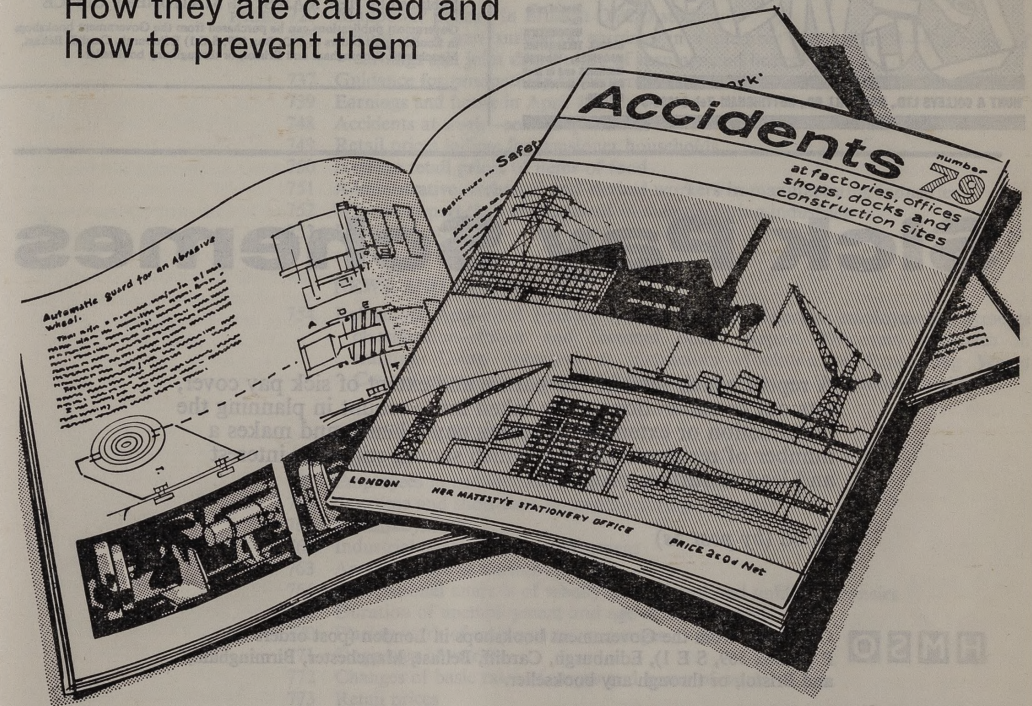


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Manpower policies in Britain

British measures and experience in dealing with its manpower problems in recent years are commended as an example to other countries faced with similar difficulties by the Manpower and Social Affairs Committee of the OECD, in a study which it made recently of the United Kingdom economy. The full report of the committee will be published later.

In its conclusions the committee points out that the U.K. has developed its manpower policy both in variety of programme and volume of effort. The special problems of British economic development, which have to some extent been the driving force behind this innovating activity, are well known. Among them are limited manpower reserves in primary industries, the low rate of saving and investment, and the tradition-bound and complicated industrial relations, which constitute elements of rigidity, hampering technical progress and the best use of human and material resources. They have been accompanied by recurrent balance of payments difficulties leading to a stop-go policy.

In spite of the particular position of the U.K. as a reserve currency country, the universality of the problems encountered has to be underlined. Countries with high ambitions towards full employment, satisfactory productivity growth, price stability and equitable income distribution have to face similar problems in reconciling these goals, with the risk of balance of payments deterioration aggravating the difficulty.

Restoring full employment

In its endeavour to restore full employment without provoking destructive disturbances and new cost-price increases, the British Government has devoted particularly large and increasing resources to the creation of permanent employment in those areas of the country where unemployment has been notoriously higher than average. Big strides have also been made in improving the supply of skills in high and increasing demand, particularly by the development of training for young people and adults under the Industrial Training Act. A selective employment tax has been introduced partly with a view to shifting the demand for labour towards sectors of particular importance in the present situation.

One major innovation—the Redundancy Payments Act—and one reform—the earnings-related unemployment benefits—have been introduced to compensate those who happen to be adversely affected by policies pursued in the interest of the country at large. These measures should assist the maintenance of the general anti-inflationary policy, the drive for increased productivity by productivity bargaining, and the long-term improvement of industrial relations and personnel policy.

Efforts have also been made to improve the organisation of the labour market by various measures to enhance the "image" and efficiency of the public employment service, including a new occupational guidance service for adults and a somewhat strengthened system of help to geographical mobility. The mobilisation of marginal groups to the labour market has had less prominence in recent developments, but increasing resources have been allocated to the rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

A number of consultative bodies with representatives of government together with labour and management have been created to stimulate improved industrial relations and personnel policies within industries. Finally the system of labour market statistics and forecasting has been given a certain amount of new capacity.

Allocation of financial resources

Disregarding SET, except for the regional differentiation element, and the costs of industrial training reimbursed by the industrial training boards (excluded because the boards are to some extent independent of the government), the total financial resources devoted by the Government to these manpower policy institutions and programmes in 1968 seems to have been approximately 1½ per cent. of the gross national product. If the costs of industrial training are included the total becomes more than 1½ per cent. This means roughly a doubling in real and relative terms since 1960. The largest appropriations are those for regional development, redundancy payments and industrial training. In comparison with these, mobility and the public employment service, with its different activities alongside placement, account for only a small proportion, less than one-tenth, of total resources devoted to manpower policies.

Broad strategy

Because the problems to be solved had their origin in deep-rooted features of the British society and economy it may be regarded as natural that the dominating aspect of most of the reforms and innovations is their expected long-term effect. They can be seen as elements of a broad strategy for changing an economy which has lost some of its adaptability and power of progress, maybe because of its long history as a pioneer in the industrial revolution. Concerted action in a number of spheres has been geared to the task of creating a new flexibility and capacity for future progress.

The need for pursuing this goal has been demonstrated, and most immediately provoked, by the country's acute economic problems, particularly the external balances. On the other hand, this has reduced the freedom of manoeuvre and has enhanced the difficulties of attaining the basic goal.

One central and general conclusion from the study of the U.K. experience stands out as a pointer to other countries. It would have been of the greatest value if the full range of manpower policies which the U.K. has been elaborating, covering not only more fully developed machinery for rapid action to correct the inevitable imbalances and tensions in the labour market, but also for preventing long-term stresses occurring as the economy expands, had been available when the need for "shake out" and "redeployment" became manifest.

Combination of measures

The combination of measures undertaken to achieve external and internal balance in the British economy was accompanied by a depression of the economy and an overall reduction in the level of employment of between three and four per cent. The effects of these measures on employment might well have been mitigated by earlier development of machinery for selective intervention against partial imbalances, and for promoting a better supply of skilled labour in crucial sectors of the economy. This would have lessened the need to use this costly method for eliminating an external deficit of a smaller order of magnitude.

The British experience in attempting to achieve the necessary restructuring of the economy and the labour market shows that the machinery for an effective manpower policy cannot be established in a short time. It takes several years to build new institutions, both physically and organisationally, to engage and train the necessary personnel—employment service administrators, industrial training staff and research workers—and to infuse them with the new spirit and the working methods needed for the implementation of an active manpower policy.

Pointer for other countries

Building forecasting and statistical services, making contacts with employers and local authorities necessary for timely intervention and changing the public attitude to labour market agencies such as the employment service, and vocational training schemes, all require lengthy and methodical preparation.

No doubt the case of the U.K. shows that even with only short notice a long-term programme gives some results soon after its introduction. Both the successes and the shortcomings of British manpower policy are, therefore, of instructive value to any country which wants to improve its ability to meet employment disturbances whenever they arise.

Attention is drawn to those reforms and innovations which appear to be of particular interest to other countries as examples and more or less successful experiments the results of which may possibly be utilised in their own policy developments.

Employment promotion in development areas

Like most comparable countries, the United Kingdom has for decades struggled with the uneven development of various parts of the country and the ensuing differences in levels of employment and income. The general tendency is for the areas which already have the highest levels of unemployment to be most severely hit by an anti-inflationary squeeze on the economy.

Measures to reinforce the policy for a long-term improvement in the employment balance between the more and the less prosperous regions have been taken in recent years. These measures have contributed to some improvement in the relative pattern of unemployment in the development areas, although increased structural difficulties in certain industries and areas, for example coal in the Northern Region, make the pattern difficult to interpret.

The most important innovation is the regional employment premium introduced in 1967 which puts emphasis on the promotion of employment. The intention behind the regional employment premium was both to draw business away from the areas with inflationary pressure and to stimulate expansion in the development areas by reducing wage costs. It is as yet too early to observe any clear effects of this measure, but the scheme would be worth consideration anywhere where the problems are of a similar type.

Radical strengthening of effort

The total resources devoted to employment creation in the development areas, which cover one-fifth of the active population of the U.K., have now reached considerable proportions, not far from one per cent. of the gross national product. The radical strengthening of these efforts is obviously an expression of disillusionment with the too slow effects of earlier programmes. It is also an expression of the view that any large-scale stimulus to the substantial migration between regions which already takes place would involve unacceptable difficulties in the congested reception areas and waste of social capital in the "exporting" areas.

The examiners feel that some degree of emigration to other areas would ease the long-term problem of unemployment in the development areas if positive measures compensated for the negative short-term effects for those remaining, and it did not lead to too awkward an age structure. For example, since the situation in some parts of the development areas—because of shortage of skilled workers—may be as strained and inflationary as in areas with less total unemployment, it might be appropriate to have a stronger concentration of available resources in support of training, and on training development policies, in such a way as to avoid creating local overstrain effects.

One important observation concerning the effect of strengthening the regional development incentives to the high degree achieved in the U.K. with the introduction of the REP is that the difference in economic support between areas with not very different economic conditions—often geographically neighbouring areas—can be too great. The result can be a number of meaningless but

awkward moves of industries over an administrative borderline or that they are lured away from areas where economic expansion is equally as necessary and desirable as in the development areas. This particular difficulty, perhaps indicating a need for some staggered form of support, is part of the problem of the "intermediate areas".

Industrial training

The Industrial Training Act of 1964 is an imaginative experiment, the result of which should be highly beneficial to the British economy. Other countries should watch this scheme and its further development with keen interest. The new approach—the collectivisation of a great part of training costs under tripartite boards for each of about 30 different branches of industry—has only limited parallels outside the United Kingdom. This system was introduced after long and frustrated efforts to achieve an adequate volume and quality of industrial training through persuasion. In spite of the administration burden of such a clearing-house system, it seems on the whole to be welcomed by industry. The payment of a high proportion of approved training costs now acts as a forceful incentive to individual employers to undertake training.

While it would be rash to conclude that all the old impediments to good training have been swept away with the establishment of the industrial training boards and the Central Training Council, there can be no doubt that the pace of change has already quickened. Perhaps even more important is the change in the approach to training which seems to be developing among those concerned. A new emphasis is being placed on management training: the introduction of advanced courses of business training should lead to a steady improvement in management skills which should be expected to have a series of desirable long-term consequences.

