½-lb.	174	11.4	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced, per ½-lb.	159	8.2	8 - 9
Lard	901	15.5	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	883	41.9	36 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz.	760	46.8	43 - 51
Eggs, standard, per doz.	798	40.7	39 - 45
Eggs, medium, per doz.	442	36.1	33 - 39
Sugar, granulated, 2-lb.	900	17.0	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2-oz.	897	32.1	30 - 36
Tea: per ½-lb.			
Higher priced	382	23.7	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,903	18.7	16½ - 21
Lower priced	722	17.4	16 - 18

News and Notes

TRADE UNION STRUCTURE AND GOVERNMENT

The second part of a study of trade union structure and government which was specially authorised by the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, was published recently as a research paper (No. 5 (Part 2) HMSO) through any bookseller price 8s. 6d. net. Part 1 was published in April 1967 (see this GAZETTE, April 1967, page 307).

The paper, written by Mr. John Hughes, Tutor in Economics and Industrial Relations, Ruskin College, Oxford, concentrates on the factors which give rise to different levels of membership participation in different unions, and seeks to suggest ways and means of dealing with apathy among the rank and file.

It is argued that it is unfair to expect all unions to reach the same level of membership participation. Some are affected by the wide scatter of their membership geographically, some have high rates of membership turnover and others recruit among groups who are unusually difficult to involve in the processes of union government—for example women and young workers.

However, there are certain organisational and constitutional barriers to higher participation which unions can do something about, and this is dealt with in a special section of the paper. Some unions, such as the Transport and General Workers' Union, do more than others to ensure that particular groups or trades are specially represented in the organs of union government and make special provision for their servicing. Others, such as the Shop Workers, have introduced new structural arrangements to maintain direct links between local branches and other levels of the union, and for bringing branch and workplace organisation closely together. Both these developments have important implications for integrating shop stewards into the democratic processes of union government. There is also a need for more locally based union publications, such as those that exist in NALGO, and for reforms in systems of voting to encourage higher polls. There is evidence to show that unions, such as the ETU, which rely on postal ballots, achieve higher levels of election participation than similar unions, like the AEF, who continue to insist on voting at branch meetings.

The final aspect of improvement in membership participation pursued concerns membership rights. A distinction is made between rights of appeal, which mainly concern individuals, and the procedures for rules revision, which may be

thought of as embodying the collective rights of the membership to participate in the reshaping of the constitution. In the case of at least one sizeable union, the Iron and Steel Workers, the author finds the provision for rules revision to be unduly restrictive.

STEEL INDUSTRY DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The decision to exclude the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union (CAWU) and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) from national recognition for white-collar workers in the nationalised steel industry was mistaken and the two unions should have recognition. However, recognising the present predominant position of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation among white-collar as well as manual employees in the industry, the numbers of representatives of the unions on the joint negotiating body should be proportionate to their relative memberships and joint working arrangements should be made between the unions to define spheres of influence.

These are the central recommendations of the REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY UNDER LORD PEARSON INTO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES, (Cmd. 3754: HMSO price 4s net).

In its conclusions the court points out that, although technically the dispute is between the white-collar unions and the Steel Corporation, the underlying reality is a conflict between unions which may lead to industrial action. The court thinks the public reasonably regard with special disfavour strikes arising out of recognition disputes, or indeed any disputes between unions.

The court lists a number of factors for consideration in assessing a union's claim to recognition, such as the competence of the union to represent its members effectively; its general standing, membership, resources and experience; certain factors of its membership in the industry and grades concerned, for example, size, proportion to other unions, to the total number of employees in the grade or industry, whether membership is increasing or declining; evidence of a demand from non-unionised employees for membership of the union; evidence of the union's capacity or incapacity for working with other unions in the industry.

Taking these factors into account the court finds that the CAWU and the ASTMS have a very strong case to be included in the joint negotiating machinery. From a consideration of these 'recognition' factors

and the evidence as a whole the court comes to a firm conclusion that the decision, taken on 10th July 1967 and confirmed in May 1968 to exclude the CAWU and the ASTMS from national recognition for white collar workers in the industry was mistaken. The court believes that the decision can be put right if:

- (i) the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation act with their traditional responsibility; and
- (ii) the present predominant position of ISTC in the white-collar as well as the manual section of the industry is acknowledged.

The numbers of representatives of the unions on the joint negotiating body should be proportionate to their relevant memberships. Joint working arrangements should be made between the unions to define spheres of influence.

CAR DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

There was no discriminatory treatment by the Ford Motor Company of the "profile"—or analysis—of the sewing machinists' job nor of their grading. However, largely because of a mistaken impression that an amended version of the profile with higher "markings" had been accepted, the sewing machinists' case has not been pursued through the agreed review machinery.

In the circumstances of the dispute it would be undesirable to ask for the profile to be reviewed at this stage by the usual joint body. It is, therefore, recommended that the profile should be reviewed by an ad hoc joint committee of persons experienced in the evaluation methods used at Fords, but who have not been involved at any stage in preparing or reviewing the machinists' profile. These are the main findings in the REPORT OF A COURT OF INQUIRY UNDER SIR JACK SCAMP INTO A DISPUTE CONCERNING SEWING MACHINISTS EMPLOYED BY THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY LTD., (CMD. 3749) HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5s. net.

The 190 sewing machinists employed at Ford's Dagenham plant went on strike on 7th June in protest against the company's refusal to upgrade their job from Grade B to Grade C in the five-grade structure which Fords introduced in 1967 following job evaluation studies of all hourly paid jobs. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers and the National Union of Vehicle Builders made the strike official. At Halewood 200 machinists struck in sympathy and 5,000 other Ford employees were laid off before work was resumed on 1st July. The company estimate that the strikers and those laid off lost about £262,000 in wages.

The NUVB contended that the company, contrary to their earlier promise, had not given the union details of points values allocated to jobs or of the "weightings" used in calculating them. The court says that on the evidence given to them they cannot accept that the company gave an assurance that weightings would be disclosed to the unions. They accept assurances given by the management consultants who were concerned in the studies that the same set of weightings was used on all job profiles.

But, the report continues, full acceptance can only come from full knowledge. The court therefore think it is essential that as a general rule unions should be fully informed of the way job evaluation studies are carried out and of the results for particular jobs. They note, however, that in the studies at Fords the consultants saw little prospect of reconciling the many interests and loyalties on both management and union sides and therefore recommended that, contrary to their normal practice, information on weightings should not be made known while the studies were in progress. The court says that while there were particular circumstances which made it right to withhold details at the time they agree with the company and the consultants that full information should be made available to the unions, but they add that this should be with the agreement of the National Joint Negotiating Committee at Fords.

The court concludes that the dispute was about the grading of the sewing machinists' job. The report notes that the AEF claimed that the issues in dispute were equal pay and equal grading, but that the union did not make a claim for equal pay at any time during the dispute. The court views the AEF's action in nevertheless giving official support to the strike as a serious breach of their obligations under the agreed procedure for resolving grievances. It adds that in its view it is open to question whether the company's judgment was right in their negotiating, concurrently with the return to work, an important change in the wage structure, which had been decided nine months earlier on the basis that it should, save for exceptional circumstances, stand for two years.

The report notes that two distinct claims for upgrading of the machinists' job were pursued, and that there was some confusion between the two. After reviewing the attempts that were made to settle the dispute, the court says that it is far from satisfied that all reasonable measures were taken to resolve the problem before the machinists went on strike and the two unions supported their action.

The court points out it would be most unfortunate if a dispute about the grading of 400 employees was allowed to obscure the solid achievements made in revising the wages structure for the company's 42,000 hourly paid employees. It attributes the success of the revision to the joint participation of management and unions, and to the use of a systematic evaluation method in which specially trained management and union representatives took part.

The report also notes that one union criticised the effectiveness of the NJNC and the frequency of its meetings. It recommends that the NJNC should consider whether these criticisms were justified and if they are what action should be taken to improve the effectiveness of the arrangements.

ENGINEERING TRAINING BOARD SCOPE

The activities which come within the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board have been redefined by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, under an order presented to Parliament recently.

This Order (SI 1968 No. 1333, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net) came into operation on 3rd September. It is the second change to the scope of the engineering board which was set up in July 1964. The previous one came into operation in March 1967 (see this GAZETTE, March 1967, page 228).

The effect of the principal amendments of the order is to exclude from the scope of the board the motor vehicle and motor vehicle body repair activities of London Transport; the manufacture or repair of furniture other than by engineering processes; the manufacture of perambulators, folding push cars, golf clubs, fishing rods and organ pipes; the manufacture of footwear components from a combination of metal and plastics material; and the repair of barrels, kegs and drums designed for packaging. These activities will in due course be brought within scope of other training boards. The engineering activities of local authorities are also excluded and a number of clarifying amendments have also been made.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS PROCESSING INDUSTRY LEVY

Proposals submitted by the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the Board equal to 0.75 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968 have been approved by Mrs. Castle. Employers employing five or fewer workers are to be excluded. The order approving the proposals (SI 1968 No. 1386, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. net) came into operation on 9th September.

The levy will be used to pay a primary grant to reward any training given for which no specific provision is made by the board and to make specific grants for trainees attending specific courses leading to recognised qualifications.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In August, 61 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 64 in July. This total included 44 arising from factory processes, and 17 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 14 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 31st August, compared with 14 in the four weeks ended 27th July. These 14 included nine underground coal mine-workers and five in quarries, compared with ten and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there was one fatal accident in August and four in the previous month.

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

In August, 23 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: three were of chrome ulceration, three of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, one of mercurial poisoning, four of beryllium poisoning, one of cadmium poisoning and ten of epitheliomatous ulceration.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 63,041 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 8th July 1968, of whom 56,120 were males and 6,921 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 54,301 (48,366 males and 5,935 females), while there were 8,740 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 July, 5,813 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,865 men, 836 women and 112 young persons. In addition, 115 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The amount of payments of supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act paid at local offices of the Department of Employment and Productivity during the 13 weeks ending 30th June, 1968, was approximately £15,311,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1968, was approximately £16,148,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 30th June, 1967, it was £10,835,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for the earlier quarter is affected by the increase in the scale rates and other changes which came into operation on 28th November, 1966, under the Ministry of Social Security Act 1966, and adjustments resulting from the introduction of national insurance wage-related benefits in October, 1966.

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 11,047,000 in July (8,180,500 males 2,866,500 females). The total included 8,644,600 (5,943,100 males 2,701,500 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,500,600 (1,415,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 6,000 higher than that for June 1968 and 168,000 lower than in July 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 26,000 higher than in June 1968 and 55,000 lower than in July 1967. The number in construction was 12,000 lower than in June 1968 and 45,000 lower than in July 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 12th August 1968 in Great Britain was 516,946. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 585,000 representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 580,000 in July.

In addition, there were 36,210 unemployed school leavers and 8,226 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 561,382, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 46,777 more than in July when the percentage rate was 2.2.