Possible drawbacks

It has been maintained that one of the strong points of this reform is the extent to which it obliges each industry to work out its own training schemes and requirements through the industrial training boards. It may on the other hand be felt that a form of organisation which places the strongest emphasis on the industry boards might also have certain drawbacks, which can only be overcome through a strong central influence over the whole system. Such an influence may be needed to prevent the development of a new form of rigidity between industries instead of the disappearing craft demarcation and to promote redeployment between declining and expanding industries. Certain occupations (those appearing in more than one industry) need nationally-set training standards and central supervision to secure an adequate supply of labour. Forecasts of occupational structure developments should also be a matter for central co-ordination and a useful start has been made on this by the Manpower Research Unit.

The Central Training Council has the task of providing leadership in these and similar matters. Certain financial contributions are also provided by central government in order to promote aims of broader interest than those of particular industries. One of the subjects of debate in the

U.K. is, however, the adequacy of the central powers, not only about the legal authority vested in the CTC and the responsible Minister, but also about administrative resources.

Compared with activities under the Industrial Training Act, the government training centres are of less importance. In spite of their recent rapid development, they still have a capacity of less than 10,000 places, or only about two per cent. in relation to the total number of unemployed. It seems important, however, that they continue to be developed, at least as a supplement to the larger Industrial Training Act system, to such an extent that they provide an independent system which can fill in the gaps between the boards. This might imply that they do not confine themselves, as hitherto, to "accelerated" training for skilled occupations for manual workers, but broaden their programme both in the direction of semi-skilled occupations and toward technical and commercial jobs.

Important system

From the point of view of an active manpower policy which aims at securing a smooth mutual demand-supply adjustment in the labour market, the adult training system is of particular importance. The U.K., like many other countries, is obviously far from possessing machinery that can meet local or general variations in unemployment with immediately available opportunities for training. The establishment of such a system would involve a reinforcement of the influence of the central authorities over the volume of adult training on premises otherwise used by industries under the industrial training boards and an enlargement of the government training centres and their occupational dispersion.

Public employment service

The public employment service of the United Kingdom is one of the stronger and most developed in OECD, but it is in the same predicament as those of most comparable countries about its status in society. Its close connection with unemployment insurance administration and allied social services has kept it under the spell of the vicious circle of low expectations about the value of the services to be received both among workers and employers. Consequently it has difficulties in becoming the meeting-place it should be for vacancies and job-seekers of all kinds.

By actively seeking contacts with employers the service is increasing its influence, in spite of these handicaps. Various reforms have been introduced during recent years, which could be of interest outside the U.K. These have, however, not as yet succeeded in changing its basic situation in being mainly a service for the unemployed.

These reforms include:

Separation (in certain areas) of unemployment benefit payment from the placement service and reduction of the demand for signing-on of the unemployed to once a week.

Co-ordination of the work of several employment exchanges under area managers.

Special arrangements for intensified placement work in cases of mass redundancies.

A "steering scheme" for encouraging workers to go to firms of particular importance for the national economy.

An occupational guidance service for adults.

A special service for office personnel provided in particularly attractive premises in a few demonstration cases.

The British public employment service is unique in having a separate youth employment service, whose duties include occupational guidance for the young. This service is organised centrally under a joint executive body representing both manpower and educational interests, and at local level in most parts of the country is run by the local authorities. Whatever the merits of this separate specialised service may have been historically, the examiners considers that the youth service should be merged with the public employment service under a single authority.

Redundancy payments

This scheme was introduced in 1965, with the objective of compensating redundant workers for loss of job and encouraging mobility and acceptance of technological change. In 1968 it gave on average £230 per worker (roughly 10 weeks' wages) to about 264,000 workers who became redundant. There is no doubt that such a payment in case of dismissal, graded according to length of service and age, can be, and in the United Kingdom has been, of great importance as a social welfare measure in providing compensation for loss of job, which has reduced hardship in individual cases; and as a device in inducing a readier acceptance of change of employment in the course of economic change.

It seems to have had a major influence on the attitude of trade unions to redundancy and technical progress; in place of the former insistence on no redundancies under any circumstances, or the generally observed rule of "last in, first out", a much more flexible attitude is now usual. It has also resulted in the employment services being informed of impending redundancies so that it has an opportunity to find suitable alternative work or to take other counter action with the least possible delay. This co-operation between employers and the employment service is an important step towards improving the service.

Desirable principle

A factor which may perhaps be questioned is the size of this sort of compensation in relation to other equally justified claims, such as compensation for the need to undertake a costly and awkward geographical removal, training for new skills, or long unemployment resulting from dismissal. In principle it seems desirable to lay the greatest possible weight on incentives to make active efforts to get a new and more productive job, particularly if these efforts imply considerable costs. This observation is not a plea for a reduction of the present redundancy pay in the U.K., but it is a suggestion for a considered weighing of the amounts of compensation to be given for different types of losses and costs connected with redundancy, wherever the creation of development of similar programmes is being contemplated.

The earnings-related unemployment benefit, introduced in 1966 in the same spirit as the redundancy pay, implied an increase of the benefit level from about 40 per cent. to about 60 per cent. of the average income of a married male worker with two children. Although still relatively limited, the new benefit levels, taken together with the redundancy pay, meant considerable improvement. There are some signs, although they are by no means conclusive, that the unemployed workers use their eased situation to be more choosy in acceptance of offers of new jobs. Whether this also implies a better functioning of the labour market is as yet difficult to say.

Industrial relations and policy for prices, incomes and productivity

There is an obvious relationship between the difficulties encountered by the United Kingdom in trying to follow the general European trend of increasing productivity and levels of living and the United Kingdom's outdated industrial relations system. However, different views are held on the nature of this relationship (cause or effect) as well as on any specific measures to promote a new and more smoothly working system. All aspects—the forms of organisation on the side of workers as well as employers, the coverage and content of collective agreements, and their legal status, the procedures for negotiations to reach agreements and settle grievances, the personnel policy of individual enterprises, the wage systems and work rules—are the subject of intense discussion and investigation. New legislation is being prepared on important points.

Any outsider must be reluctant to comment or advise on the best line of action or the best goals to be pursued, except in very general terms. In spite of the particularly British character of most of these problems, there are, however, certain features which should command international attention in a study of manpower policy.

Mutually supporting strategy

The United Kingdom Government can be seen as working strategically on two lines to achieve more harmonious industrial relations and the best possible use of the nation's manpower resources. On the one hand, a number of manpower policy reforms are undertaken, which along with their social value should reduce resistance to economic and technical change and psychologically pave the way for a once-and-for-all elimination of old rigidities. On the other hand, efforts are made to intervene directly in the industrial relations system with a view to reducing unnecessary strife and indirectly achieving a better functioning of the labour market. Obviously the two strategies are mutually supporting.

The importance given to industrial relations questions has been expressed by the creation of the Manpower and Productivity Service (MPS) in the Department of Employment and Productivity. The work of the new service is obviously a development of the traditional industrial relations service, which has long acted on the local level as advisers to industry on personnel and industrial relations questions. The manifold machinery for promoting productivity by persuasion and information concerning both technical and social problems of industrial management is being supplemented by a Commission on Industrial Relations.

Experience in various countries has shown that a governmental effort to rally all relevant organisations in support of a policy for income restraint, to avoid inflation in face of high demand pressures and high employment, can succeed temporarily, but that it also tends to break up rapidly under the influence of psychological forces which build up in such situations of widespread excess demand. The U.K. is applying a partly new approach to this problem: the statutory and moral pressure on employers to abstain from price increases and on unions to abstain from wage increases above those indicated by certain guidelines is combined with a safety valve in the form of productivity bargaining.

Both parties are invited to improve their incomes in a non-inflationary way by entering into agreements about specific measures for the improvement of productivity. Agreements on wage increases above the guidelines can thus be achieved without creating precedents which would ruin the whole stabilisation policy. This elastic defence of the incomes restraint policy may presumably make it more tenable than otherwise, at least for some time.

There is cause to believe that the campaign for productivity bargaining is leading to actual improvements in productivity. Certain administrative control is necessary to uphold the bona-fide character of contracts on productivity bargaining. This however is combined with a more positive activity of advice and counselling directed towards management in matters concerning productivity. The trade unions' contribution concerns in particular matters like demarcation rules and restrictive practices and other such features of work-place organisation, which lead to growth-hampering rigidities.

An important observation is that the increased unemployment of 1967-1968 does not, as could have been feared, seem to have provoked resistance to productivity measures of this sort in spite of the ensuing reduction in the demand for labour. Actually, insofar as the rise of production costs and prices can be slowed down in this way, this policy obviously helps to achieve and uphold full employment, by reducing the need for more deflationist economic policies to brake inflationary tendencies and improve the balance-of-payments.

Results of a new survey of earnings in September 1968

Part 4—Make up of earnings and joint distribution of earnings and hours

This is the fourth of a series of articles presenting the results of the new survey of earnings of employees in Great Britain which was recently conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity. Earlier articles, in the three previous issues of this GAZETTE, gave results mainly in the form of the distributions of weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men and women employees within particular groups, analysed by occupation, industry, larger national collective agreements and statutory wage regulation orders, region and age.

The present article presents information on the make-up of earnings of employees in some of these groups, in terms of components such as basic pay, overtime pay, shift premium, bonuses, etc. In addition, joint (two-way) distributions are given showing the distribution of employees according to both the level of their gross weekly earnings and the numbers of hours they worked during the week.

Some further results of the survey will be published in the next issue of this GAZETTE, and subsequently it is hoped to publish a comprehensive booklet containing the results given in this series of articles together with some not already published.

Make-up of earnings

The total weekly earnings of an employee are often made up of several components. In the survey, the employer gave details of the pay of the employee for the specified pay period under several headings, namely (a) basic pay, (b) overtime pay, (c) shift premium, (d) payments by results, (e) commission, (f) bonuses or profit sharing, (g) pay under guarantee arrangements, (h) holiday pay, distinguishing payments for holidays within and outside the pay period, (j) arrears or advances of pay, (k) other payments. The latter included such items as merit, seniority, age, cost of living, lieu and good time-keeping allowances, area additions, danger or dirty money, responsibility or inconvenience pay, site or flat-rate travelling allowances and tool money or uniform allowances.

For present purposes, earnings have been measured on basis "D" (explained in the first article in the May 1969 issue of this GAZETTE) and so exclude pay for holidays outside the pay period and advances or arrears of pay. They include the average weekly value, over a representative period, of payments of commission and bonuses

paid periodically to the employee. Also for those receiving shift premium payment, they include the average weekly amount paid to that employee over the full shift-cycle, rather than the actual amount for the particular pay period. They exclude the value of benefits in kind received from the employer and tips and gratuities.

The analyses relate to full-time adult men and women employees paid for the full week (as in tables in the articles in the May and June issues). Figures are not given for any group represented by fewer than 100 employees in the sample. The data relates to September 1968. The results are given:

- (a) by broad occupational group, in table 43 for men and table 44 for women;
- (b) by industry group, in table 45 for manual men and table 46 for manual women; and
- (c) by national collective agreement and/or statutory wage regulation order, in table 47 for manual men, table 48 for non-manual men, table 49 for manual women and table 50 for non-manual women.

For each group of workers, the analyses give the number of workers in the sample and three lines of figures under headings for the nine components of total earnings recorded in the survey.

The first line, described as percentage of total pay, shows how the aggregate of the total earnings of all these workers was made up. Thus table 43 shows, for example, that basic pay accounted for 66.8 per cent. of the aggregate earnings of the 10,189 full-time skilled manual men paid for the full week in the sample, overtime pay for 15.6 per cent., shift premium payment for 1.9 per cent. of this total and so on.

Of course, every employee in the group would not receive payment under every heading. The second line of figures, therefore, shows the percentages of the workers for whom payments under the respective headings were recorded; and the third line shows the average amount paid to each of the workers for whom such payments were recorded. Thus, for example, 63.4 per cent. of the 10,189 full-time skilled manual men received overtime payment and their average overtime payment was £6.2; similarly 14.9 per cent. of the men received shift premium and their average premium payment was £3.2. (It should be noted that these average payments should not be added together, because not everyone receives them all.) Tables 44-50 are set out similarly.

Joint distributions of earnings and hours

These results, given in table 51 for men and table 52 for women, relate to all adult workers, both full-time and part-time, including those who were paid for less than their normal number of hours in the pay period.

For this purpose, earnings have been measured on basis "C" (explained in the first article in the May issue), and so exclude pay for holidays outside the pay period and also advances and arrears of pay. They again include average amounts of shift premium over the full shift-cycle, and the average over a representative period of commission and bonuses paid periodically, but exclude the value of benefits in kind, tips and gratuities.

Hours worked are measured as explained in the article in the July issue. The number of hours was either:

- (a) the actual number of hours worked per week, excluding main meal breaks, by the employee during the pay period, where this number was recorded for pay purposes; or in other cases
- (b) the number of hours per week the employee was normally expected to work (standard hours), provided he was paid for not less than this number of hours; plus the weekly equivalent of the overtime hours he worked during the pay period if this was recorded.

Where the employee was paid for less than his normal or standard hours in the pay period and the actual number of hours worked was not recorded, he has been included

under the heading described briefly in the tables as "hours not recorded".

The tables show the number of adults in the sample whose gross weekly earnings were in a particular range and whose hours were in a particular range. Thus there were 1,533 men with earnings of over £17 but less than £20 who worked over 39 hours but not more than 40 hours.

The tables also show at the foot of each column, the average hours (as defined above) for those with earnings in that particular range excluding those in the line "hours not recorded"; also, at the end of each line, the average earnings of those with hours in that range. It will be seen that for men, average hours increase as the level of earnings increases for those earning under £40 a week; among those with higher earnings, average hours decrease as the level of earnings increases. For women, average hours increase as the level of earnings increases for those earning under £15 a week; among those paid from £15 to £40, average hours decrease as the level of earnings increases; among the more highly paid, there does not seem to be a direct relationship between earnings and hours.

Some further analyses of the make-up of earnings and joint distributions of earnings and hours will become available at a later stage. Requests for survey results of these kinds relating to groups for which results are not given in this article should be addressed to the Statistics Division (C.5), Department of Employment and Productivity, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Table 43 Summary of make-up of pay by occupational group, September 1968: Full-time men paid for a full week

Occupational Group	Number in sample		Basic pay	Overtime pay	Shift premium	Payment by results	Bonus	Commission	Holiday pay	Guaranteed pay	Other pay
Professional	9,878	Percentage of total pay	91.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	2.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.9
		Percentage of employees	98.7	9.8	2.3	1.1	21.6	10.3	1.2	0.3	8.1
		Average payment	£32.4	£4.9	£3.0	£11.9	£3.9	£11.0	£7.0	£4.4	£3.9
Clerical	3,581	Percentage of total pay	90.7	5.6	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8
		Percentage of employees	99.1	30.4	3.8	1.4	17.3	1.0	1.4	0.3	8.6
		Average payment	£20.9	£4.2	£1.8	£9.1	£2.0	£5.2	£4.5	£5.1	£2.0
Miscellaneous services	7,424	Percentage of total pay	71.0	17.7	1.7	3.6	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.2
		Percentage of employees	98.3	57.4	18.3	11.8	19.8	5.5	1.3	3.8	22.3
		Average payment	£15.7	£6.7	£2.0	£6.6	£2.0	£4.0	£7.2	£3.1	£2.1
Foremen	2,082	Percentage of total pay	81.2	11.0	1.2	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.5
		Percentage of employees	99.5	46.6	11.0	8.7	31.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	15.4
		Average payment	£23.4	£6.8	£3.1	£6.0	£2.5	£2.4	£7.0	£4.1	£2.8
Manual, skilled	10,189	Percentage of total pay	66.8	15.6	1.9	10.6	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.3
		Percentage of employees	95.3	63.4	14.9	26.4	22.8	0.6	2.1	1.7	31.8
		Average payment	£17.6	£6.2	£3.2	£10.1	£2.5	£2.2	£5.6	£3.0	£1.8
Manual, semi-skilled	5,004	Percentage of total pay	58.1	16.2	4.3	16.6	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
		Percentage of employees	92.5	66.2	33.4	40.9	25.1	0.4	2.0	2.1	24.7
		Average payment	£14.8	£5.8	£3.0	£9.6	£1.9	£3.2	£6.1	£2.4	£1.8
Manual, unskilled	4,352	Percentage of total pay	66.1	17.8	2.6	8.1	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.9
		Percentage of employees	97.7	69.4	18.9	28.1	26.1	0.4	1.6	3.3	25.3
		Average payment	£13.7	£5.2	£2.8	£5.8	£2.0	£3.6	£4.8	£2.5	£1.5
Total, manual	29,051	Percentage of total pay	67.4	16.1	2.3	8.9	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.1
		Percentage of employees	96.3	62.0	19.3	24.1	23.5	1.8	1.7	2.5	26.0
		Average payment	£16.5	£6.1	£2.8	£8.7	£2.2	£3.7	£5.9	£2.9	£1.9
Total, non-manual	13,459	Percentage of total pay	91.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.9
		Percentage of employees	98.8	15.3	2.7	1.2	20.4	7.9	1.3	0.3	8.2
		Average payment	£29.3	£4.5	£2.5	£11.0	£3.4	£10.8	£6.3	£4.7	£3.4

Table 44 Summary of make-up of pay by occupational group, September 1968: Full-time women paid for a full week

Occupational Group	Number in sample		Basic pay	Overtime pay	Shift premium	Payment by results	Bonus	Commission	Holiday pay	Guaranteed pay	Other pay
Professional	3,306	Percentage of total pay	96.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
		Percentage of employees	99.4	2.7	8.4	0.4	7.3	3.6	1.6	0.3	5.8
		Average payment	£18.7	£2.9	£0.9	£8.5	£1.9	£3.7	£4.6	£7.3	£1.5
Clerical	6,656	Percentage of total pay	96.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
		Percentage of employees	99.4	11.2	0.7	1.0	18.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	4.8
		Average payment	£13.8	£1.5	£1.7	£4.7	£1.0	£1.7	£4.7	£4.4	£1.6
Miscellaneous services	3,322	Percentage of total pay	88.8	3.7	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.1
		Percentage of employees	99.5	17.3	9.8	2.8	17.8	8.1	1.4	1.0	10.7
		Average payment	£9.4	£2.2	£1.6	£2.8	£1.0	£1.9	£5.9	£2.1	£1.1
Forewomen	177	Percentage of total pay	87.7	5.5	0.7	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.0
		Percentage of employees	99.4	26.6	5.6	10.2	28.8	1.1	2.3	0.6	10.2
		Average payment	£14.0	£3.3	£1.9	£3.3	£1.1	£7.8	£2.1	£0.5	£1.6
Manual, skilled	897	Percentage of total pay	60.2	2.4	0.3	33.8	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.1
		Percentage of employees	72.2	16.4	2.2	44.3	17.5	0.2	3.6	1.3	10.1
		Average payment	£10.5	£1.9	£1.6	£9.6	£0.8	£0.7	£3.2	£0.7	£1.4
Manual, semi-skilled	1,483	Percentage of total pay	68.5	3.3	0.6	22.4	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.5
		Percentage of employees	86.3	22.4	5.1	47.7	22.0	0.3	4.2	1.2	14.0
		Average payment	£9.8	£1.8	£1.4	£5.8	£1.2	£1.6	£3.7	£2.0	£1.3
Manual, unskilled	1,085	Percentage of total pay	79.7	4.3	0.8	11.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.1
		Percentage of employees	95.9	27.7	7.3	32.2	24.9	0.3	2.5	0.9	11.2
		Average payment	£9.3	£1.7	£1.3	£3.9	£1.0	£0.5	£3.2	£0.9	£1.1
Total, manual	6,964	Percentage of total pay	78.7	3.6	1.0	12.0	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.2
		Percentage of employees	92.6	20.1	7.3	22.5	20.0	4.0	2.5	1.1	11.4
		Average payment	£9.7	£2.0	£1.5	£6.1	£1.0	£1.9	£4.1	£1.7	£1.2
Total, non-manual	9,962	Percentage of total pay	96.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5
		Percentage of employees	99.4	8.4	3.3	0.8	14.6	1.5	1.3	0.2	5.1
		Average payment	£15.4	£1.6	£1.0	£5.4	£1.2	£3.4	£4.6	£5.4	£1.6

Table 45 Make-up of pay by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual men paid for a full week