Among those wholly unemployed in August, 244,330 (44.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 207,172 (41.3 per cent.) in July; 95,465 (17.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 93,705 (18.7 per cent.) in July. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 2,376 in August 1968 and 2,687 in July 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between July and August the number temporarily stopped fell by 1,491 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 28,493.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 7th August 1968, was 192,925; 12,013 less than on 3rd July. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 179,100, compared

with about 180,300 in July. Including 93,486 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 7th August was 286,411; 26,345 less than on 3rd July.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 13th July 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 2,022,600. This is about 34.8 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 25,100 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 9 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st August 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 169.9 and 187.2, compared with 169.4 and 186.7 (revised figures) at 31st July 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 20th August the official retail prices index was 125.7 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 125.5 at 16th July and 118.9 at 22nd August 1967. The index figure for food was 123.2 compared with 123.8 at 16th July.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment & Productivity, was 175 involving approximately 58,900 workers. During the month approximately 65,100 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 214,000 working days were lost, including 41,000 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-July 1968, and for the two preceding months and for July 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	July 1967*			May 1968*			June 1968*			July 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,331.6	2,882.9	11,214.5	8,192.5	2,869.3	11,061.8	8,177.5	2,863.5	11,041.0	8,180.5	2,866.5	11,047.0
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,980.5	2,718.8	8,699.3	5,920.6	2,704.4	8,625.0	5,920.4	2,698.6	8,619.0	5,943.1	2,701.5	8,644.6
Mining, etc.	524.4	22.3	546.7	480.5	22.3	502.8	474.3	22.3	496.6	469.4	22.3	491.7
Coal mining	467.2	16.9	484.1	423.3	16.9	440.2	417.1	16.9	434.0	412.2	16.9	429.1
Food, drink and tobacco	484.9	356.7	841.6	467.8	343.4	811.2	470.6	345.3	815.9	483.1	351.9	835.0
Grain milling	30.7	8.2	38.9	29.5	8.1	37.6	29.5	8.1	37.6	29.6	8.0	37.6
Bread and flour confectionery	90.9	64.7	155.6	87.0	62.4	149.4	87.7	62.6	150.3	89.3	63.7	153.0
Biscuits	19.0	33.6	52.6	19.1	33.3	52.4	19.2	33.8	53.0	19.7	34.2	53.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	48.9	42.2	91.1	49.3	42.0	91.3	49.4	42.2	91.6	51.1	42.6	93.7
Milk products	25.3	13.2	38.5	25.3	13.2	38.5	26.0	13.4	39.4	27.0	13.9	40.9
Sugar	11.7	3.7	15.4	11.2	3.6	14.8	11.1	3.6	14.7	11.2	3.5	14.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.8	52.5	93.3	39.4	50.0	89.4	39.3	49.8	89.1	39.9	50.8	90.7
Fruit and vegetable products	33.5	41.9	75.4	30.8	37.0	67.8	31.1	37.4	68.5	35.0	39.6	74.6
Animal and poultry foods	18.6	5.3	23.9	18.3	5.2	23.5	18.1	5.2	23.3	18.2	5.2	23.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.7	23.2	50.9	27.3	22.5	49.8	27.2	22.3	49.5	27.8	22.5	50.3
Brewing and malting	76.3	20.0	96.3	73.1	19.5	92.6	73.9	19.8	93.7	74.9	19.9	94.8
Other drink industries	43.0	25.4	68.4	39.7	25.0	64.7	40.3	25.5	65.8	41.4	26.1	67.5
Tobacco	18.5	22.8	41.3	17.8	21.6	39.4	17.8	21.6	39.4	18.0	21.9	39.9
Chemicals and allied industries	374.0	141.9	515.9	372.4	139.8	512.2	371.8	139.3	511.1	373.6	139.6	513.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.5	8.3	23.8	15.2	8.2	23.4	15.1	8.1	23.2	15.2	8.0	23.2
Mineral oil refining	23.0	2.9	25.9	23.1	2.8	25.9	23.0	2.8	25.8	23.0	2.8	25.8
Lubricating oils and greases	7.2	2.4	9.6	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4	9.5
Chemicals and dyes	177.6	46.9	224.5	177.3	45.7	223.0	177.1	45.6	222.7	177.6	45.4	223.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	42.4	26.3	68.7	42.4	26.3	68.7	42.4	26.3	68.7	42.4	26.3	68.7
Explosives and fireworks	17.7	9.7	27.4	17.4	8.8	26.2	17.2	8.8	26.0	17.2	8.7	25.9
Paint and printing ink	32.8	13.5	46.3	32.3	13.3	45.6	32.4	13.3	45.7	32.7	13.2	45.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.3	11.8	36.1	23.2	12.1	35.3	23.1	12.0	35.1	23.4	12.3	35.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.9	6.8	38.7	32.0	6.7	38.7	32.2	6.7	38.9	32.3	6.7	39.0
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	5.0	14.7	10.1	5.0	15.1	10.1	4.9	15.0	10.2	4.8	15.0
Metal manufacture	517.4	72.2	589.6	510.5	72.7	583.2	510.2	72.0	582.2	512.1	72.0	584.1
Iron and steel (general)	258.1	24.6	282.7	254.5	25.5	280.0	254.7	24.9	279.6	256.1	25.0	281.1
Steel tubes	45.9	8.3	54.2	44.8	7.8	52.6	44.5	7.7	52.2	44.5	7.8	52.3
Iron castings, etc.	98.6	13.0	111.6	96.8	12.7	109.5	96.4	12.7	109.1	96.2	12.6	108.8
Light metals	47.1	10.3	57.4	46.7	10.1	56.8	46.8	10.1	56.9	47.1	10.0	57.1
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.7	16.0	83.7	67.7	16.6	84.3	67.8	16.6	84.4	68.2	16.6	84.8
Engineering and electrical goods	1,702.2	613.3	2,315.5	1,673.1	622.4	2,295.5	1,672.6	621.7	2,294.3	1,674.5	621.6	2,296.1
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.9	5.0	34.9	30.0	5.0	35.0	29.9	5.0	34.9	30.0	5.0	35.0
Metal-working machine tools	83.8	14.8	98.6	80.8	14.5	95.3	80.7	14.4	95.1	80.5	14.3	94.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.2	16.5	69.7	51.8	16.4	68.2	51.6	16.3	67.9	51.5	16.3	67.8
Industrial engines	33.8	6.0	39.8	33.1	5.7	38.8	33.0	5.6	38.6	33.0	5.6	38.6
Textile machinery and accessories	41.0	7.7	48.7	38.8	7.3	46.1	38.6	7.4	46.0	38.5	7.3	45.8
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.4	4.4	38.8	34.8	4.4	39.2	35.1	4.5	39.6	35.0	4.4	39.4
Mechanical handling equipment	53.1	8.0	61.1	51.8	7.3	59.1	51.8	7.3	59.1	52.2	7.3	59.5
Office machinery	35.9	14.8	50.7	36.6	15.2	51.8	36.7	15.2	51.9	36.8	15.3	52.1
Other machinery	296.0	65.1	361.1	290.5	63.6	354.1	289.9	63.7	290.4	289.4	63.7	290.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	164.2	21.0	185.2	154.1	20.0	174.1	154.3	20.0	174.3	154.8	20.0	174.8
Ordnance and small arms	19.1	5.3	24.4	17.8	4.9	22.7	17.7	4.9	22.6	17.4	4.9	22.3
Other mechanical engineering	193.4	54.1	247.5	192.6	54.5	247.1	192.4	54.4	246.8	193.3	54.5	247.8
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	89.8	48.2	138.0	90.1	49.2	139.3	90.0	49.0	139.0	90.1	49.4	139.5
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.2	7.7	13.9	6.1	7.7	13.8
Electrical machinery	173.2	55.7	228.9	161.1	53.2	214.3	160.2	52.7	212.9	160.2	52.5	212.7
Insulated wires and cables	41.2	19.4	60.6	39.8	19.2	59.0	39.3	18.9	58.2	39.2	18.9	58.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	54.8	40.5	95.3	54.5	39.4	93.9	55.4	39.2	94.6	55.1	38.7	93.8
Radio and other electronic apparatus	185.5	132.0	317.5	194.3	143.9	338.2	194.9	144.1	339.0	195.4	144.3	339.7
Domestic electric appliances	34.2	21.1	55.3	34.5	22.0	56.5	34.7	22.3	57.0	34.9	22.4	57.3
Other electrical goods	79.6	66.0	145.6	80.0	69.0	149.0	80.2	69.0	149.2	80.1	69.1	149.2

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards.
 † Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII 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	July 1967*			May 1968*			June 1968*			July 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	184.8	11.7	196.5	182.6	11.7	194.3	180.1	11.8	191.9	179.9	11.9	191.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.9	8.4	152.3	143.5	8.4	151.9	141.2	8.5	149.7	141.0	8.5	149.5
Marine engineering	40.9	3.3	44.2	39.1	3.3	42.4	38.9	3.3	42.2	38.9	3.4	42.3
Vehicles	702.7	110.5	813.2	699.8	110.1	809.9	699.6	109.6	809.2	698.9	109.7	808.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	405.8	61.9	467.7	409.7	62.6	472.3	410.5	62.6	473.1	411.0	62.8	473.8
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.0	6.6	23.6	18.0	6.9	24.9	18.1	6.7	24.8	18.1	6.7	24.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	211.0	35.9	246.9	206.7	34.8	241.5	205.8	34.6	240.4	205.1	34.5	239.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.5	2.1	31.6	28.7	2.1	30.8	28.5	2.0	30.5	28.2	2.1	30.3
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	36.3	2.1	38.4	33.9	2.0	35.9	33.9	2.0	35.9	33.6	2.0	35.6
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	1.9	5.0	2.8	1.7	4.5	2.8	1.7	4.5	2.9	1.6	4.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	373.8	189.2	563.0	370.5	189.3	559.8	369.9	188.9	558.8	371.2	188.9	560.1
Tools and implements	15.1	8.7	23.8	14.2	8.1	22.3	14.2	8.0	22.2	14.1	8.0	22.1
Cutlery	6.5	5.9	12.4	6.3	6.2	12.5	6.2	6.2	12.4	6.3	6.2	12.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.0	16.2	44.2	28.1	15.7	43.8	27.9	15.6	43.5	27.9	15.5	43.4
Wire and wire manufactures	10.1	10.1	20.2	10.1	10.1	20.2	10.1	10.1	20.2	10.1	10.1	20.2
Cans and metal boxes	16.0	19.8	35.8	15.6	18.8	34.4	15.6	18.7	34.3	16.1	18.7	34.8
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.4	11.1	27.5	16.1	11.1	27.2	16.2	11.1	27.3	16.2	11.0	27.2
Other metal industries	259.3	117.4	376.7	258.1	119.7	377.8	257.7	119.7	377.4	258.4	119.9	378.3
Textiles	343.9	354.5	698.4	348.1	348.8	696.9	349.7	347.6	697.3	351.1	346.3	697.4
Production of man-made fibres	34.7	7.6	42.3	35.2	7.7	42.9	35.4	7.7	43.1	35.5	7.7	43.2
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	35.3	48.4	83.7	38.1	48.0	86.1	38.4	48.0	86.4	38.6	47.7	86.3
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	36.5	41.7	78									

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 13th July, 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 2,022,600 or about 34.8 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 25,100 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 9 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 13th July, 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		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)			Average	Total (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	199.8	35.6	1,990	10.0	0.1	3.7	0.6	6.2	9.7	0.7	0.1	9.8	13.5
Bread and flour confectionery	35.5	33.4	333	9.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.9
Chemicals and allied industries	80.2	28.5	824	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	36.1	29.5	400	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	126.7	29.6	1,225	9.7	—	0.2	2.7	25.6	9.4	2.7	0.6	25.7	9.5
Iron and steel (general)	37.3	18.2	387	10.4	—	—	1.2	9.7	8.4	1.2	0.6	9.7	8.4
Iron castings, etc.	34.2	41.0	307	9.0	—	0.2	1.3	13.4	10.4	1.3	1.5	13.5	10.5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	619.1	42.2	5,236	8.5	0.1	3.2	1.2	10.1	8.3	1.3	0.1	13.3	10.2
Non-electrical engineering	435.2	48.6	3,806	8.7	—	1.1	0.3	3.8	12.7	0.3	—	4.8	16.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	184.0	32.2	1,429	7.8	0.1	2.1	0.8	6.3	7.9	0.9	0.2	8.4	9.3
Vehicles	232.4	41.5	1,735	7.5	—	0.1	9.1	61.3	6.7	9.1	1.6	61.5	6.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	165.1	45.4	1,204	7.3	—	0.1	8.8	58.4	6.7	8.8	2.4	58.5	6.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	50.8	39.4	411	8.1	—	—	0.3	2.7	8.2	0.3	0.3	2.7	8.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	160.4	39.3	1,377	8.6	0.1	3.5	1.0	17.9	17.2	1.1	0.3	21.4	19.0
Textiles	126.0	22.4	1,070	8.5	0.2	6.8	3.6	30.1	8.4	3.8	0.7	36.9	9.8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	16.6	11.9	130	7.8	—	—	0.3	2.6	8.7	0.3	0.2	2.6	8.7
Woolen and worsted	38.7	30.5	351	9.1	—	—	0.6	4.1	8.1	0.5	0.4	4.7	9.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.9	14.2	98	6.6	0.1	5.8	1.6	13.9	8.6	1.7	1.7	19.6	11.3
Textile finishing	19.0	39.6	170	8.9	—	0.2	1.1	8.7	7.6	1.1	2.4	8.8	7.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.6	30.1	95	8.2	—	0.1	0.1	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	14.2
Clothing and footwear	45.7	11.9	230	5.0	0.1	4.7	3.9	22.0	5.7	4.0	1.0	26.7	6.7
Footwear	12.4	15.2	55	4.5	—	—	3.3	18.4	5.7	3.3	4.0	18.4	5.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	88.7	34.2	896	10.1	—	0.8	0.5	4.6	8.9	0.5	0.2	5.4	10.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	92.1	42.7	754	8.2	0.1	5.6	1.5	14.3	9.8	1.6	0.7	20.0	12.5
Timber	37.6	47.7	312	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	27.5	38.1	192	7.0	0.1	5.0	1.2	12.9	10.6	1.3	1.9	17.8	13.3
Paper, printing and publishing	157.3	38.9	1,390	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	31.3	42.9	249	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	64.2	40.6	525	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	82.6	34.0	785	9.5	0.1	3.0	—	0.4	8.8	0.1	—	3.3	30.0
Rubber	32.7	34.2	309	9.5	—	1.2	—	0.2	9.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	27.3
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,022.6	34.8	17,607	8.7	0.8	33.1	24.3	193.7	8.0	25.1	0.4	226.8	9.0

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 12th AUGUST 1968

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 12th August 1968 was 516,946; 438,387 males and 78,559 females and was 19,775 higher than on 8th July. The seasonally adjusted figure was 585,000 or 2.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.5 per cent. in July and 2.4 per cent. in August 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 4,600 in the five weeks between the July and August counts and by about 13,500 per month on average between May and August.