Industry group	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	Number in sample		Basic pay	Overtime pay	Shift premium	Payment by results	Bonus	Commission	Holiday pay	Guaranteed pay	Other pay
All industries and services	I-XXIV	29,051	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.4 96.3 £16.5	16.1 62.0 £6.1	2.3 19.3 £2.8	8.9 24.1 £8.7	2.2 23.5 £2.2	0.3 1.8 £3.7	0.4 1.7 £5.9	0.3 2.5 £2.9	2.1 26.0 £1.9
All index of production industries	II-XVIII	18,842	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	64.3 95.1 £16.7	16.3 65.7 £6.1	2.7 21.4 £3.1	11.3 30.9 £9.0	2.4 26.5 £2.2	0.1 0.9 £3.8	0.4 2.0 £5.5	0.3 2.3 £2.9	2.2 28.3 £1.9
All manufacturing industries	III-XVI	13,203	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	62.3 94.4 £16.5	16.3 66.7 £6.1	3.3 25.7 £3.2	13.2 36.5 £9.0	2.3 28.0 £2.0	0.2 1.0 £4.1	0.5 2.2 £5.5	0.2 1.9 £3.4	1.7 20.7 £2.1
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XVII-XXIV	15,848	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	72.2 97.8 £16.5	15.8 58.1 £6.1	1.3 13.9 £2.2	4.9 13.8 £7.8	2.1 19.8 £2.4	0.4 2.5 £3.6	0.4 1.3 £6.6	0.4 3.0 £2.7	2.4 30.5 £1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	568	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	71.6 95.1 £13.6	11.1 47.0 £4.3	0.0 0.2 £4.0	7.8 11.3 £12.5	7.7 21.5 £6.5	0.2 1.6 £2.8	0.6 1.6 £6.5	0.2 0.7 £5.0	0.7 7.7 £1.6
Agriculture and horticulture	001	481	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	80.5 98.8 £13.5	13.7 53.0 £4.3	0.0 0.0 £0.0	2.9 6.7 £7.2	1.3 21.6 £1.0	0.1 1.7 £1.1	0.5 1.2 £7.0	0.2 0.6 £6.0	0.7 7.1 £1.5
Mining and quarrying	II	1,322	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.9 89.1 £17.8	13.6 47.4 £6.7	1.1 19.1 £1.3	11.3 14.8 £17.9	1.9 16.8 £2.6	0.0 0.3 £3.3	0.5 2.5 £5.0	0.2 1.4 £3.6	3.4 46.5 £1.7
Coal mining	101	1,186	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	69.0 88.4 £18.2	12.2 44.2 £6.5	1.1 19.9 £1.2	11.5 12.7 £21.1	1.8 13.8 £3.1	0.0 0.2 £0.9	0.6 2.5 £5.2	0.2 1.2 £4.6	3.7 49.7 £1.7
Other mining and quarrying	102-109	136	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	58.6 94.9 £14.4	26.1 75.0 £8.1	1.2 11.8 £2.4	9.6 32.4 £6.9	2.4 42.6 £1.3	0.4 1.5 £5.8	0.3 2.2 £3.0	0.1 3.7 £0.8	1.2 19.1 £1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	III	1,172	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	66.7 98.9 £16.0	20.1 68.9 £6.9	2.5 22.4 £2.7	3.9 18.9 £4.9	2.7 43.9 £1.5	1.3 6.4 £4.7	0.3 1.7 £4.7	0.8 4.0 £4.5	1.6 20.1 £1.9
Food	211-229	845	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	66.8 98.9 £16.0	21.1 69.7 £7.1	3.0 26.6 £2.6	3.2 16.6 £4.6	1.9 36.6 £1.2	1.4 7.3 £4.6	0.3 1.8 £4.5	0.5 2.5 £5.1	1.7 16.9 £2.3
Drink	231-239	291	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.1 98.6 £16.0	17.3 64.6 £6.3	1.4 11.7 £2.9	5.2 21.3 £5.8	4.5 60.8 £1.7	0.9 4.5 £4.9	0.4 1.7 £5.2	1.5 8.9 £3.9	1.7 28.9 £1.4
Chemicals and allied industries	IV	774	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.0 99.5 £16.8	16.7 60.5 £6.9	4.8 37.9 £3.2	5.5 31.4 £4.4	3.1 49.5 £1.5	0.1 0.6 £2.0	0.8 2.5 £8.2	0.5 4.3 £3.1	1.5 30.6 £1.2
Metal manufacture	V	1,327	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	55.4 93.2 £15.2	14.0 61.5 £5.8	5.7 45.2 £3.2	19.9 58.8 £8.6	2.3 24.2 £2.4	0.0 0.4 £2.7	0.3 1.4 £5.1	0.2 1.7 £3.1	2.1 23.2 £2.3
Iron and steel	311-313	1,040	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	54.9 92.9 £15.1	14.0 61.1 £5.8	6.0 44.8 £3.4	20.3 60.5 £8.5	1.8 18.4 £2.5	0.0 0.5 £2.6	0.4 1.7 £5.4	0.2 2.0 £2.9	2.3 21.9 £2.7
Other metals	321-322	287	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	57.1 94.4 £15.5	14.1 63.1 £5.7	4.5 46.7 £2.5	18.6 52.6 £9.1	4.1 45.3 £2.3	0.0 0.0 £0.0	0.0 0.3 £0.7	0.1 0.7 £4.8	1.4 27.9 £1.3
Engineering and electrical goods	VI	3,367	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	65.2 97.1 £16.7	16.6 71.8 £5.7	2.6 18.9 £3.4	10.7 32.8 £8.1	2.3 25.5 £2.2	0.1 0.6 £3.7	0.6 3.0 £5.0	0.1 1.0 £3.0	1.8 18.2 £2.5
Mechanical engineering	331-349	2,166	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	63.5 96.8 £16.5	17.4 74.8 £5.9	2.3 17.7 £3.3	11.3 34.2 £8.3	2.6 28.8 £2.3	0.1 0.6 £3.3	0.5 3.0 £4.5	0.1 0.9 £3.7	2.1 20.0 £2.6
Scientific instruments, etc.	351-352	175	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	73.2 98.9 £17.3	15.0 65.1 £5.4	1.9 11.4 £4.0	5.0 20.6 £5.6	3.6 39.4 £2.2	0.0 0.6 £0.5	0.4 1.7 £5.4	0.0 0.9 £0.9	0.8 9.1 £2.1
Electrical apparatus	361-369	1,026	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.7 97.4 £17.0	15.0 66.5 £5.5	3.2 22.5 £3.5	10.3 32.1 £7.8	1.4 16.1 £2.1	0.1 0.6 £5.0	0.8 3.1 £6.1	0.1 1.5 £2.2	1.4 16.1 £2.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	VII	404	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	66.3 99.5 £17.0	20.9 73.5 £7.2	2.1 13.6 £4.0	6.6 30.2 £5.5	1.7 15.1 £2.9	0.0 0.0 £0.0	0.3 2.7 £2.9	0.2 1.7 £2.8	2.0 30.9 £1.6
Vehicles	VIII	1,540	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	57.7 89.7 £17.4	12.7 62.1 £5.5	4.4 34.1 £3.5	21.6 46.6 £12.6	1.3 19.6 £1.8	0.1 0.3 £5.8	0.5 2.6 £5.6	0.0 0.3 £1.5	1.7 19.2 £2.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1,009	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	56.0 86.6 £18.0	13.1 62.7 £5.8	5.2 39.8 £3.6	21.8 39.7 £15.3	1.6 27.2 £1.6	0.1 0.3 £5.5	0.5 2.3 £6.0	0.0 0.3 £1.2	1.7 19.1 £2.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	383	391	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	62.8 97.7 £17.0	12.9 64.7 £5.3	2.9 25.6 £2.9	19.3 55.0 £9.2	0.5 4.6 £3.1	0.1 0.3 £6.3	0.2 0.8 £5.7	0.0 0.5 £2.2	1.4 17.9 £2.0
Other vehicles	382, 384-389	140	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	55.7 89.3 £14.6	8.3 50.0 £3.9	2.2 16.4 £3.2	27.5 72.1 £8.9	1.1 7.1 £3.7	0.0 0.0 £0.0	2.1 10.0 £4.9	0.0 0.0 £0.0	3.0 23.6 £3.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	781	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	61.6 93.0 £16.1	17.0 72.5 £5.7	2.5 19.0 £3.1	13.7 33.9 £9.8	2.7 30.9 £2.1	0.0 0.3 £3.5	0.3 1.5 £4.0	0.2 1.8 £2.8	2.1 19.3 £2.6

Table 45—continued Make-up of pay by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual men paid for a full week

Industry group	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	Number in sample		Basic pay	Overtime pay	Shift premium	Payment by results	Bonus	Commission	Holiday pay	Guaranteed pay	Other pay
Textiles	X	849	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	60.7 89.0 £15.7	14.9 62.3 £5.5	3.4 28.5 £2.8	16.7 37.0 £10.4	1.7 21.8 £1.8	0.0 0.2 £1.5	0.6 1.8 £7.6	0.2 1.1 £4.1	1.9 18.8 £2.3
Clothing and footwear	XII	308	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	68.8 86.0 £17.6	8.2 41.6 £4.3	0.3 3.2 £2.3	19.7 29.9 £14.5	1.5 21.4 £1.5	0.3 2.3 £2.4	0.8 2.6 £6.4	0.1 0.3 £5.4	0.3 3.6 £1.9
Clothing	441-449	183	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	80.4 97.3 £17.2	8.7 44.3 £4.1	0.2 1.6 £2.3	7.8 19.7 £8.2	1.2 29.0 £0.8	0.4 3.3 £2.8	0.9 2.7 £7.0	0.0 0.0 £0.0	0.4 3.8 £2.3
Footwear	450	125	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	53.9 69.6 £18.4	7.6 37.6 £4.8	0.5 5.6 £2.3	35.2 44.8 £18.6	1.9 10.4 £4.4	0.0 0.8 £0.1	0.5 2.4 £5.4	0.2 0.8 £5.3	0.2 3.2 £1.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XIII	685	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	54.3 90.2 £14.7	18.6 71.1 £6.4	3.3 26.9 £3.0	18.3 46.6 £9.6	2.9 32.6 £2.2	0.0 0.1 £1.4	0.4 2.2 £4.0	0.2 1.8 £3.4	1.9 20.7 £2.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	XIV	519	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.5 95.4 £16.5	15.3 65.3 £5.5	0.4 3.1 £2.7	12.8 29.3 £10.2	2.2 25.2 £2.1	0.1 0.8 £1.8	0.4 1.0 £9.7	0.1 1.2 £1.7	1.2 19.8 £1.4
Paper, printing and publishing	XV	873	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.1 99.3 £18.7	18.7 64.1 £8.0	3.1 22.9 £3.7	5.4 27.3 £5.5	3.0 30.4 £4.6	0.1 0.8 £2.7	0.4 1.7 £6.5	0.5 3.1 £4.8	1.7 23.6 £1.9
Paper and board	481-483	339	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	60.8 99.1 £15.7	20.8 72.9 £7.3	3.5 31.9 £2.8	8.7 47.2 £4.7	4.5 33.9 £3.4	0.3 0.9 £7.7	0.5 2.7 £4.8	0.2 1.8 £3.4	0.7 13.6 £1.4
Printing and publishing	486-489	534	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	70.7 99.4 £20.6	17.5 58.6 £8.6	2.8 17.2 £4.8	3.6 14.6 £7.1	2.1 28.1 £2.2	0.1 0.7 £2.1	0.3 1.1 £8.9	0.7 3.9 £5.2	2.2 30.0 £2.1
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	540	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	53.6 86.5 £16.0	19.1 74.3 £6.7	4.5 41.5 £2.8	18.8 43.0 £11.3	1.9 23.5 £2.1	0.0 0.0 £0.0	0.5 2.2 £5.9	0.4 4.8 £1.9	1.1 25.0 £1.2
Construction	XVII	3,347	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	67.6 99.0 £16.8	18.0 73.3 £6.0	0.3 2.7 £3.0	6.1 21.5 £7.0	3.7 27.8 £3.3	0.1 0.7 £2.4	0.2 0.7 £7.8	0.4 3.8 £2.3	3.7 47.2 £1.9
Gas, electricity and water	XVIII	970	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	76.7 99.9 £16.8	13.2 50.9 £5.7	4.3 29.3 £3.2	1.8 9.5 £4.2	0.6 15.2 £0.9	0.1 0.4 £3.0	0.6 2.8 £4.8	0.1 3.6 £0.9	2.5 42.4 £1.3
Transport and communication	XIX	3,373	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	66.2 98.4 £16.7	22.6 73.2 £7.7	2.6 32.5 £2.0	4.8 19.4 £6.1	1.3 16.6 £1.9	0.1 0.8 £2.7	0.3 1.1 £6.0	0.7 6.3 £2.6	1.5 26.3 £1.4
Railways	701	752	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	63.4 99.9 £15.6	22.1 74.1 £7.4	3.3 43.4 £1.9	7.0 38.3 £4.5	2.2 15.2 £3.5	0.0 0.4 £0.3	0.2 1.1 £5.1	0.4 4.5 £2.2	1.4 22.3 £1.5
Road passenger transport	702	606	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	61.3 99.3 £14.2	24.6 79.0 £7.2	5.1 60.9 £1.9	4.1 28.2 £3.4	1.2 33.5 £0.8	0.1 0.5 £5.1	0.4 1.7 £5.9	1.4 18.8 £1.7	1.8 37.8 £1.1
Road haulage contracting	703	579	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	57.1 98.1 £14.4	34.6 87.6 £9.8	1.0 9.0 £2.6	3.6 13.5 £6.6	1.6 25.0 £1.5	0.1 1.7 £1.2	0.1 0.3 £3.8	1.0 5.7 £4.4	1.1 14.2 £1.9
Sea, air, port and inland water transport	704-706	530	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	69.0 93.0 £21.8	13.1 53.4 £7.2	2.2 18.3 £3.5	9.8 19.8 £14.5	1.6 13.0 £3.6	0.3 1.3 £5.7	0.6 2.6 £6.5	0.9 5.1 £5.2	2.6 32.1 £2.4
Postal services and telecommunications	707	828	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	76.1 100.0 £18.0	20.8 71.1 £6.9	2.0 30.1 £1.6	0.0 0.2 £0.4	0.0 0.1 £0.4	0.0 0.0 £0.0	0.1 0.4 £8.3	0.0 0.0 £0.0	1.0 27.1 £0.8
Distributive trades	XX	1,862	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	77.2 97.5 £15.9	11.3 42.2 £5.4	0.6 4.5 £2.8	4.2 10.3 £8.1	2.7 35.7 £1.5	0.1 0.3 £3.4	0.7 1.4 £10.2	0.6 2.8 £4.2	0.6 7.6 £1.6
Wholesale distribution	810	478	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	77.5 97.7 £16.9	12.3 48.3 £5.4	1.2 7.5 £3.4	3.3 9.4 £7.5	2.1 36.2 £1.2	1.2 5.6 £4.5	1.2 2.1 £12.0	0.8 4.2 £4.1	0.4 6.9 £1.2
Retail distribution	820	1,034	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	79.1 98.7 £15.5	9.9 36.1 £5.3	0.3 2.9 £2.5	2.7 7.9 £6.6	3.0 32.8 £1.8	3.3 19.1 £3.3	0.4 1.0 £8.6	0.6 2.5 £4.5	0.6 7.6 £1.6
Other distribution	831-832	350	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	71.5 93.7 £15.4	13.8 51.7							

Table 45—continued Make-up of pay by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual men paid for a full week

Industry group	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	Number in sample		Basic pay	Over-time pay	Shift premium	Payment by results	Bonus	Commission	Holiday pay	Guaranteed pay	Other pay
Motor repairers and garages	887	485	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	78.9 97.7 £16.3	11.2 53.6 £4.2	0.2 1.9 £2.2	4.5 10.3 £8.8	2.3 24.3 £1.9	2.3 9.3 £4.9	0.3 1.0 £6.8	0.0 0.2 £1.5	0.3 3.7 £1.7
Other miscellaneous services	885, 886, 888-899	296	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	75.6 94.6 £16.0	10.8 36.5 £5.9	0.3 3.7 £1.9	8.4 10.8 £15.6	2.1 20.9 £2.0	1.3 6.8 £4.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 2.0 £4.5	0.9 8.4 £2.2
Public administration and defence (excluding HM Forces)	XXIV	2,211	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	81.8 99.5 £16.9	10.7 50.8 £4.3	0.6 6.3 £1.9	1.9 6.9 £5.7	0.8 7.7 £2.1	0.0 0.3 £2.2	0.4 1.4 £5.6	0.0 0.5 £2.0	3.8 35.1 £2.2
National government service	901	516	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	82.2 98.6 £16.5	13.1 48.4 £5.3	0.6 6.4 £1.8	2.4 3.5 £13.9	0.0 0.2 £0.8	0.0 0.2 £2.1	0.4 1.7 £4.4	0.0 0.2 £0.8	1.3 19.6 £1.3
Local government service	906	1,695	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	81.6 99.7 £17.0	10.0 51.5 £4.0	0.6 6.3 £2.0	1.7 7.9 £4.6	1.0 10.0 £2.1	0.0 0.3 £2.4	0.4 1.3 £6.2	0.1 0.5 £2.1	4.5 39.8 £2.4

Table 46 Make-up of pay by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual women paid for a full week

Industry group	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	Number in sample		Basic pay	Over-time pay	Shift premium	Payment by results	Bonus	Commission	Holiday pay	Guaranteed pay	Other pay
All industries and services	I-XXIV	6,964	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	78.7 92.6 £9.7	3.6 20.1 £2.0	1.0 7.3 £1.5	12.0 22.5 £6.1	1.8 20.0 £1.0	0.7 4.0 £1.9	0.9 2.5 £4.1	0.2 1.1 £1.7	1.2 11.4 £1.2
All Index of Production industries	II-XXVIII	3,541	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	70.3 86.2 £10.0	3.5 23.3 £1.9	0.6 4.9 £1.4	21.2 40.6 £6.4	1.8 21.9 £1.0	0.2 1.1 £2.0	1.0 3.7 £3.4	0.1 1.1 £1.5	1.3 12.5 £1.2
All manufacturing industries	III-XXVI	3,470	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	69.8 85.9 £9.9	3.5 23.4 £1.8	0.6 4.8 £1.5	21.7 41.3 £6.4	1.8 22.2 £1.0	0.2 1.0 £1.9	1.0 3.8 £3.4	0.1 1.0 £0.9	1.3 12.4 £1.2
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XVII-XXIV	3,494	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	88.8 99.3 £9.6	3.6 16.9 £2.3	1.4 9.8 £1.6	1.1 3.7 £3.2	1.8 17.9 £1.1	1.3 7.0 £1.9	0.7 1.2 £6.3	0.3 1.1 £2.4	1.1 10.3 £1.1
Food, drink and tobacco	III	372	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	82.4 98.9 £9.5	6.5 34.1 £2.2	1.0 8.6 £1.3	5.8 25.3 £2.6	2.5 35.8 £0.8	0.3 1.3 £2.4	0.6 2.7 £2.6	0.1 2.2 £0.7	0.7 14.5 £0.6
Food	211-229	278	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	83.1 98.6 £9.3	5.9 32.0 £2.0	1.2 10.4 £1.2	6.2 25.2 £2.7	2.1 32.0 £0.7	0.4 1.8 £2.4	0.3 1.4 £2.2	0.1 1.4 £0.9	0.7 13.7 £0.6
Chemicals and allied industries	IV	138	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	80.0 96.4 £9.9	3.6 25.4 £1.7	0.4 3.6 £1.4	10.2 30.4 £4.0	3.5 47.8 £0.9	0.3 3.6 £1.0	1.0 4.3 £2.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.0 19.6 £0.6
Engineering and electrical goods	VI	673	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	77.9 97.5 £10.1	3.7 24.4 £1.9	0.4 4.0 £1.1	13.5 47.4 £3.6	1.7 20.5 £1.0	0.1 0.6 £2.4	1.7 5.1 £4.4	0.0 0.1 £0.7	1.0 9.4 £1.4
Mechanical engineering	331-349	172	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	79.5 96.5 £10.4	4.4 26.7 £2.1	0.4 3.5 £1.3	11.7 32.6 £4.5	2.0 32.6 £0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.4 4.2 £4.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.7 9.3 £0.9
Electrical apparatus	361-369	453	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	77.4 97.8 £9.9	3.5 23.4 £1.9	0.3 4.0 £1.1	13.9 52.3 £3.3	1.5 16.1 £1.2	0.2 0.9 £2.4	1.9 5.3 £4.6	0.0 0.5 £0.5	1.2 9.3 £1.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	231	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	71.8 87.8 £9.7	4.4 29.0 £1.8	0.7 5.6 £1.6	19.1 39.0 £5.8	2.4 24.7 £1.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.9 £5.9	0.1 1.7 £0.5	1.0 9.5 £1.2
Textiles	X	653	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	53.9 68.0 £9.7	1.8 14.4 £1.5	0.6 5.2 £1.3	39.9 53.0 £9.2	1.0 11.6 £1.0	0.1 0.8 £1.5	1.0 4.9 £2.4	0.1 0.8 £1.2	1.7 15.8 £1.3
Clothing and footwear	XII	581	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	62.0 73.1 £10.2	1.6 14.3 £1.4	0.1 0.5 £1.8	32.5 39.8 £9.9	1.3 19.1 £0.9	0.4 1.7 £2.8	1.3 5.0 £3.2	0.1 1.4 £0.9	0.6 7.9 £0.9
Clothing	441-449	500	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	63.5 74.4 £10.1	1.8 15.2 £1.4	0.1 0.6 £1.9	30.8 39.2 £9.3	1.5 20.8 £0.9	0.4 1.6 £3.2	1.3 4.6 £3.4	0.1 1.6 £0.9	0.4 8.0 £0.7

Table 46—continued Make-up of pay by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual women paid for a full week