Between 8th July and 12th August, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 28,493 to 36,210 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 1,491 to 8,226. The total registered unemployed rose by 46,777 to 561,382, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with 2.2 per cent. in July. The total registered included 30,712 married women and 2,376 casual workers.

Of the 550,780 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 95,465 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 72,662 from 2 to 4 weeks, 76,203 from 4 to 8 weeks and 306,450 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 30.5 per cent. of the total of 550,780, compared with 28.4 per cent. in July, and those

registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 44.4 per cent., compared with 41.3 per cent. in July.

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; 12th August 1968

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	34,942	6,679	8,335	3,822	53,778
Over 1, up to 2	26,705	5,992	5,735	3,255	41,687
Up to 2	61,647	12,671	14,070	7,077	95,465
Over 2, up to 3	22,345	8,062	4,710	4,250	39,367
Over 3, up to 4	18,628	6,851	3,871	3,945	33,295
Over 2, up to 4	40,973	14,913	8,581	8,195	72,662
Over 4, up to 5	16,573	1,811	3,332	1,145	22,861
Over 5, up to 8	41,239	3,023	7,484	1,596	53,342
Over 4, up to 8	57,812	4,834	10,816	2,741	76,203
Over 8	261,272	5,229	37,096	2,853	306,450
Total	421,704	37,647	70,563	20,866	550,780
Up to 8—per cent.	38.0	86.1	47.4	86.3	44.4

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 12th August 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	124,629	67,232	11,754	30,530	52,290	26,753	55,355	72,969	65,579	39,868	81,655	561,382	36,884	598,266	89,437	46,946
Men	99,807	54,792	8,985	24,061	40,007	21,348	42,180	56,670	49,267	28,434	59,927	430,686	26,384	457,070	72,001	36,791
Boys	7,086	3,389	870	1,355	3,816	1,459	4,652	5,039	6,147	3,412	3,900	37,736	1,287	39,023	5,021	2,935
Women	13,870	7,195	1,355	4,255	6,029	3,140	5,799	8,845	7,350	5,896	15,688	72,007	8,673	80,680	9,684	5,541
Married Women	4,762	2,318	557	1,680	2,515	1,126	2,196	4,073	3,241	2,432	8,130	30,712	5,298	36,010	3,206	2,113
Girls	3,866	1,856	544	859	2,438	806	2,944	2,415	2,815	2,126	2,140	20,953	540	21,493	2,731	1,679
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	2.4	7.2	2.4	1.5	1.7
Males	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.5	3.3	6.3	4.8	4.7	3.2	8.6	3.2	2.1	2.2
Females	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.1	4.7	1.1	0.5	0.7
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,234	574	144	100	3,216	216	773	509	77	77	1,552	8,226	298	8,524	681	697
Males	1,153	536	119	68	3,053	159	324	568	467	74	885	6,870	185	7,055	634	638
Females	81	38	25	32	163	57	81	205	42	3	667	1,356	113	1,469	47	59
Wholly unemployed																
Total	123,395	66,658	11,610	30,430	49,074	26,537	54,950	72,196	65,070	39,791	80,103	553,156	36,586	589,742	88,756	46,249
Males	105,740	57,645	9,736	25,348	40,770	22,648	46,508	61,141	54,947	31,772	62,942	461,552	27,486	489,038	76,388	39,088
Females	17,655	9,013	1,874	5,082	8,304	3,889	8,442	11,055	10,123	8,019	17,161	91,604	9,100	100,704	12,368	7,161
Males wholly unemployed†																
Total Men	98,663	54,256	8,871	23,993	36,960	21,189	41,875	56,103	48,812	28,364	59,073	423,903	26,199	450,102	71,376	36,158
Total Boys	7,077	3,389	865	1,355	3,810	1,459	4,633	5,038	6,135	3,408	3,869	37,649	1,287	38,936	5,012	2,930
Casual workers	875	598	65	89	5	62	73	454	255	106	217	2,201	475	2,676	688	252
Under 2 weeks	21,635	12,074	1,594	3,965	6,495	3,592	7,302	10,553	6,775	4,050	8,357	74,318	2,509	76,827	15,714	7,515
2-4 weeks	13,593	7,599	1,414	2,728	5,234	2,529	5,933	7,625	7,255	3,617	5,958	55,886	2,241	58,127	9,960	5,047
4-8 weeks	14,771	8,589	1,121	3,375	5,282	2,708	6,027	8,877	7,481	4,350	8,654	62,646	3,516	66,162	10,994	4,898
Over 8 weeks	54,866	28,785	5,542	15,191	23,754	13,757	27,173	33,632	33,181	19,649	39,756	266,501	18,745	285,246	39,032	21,376
Females wholly unemployed†																
Total women	13,792	7,158	1,331	4,228	5,866	3,100	5,513	8,656	7,309	5,894	15,046	70,735	8,562	79,297	9,640	5,483
Total girls																

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 12th August, 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*	461,552	91,604	6,870	1,356	468,422	92,960	561,382	496,093	102,173	598,266
Total, index of Production industries	244,215	24,603	5,320	608	249,535	25,211	274,746	264,867	28,770	293,637
Total, manufacturing industries	124,581	23,678	5,219	605	129,800	24,283	154,083	135,246	27,738	162,984
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,432	1,102	964	31	11,396	1,133	12,529	14,149	1,210	15,359
Agriculture and horticulture	8,250	1,070	127	31	8,377	1,101	9,478	10,731	1,178	11,909
Forestry	351	21	1		352	21	373	664	21	685
Fishing	1,831	11	836		2,667	11	2,678	2,754	11	2,765
Mining and quarrying	23,343	178	10		23,521	178	23,699	23,515	187	23,702
Coal mining	22,168	149	3		22,172	149	22,321	22,172	151	22,323
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	489	9	6		495	9	504	621	13	634
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	281	11			281	11	292	302	13	315
Other mining and quarrying	408	9	1		409	9	418	420	10	430
Food, drink and tobacco	12,482	3,647	10	49	12,482	3,696	16,188	13,241	4,304	17,545
Grain milling	574	57			574	57	631	648	68	716
Bread and flour confectionery	2,662	579		1	2,662	580	3,242	2,862	380	3,242
Biscuits	515	308		5	515	313	828	530	328	858
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,248	452	7	36	1,255	488	1,743	1,372	546	1,918
Milk products	672	149	1		673	149	822	740	207	947
Sugar	432	53			432	53	485	433	69	502
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	880	453		1	880	454	1,334	900	471	1,371
Fruit and vegetable products	930	532	1		931	532	1,463	1,001	638	1,639
Animal and poultry foods	685	71		1	685	72	757	731	74	805
Food industries not elsewhere specified	625	230		1	625	231	856	639	232	871
Brewing and malting	1,404	165			1,404	165	1,569	1,421	171	1,592
Other drink industries	1,261	409		4	1,261	413	1,674	1,330	436	1,766
Tobacco	594	189	1		595	189	784	634	426	1,060
Chemicals and allied industries	7,621	1,070	12		7,633	1,070	8,703	7,743	1,098	8,841
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	296	7			296	7	303	303	7	310
Mineral oil refining	916	58			916	58	974	927	61	988
Lubricating oils and greases	134	7			134	7	141	134	8	142
Chemicals and dyes	3,406	278	10		3,416	278	3,694	3,488	291	3,779
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	590	248			590	248	838	593	252	845
Explosives and fireworks	342	233	1		343	233	576	345	233	578
Paints and printing ink	714	77			714	77	791	720	81	801
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	512	79	1		512	79	592	517	80	597
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	493	57			493	57	550	494	58	552
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	218	26			218	26	244	222	27	249
Metal manufacture	11,508	618	1,069	15	12,577	633	13,210	12,674	644	13,318
Iron and steel (general)	5,644	217	319	5	5,963	222	6,185	5,990	223	6,213
Steel tubes	919	41		6	919	47	966	924	47	971
Iron castings, etc.	2,784	161	699		3,483	161	3,644	3,521	165	3,686
Light metals	874	96	43		917	96	1,013	920	96	1,016
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,287	103	8		1,295	107	1,402	1,319	113	1,432
Engineering and electrical goods	30,359	5,022	1,198	21	31,557	5,043	36,600	32,743	5,510	38,253
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	483	48			483	48	531	493	50	543
Metal-working machine tools	1,444	141	1,094	12	2,538	153	2,691	2,564	158	2,722
Engineers' small tools and gauges	850	80			858	80	938	871	82	953
Industrial engines	505	37			505	37	542	515	37	552
Textile machinery and accessories	768	60	6	2	774	62	836	1,028	101	1,129
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	404	24			404	24	428	416	24	440
Mechanical handling equipment	576	52	55		631	52	683	945	53	998
Office machinery	581	138	1		582	140	722	592	151	743
Other machinery	6,172	644	9	1	6,181	645	6,826	6,309	657	6,966
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,423	126	5		3,428	126	3,554	3,451	128	3,579
Ordnance and small arms	394	40	1		395	41	436	398	41	439
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,277	323	2		3,279	323	3,602	3,358	348	3,706
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	944	276	1	2	945	278	1,223	956	296	1,252
Watches and clocks	141	136			141	136	277	144	138	282
Electrical machinery	2,999	470	2		3,001	470	3,471	3,066	496	3,562
Insulated wires and cables	877	111			877	111	988	903	146	1,049
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,101	471	1		1,102	471	1,573	1,148	601	1,749
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,544	1,033	2		2,546	1,033	3,579	2,958	1,146	4,104
Domestic electrical appliances	1,201	344	1		1,202	344	1,546	1,220	371	1,591
Other electrical goods	1,375	468	10	1	1,385	469	1,854	1,408	486	1,894
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,503	135	240	1	7,743	136	7,879	8,703	145	8,848
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,653	108	237	1	6,890	109	6,999	7,673	117	7,790
Marine engineering	850	27			853	27	880	1,030	28	1,058
Vehicles	9,700	793	1,334	35	11,034	828	11,862	11,338	868	12,206
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,490	409	1,219	35	6,709	444	7,153	6,811	449	7,260
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	394	58			396	58	454	398	60	458
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,413	239	111		2,524	239	2,763	2,707	268	2,975
Locomotives and railway track equipment	685	35			685	35	720	692	36	728
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	554	25	2		556	25	581	562	27	589
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	164	27			164	27	191	168	28	196
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,973	1,805	113	16	11,086	1,821	12,907	11,240	1,860	13,100
Tools and implements	617	98	1		618	99	717	629	102	731
Cutlery	234	57	5	1	239	58	297	241	64	305
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	481	109	2		483	109	592	483	110	593
Wire and wire manufactures	775	113			775	113	888	779	115	894
Cans and metal boxes	390	192		1	390	193	583	413	198	611
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	220	78	8	2	228	80	308	230	82	312
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,256	1,158	97	11	8,353	1,169	9,522	8,465	1,189	9,654
Textiles	8,326	3,238	199	220	8,525	3,458	11,983	9,537	4,618	14,155
Production of man-made fibres	383	71			383	71	454	420	111	531
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,266	446	5	14	1,271	460	1,731	1,565	738	2,303
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	810	416	15	51	825	467	1,292	1,032	719	1,751
Woolen and worsted	2,224	754	38	49	2,262	803	3,065	2,301	862	3,163
Jute	503	106			503	106	609	506	109	615
Rope, twine and net	207	125			207	125	332	236	138	374
Hosiery and other knitted goods	682	569	44	63	726	632	1,358	781	756	1,537
Lace	53	23			53	23	76	62	45	107
Carpets	386	184			386	184	570	527	234	761
Narrow fabrics	178	83	4		182	83	265	194	105	299
Made-up textiles	302	191	1	3	303	194	497	348	402	750
Textile finishing	988	227	85	39	1,073	266	1,339	1,211	352	1,563
Other textile industries	344	43	7	1	351	44	395	354	47	401

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	920	241	4		924	241	1,165	960	260	1,220
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	568	63	3		571	63	634	597	70	667
Leather goods	264	148			264	148	412	273	158	431
Fur	88	30	1		89	30	119	90	32	122
Clothing and footwear	2,568	3,013	93	105	2,661	3,118	5,779	2,763	3,930	6,693
Weatherproof outerwear	160	138	5	6	165	144	309	171	157	328
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	501	700	14	26	515	726	1,241	542	864	1,406
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	521	276	33	9	554	285	839	554	294	848
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	132	331	3	1	135	332	467	171	730	901
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	321	877	4	12	325	889	1,214	339	989	1,328
Hats, caps and millinery	76	45	9	3	85	48	133	89	160	249
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	184	307	6	6	184	313	497	198	409	607
Footwear	673	339	25	42	698	381	1,079	699	416	1,115

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated have recently been reviewed (see the article on page 554 of the July issue of this GAZETTE) and the list of local areas in the table has been revised to take account of the new and, in many

cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As a result, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" may either (a) be incorporated in another area designated by a different place name, or (b) be omitted entirely. Similarly, a local area currently listed may represent a larger or smaller area than that of the former "principal town" of the same name. Thus the percentage rates of unemployment now published for local areas may not be comparable with the previously published rates for principal towns with the same or similar description.