Industry group	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	Number in sample		Basic pay	Over-time pay	Shift premium	Payment by results	Bonus	Commission	Holiday pay	Guaranteed pay	Other pay
Paper, printing and publishing	XV	262	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	82.8 97.7 £10.3	5.1 30.9 £2.0	0.3 2.7 £1.5	7.6 27.1 £3.4	3.0 28.6 £1.3	0.1 1.1 £0.7	0.3 1.5 £2.5	0.0 0.4 £0.4	0.8 10.7 £0.9
Paper and board	481-483	132	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	77.3 95.5 £9.4	4.9 34.8 £1.6	0.5 3.8 £1.6	12.2 37.1 £3.8	4.0 31.1 £1.5	0.1 2.3 £0.7	0.5 2.3 £2.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 9.1 £0.7
Printing and publishing	486-489	130	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	88.0 100.0 £11.1	5.3 26.9 £2.5	0.2 1.5 £1.4	3.3 16.9 £2.5	2.0 26.2 £1.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.8 £2.1	0.0 0.8 £0.4	1.0 12.3 £1.0
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	195	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	73.2 93.3 £9.4	4.7 31.3 £1.8	0.7 7.2 £1.1	16.2 37.4 £5.2	3.4 27.2 £1.5	0.0 0.5 £0.8	1.0 3.6 £3.3	0.1 2.6 £0.6	0.7 10.3 £0.8
Transport and communication	XIX	165	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	76.7 98.8 £12.9	13.6 47.9 £4.7	3.3 39.4 £1.4	2.7 12.1 £3.7	1.2 17.0 £1.1	0.3 1.2 £4.6	0.7 1.8 £6.8	0.7 7.3 £1.6	0.7 22.4 £0.5
Distributive trades	XX	1,320	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	90.6 99.1 £9.1	1.6 9.5 £1.7	0.0 0.3 £0.8	1.0 2.8 £3.4	3.6 32.2 £1.1	1.8 11.0 £1.6	0.8 1.0 £8.1	0.1 0.5 £1.2	0.5 4.4 £1.1
Wholesale distribution	810	135	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	90.3 98.5 £9.2	2.9 17.0 £1.7	0.1 0.7 £1.4	2.5 7.4 £3.3	3.1 31.1 £1.0	0.6 5.2 £1.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.7 £0.4	0.5 8.9 £0.5
Retail distribution	820	1,157	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	90.9 99.4 £9.1	1.5 8.6 £1.7	0.0 0.3 £0.6	0.6 2.1 £2.8	3.7 32.4 £1.1	2.0 11.9 £1.6	0.8 1.0 £8.1	0.1 0.4 £1.4	0.5 3.6 £1.2
Professional and scientific services	XXII	699	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	90.1 100.0 £9.7	3.8 14.6 £1.9	4.5 3.5 £0.9	0.1 0.0 0.0	0.2 2.8 £1.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 1.3 £3.8	0.0 0.4 £0.2	0.9 18.2 £0.5
Educational services	872	254	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	96.1 100.0 £9.1	2.1 14.6 £1.3	0.4 3.5 £0.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 2.8 £1.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 1.2 £0.7	0.0 0.8 £0.2	0.8 12.2 £0.7
Medical and dental services	874	421	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	87.1 100.0 £10.1	4.8 25.9 £2.1	6.6 44.2 £1.7	0.1 0.5 £2.8	0.0 0.2 £0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 1.2 £5.1	0.0 0.2 £0.2	0.8 21.6 £0.4
Miscellaneous services	XXIII	853	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	87.7 99.4 £8.8	2.8 16.9 £1.7	0.5 3.8 £1.4	1.6 6.3 £2.6	1.5 14.7 £1.0	2.5 10.7 £2.3	0.9 1.4 £6.6	0.4 1.5 £2.6	2.0 8.7 £2.2
Catering, hotels, etc.	884	386	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	87.6 99.5 £8.4	2.3 14.8 £1.5	0.2 2.8 £0.8	1.0 3.4 £2.9	2.1 14.5 £1.4	1.1 2.6 £4.0	1.4 1.8 £7.4	0.6 1.8 £3.0	3.6 10.9 £3.2
Other miscellaneous services	885, 886, 888-899	362	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	87.4 99.2 £9.0	2.6 16.6 £1.6	0.7 4.1 £1.7	2.6 10.8 £2.5	1.1 16.9 £0.7	3.9 18.5 £2.2	0.6 1.1 £5.7	0.3 1.4 £2.5	0.6 6.9 £1.0
Public administration and defence (excluding HM Forces)	XXIV	297	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	90.9 100.0 £11.2	4.6 21.5 £2.6	1.5 13.1 £1.4	0.1 1.3 £1.3	0.1 2.7 £0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 0.7 £5.9	0.1 0.7 £2.2	2.2 17.8 £1.5
Local government service	906	216	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	89.7 100.0 £11.2	4.6 23.1 £2.5	2.0 16.7 £1.5	0.1 1.4 £1.2	0.2 3.7 £0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.9 £5.9	0.2 0.9 £2.1	2.8 21.3 £1.6

Table 47 Make-up of pay by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time manual men paid for a full week

Table with columns: Agreement or Order, Number in sample, Basic pay, Over-time pay, Shift premium, Payment by results, Bonus, Commission, Holiday pay, Guaranteed pay, Other pay. Rows include National Agreements in the Private Sector (e.g., Building Industry, Chemical and Allied Industries) and National Agreements in the Public Sector (e.g., Coal mining, Electricity Supply).

NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Continuation of Table 47 for National Agreements in the Public Sector, including rows for Coal mining, Electricity Supply, Gas Industry, Government industrial establishments, Health services ancillary staff, Iron and steel melting, Local authorities, Engineering craftsmen, and Manual workers.

Table 47 (continued) Make-up of pay by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time manual men paid for a full week

Table with columns: Agreement or Order, Number in sample, Basic pay, Over-time pay, Shift premium, Payment by results, Bonus, Commission, Holiday pay, Guaranteed pay, Other pay. Rows include Local authorities (Scotland), Wages Board and Council Orders (Agricultural, Wages Councils), and various other agreements.

WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS

Continuation of Table 47 for Wages Board and Council Orders, including Agricultural (England and Wales), Wages Councils (Licensed Residential Establishments, Milk Distributive, Retail Drapery), and Road Haulage (Great Britain).

Table 48 Make-up of pay by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time non-manual men paid for a full week

Agreement or Order	Number in sample		Basic pay	Over-time pay	Shift premium	Pay-ment by results	Bonus	Com-mission	Holi-day pay	Guar-anteed pay	Other pay
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR											
Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)	273	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	89.5 100.0 £19.8	8.7 53.5 £3.6	0.4 3.7 £2.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 11.0 £1.0	0.0 0.4 £1.0	0.8 2.6 £6.5	0.1 0.4 £4.0	0.0 2.2 £0.4
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (United Kingdom)	364	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	92.3 100.0 £25.8	6.0 36.3 £4.7	0.2 1.6 £2.8	0.0 0.3 £1.1	0.4 14.3 £0.8	0.0 0.3 £0.7	0.4 1.1 £9.0	0.0 0.3 £2.4	0.7 5.2 £3.6
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	108	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	91.2 99.1 £19.1	4.0 26.9 £3.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 4.6 £2.4	1.4 34.3 £0.8	1.0 13.0 £1.6	0.7 0.9 £15.7	0.4 0.9 £8.7	0.9 9.3 £1.9
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR											
Civil Service—clerical	326	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	96.5 100.0 £19.0	3.1 21.8 £2.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.3 £0.7	0.1 0.3 £4.9	0.2 4.9 £1.0
Civil Service—executive	440	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	97.9 100.0 £34.7	1.4 14.8 £3.5	0.1 2.7 £0.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.2 £1.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 5.2 £3.6	0.5 5.2 £3.6
Coal mining (Great Britain)	124	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	93.7 100.0 £26.0	4.6 22.6 £5.7	0.2 6.5 £0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 6.5 £2.5	0.0 0.8 £3.0	0.1 0.8 0.0	0.0 16.1 0.0	0.8 16.1 £1.4
Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain)	112	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	96.0 100.0 £32.2	0.8 10.7 £2.6	2.0 17.0 £4.0	0.1 2.7 £1.0	0.0 0.9 £0.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 25.9 0.0	1.1 25.9 £1.4
Local authorities (England and Wales) General and clerical division	132	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	97.2 100.0 £19.8	1.7 14.4 £2.4	0.1 1.5 £1.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 1.5 £1.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 2.3 £4.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 6.8 £1.2
Administrative, professional and technical	584	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	98.3 100.0 £30.4	0.6 6.8 £2.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 1.4 £7.3	0.3 0.0 0.0	0.0 11.3 0.0	0.7 11.3 £2.0
Post Office engineering grades	119	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	91.0 100.0 £24.8	7.5 47.9 £4.3	0.4 6.7 £1.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 24.4 0.0	1.1 24.4 £1.2
Post Office manipulative grades	161	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	80.6 99.4 £20.7	17.1 64.0 £6.9	0.5 14.9 £0.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 20.5 0.0	1.0 20.5 £1.3
Teaching—agreements of the Burnham Committee (England and Wales) Primary and secondary schools	541	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	99.1 100.0 £31.3	0.0 0.2 £3.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 3.5 £3.8	0.4 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 3.5 £4.2
Establishments for further education	122	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	99.5 100.0 £37.3	0.4 1.6 £8.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.8 £1.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.5 0.0	0.1 2.5 £0.5

Table 49 Make-up of pay by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time manual women paid for a full week

Agreement or Order	Number in sample		Basic pay	Over-time pay	Shift premium	Pay-ment by results	Bonus	Com-mission	Holi-day pay	Guar-anteed pay	Other pay
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR											
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom)	618	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	71.8 93.9 £10.0	4.2 29.1 £1.9	0.7 7.0 £1.4	18.4 59.1 £4.1	1.5 19.9 £1.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.7 4.9 £4.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.6 10.5 £2.0
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	160	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	93.2 99.4 £8.9	3.3 15.6 £2.0	0.1 1.3 £0.6	0.5 5.0 £0.9	1.2 25.0 £0.4	0.6 5.0 £1.2	0.6 0.6 £9.0	0.1 0.6 £2.2	0.4 8.1 £0.5
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR											
Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)	448	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	86.0 100.0 £10.0	5.8 30.4 £2.2	6.8 46.4 £1.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.9 £5.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.0 22.8 £0.5
Local authorities (England and Wales) Manual workers	276	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	93.9 100.0 £9.2	2.9 18.5 £1.5	1.3 9.1 £1.4	0.3 1.1 £2.7	0.1 2.2 £0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 1.8 £2.8	0.1 1.1 £1.3	0.9 13.4 £0.7

Table 49 (continued) Make-up of pay by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time manual women paid for a full week

Agreement or Order	Number in sample		Basic pay	Over-time pay	Shift premium	Pay-ment by results	Bonus	Com-mission	Holi-day pay	Guar-anteed pay	Other pay
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS											
Wages Councils Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (England and Wales)	112	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	62.2 72.3 £10.0	1.7 14.3 £1.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	33.9 41.1 £9.6	1.8 18.8 £1.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.9 £1.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 6.3 £0.4
Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings (Great Britain)	134	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	92.3 100.0 £9.3	4.7 27.6 £1.7	0.3 3.0 £1.1	0.1 1.5 £0.4	1.1 23.1 £0.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 2.2 £2.9	0.0 0.7 £0.2	0.9 12.7 £0.7
Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant (Great Britain)	149	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	83.7 99.3 £8.4	2.0 14.8 £1.4	0.1 1.3 £0.5	0.6 2.0 £2.7	2.1 18.8 £1.1	2.5 4.7 £5.2	2.6 2.0 £12.8	0.6 1.3 £4.5	5.9 17.4 £3.4
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring (Great Britain)	120	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	54.5 69.2 £9.3	1.8 15.8 £1.4	0.1 0.8 £1.4	41.3 52.5 £9.3	1.0 18.3 £0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 3.3 £13.5	0.1 2.5 0.0	0.6 15.0 £0.4
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)	269	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	89.9 98.9 £9.3	0.5 3.7 £1.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.2 1.9 £0.7	2.3 31.6 £1.7	4.8 28.3 £1.7	1.5 1.1 £13.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.9 3.3 £2.8
Retail Food Trades (England and Wales)	112	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	96.1 100.0 £8.6	1.4 13.4 £0.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 24.1 £0.9	2.4 2.7 £0.3	0.1 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 2.7 £0.2
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades (Great Britain)	121	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	91.3 100.0 £9.0	0.6 4.1 £1.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 57.9 £0.9	5.0 13.2 £1.1	1.4 2.5 £5.5	1.4 2.5 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 2.5 £0.8

Table 50 Make-up of pay by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time non-manual women paid for a full week

Agreement or Order	Number in sample		Basic pay	Over-time pay	Shift premium	Pay-ment by results	Bonus	Com-mission	Holi-day pay	Guar-anteed pay	Other pay
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR											
Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)	310	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	96.8 100.0 £12.2	1.7 11.3 £1.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.6 £3.3	0.9 13.2 £0.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 1.9 £2.0	0.1 0.6 £1.4	0.0 1.3 £0.3
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR											
Civil Service—clerical	517	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	98.3 100.0 £16.0	1.2 12.8 £1.6	0.0 0.4 £0.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.8 £2.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 3.5 £1.6
Local authorities (England and Wales) General and clerical division	330	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	99.5 100.0 £14.7	0.2 4.5 £0.7	0.0 0.6 £1.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 1.8 £1.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 3.3 £0.5
Administrative, professional and technical	275	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	98.8 99.6 £19.0	0.3 3.3 £1.5	0.2 1.5 £2.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.7 £0.9	0.4 0.4 £21.2	0.3 8.4 £0.7
Post Office manipulative grades	164	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	95.7 100.0 £14.9	2.7 19.5 £2.1	0.0 0.6 £0.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.6 14.0 £1.7
Teaching—agreements of the Burnham Committee (England and Wales) Primary and secondary schools	758	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	99.2 100.0 £25.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.7 3.7 £4.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.5 £2.9
Teaching—agreements of the Scottish equivalent of the Burnham Committee Primary and Secondary schools	108	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	99.2 100.0 £25.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.8 4.6 £4.2
WAGES COUNCILS											
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)	217	Percentage of total pay Percentage of employees Average payment	88.6 99.1 £12.3	1.3 9.2 £2.0	0.1 0.5 £1.5	1.3 4.6 £3.8	3.7 19.8 £1.6	4.5 31.8 £3.1	0.4 0.9 £6.4	0.0 0.5 £1.1	0.2 1.4 £1.8

Table 51 Joint distribution of weekly hours and earnings (Basis C), September 1968: Men

Range of earnings	Less than £10	£10 but less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £24	£24 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 but less than £50	£50 but less than £60	£60 and over	Total men	Average earnings £
Range of hours														
0-1 to 8-0	124	3	10	7	6	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	161	7-1
8-1 to 16-0	250	19	21	23	10	21	13	3	2	2	2	2	369	10-4
16-1 to 21-0	295	22	20	23	35	34	17	7	5	4	1	2	465	11-3
21-1 to 24-0	132	28	36	38	46	47	60	7	5	4	1	1	405	16-0
24-1 to 26-0	51	13	24	14	37	37	34	44	24	30	11	8	327	25-6
26-1 to 28-0	38	21	27	27	38	50	93	134	62	55	8	11	564	28-5
28-1 to 30-0	34	26	42	45	58	86	59	43	41	48	13	5	500	25-0
30-1 to 32-0	18	45	99	86	85	101	60	12	3	6	1	1	527	20-0
32-1 to 34-0	12	27	44	34	55	42	41	23	17	11	6	3	333	25-5
34-1 to 35-0	23	30	94	95	149	198	259	195	150	158	88	149	1,588	35-0
35-1 to 36-0	11	17	50	43	95	126	119	80	66	54	32	49	742	30-5
36-1 to 37-0	10	20	206	189	290	500	692	262	197	194	103	123	2,786	29-4
37-1 to 38-0	17	37	180	267	523	739	942	589	354	409	187	185	4,429	29-0
38-1 to 40-0	6	16	68	94	149	192	187	93	36	32	10	23	906	25-5
40-1 to 41-0	47	124	1,256	1,068	1,533	1,795	1,689	657	304	192	87	91	8,843	22-8
41-1 to 42-0	6	16	138	121	187	204	180	72	32	18	4	2	980	21-9
41-1 to 42-0	20	39	268	269	415	445	445	151	67	36	13	16	2,184	22-2
42-1 to 43-0	6	8	134	182	286	273	247	80	28	21	3	4	1,272	21-9
43-1 to 44-0	21	52	200	302	508	533	454	154	44	36	12	19	2,335	22-1
44-1 to 45-0	9	8	101	211	392	428	311	127	43	24	11	11	1,676	23-1
45-1 to 46-0	13	17	70	149	273	323	277	88	45	16	5	2	1,277	22-4
46-1 to 47-0	3	8	44	103	267	318	266	78	35	15	5	2	1,144	22-9
47-1 to 48-0	9	9	61	131	395	581	589	176	92	40	11	10	2,104	24-3
48-1 to 49-0	2	1	18	75	222	366	295	112	36	17	3	1	1,148	23-9
49-1 to 50-0	7	3	15	69	248	387	358	134	50	29	9	14	1,323	25-2
50-1 to 52-0	4	1	16	74	291	565	544	192	78	35	7	3	1,472	25-9
52-1 to 54-0	3	1	9	38	194	396	516	192	78	35	7	3	1,472	27-0
54-1 to 56-0	1	1	10	18	142	455	502	237	87	54	14	12	1,534	27-9
56-1 to 58-0	0	1	7	10	47	199	324	150	69	39	7	1	854	27-9
58-1 to 60-0	2	2	6	6	59	160	342	154	59	43	11	3	847	28-1
60-1 to 70-0	1	5	6	11	26	231	713	408	244	183	52	8	1,888	31-2
70-1 to 80-0	0	0	6	4	8	23	120	140	119	102	26	10	558	35-4
80-1 and over	1	0	1	3	3	4	15	30	42	52	19	14	184	41-8
Hours not recorded*	77	21	43	43	64	66	64	25	13	15	6	7	444	20-5
Total men	1,253	642	3,330	3,872	7,136	9,928	10,830	4,873	2,533	2,022	785	817	48,021	24-9
Average hours for those with hours recorded	22-5	36-2	39-6	40-9	42-7	44-3	45-8	46-1	46-3	45-2	43-0	39-5	43-4	

* Those employees whose actual hours were not recorded for pay purposes and who were paid for less than their normal hours in the survey pay period.

Table 52 Joint distribution of weekly hours and earnings (Basis C), September 1968: Women

Range of earnings	Less than £6	£6 but less than £8	£8 but less than £10	£10 but less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £24	£24 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 and over	Total women	Average earnings £
Range of hours														
0-1 to 8-0	695	14	8	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	727	2-3
8-1 to 16-0	1,393	90	27	28	28	12	6	4	1	1	1	1	1,589	4-3
16-1 to 21-0	1,580	441	139	47	31	10	10	5	4	3	1	1	2,286	5-8
21-1 to 24-0	580	396	124	59	34	14	5	5	4	3	0	1	1,225	7-0
24-1 to 26-0	210	295	100	41	31	43	36	43	61	45	19	10	934	12-3
26-1 to 28-0	134	244	124	60	45	79	60	56	115	75	43	24	1,059	15-7
28-1 to 30-0	72	388	205	111	79	32	33	26	42	38	18	11	1,055	11-7
30-1 to 32-0	31	213	188	114	66	14	13	6	2	1	1	1	650	9-6
32-1 to 34-0	13	211	208	137	135	51	40	25	9	5	2	1	837	11-1
34-1 to 35-0	7	128	268	278	332	179	190	96	60	28	10	12	1,588	14-3
35-1 to 36-0	6	71	113	102	110	78	102	72	18	13	3	16	704	15-1
36-1 to 37-0	6	52	239	367	545	263	185	123	52	17	8	5	1,862	14-3
37-1 to 38-0	6	109	489	610	845	380	383	206	107	20	9	16	3,180	14-3
38-1 to 39-0	5	50	178	164	165	67	34	22	10	6	4	0	705	12-4
39-1 to 40-0	24	163	919	1,197	927	245	141	76	41	12	7	5	3,757	12-0
40-1 to 41-0	2	22	110	115	93	20	25	13	10	1	0	2	413	12-3
41-1 to 42-0	18	230	330	319	373	140	150	102	110	6	0	5	1,783	13-3
42-1 to 43-0	3	13	66	73	90	24	11	8	2	1	0	0	291	12-1
43-1 to 44-0	11	23	70	119	145	51	25	16	9	2	1	0	470	12-7
44-1 to 45-0	1	8	22	52	66	30	16	9	4	1	0	0	214	13-9
45-1 to 46-0	5	24	35	48	74	23	18	8	4	1	0	1	241	14-7
46-1 to 47-0	0	2	10	20	56	22	16	11	3	0	0	0	140	14-7
47-1 to 48-0	7	9	30	28	49	35	29	9	3	0	0	1	200	13-7
48-1 to 49-0	0	1	3	11	19	9	10	6	4	0	0	0	63	15-5
49-1 to 50-0	5	4	6	9	19	12	10	4	4	1	0	0	72	14-6
50-1 to 52-0	0	1	4	11	5	14	9	10	3	0	1	0	82	16-5
52-1 to 54-0	0	0	2	9	12	4	7	9	2	2	0	0	58	16-5
54-1 to 56-0	0	1	1	1	5	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	20	17-2
56-1 to 58-0	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	1	20	21-5
58-1 to 60-0	0	0	0	1	5	6	2	2	3	2	1	0	22	19-7
60-1 to 70-0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	15-3
70-1 to 80-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0
80-1 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	636	9-8
Hours not recorded*	160	81	112	114	92	29	20	11	9	6	0	1	444	20-5
Total women	4,993	3,287	4,138	4,256	4,500	1,909	1,607	1,005	707	290	129	115	26,936	11-4
Average hours for those with hours recorded	17-3	29-4	36-0	37-8	38-3	37-8	37-7	37-4	35-7	31-9	31-2	33-6	32-6	

* Those employees whose actual hours were not recorded for pay purposes and who were paid for less than their normal hours in the survey pay period.

Guidance for productivity agreements

Revised guidelines for employers and trade unions for the future development of agreements relating to pay, productivity or efficiency are set out by the National Board for Prices and Incomes in its report of a review of the operation of these agreements published recently (Cmnd 4136, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s net). These guidelines are intended to replace those described in an earlier report on the subject (see this GAZETTE, June 1967, page 474).

This review of productivity agreements was made at the request of Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (see this GAZETTE, November 1968, page 1010). The board was asked to evaluate such agreements with general reference to the implications for costs prices and profits, as well as the relationship of improvement in productivity to pay structures.

A detailed study was made of existing agreements in 40 firms and of six agreements at industry level. They were chosen to enable the board to cover as fully as possible the general question about possible inflationary effects as well as other specific aspects to which it was asked to give special attention.

The board, as requested by the First Secretary in her reference, considered in particular the renewal and development of productivity agreements, "partial" agreements, agreements covering non-manual workers and "framework" agreements. It made a general assessment of the situation when dealing with the wider effects of productivity agreements, examined criticisms of productivity bargaining and its implications and, commented on the implications of the report for the next phase of the productivity, prices and incomes policy.

Desirable aims

It says that productivity bargaining has been subject to various criticisms, many of which reflect a misunderstanding of its nature and purpose. Experience does, however, show that it is necessary to revise and broaden its guidelines. It is desirable, in particular, to give added emphasis to the aim of achieving constantly rising levels of efficiency; this aim can be achieved only with close and continuous co-operation between managements and workers.

It is also necessary, the report adds, that the guidelines be expressed in terms which are clearly applicable to workers of all kinds, including both non-manual workers and manual workers who may have previously concluded agreements specifying changes in working practice, but for whom such agreements are no longer appropriate.