CORRECTION: In the table "Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas" on pages 660-661 of the August issue the percentage rate for Aberdeen should have read 2.0, not 2.8 as published.

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 12th August, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	3,999	662	402	5,063	74	3.8
Merseyside	20,936	3,059	3,127	27,122	58	3.4
Northern	50,177	7,589	9,167	66,933	636	4.9
Scottish	56,022	15,042	5,778	76,842	1,540	4.0
Welsh	20,639	4,726	3,815	29,180	53	4.6
Total all Development Areas	151,773	31,078	22,289	205,140	2,361	4.2
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
Northern Ireland	26,384	8,673	1,827	36,884	298	7.2

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	54,792	7,195	5,245	67,232	574	1.5
†Aldershot	226	47	85	358	—	1.1
†Aylesbury	209	26	77	312	—	1.0
†Basingstoke	144	40	17	201	—	0.8
†Bedford	600	76	76	752	—	1.4
†Bournemouth	2,548	292	46	2,886	2	2.5
†Braintree	423	115	56	594	6	2.1
†Brentwood	323	47	32	402	5	1.4
†Brighton	2,464	364	170	2,998	19	2.5
†Chatham	1,397	276	289	1,962	—	2.7
†Chelmsford	747	103	42	892	—	1.5
†Chichester	629	110	105	844	1	2.1
†Colchester	720	135	210	1,065	4	2.4
†Crawley	913	112	190	1,215	4	1.1
†Eastbourne	736	42	9	787	—	2.2
†Gravesend	1,058	132	232	1,422	10	2.1
†Guildford	395	123	49	567	—	1.1
†Harlow	692	97	253	1,042	1	1.9
†Hastings	1,051	115	52	1,218	7	3.4
†High Wycombe	533	113	48	694	22	0.9
†Letchworth	548	72	56	676	—	1.0
†Luton	1,052	98	86	1,236	—	1.1
†Maidstone	648	96	97	841	—	1.4
†Newport I.O.W.	1,809	361	126	2,296	421	1.6
†Oxford	3,566	487	367	4,420	23	3.0
†Portsmouth	707	106	137	950	22	3.7
†Reading	1,289	169	130	1,588	21	1.2
†St. Albans	607	111	29	747	—	0.8
†Slough	857	122	41	1,020	8	0.9
†Southampton	2,437	466	287	3,190	—	2.1
†Southend-on-Sea	3,609	461	517	4,587	20	2.9
†Stevenage	221	51	41	313	—	1.1
†Tunbridge Wells	734	112	93	939	—	1.4
†Watford	1,069	111	111	1,291	1	1.2
†Weybridge	574	127	242	943	—	1.1
†Worthing	1,036	103	36	1,175	10	2.6
East Anglia						
Cambridge	461	72	31	564	—	0.8
Great Yarmouth	436	45	26	507	—	1.5
†Ipswich	1,322	232	105	1,659	3	2.0
†Lowestoft	344	33	176	553	—	2.1
†Norwich	1,692	150	366	2,208	1	2.1
†Peterborough	552	179	125	856	1	1.6

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South Western						
Bath	488	86	99	673	—	1.9
†Bristol	5,160	673	232	6,065	—	2.1
Cheltenham	872	294	45	1,211	—	2.4
†Exeter	1,226	166	99	1,491	—	2.7
†Gloucester	780	251	161	1,192	—	2.0
†Plymouth	2,242	461	302	3,005	1	3.1
Salisbury	393	111	96	600	—	1.8
Swindon	1,105	161	123	1,389	—	1.9
Taunton	544	105	40	689	—	2.2
†Torbay	1,587	162	146	1,895	18	3.1
†Yeovil	422	110	32	564	—	1.7
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	12,263	1,732	1,227	15,222	261	2.2
Burton-on-Trent	317	57	60	434	1	1.3
Cannock	553	80	259	892	—	3.5
†Coventry	5,898	731	579	7,208	1,801	3.5
Dudley	978	174	195	1,347	8	3.2
Hereford	618	103	200	921	—	3.0
†Kidderminster	319	78	18	415	—	1.1
Leamington	563	89	58	710	38	1.7
Nuneaton	1,209	111	331	1,651	69	5.3
†Oakengates	776	325	143	1,244	—	3.1
Redditch	200	18	5	223	—	0.9
†Rugby	438	83	107	628	—	2.2
Shrewsbury	452	42	122	616	—	1.6
†Stafford	394	104	192	690	19	1.4
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,472	632	532	4,636	201	2.2
Stourbridge	706	74	88	868	91	2.3
†Walsall	1,825	258	322	2,405	6	2.0
†Warley	1,360	90	92	1,542	608	1.8
†West Bromwich	1,321	111	67	1,499	86	1.5
†Wolverhampton	2,775	430	958	4,163	—	2.8
Worcester	623	78	36	737	—	1.5
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,771	387	204	2,362	4	3.0
Coalville	301	42	28	371	3	1.2
Corby	480	59	43	582	—	2.1
†Derby	1,408	146	44	1,598	—	1.3
Kettering	328	37	27	392	—	1.4
Leicester	2,372	371	130	2,873	106	2.8
Lincoln	1,010	238	225	1,473	—	1.3
Loughborough	239	60	24	323	—	0.9
†Mansfield	1,109	164	220	1,493	23	2.5
†Northampton	731	89	46	866	8	1.2
†Nottingham	5,216	479	510	6,205	15	2.3
Sutton-in-Ashfield	754	59	94	907	10	2.9
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,562	253	284	3,099	12	4.2
†Bradford	3,512	345	244	4,101	4	2.4
†Castleford	1,757	205	484	2,446	3	4.1
†Dewsbury	1,105	165	88	1,358	15	1.9
†Doncaster	3,247	504	848	4,599	3	4.6
Grimsby	1,495	102	170	1,767	—	2.7
†Halifax	527	90	67	684	21	1.0
Harrrogate	406	117	231	754	—	2.6
Huddersfield	818	223	47	1,088	35	4.0
†Hull	5,122	550	1,301	6,973	51	3.6
Keighley	571	124	386	1,081	—	2.4
Leeds	6,109	619	471	7,199	19	6.3
†Mexborough	1,320	317	340	1,977	—	4.4
Rotherham	1,845	180	485	2,510	54	2.8
†Scunthorpe	793	389	362	1,544	1	2.1
†Sheffield	5,300	573	418	6,291	65	2.3
Wakefield	828	77	192	1,097	4	2.2
York	995	131	219	1,345	1	2.0

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 12th August, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North Western						
†Accrington	589	131	39	759	16	2.5
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,176	180	376	1,732	6	2.1
†Barrow-in-Furness	733	209	183	1,125	115	3.4
†Blackburn	1,241	295	145	1,681	50	2.5
†Blackpool	2,081	351	114	2,546	39	2.8
†Bolton	1,855	238	196	2,289	19	2.2
†Burnley	606	203	69	878	6	1.8
†Bury	844	210	32	1,086	10	1.7
Chester	592	133	86	811	—	2.4
†Crewe	782	179	69	1,030	—	2.4
†Lancaster	936	79	89	1,104	42	2.5
Leigh	821	144	158	1,123	1	2.6
†Liverpool	19,190	2,595	2,737	24,522	57	3.7
†Manchester	13,872	1,378	1,435	16,685	132	2.3
†Nelson	428	156	25	609	5	2.3
†Northwich	610	121	70	801	5	2.5
†Oldham	954	178	78	1,210	15	1.4
†Preston	1,967	474	207	2,648	87	2.0
†Rochdale	782	160	126	1,068	10	2.0
St. Helens	890	254	296	1,440	—	2.5
Southport	786	96	122	1,004	5	3.4
†Warrington	647	180	336	1,163	—	1.5
†Widnes	856	210	94	1,160	1	2.6
†Wigan	1,666	357	177	2,200	66	3.2
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,646	199	368	3,213	—	7.5
†Carlisle	904	147	97	1,148	—	2.7
†Chester-le-Street	1,800	247	332	2,379	9	6.2
†Consett	1,711	261	359	2,331	114	7.2
†Darlington	1,315	214	175	1,704	1	3.3
†Durham	1,544	116	133	1,793	—	6.8
†Hartlepool	1,886	338	397	2,621	11	6.7
†Peterlee	1,355	143	181	1,679	—	6.5
†Sunderland	6,241	802	1,271	8,314	7	7.2
†Teesside	6,079	1,207	1,442	8,728	22	4.4
†Tyneside	15,801	2,248	2,915	20,964	99	5.2
†Workington	1,048	438	292	1,778	9	6.3
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,360	397	200	1,957	—	7.3
†Cardiff						

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 145,295 adults in employment in the five weeks ended 7th August, 1968. At that date 192,925 vacancies remained unfilled, 12,013 less than at 3rd July. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 179,100 in August, compared with 180,300 in July and 180,500 in May 1968. (See table 119 on page 771.)

Youth employment offices placed 64,062 young persons in employment in the five weeks ended 7th August. At that date 93,486 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 14,332 less than at 3rd July.

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 July 1968		Five weeks ended 7th August 1968		Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 7th August 1968 (35 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	84,432	98,243	94,912	94,616	683,320
Women	42,388	106,695	50,383	98,309	326,213
Total Adults	126,820	204,938	145,295	192,925	1,009,533
Boys	12,333	50,429	32,307	43,797	130,156
Girls	8,980	57,389	31,755	49,689	103,288
Total Young Persons	21,313	107,818	64,062	93,486	233,444
Total	148,133	312,756	209,357	286,411	1,242,977

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 7th August 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th August 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	94,912	32,307	50,383	31,755	209,357	94,616	43,797	98,309	49,689	286,411
Total, Index of Production industries	61,096	18,827	15,629	12,769	108,321	58,366	23,523	43,210	22,707	147,806
Total, all manufacturing industries	37,357	13,621	15,059	12,157	78,194	43,371	18,239	42,226	21,881	125,717
Agriculture forestry fishing	3,503	902	9,692	134	14,231	1,081	1,494	445	384	3,404
Mining and quarrying	355	238	33	24	650	1,858	1,032	89	49	3,028
Coal mining	128	196	17	7	348	1,638	919	30	16	2,603
Food, drink and tobacco	3,357	1,067	2,953	1,362	8,739	1,822	792	4,494	1,699	8,807
Chemicals and allied industries	2,064	377	786	576	3,803	1,960	700	1,626	828	5,114
Metal manufacture	2,902	899	334	274	4,409	2,990	1,620	688	350	5,648
Engineering and electrical goods	9,884	3,652	3,429	1,773	18,738	16,784	5,413	9,399	3,199	34,795
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,226	2,651	1,375	879	12,131	11,659	3,908	3,325	1,353	20,245
Electrical goods and machinery	2,658	1,001	2,054	894	6,607	5,125	1,505	6,074	1,846	14,550
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,942	225	61	32	3,260	1,364	680	71	30	2,145
Vehicles	2,506	789	501	267	4,063	4,776	977	1,132	367	7,252
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,523	1,745	1,361	686	7,315	3,597	2,145	2,702	1,447	9,891
Textiles	1,955	826	1,161	1,662	5,604	2,183	1,174	5,653	3,583	12,593
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	436	166	249	235	1,086	558	225	1,448	671	2,902
Woolen and worsted	434	178	174	319	1,105	340	314	1,293	831	2,778
Leather, leather goods and fur	251	152	130	146	679	193	245	514	381	1,333
Clothing and footwear	587	522	1,353	3,136	5,598	817	778	9,637	6,113	17,345
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,228	521	382	293	3,424	1,879	653	1,356	522	4,410
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,964	1,404	339	221	3,928	2,015	1,157	733	526	4,431
Paper, printing and publishing	1,330	893	1,139	1,221	4,583	1,285	1,130	2,016	1,894	6,325
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	919	388	733	462	2,502	646	391	1,208	834	3,079
Printing and publishing	411	505	406	759	2,081	639	739	808	1,060	3,246
Other manufacturing industries	1,864	549	1,130	508	4,051	1,706	775	2,205	942	5,628
Construction	22,580	4,646	383	432	28,041	12,363	3,727	649	541	17,280
Gas, electricity and water	804	322	154	156	1,436	774	525	246	236	1,781
Transport and communication	4,908	896	626	528	6,958	9,470	1,124	1,448	648	12,690
Distributive trades	8,137	6,410	5,904	10,820	31,271	6,357	8,162	13,220	12,856	40,595
Insurance, banking and finance	399	374	531	1,643	2,947	1,556	1,885	1,141	2,320	6,902
Professional and scientific services	1,135	538	2,296	1,653	5,622	5,439	2,607	16,209	2,523	26,778
Miscellaneous services	11,696	3,505	13,792	3,272	32,265	7,799	3,480	19,660	6,967	37,906
Entertainments, sports, etc.	672	174	504	175	1,525	383	266	972	252	1,873
Catering, hotels, etc.	6,944	647	10,449	655	18,695	2,920	637	9,912	1,074	14,543
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	482	313	708	486	1,989	220	223	1,568	919	2,930
Public administration	4,038	855	1,913	936	7,742	4,548	1,522	2,976	1,284	10,330
National government service	1,594	350	1,393	428	3,765	2,665	674	1,874	663	5,876
Local government service	2,444	505	520	508	3,977	1,883	848	1,102	621	4,454

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 7th August 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 7th August 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	39,206	9,760	25,118	8,434	82,518	42,438	16,708	41,885	19,183	120,214
Greater London	21,172	3,820	10,281	2,891	38,164	18,745	8,635	22,242	9,507	59,129
East Anglia	2,604	1,266	991	1,213	6,074	2,687	1,174	2,575	1,385	7,821
South Western	6,050	2,200	2,662	2,143	13,055	5,261	2,972	6,242	3,302	17,777
West Midlands	6,469	4,110	2,578	4,035	17,192	9,659	5,395	7,833	4,704	27,591
East Midlands	3,526	1,759	1,484	2,159	8,928	6,620	2,821	5,393	3,432	18,266
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,430	3,404	3,290	3,536	16,660	5,511	5,101	7,706	4,831	23,149
North Western	13,011	4,782	6,003	4,314	28,110	10,203	4,124	13,818	5,504	33,649
Northern	6,040	1,363	2,470	2,085	11,958	3,371	1,700	3,656	2,333	11,060
Wales	5,045	1,163	1,992	1,511	9,711	2,863	1,153	2,422	1,626	8,064
Scotland	6,531	2,500	3,795	2,325	15,151	6,003	2,649	6,779	3,389	18,820
Great Britain	94,912	32,307	50,383	31,755	209,357	94,616	43,797	98,309	49,689	286,411
London and South Eastern	29,116	5,886	21,743	4,946	61,691	25,538	12,211	29,393	13,794	80,936
Eastern and Southern	12,694	5,140	4,366	4,701	26,901	19,587	5,671	15,067	6,774	47,099

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Department, was 175. In addition, 32 stoppages which began before August 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 65,100. This total includes 6,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 58,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 46,600 were directly involved and 12,300 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 214,000 working days lost in August includes 41,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to August 1968			January to August 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	5	900	3,000	2	200	†
Coal mining	145	16,100	29,000	292	31,300	86,000
All other mining and quarrying	2	300	2,000	4	800	3,000
Food, drink and tobacco	44	15,700	38,000	43	8,000	14,000
Chemicals, etc.	26	7,700	28,000	19	8,600	36,000
Metal manufacture	92	175,300	337,000	96	35,200	128,000
Engineering	262	929,700	1,141,000	225	105,600	264,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	89	43,500	134,000	55	16,800	112,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	159	354,900	678,000	145	120,300	285,000
Aircraft	42	153,700	164,000	28	18,000	20,000
Other vehicles	7	7,900	8,000	4	600	2,000
Other metal goods	62	117,200	167,000	37	8,300	42,000
Textiles	31	8,300	20,000	31	6,300	21,000
Clothing and footwear	13	3,100	5,000	11	2,200	3,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	30	11,600	32,000	24	3,100	9,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	20	5,600	21,000	12	1,200	8,000
Paper and printing	13	3,200	18,000	11	3,400	11,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	45	21,100	69,000	35	12,400	29,000
Construction	192	34,200	142,000	180	25,800	155,000
Gas, electricity and water	7	1,200	2,000	7	1,500	6,000
Port and inland water transport	91	37,600	43,000	54	38,500	54,000
All other transport	96	54,100	383,000	46	15,200	69,000
Distributive trades	16	1,600	3,000	21	1,200	6,000
Administrative, professional, etc. services	29	4,700	9,000	13		

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 August 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 August	160.8	90.8	177.2	158.0	90.7	174.1
1968 July	169.4	90.7	186.7	167.3	90.6	184.7
1968 August	169.9	90.7	187.2	167.4	90.6	184.7

Notes:—

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

Principal changes during August

Some of the confirmed changes reported during August were the outcome of provisional agreements made in earlier months. Brief details of the principal changes, along with the operative dates of change, are set out below:—

Road haulage contracting (Wages Council): Introduction of new provisions for guaranteed minimum weekly remuneration (16th August).

Road haulage contracting (British Road Services): Revised agreement providing for increases in basic rates of pay, of varying amounts, for a normal 40 hour week. Provision is also made for a guaranteed rate of pay for a 45 hour week (5th August).

Railway workshops: Increases ranging from 7s. 6d. to 10s. a week for men, according to occupation (8th July).

Pottery manufacture: Increase of 1½d. in basic hourly rates for adult workers (1st July).

Post Office—Postal and Telegraph Officers: Revision of pay scale providing increases of varying amounts (1st January).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during the month include lock, latch and key making, glass processing and tinplate 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 August indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 325,000 workers were increased by a total of £270,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. There were no changes in normal weekly hours of work. Of the total increase of £270,000, about £150,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £92,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £22,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to August, 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	30,000	15,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	460,000	230,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	30,000	35,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	1,315,000	1,830,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	310,000	145,000	173,000	164,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	15,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	200,000	85,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	90,000	45,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	120,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	50,000	30,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	85,000	120,000	17,000	17,000
Construction	1,525,000	325,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	105,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	545,000	450,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades	495,000	275,000	123,000	172,000
Public administration and professional services	15,000	5,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	185,000	105,000	—	—
Totals—January–August 1968	5,955,000	4,150,000	480,000	520,000
Totals—January–August 1967	9,455,000	5,835,000	805,000	825,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1967				
September	1,330	160	915	2
October	345	30	205	8
November	1,990	—	1,230	8
December	915	—	755	—
1968				
January	1,540	—	2,140	150
February	845	—	435	145
March	1,885	—	410	20
April	385	—	185	50
May*	490	—	160	80
June*	550	—	195	—
July*	735	—	350	35
August	325	—	270	—

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in the number of days of annual holiday have been agreed in the following industries:—

Ball clay industry: 1 additional day. Cotton waste reclamation: 3 additional days. Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales): Increased to 3 weeks. Food manufacture: 3 weeks after 12 months' service. Sack and bag manufacture: 1 additional day. Wholesale mantle and costume making: Increased to 3 weeks.

RETAIL PRICES 20th August 1968

At 20th August 1968 the official retail prices index was 125.7 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 125.5 at 16th July and 118.9 at 22nd August 1967.

The principal changes in the month were increases in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco and seasonal reductions in the prices of most fresh vegetables.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 117.5 and that for all other items of food was 124.7.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Reductions in the prices of most fresh vegetables and fruit were partly offset by increases in the prices of eggs and sweets and chocolate. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations fell by about 4 per cent. to 117.9 compared with 122.5 in July. The index for the food group as a whole fell by one-half of one per cent. to 123.2, compared with 123.8 in July.

Tobacco: As a result of increases in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco the index for the group rose by nearly 2 per cent. to 127.8, compared with 125.4 in July.

Fuel and light: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 132.6, compared with 132.0 in July.

Transport and vehicles: There were rises in road and rail passenger fares in London and some other areas, and a fall in the average level of prices for second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose from 120.3 in July to 120.6 in August.

Services: As a result of rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services, such as admission to football matches and shoe and watch repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 132.3, compared with 131.8 in July.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index rose to 128.6, compared with 127.9 in July.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	123.2
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	130
Meat and bacon	131
Fish	122
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	119
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	108
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	131
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	118
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	113
Other food	121

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

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

Publication of indices in the former series will be continued until the end of 1968. The figures for 20th August 1968 were:

Items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).	120.6
Items whose prices are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).	123.7
Other items of food	124.1

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	127.2
III Tobacco	127.8
IV Housing: Total	142.0
Rent	147
Rates and water charges	146
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	119
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	132.6
Coal and coke	127
Gas	127
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	114.0
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	122
Radio, television and other household appliances	105
Pottery, glassware and hardware	116
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	113.7
Men's outer clothing	119
Men's underclothing	116
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	114
Children's clothing	112
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	109
Footwear	118
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	120.6
Motoring and cycling	113
Fares	137
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	127.2
Books, newspapers and periodicals	159
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	114
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	113
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	123
X Services: Total	132.3
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	127
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	139
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	128.6*
All Items	125.7

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

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	December	22,375	1,665	24,040	355	24,395	454	24,849	16,418	8,431
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
	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
	December	22,733	1,612	24,345	559	24,904	412	25,316	16,395	8,921
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	December	22,388		24,054				24,847	16,387	8,460
1962	March	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	June	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,531
	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				25,512	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
	December	22,747		24,359				25,314	16,363	8,951

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Standard Regions												
1965	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	991	2,167	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	*September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,051	2,931	1,283	962	2,129	22,905
	*December	7,883	608	1,278	2,279	1,416	2,049	2,891	1,272	954	2,093	22,733

* Regional estimates are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0	
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9	
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6	
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4	
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6	
1964 June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2	
(b)‡	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3	
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4	
1966 June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3	
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2	
1967 June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1	
1965 January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	486.1	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5	
February		11,533.9	8,849.6		640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4	
March		11,523.5	8,841.0		637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3	
April		11,513.9	8,827.9		633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1	
May		11,548.3	8,852.7		630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9	
June		11,537.8	8,846.7		624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4	
July		11,553.8	8,864.4		620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1	
August		11,599.2	8,903.9		616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3	
September		11,656.3	8,932.0		613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3	
October		11,654.6	8,943.8		609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3	
November		11,659.5	8,957.7		605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4	
December		11,633.5	8,961.9		602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3	
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	8,899.2	466.5	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5	
February		11,548.0	8,893.5		594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6	
March		11,532.8	8,872.2		590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6	
April		11,534.6	8,879.0		584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9	
May		11,557.5	8,870.9		580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6	
June(a)		11,548.8	8,868.2		576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3	
(b)		11,610.1	8,976.4		464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
July		11,606.6	8,992.9		570.5	850.0	527.3	622.6	2,349.7	198.7	840.2	596.4	756.5	59.1	
August		11,637.3	9,033.2		568.1	856.1	530.3	622.7	2,362.8	198.8	841.2	597.0	760.8	59.4	
September		11,611.3	9,029.8		566.0	844.4	528.3	624.4	2,376.5	200.3	843.9	595.1	757.7	58.9	
October		11,586.3	9,007.0		564.7	847.1	528.6	620.3	2,373.4	201.1	841.0	593.7	752.8	57.8	
November		11,528.1	8,960.5		563.9	846.3	526.7	616.2	2,370.0	202.1	825.7	589.0	747.3	57.8	
December	11,480.4	8,921.3	562.5	841.2	524.3	612.9	2,367.0	203.4	822.5	586.5	741.2	57.1			
1967 January	22,728.0	11,361.7	8,838.9	432.6	560.8	825.3	520.1	607.0	2,352.5	202.9	819.4	579.9	730.7	56.7	
February		11,320.6	8,801.2		559.5	819.0	519.7	603.6	2,346.6	201.2	818.4	575.6	723.9	56.4	
March		11,286.5	8,769.5		557.6	817.6	518.6	600.2	2,339.6	200.4	818.6	573.3	716.3	56.3	
April		11,275.3	8,761.2		555.9	817.8	517.5	597.3	2,335.2	200.8	817.9	572.8	713.3	56.8	
May		11,255.5	8,731.6		553.8	819.8	515.9	594.3	2,328.4	198.9	817.3	569.5	706.9	56.3	
June		11,220.7	8,700.5		550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1	
July§		11,214.5	8,699.3		546.7	841.6	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	196.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8	
August§		11,231.3	8,709.8		544.1	843.9	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	195.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1	
September§		11,228.0	8,709.1		541.3	835.7	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	194.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7	
October§		11,206.6	8,705.3		537.2	838.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	194.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4	
November§		11,203.0	8,709.5		532.8	839.3	515.3	587.6	2,332.7	195.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0	
December§		11,173.4	8,700.6		529.5	834.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	195.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4	
1968 January§	22,733.0	11,064.0	8,627.7	491.7	526.4	815.2	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	193.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1	
February§		11,059.9	8,630.1		522.7	810.3	512.6	584.9	2,310.4	194.2	808.9	560.5	694.7	55.2	
March§		11,051.7	8,618.9		516.8	809.5	511.8	583.9	2,305.2	193.8	810.2	559.4	693.4	55.5	
April§		11,027.4	8,607.9		508.0	806.9	511.4	583.5	2,298.2	194.5	809.7	558.5	694.5	55.1	
May§		11,061.8	8,625.0		502.8	811.2	512.2	583.2	2,295.5	194.3	809.9	559.8	696.9	55.9	
June§		11,041.0	8,619.0		496.6	815.9	511.1	582.2	2,294.3	191.9	809.2	558.8	697.3	55.8	
July§		11,047.0	8,644.6		491.7	835.0	513.2	584.1	2,296.1	191.8	808.6	560.1	697.4	55.8	

* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. For June 1959 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.

† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ 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

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-month
546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0	June 1959
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	June 1960
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	June 1961
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	June 1962
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	June 1963
536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6	June(a) 1964
539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6	June (b)‡ 1965
531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	June (a) 1966
524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.2	789.3	June (a) 1966
527.6	361.0	314.1	644.1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3	2,925.6	3,151.3	607.4	1,588.6	556.2	788.1	June (b) 1967
498.9	348.5	301.1	633.4	332.0	1,545.6	424.1	1,602.6	2,798.4	3,268.1	582.0	1,531.8	544.9	758.0	June (a) 1966
537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	January 1965
535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8								

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9	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	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	January 11	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	January 10	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	377.1	448.8	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	January 9	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	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.4
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6	1.2		
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1	1.0		
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9	1.1		
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3	1.4		
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8	2.0		
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1	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	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	January 11	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	January 10	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	219.6	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	January 9	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	January 8	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 8	483.5	3.3	473.7					

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(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	85.8	2.8	3.0	94.3	1.2		
1961	91.1	1.1	77.6	3.2	5.3	83.0	1.0		
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3		
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5		
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1		
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9		
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8		
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1		
Monthly averages									
1964	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	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	63.0	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.4	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(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	4.7	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	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	2.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	7.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
	October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	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	1.6	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	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.4
	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
	June 10	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	97.3	1.7
	July 8	84.0	1.4	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9	99.9	1.7
	August 12	89.4	1.5	88.8	4.8	0.7	83.9	98.4	1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	..	0.9
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	..	1.1
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	..	1.7
Monthly averages								
1964								
April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965								
January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966								
January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967								
January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	47.6	47.6	1.7
June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968								
January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6
February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2	1.5
March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0	1.5
April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5	1.6
May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2	1.7
June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8	1.9
July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7	1.9
August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8	1.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
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								
April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965								
January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966								
January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967								
January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.4
April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
May 8</								

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8	
Monthly averages									
1964	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	18.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	8.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	47.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.8
	February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	43.2	1.8
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	45.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	47.2	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	48.6	2.1
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.0
	August 12	52.3	2.2	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.0

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1964	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.2	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	1.6
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	23.5	1.6
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	24.8	1.7
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.7	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	26.2	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	27.0	1.9
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	27.6	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.7
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.0
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	..	1.4
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	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	0.7	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	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6
	April 8	75.8	2.5	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	69.8
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	71.4
	July 8	67.2	2.2	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	73.2
	August 12	73.0	2.4	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	74.3

UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4	
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4	
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8	
Monthly averages									
1964	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	January 11	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	January 10	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	January 9	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	January 8	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
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	66.1	5.0
	August 12	65.6	4.9	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	68.1	5.1

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.2	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.9	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		3.2	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		2.4	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.5	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.7	
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	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	15.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	37.4	3.8
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	35.6	3.6
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	0.1	37.0	38.1	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	0.1	35.1	39.7	4.0
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	40.0	4.1

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.0	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	2.9	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	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.0
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.6
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	84.4	3.9
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	85.7	3.9

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
		II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88		24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100		28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131		40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196		55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209		65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152		47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135		43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199		66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250		85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163		100	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135		80	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147		52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262		96	13	34	57	26	120	
1966	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120
	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77
	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81
	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
	August	585	306							

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	April 13 May 11 June 15	399.1 355.3 311.7	78.5 61.6 54.0	19.7 17.3 17.3	34.9 34.4 30.1	8.7 9.7 9.7	50.5 42.7 35.3	12.7 12.0 11.3	107.3	54.1	73.7
	July 13 August 10 September 14	308.4 360.5 331.8	65.7 77.6 72.5	21.3 21.5 21.9	30.3 60.2 36.7	9.8 16.7 11.0	37.6 44.8 47.0	12.2 12.4 14.2	67.4	42.1	65.2
	October 12 November 9 December 7	33.5 337.8 335.2	77.6 71.1 63.4	23.1 21.1 18.9	40.8 38.3 37.7	12.2 11.3 11.3	47.3 52.3 50.2	14.1 15.5 15.0	70.2	36.1	63.2
1965	January 11 February 8 March 8	361.9 353.5 338.0	81.7 69.2 62.0	22.6 19.6 18.4	36.6 37.9 33.1	10.1 10.7 9.8	53.6 50.5 47.2	14.8 14.3 14.0	94.7	35.3	60.1
	April 12 May 10 June 14	321.2 296.2 266.4	72.9 59.9 50.5	22.7 20.2 19.0	30.6 27.1 27.9	9.5 9.2 10.5	38.3 38.8 35.0	11.9 13.1 13.1	82.9	39.8	56.7
	July 12 August 9 September 13	271.5 311.6 300.6	65.6 74.9 73.5	24.2 23.8 24.5	28.3 51.3 31.7	10.4 16.3 10.5	32.8 39.8 44.7	12.1 12.7 14.9	59.5	33.5	51.8
	October 11 November 8 December 6	305.7 310.8 315.6	77.0 70.7 65.3	25.2 22.7 20.7	38.5 37.7 36.9	12.6 12.1 11.7	43.3 49.0 49.0	14.2 15.8 15.5	64.6	31.2	51.1
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	334.8 322.9 302.7	80.8 67.6 61.1	24.1 20.9 20.2	30.2 35.2 31.0	9.0 10.9 10.2	52.2 46.4 41.2	15.6 14.4 13.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	April 18 May 16 June 13	295.5 268.1 250.8	63.5 57.3 55.5	21.5 21.4 22.1	35.7 28.5 22.3	12.1 10.6 8.9	39.5 33.0 33.2	13.4 12.3 13.2	72.6	37.0	47.3
	July 11 August 8 September 12	255.9 307.7 321.6	64.7 80.3 89.7	25.3 26.1 27.9	27.5 50.2 35.2	10.7 16.3 10.9	31.5 39.3 49.2	12.3 12.8 15.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	371.1 434.7 463.1	104.6 99.4 88.5	28.2 22.9 19.1	52.6 58.6 57.2	14.2 13.5 12.4	57.6 81.0 85.2	15.5 18.6 18.4	76.5	31.8	48.0
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	522.7 533.3 521.1	112.6 93.4 84.7	21.5 17.5 16.3	51.6 60.1 52.6	9.9 11.3 10.1	94.0 82.2 77.0	18.0 15.4 14.8	166.7	44.1	53.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	521.8 492.9 461.6	101.7 84.9 79.9	19.5 17.2 17.3	45.8 49.5 39.6	8.8 10.0 8.6	76.4 65.4 64.2	14.6 13.3 13.9	167.3	71.9	58.8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	468.5 529.5 521.8	93.0 96.1 99.8	19.9 18.2 19.1	48.6 73.2 49.1	10.4 13.8 9.4	62.5 77.2 79.3	13.3 14.6 15.2	127.8	74.8	61.8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	526.7 548.1 553.8	109.1 96.5 87.9	20.7 17.6 15.9	60.1 63.1 56.9	11.4 11.5 10.3	75.7 88.6 85.2	14.4 16.2 15.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	594.8 591.0 567.1	108.4 95.3 86.6	18.2 16.1 15.3	51.5 59.6 52.8	8.7 10.1 9.3	95.5 82.8 79.5	16.0 14.0 14.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	April 8 May 13 June 10	562.9 531.7 503.4	101.3 85.0 74.3	18.0 16.0 14.8	54.6 56.0 47.3	9.7 10.5 9.4	76.6 64.8 69.4	13.6 12.2 13.8	162.0	83.6	84.8
	July 8 August 12	502.2 550.8	93.7 95.5	18.7 17.3	48.8 72.7	9.7 13.2	64.7 76.2	12.9 13.8	135.9	74.2	84.9

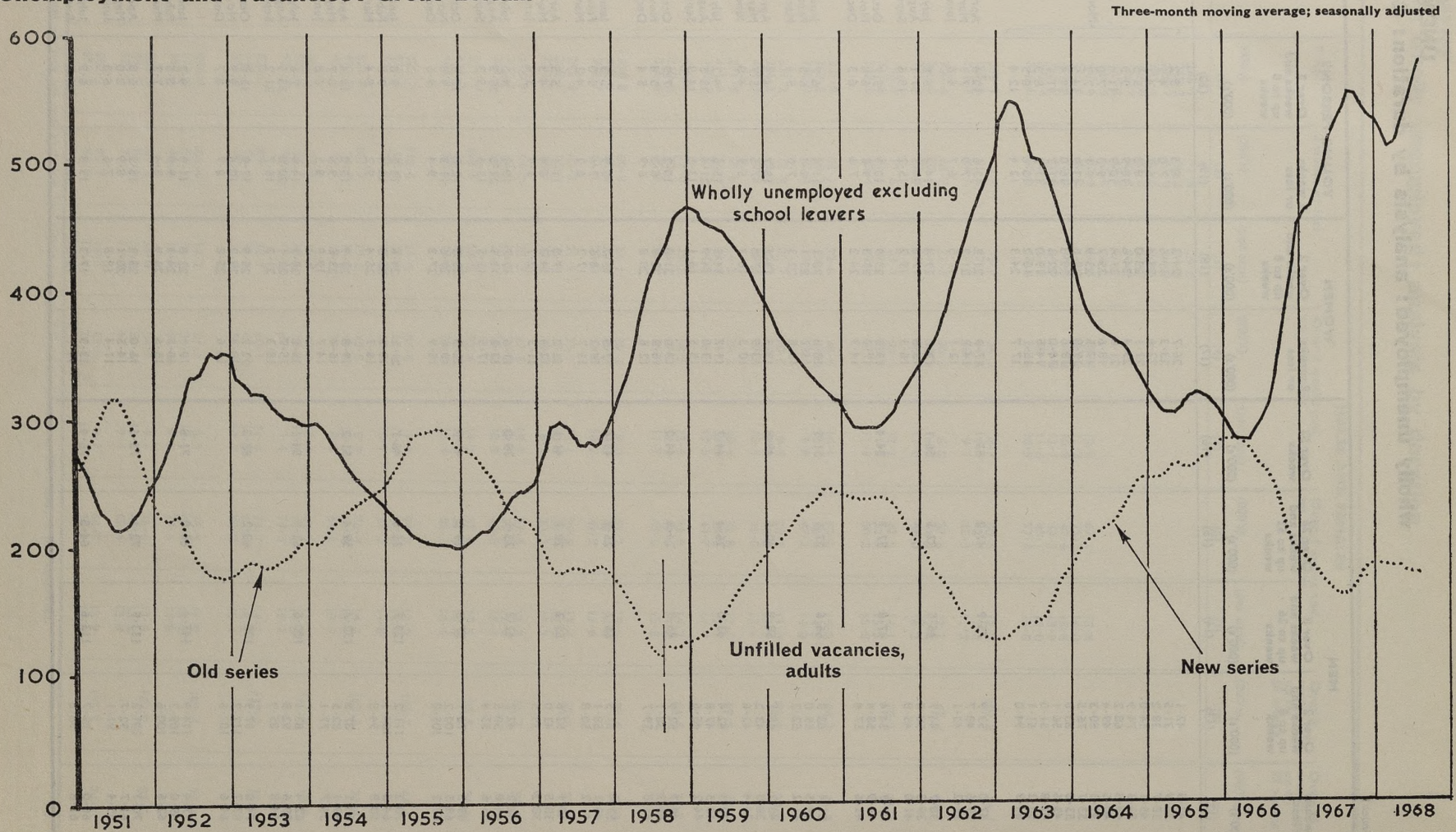
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	MEN										WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS	
	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks				
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)				
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)				
1954	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2				
1955	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1				
1956	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1				
1957	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5				
1958	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3				
1959	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4				
1960	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8				
1961	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2				
1962	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5				
1963	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4				
1964	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1				
1965	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3				
1966	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5				
1967	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4				
1964	281.1 254.0 225.7	47.0 39.6 35.2	53.9 48.7 43.1	75.9	41.2	63.1	17.9 14.2 12.1	21.2 17.5	13.6 7.9 6.7	10.4 7.3 4.8	April 13 May 11 June 15	1964		
	218.5 225.1 220.6	38.7 39.3 41.0	44.7 50.0 45.8	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.7 13.8 16.3	17.4 17.8 19.2	14.4 24.5 15.2	5.8 37.1 18.6	July 13 August 10 September 14			
	231.7 238.1 239.7	47.3 44.9 41.6	54.4 58.4 57.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3 17.0 14.3	23.9 25.3 24.2	10.9 9.3 7.6	9.7 6.8 6.3	October 12 November 9 December 7			
1965	260.7 254.3 244.8	51.4 44.5 41.2	63.3 59.0 52.2	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8 16.2 13.8	20.1 23.1 22.3	11.4 8.4 7.0	6.7 6.3 5.4	January 11 February 8 March 8	1965		
	223.6 212.9 196.5	40.3 38.5 34.4	45.1 43.2 42.6	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9 13.9 10.3	19.2 17.0 16.3	18.7 7.5 5.9	4.5 5.7 4.0	April 12 May 10 June 14			
	194.8 205.0 207.6	38.3 40.5 44.2	42.4 47.8 45.6	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7 13.0 15.5	14.5 14.9 16.1	15.6 21.4 13.8	4.2 28.5 14.8	July 12 August 9 September 13			
	217.3 224.9 234.8	48.7 46.3 45.8	52.9 58.1 59.7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0 16.2 12.6	21.0 22.9 20.8	10.2 8.2 6.9	7.9 5.8 5.4	October 11 November 8 December 6			
1966	250.5 242.7 227.3	53.4 46.1 41.2	61.5 58.1 50.8	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5 14.2 13.7	15.7 18.6 17.2	9.9 7.4 6.2	5.3 5.0 4.2	January 10 February 14 March 14	1966		
	218.7 200.8 189.9	40.1 38.5 38.2	52.6 43.0 39.5	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2 12.4 11.3	17.0 14.2 12.7	11.1 6.4 5.9	5.5 4.3 3.4	April 18 May 16 June 13			
	191.4 206.0 228.4	42.2 44.8 56.6	42.3 50.5 53.4	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6 13.2 17.5	12.7 13.9 15.5	10.9 22.3 15.6	4.0 25.3 15.5	July 11 August 8 September 12			
	271.2 325.9 354.4	69.3 68.5 63.2	76.1 100.2 105.0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5 19.6 15.9	23.5 29.6 27.8	12.8 11.3 9.4	10.6 9.8 9.6	October 10 November 14 December 12			
1967	402.7 410.3 402.9	78.2 64.5 58.8	111.2 104.1 94.8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1 18.5 16.7	24.6 28.3 26.4	13.2 10.4 9.2	9.8 9.8 8.4	January 9 February 13 March 13	1967		
	398.9 380.6 361.3	68.1 59.1 56.7	87.8 82.5 77.1	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8 16.4 14.7	23.9 23.8 19.9	13.8 9.5 8.5	10.4 8.7 6.8	April 10 May 8 June 12			
	363.0 382.9 390.6	62.4 59.6 64.8	83.1 92.8 85.9	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8 15.7 18.3	20.3 22.1 21.3	14.9 20.8 16.7	7.6 35.5 21.2	July 10 August 14 September 11			
	404.0 429.5 441.4	74.0 67.7 64.6	97.9 112.7 107.6	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2 18.4 14.6	25.9 29.2 25.8	12.9 10.4 8.7	12.0 9.9 8.7	October 9 November 13 December 11			
1968	476.4 476.3 458.9	77.4 69.0 62.6	114.9 109.7 100.6	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1 16.5 15.6	22.8 24.3 23.9	11.9 9.9 8.4	9.2 8.5 7.7	January 8 February 12 March 11	1968		
	452.9 432.0 414.1	70.1 61.7 55.4	101.2 92.7 91.1	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0 14.5 11.4	23.2 20.1 18.8	15.2 8.9 7.6	6.8 8.0 6.8	April 8 May 13 June 10			
	410.5 421.7	66.0 61.6	89.7 98.8	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9 14.1	17.3 19.4	13.8 19.7	6.5 30.7	July 8 August 12			

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
Monthly averages									
1963	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
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.0	91.2	177.5	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.2	92.8	180.3	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	87.5	91.6	179.1	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 1968 issue of the GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week Ended		OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
		WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†					Total			
		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Hours lost			
Total (000's)	Average			Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average		
1961	May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962	May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963	May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1964	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	8½	9	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 21	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
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
	July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
	August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
	September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
	October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
	November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
	December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967	January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
	February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
	March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
	April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
	May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
	June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
	July 15†	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
	August 19†	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
	September 16†	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
	October 14†	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
	November 18†	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
	December 16†	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968	January 13†	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
	February 17†	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
	March 16†	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
	April 6†	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
	May 18†	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8	35	0.6	347	10
	June 15†	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
	July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9

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

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

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

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

TABLE 121

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	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	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.0	95.0	97.1	96.6	97.3	98.0	98.0	98.1
1965	January 16	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2
	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	99.0
	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	103.3	97.2	97.7	99.8	105.1	98.8	97.8	96.5	100.2	98.8
	October 16	101.8	103.8	97.3	97.4	99.7	104.8	98.9	98.2	96.8	100.0	98.4
	November 13	101.9	104.8	97.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	99.8	98.2	97.2	100.1	98.5
	December 11	101.7	104.7	98.1	96.9	98.9	103.9	99.0	98.3	98.0	100.2	

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	Oct.	£ 15 18	£ 17 8	£ 17 19	£ 16 18	£ 16 4	£ 19 17	£ 16 18	£ 15 7	£ 15 7	£ 14 17	£ 17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 19
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
Average Hours Worked												
1963	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.7	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	46.5	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	44.9	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
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	Oct.	s. 7 d. 2.2	s. 7 d. 5.5	s. 7 d. 8.5	s. 7 d. 2.8	s. 6 d. 11.7	s. 8 d. 8.8	s. 7 d. 2.0	s. 6 d. 6.4	s. 6 d. 5.9	s. 6 d. 9.6	s. 6 d. 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 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
1967	April	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8
	Oct.	8 9.3	9 9.6	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.7
1968	April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.4

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	Oct.	£ 8 5	£ 8 5	£ 8 6	£ 8 16	£ 8 4	£ 9 19	£ 8 2	£ 8 7	£ 8 2	£ 8 2	£ 8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 9	8 10	8 18	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 7	8 14	8 11
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
	Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
1968	April	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
Average Hours Worked												
1963	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	39.4	39.9	39.4	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
1968	April	38.6	38.9	37.5	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.6
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	Oct.	s. 4 d. 0.9	s. 4 d. 1.2	s. 4 d. 3.0	s. 4 d. 4.5	s. 4 d. 0.8	s. 4 d. 11.8	s. 4 d. 1.5	s. 4 d. 2.3	s. 4 d. 1.3	s. 4 d. 2.5	s. 4 d. 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 2.0
	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 3.5
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 6.1
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.1
1968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0

* Working full-time.

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

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings										
£ 10	£ 10	£ 6	£ 6	£ 8	£ 6	£ 6	£ 12	£ 5	£ 5	£ 15
16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5
Average Hours Worked										
47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
45.9	45.8	45.9	45.3	50.9	48.3	43.7	50.0	44.5	43.7	46.2
45.6	46.0	46.5	45.6	51.0	47.6	43.4	49.6	44.8	43.8	46.2
Average Hourly Earnings										
s. 7 d. 0.0	s. 8 d. 4.9	s. 7 d. 3.0	s. 7 d. 4.7	s. 6 d. 4.6	s. 6 d. 8.1	s. 6 d. 7.4	s. 6 d. 9.9	s. 6 d. 2.3	s. 5 d. 9.0	s. 7 d. 0.4
7 3.4	8 8.7	7 5.4	7 8.8	6 7.5	7 1.1	6 9.4	6 9.9	6 5.1	6 0.3	7 4.5
7 6.5	9 0.7	7 9.6								

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 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 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
Females											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 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	10 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	1 331,000	19 17 3
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1,504,000	27 17 6
Females									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.
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†)

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

†National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; British Transport docks; British Waterways; Air Transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

TABLE 126

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

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the department's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	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	89.4	88.2	87.8	88.5	87.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	89.1	89.1	85.8	91.2	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	93.8	93.8	95.9	91.1	91.7	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	96.2	97.8	98.6	98.6	98.6
	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	96.0
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	99.3	98.0	98.4	99.0	101.3	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	101.7	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	102.5	101.4	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	103.2	98.1	103.3	103.8	103.8	104.8	103.5	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	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	107.3	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6	118.0
	June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	118.4
	July*	119.7	113.6	116.8	114.3	117.8	117.5	115.2	118.5	115.5	116.3	114.4	119.1

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

divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

*Provisional.

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

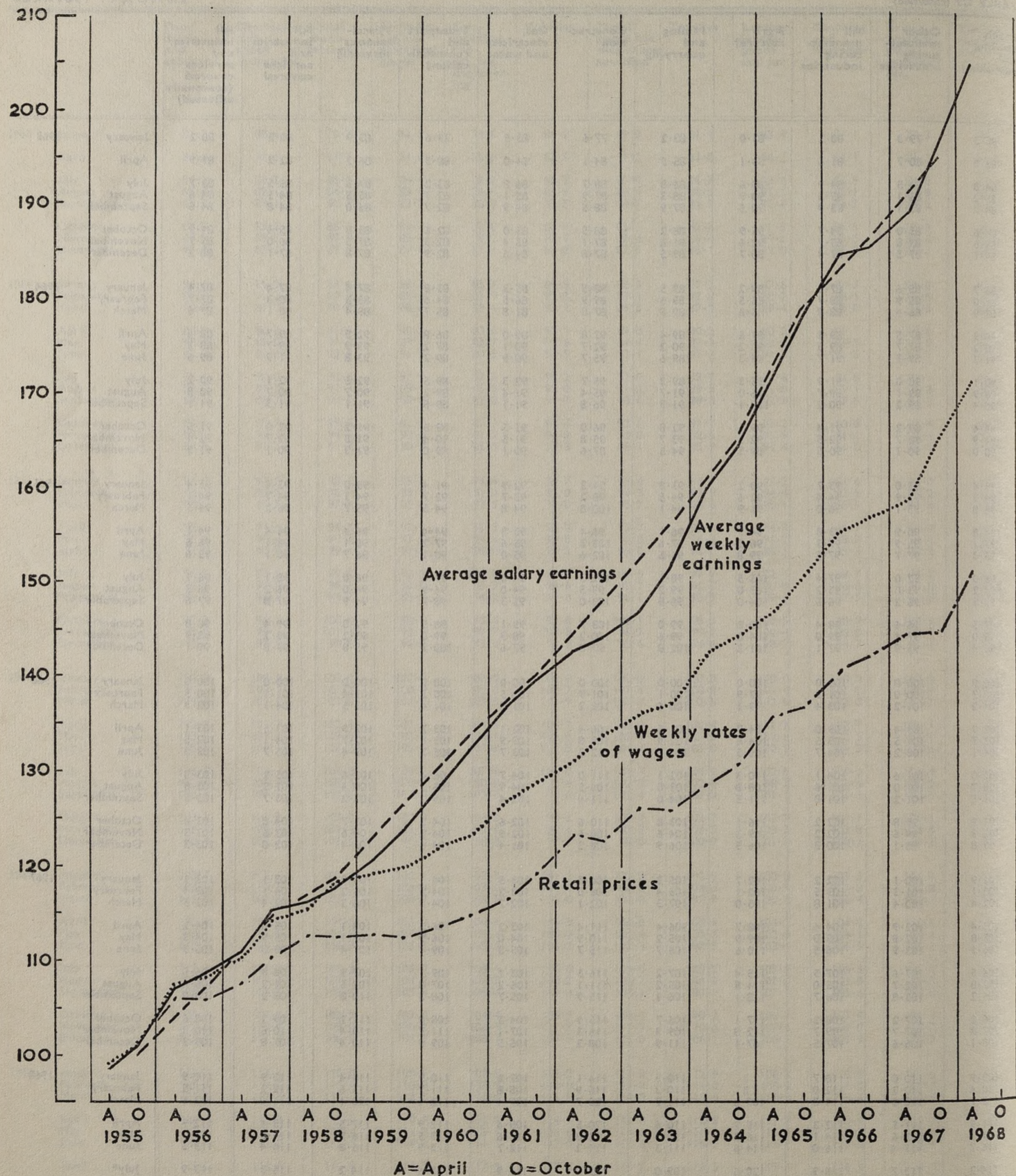
TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966=100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January 1963
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.6	August
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.6	September
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	October
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.7	November
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.2	December
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January 1964
	February	87.0	85.9	88.5	86.5	89.4	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	88.3	88.3	May
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July
	August	89.9	89.1	89.9	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.8	90.8	August
	September	90.4	89.2	90.									

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

Average 1955 = 100



Note: See footnote † to table 129.

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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

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

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*					AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS †
		Basic weekly rates of wages	Basic hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked †	Average weekly earnings †	Average hourly earnings †
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2
1955		100.0	100.0	§100.0(44.6)	§100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8
1958		117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2
1960		123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	133.4
1961		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9
1962		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7
1963		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	155.8
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5
1965		151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6
1966		158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	186.1
1967		164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1
1961	January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—
	April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0
	July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—
	October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8
1962	January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—
	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1
	July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—
	October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6
1963	January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—
	April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6
	July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—
	October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9
1964	January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—
	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5
	July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—
	October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7
1966	January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9
	July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—
	October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4
1967	January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—
	February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—
	March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—
	April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4
	May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—
	June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—
	July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—
	August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—
	September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—
	October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9
	November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—
	December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—
1968	January	172.3	189.9	90.7	—	—	—
	February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—
	March	173.3	191.0	90.7	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.3	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9
	May	173.7	191.6	90.7	—	—	—
	June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—
	July	174.6	192.5	90.7	—	—	—
	August	175.1	193.1	90.7	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
 † From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.
 ‡ Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.
 § Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	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	August	159.3	165.7	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.2
	September	160.2	166.3	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	176.5	183.0	189.8	178.1
	October	161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	177.5	183.3	191.0	179.0
	November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
	December	162.4	167.3	174.9	163.7	90.8	90.9	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	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.2
	February	166.4	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	183.5	188.2	196.9	184.8
	March	166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	184.0	188.5	197.4	185.3
	April	167.1	171.6	179.5	168.3	90.7	90.8	90.7	184.2	189.0	197.9	185.5
	May	167.2	172.1	180.1	168.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	184.4	189.6	198.6	185.8
	June	167.4	172.3	180.4	168.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	184.5	189.8	198.9	186.0
	July	168.0	172.9	181.4	169.4	90.7	90.8	90.7	185.2	190.5	199.9	186.7
	August	168.6	173.0	181.6	169.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	185.9	190.6	200.2	187.2
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.2	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.8	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.2	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	August	156.0	164.1	169.7	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
	September	156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
	October	156.7	164.7	170.4	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	172.6	182.0	188.0	174.9
	November	157.0	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
	December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968	January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.8	90.8	90.3	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
	February	164.3	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1
	March	164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.6	181.1	189.4	195.4	183.3
	April	164.6	171.9	177.7	166.4	90.8	90.3	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
	May	164.9	172.8	178.1	166.8	90.8	90.3	90.6	181.7	191.4	196.7	184.1
	June	165.0	172.8	178.2	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.6	181.8	191.4	196.8	184.2
	July	165.4	173.6	178.6	167.3	90.8	90.3	90.6	182.2	192.2	197.3	184.7
	August	165.4	173.6	178.6	167.4	90.8	90.3	90.6	182.2	192.3	197.3	184.7

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

Notes.—

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

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956=100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1967	August	155	164	151	158	149	150	161	166
	September	164	164	151	158	149	150	162	166
	October	164	161	164	157	149	154	162	166
	November	164	161	164	157	150	154	162	169
	December	164	161	164	157	150	154	162	169
1968	January	164	161	165	157	169	154	162	169
	February	174	161	166	157	169	154	162	169
	March	174	161	166	158	169	154	163	169
	April	174	161	169	158	169	154	167	170
	May	174	161	169	158	169	154	167	170
	June	174	161	169	158	169	154	167	170
	July	174	161	171	158	169	158	167	173
	August	174	161	171	158	169	158	167	173
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.8
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.4	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
	August	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
	September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	December	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968	January	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	February	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	March	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	April	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	May	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	127
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	147	147	137	136	135	137	145	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1967	August	174	165	184	164	164	167	178	183
	September	176	165	184	165	164	167	178	183
	October	176	172	184	171	174	171	178	183
	November	176	172	184	171	174	171	178	185
	December	176	172	184	171	174	171	178	185
1968	January	176	172	185	171	186	171	178	186
	February	186	172	186	171	186	171	178	186
	March	186	172	187	172	186	171	180	186
	April	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	186
	May	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	June	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	July	186	172	191	172	186	176	184	190
	August	186	172	191	172	186	176	184	190

*Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
 Note.—
 If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1967	August	161	160	158	164	171	168	171	161
	September	161	160	158	164	171	168	177	161
	October	161	165	158	164	171	170	177	161
	November	161	165	158	170	171	170	177	163
	December	163	168	158	170	171	170	177	170
1968	January	170	168	176	170	171	168	177	170
	February	170	168	176	170	171	168	177	171
	March	170	169	176	172	173	168	177	171
	April	170	169	176	172	173	169	177	171
	May	170	169	176	172	173	169	177	171
	June	170	169	176	172	173	170	177	171
	July	170	169	176	172	173	176	177	171
	August	170	169	176	172	173	181	177	171
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	96.7	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
	August	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	September	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	October	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	November	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122	118
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141
1964	152	154	151	156	1				

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*									
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All items except food	
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
Weights	1,000	350									650
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-47.8 (provisional)	215.2-216.6 (provisional)	39.8-40.7 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 (provisional)	104.2-105.6 (provisional)			737	
17th January 1956 = 100											
1962	119.3	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2
1963		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1
1964		107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.0
1965		112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.2	117.1	115.2	111.7	112.3
1966		116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9
1967		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	125.3	121.2	116.5	119.8
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.9
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	100.5	101.5
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3	101.9
1963 January 15		102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2
1963 April 9		104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	102.9
1963 July 16		103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1	103.2
1963 October 15		103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	103.5
1964 January 14		104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3
1964 April 14		106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	105.3
1964 July 14		107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	106.7
1964 October 13		107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	107.7
1965 January 12		109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2
1965 April 13		112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.4	118.7	120.7	111.0
1965 July 13		112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	112.6
1965 October 12		113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	113.8
1966 January 18		114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8
1966 April 19		116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3
1966 July 19		116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8
1966 October 18		117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2
1967 January 17		118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0
1967 February 21		118.6	117.5	116.9	117.9	114.1	120.6	118.3	118.9	116.2	119.1
1967 March 21		118.6	117.5	116.8	117.9	114.0	120.7	118.3	119.1	116.1	119.1
1967 April 18		119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4
1967 May 16		119.4	120.1	126.4	119.0	114.5	120.8	118.6	122.8	116.6	119.1
1967 June 20		119.9	121.8	135.9	118.9	114.5	120.7	118.5	122.9	116.5	119.2
1967 July 18		119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5
1967 August 22		118.9	117.3	115.6	117.9	114.8	119.7	118.0	120.5	115.7	119.6
1967 September 19		118.8	116.7	111.4	118.1	114.8	120.0	118.2	120.8	116.0	119.8
1967 October 17		119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8
1967 November 14		120.4	118.2	118.0	118.5	115.0	120.3	118.4	121.0	116.6	121.4
1967 December 12		121.2	120.1	121.3	120.1	115.3	120.5	118.6	124.9	118.9	121.7
1968 January 16		121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9
1968 February 20		122.2	121.8	121.2	122.2	116.4	123.9	121.2	127.7	119.3	122.4
1968 March 19		122.6	122.1	122.9	122.2	116.5	124.7	121.7	127.5	118.5	122.8
1968 April 23		124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3
1968 May 21		124.9	123.6	126.0	123.4	119.2	126.1	123.6	129.0	118.0	125.5
1968 June 18		125.4	124.1	127.4	123.7	119.2	126.5	123.8	129.3	118.6	125.9
1968 July 16		125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1
1968 August 20		125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6

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

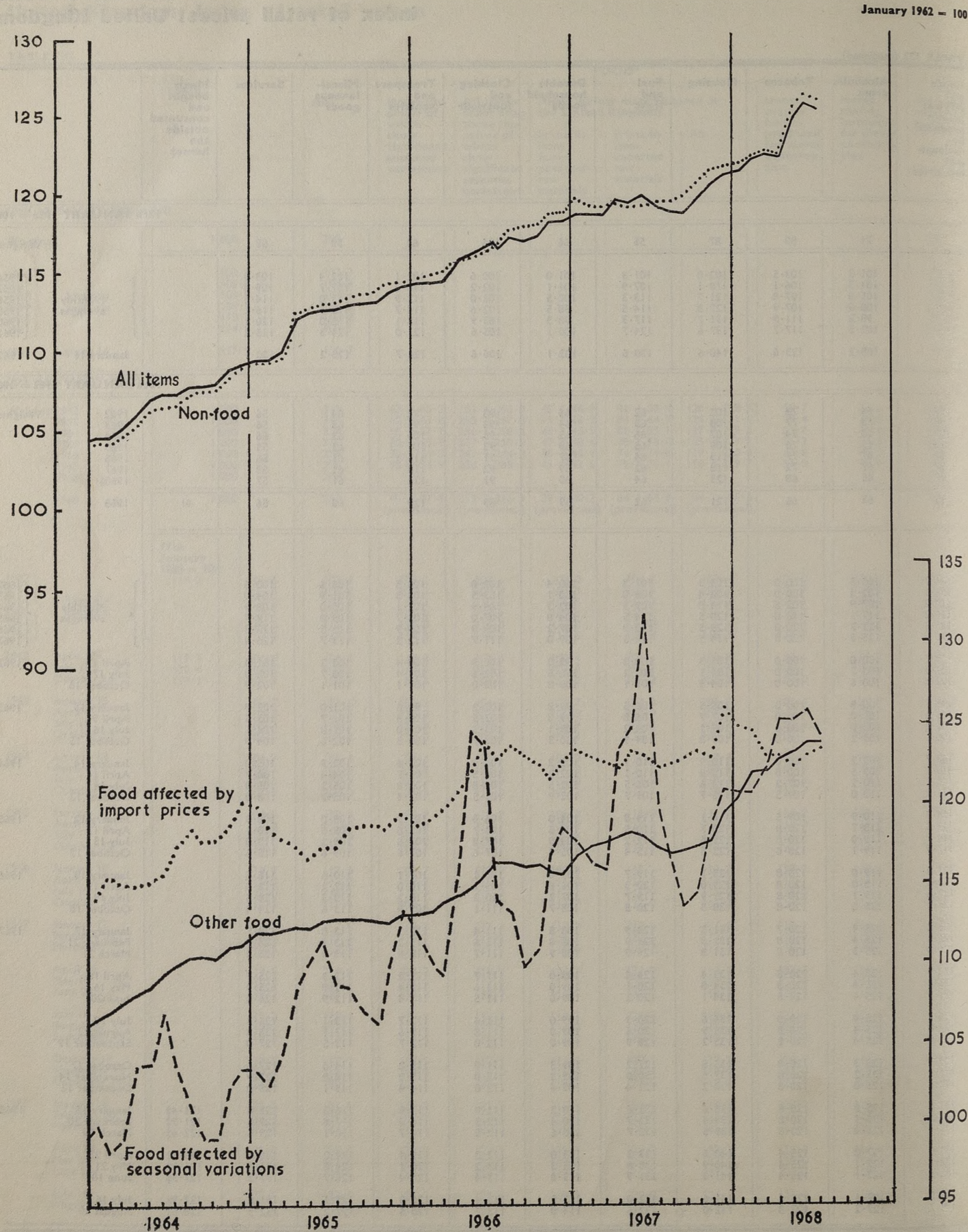
§Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote † opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	Weights	
											1956 = 100	1962 = 100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			1956
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			1957
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			1958
1959	110.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			1959
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			1960
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			1961
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			1962
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100												
Weights 1962	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56			1962
1963	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56			1963
1964	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56			1964
1965	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55			1965
1966	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56			1966
1967	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58			1967
1968§	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57			1968§
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	56	41		1968
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.6	100.6			1962
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9			1963
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0			1964
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	125.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0			1965
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5			1966
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7			1967
1962 April 17	100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2			1962
1962 July 17	101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7			1962
1962 October 16	102.3	100.6	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	100.7			1962
1963 January 15	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0			1963
1963 April 9	106.1	10										

Index of retail prices



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	1,687	219	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	34	421	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	57	98	180	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	20	138	2,116	116	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1964	July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
	August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
	September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
	October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
	November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
	December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965	January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
	February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
	March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
	April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
	May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
	June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
	September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
	October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
	November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
	December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
	February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
	March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
	April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
	May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
	June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
	August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
	September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	7
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	171	183	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,862	3	1,650	11	36	100	61
	June	178	216	72	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	12
	July	200	252	69	79	177	4	115	1	8	19	29
	August	175	207	59	65	214	1	124	1	12	29	46

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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