The board, therefore, suggests the term "efficiency agreements" to describe agreements falling within this wider description, "productivity agreements" in the generally accepted sense being included within this scope.

Revised guidelines

In the light of its findings the board sets out the following revised guidelines, accompanying each with a brief note to clarify its meaning and intended practical application:

1. It should be shown that the workers are contributing towards the achievement of constantly rising levels of efficiency. Where appropriate, major changes in working practice or working methods should be specified in the agreement.

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The objective of efficiency agreements is to make possible the constant raising of efficiency; this will require close and continuing co-operation between managements and workers to achieve and maintain the highest standards in the use of both equipment and manpower. The second sentence has special reference to agreements which specify major changes in working practice to which workers have agreed. Such changes should always be spelled out if there is any possibility that commitments in more general terms will lead to difficulties of interpretation or will not be given full expression in practice.

Measuring efficiency

2. Measurements of efficiency should be based on the application of relevant indices of performance or work standards.

Managements should devise and use appropriate yardsticks for measuring the contribution of workers of all kinds towards achieving rising levels of efficiency and develop an information system which makes full use of the data obtained as a result. For many manual operations work-studied standards are applicable and should be used, but work measurement can also be applied to a wide range of clerical and other non-manual work. For other workers in other situations it will be necessary to use more broadly-based indicators of performance, if necessary on a group basis.

3. A realistic calculation of all the relevant costs of the agreement and of the gains attributable to the workers' contribution should normally show that the effect is to reduce the total cost of output or the cost of providing a given service.

"Relevant costs" may include, for example, the cost of redundancy payments or a proportion of consultants' fees where they are an integral part of an agreement, and these should be apportioned as necessary over a reasonable period rather than charged only to the first year following the agreement. The "gains attributable to the workers' contribution" may result from more effective working methods, the fuller utilisation of existing capital equipment, the adaptation of working practices to enable full and prompt use to be made of new equipment, and reduced capital investment (if, for example, revised scheduling and shiftworking make possible a smaller transport fleet). The reference to a reduction in costs assumes a calculation for the purpose of which unrelated costs, for example the price of raw materials, are left out of account.

Effective control

4. There should be effective controls to ensure that projected increases in efficiency are achieved and that higher pay or other improvements are made only when such increases are assured.

In order to observe this guideline managements must operate effective controls, including an information system which makes it possible to estimate in advance and subsequently monitor the extent to which increases in efficiency are in fact being achieved. In so far as the information system shows that progress exceeds or falls short of the original projection, some adjustment may need to be made. In any case due allowance should be made for the accrual of some of the achieved gain to the consumer. Particular care also need to be taken to distinguish the contribution of workers from other sources of more efficient working.

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5. There should be clear benefits to the consumer by way of a contribution to stable or lower prices.

This guideline is of particular importance in areas of rapid economic expansion, since the most needs to be made of opportunities to reduce prices in these areas to contribute as much as possible to raising the real incomes of the community as a whole. In some cases the community may benefit by an improvement in quality while prices remain unchanged or by the use of the gains to compete more effectively in export markets.

6. An agreement to one group of workers only should bear the cost of consequential increases to other groups, if any have to be granted.

An example would be if supervisors have to be given a pay increase to prevent the disappearance of a differential as a result of a pay increase granted to the workers whom they supervise. The need for consequential increases unrelated to increases in efficiency should, however, be reduced as much as possible by enabling other groups of workers to conclude their own efficiency agreements or by including them within the scope of the original agreement.

7. Negotiators should avoid setting levels of pay or conditions which might have undesirable repercussions elsewhere.

Where large increases in pay are shown to be justified, negotiators should consider the possibility of staging the increases over a period of time or, alternatively, of a non-recurring lump sum payment. Failure to do so might raise expectations for future increases which could not be fulfilled and might also because of the exceptional size of the increases have repercussions which would eventually rebound on the undertaking granting the original increase.

Implications for future policy

The board says its conclusions have implications which should be taken into account by the Government in considering the future of the productivity, prices and incomes policy. It considers that there is wide scope for the conclusion of "efficiency agreements", including "productivity agreements" in the generally understood sense of specifying changes in working practice, in accordance with its guidelines, and that wherever possible such agreements should displace pay settlements on grounds of "comparability".

If it is decided in any further White Paper on productivity, prices and incomes to provide for "above-norm" or "above-ceiling" increases in pay on productivity grounds in exceptional circumstances, the board suggests that the guidelines set out in this report should form the basis for assessing their justification.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 523,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 12th May 1969, it is estimated that about 214,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 62,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 127,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 120,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

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

"Since what is at issue", the report states, "is the contribution made by labour to the more efficient use of all factors of production, including capital, methods of measuring such a contribution merit a deeper study; we suggest that the Government might consider the possibility of a reference which would enable us to make such a study".

The board suggests that the Department of Employment and Productivity, in examining claims and settlements notified to it under the early warning system, should consider the extent to which its new guidelines have been followed. It says that there is room for the department to improve its examination of the costing of claims and settlements.

It also urges that more information is required than is generally supplied to the Government to enable it to form a judgment about prices. In some cases information on prices might best be sought some time after a pay agreement has been put into effect or when a new claim or settlement is notified.

The report puts forward for the consideration of the Government "that it might seek to raise the level of expertise with which the costing and price aspects of claims and settlements notified to it are examined and that this might necessitate the recruitment or allocation of specialist staff to this end. This would enable the Department of Employment and Productivity to use the examination of proposed pay increases as a further means of promoting an improvement in the rather low standards of costing commonly applied to productivity agreements in industry at present. It could also be of particular value in assessing cases which are of special importance from the point of view of the policy, because they involve exceptional increases or large numbers of workers or because widespread repercussions are possible".

The board considers that the existence of an incomes policy—in particular, the existence of a "ceiling" for pay increases which can be exceeded only where there is a major contribution by the workers to increased productivity—has encouraged the negotiation of such agreements; the agreements in turn have helped to promote good relations between managements and workers, though where relations were already unsatisfactory the agreements negotiated were often unsatisfactory as well.

In three-quarters of the cases studied by the board, it concluded that the net effect of the agreement in question was the achievement of lower costs per unit of output, or, where it was not possible to tell the effect of unit costs, worthwhile reductions in wage or salary bills. Its studies, the report says, do not suggest that productivity bargaining has so far inflated earnings in relation to increases in productivity and has, therefore, been on balance disadvantageous from a national point of view; rather the reverse. Whether the balance could become unfavourable in the longer term, time alone can show.

Entitlement to Benefit

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	181	15	14	4	214
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	57	3	1	1	62
Total receiving unemployment benefit	238	18	14	6	276
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	112	11	2	3	127
Others registered for work	84	10	13	12	120
Total	434	39	30	21	523

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

Earnings and Hours in April 1969

In April 1969 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity were £23 18s. 3d. a week, compared with £22 19s. 11d. in the previous October and £22 5s. 3d. in April 1968. In manufacturing industries the figures were £24 12s. 7d. compared with £23 12s. 4d. in October 1968 and £22 16s. 6d. in April 1968. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings were £11 14s. 8d. in all industries covered and £11 14s. 10d. in manufacturing industries only. In October 1968 and April 1969 the corresponding figures were £11 5s. 11d. and £10 18s. 10d. in all industries covered and £11 6s. 3d. and £10 19s. 2d. in manufacturing industries only.

Between October 1968 and April 1969 the average level of hours worked by all men covered by the enquiry remained at 46.4. Men in manufacturing industries, however, worked on average 45.7 hours compared with 45.8 six months earlier. The corresponding figures for women working full-time also showed very little change. In all industries covered they were 38.3 in both October 1968 and April 1969 and 38.1 in manufacturing industries only compared with 38.2 six months earlier.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by about 50,000 establishments employing some 6,000,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the enquiry in the United Kingdom.* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the third pay-week in April 1969, that is, the pay-week which included 16th April 1969. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, in other words, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

The regional analyses of earnings and hours given in tables 10-12 show earnings and hours for the new standard regions as defined in the article on page 20 of the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. Details are given for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England. From April 1967 onwards the analyses have been produced by a revised computer programme and revised regional weights have been applied to the industry averages to arrive at the regional averages for industry order groups, all manufacturing industries and all industries covered by the enquiry. The regional tables in this article are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the regional results published prior to the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

Weekly earnings

Table 1 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1969 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total number of

manual workers employed in those industries in April 1969. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 742 and 743, and a regional analysis for men on page 746. All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

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

Table 1 Average weekly earnings: third pay-week, April 1969†

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	Men (21 years and over)‡		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)§		Girls (under 18 years)
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	462 5	240 8	227 2	119 8	162 3		
Chemicals and allied industries	498 7	264 11	232 6	123 9	158 2		
Metal manufacture	511 6	263 3	237 5	120 8	157 0		
Engineering and electrical goods	482 5	214 4	248 2	135 6	159 5		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	507 0	228 11	224 7	98 11	||		
Vehicles	566 0	254 3	286 1	138 10	163 5		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	478 4	228 7	230 2	123 2	153 4		
Textiles	437 9	244 1	230 0	121 4	173 8		
Leather, leather goods and fur	413 10	223 9	208 8	119 9	137 6		
Clothing and footwear	412 3	216 1	224 8	130 11	155 9		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	481 2	267 1	227 3	121 7	149 1		
Timber, furniture, etc.	436 10	208 2	248 2	126 11	146 7		
Paper, printing and publishing	555 2	240 9	241 9	125 2	147 11		
Other manufacturing industries	489 3	254 10	227 10	127 7	158 0		
All manufacturing industries	492 7	233 4	234 10	126 5	158 9		
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	470 4	273 4	210 10	||	||		
Construction	469 7	236 10	210 10	93 1	||		
Gas, electricity and water	438 8	239 5	244 11	120 11	||		
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	496 4	253 4	317 3	130 1	155 4		
Certain miscellaneous services¶	406 5	184 0	200 8	104 9	140 0		
Public administration**	368 6	216 8	235 1	100 2	144 8		
All the above, including manufacturing industries	478 3	229 10	234 8	123 6	158 0		

† For details of earnings and hours of men and women working full-time, by industry group, for the most recent periods see table 122.

‡ Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 742 to 743, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 142s. 7d. and the hours worked averaged 18.3.

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

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

¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 743 and 745.

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

* Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry tables on pages 742 and 743 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary tables and text of this article.
(128112)

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

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

Weekly hours worked

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 9 on pages 744 and 745, and a regional analysis for men on page 746. Table 2 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in table 9 on pages 744 and 745 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 42½ and 49, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 39½ and 44, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 36½ and 40, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 37 and 40; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 18½ and 23½.

Table 2 Average hours worked: third pay-week, April 1969†

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	Men (21 years and over)‡		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)§		Girls (under 18 years)
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Food, drink and tobacco	47.5	42.8	38.8	21.4	39.1	39.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	46.2	41.4	38.7	21.5	39.1	39.1	
Metal manufacture	45.7	41.0	37.8	21.1	38.6	38.6	
Engineering and electrical goods	45.7	40.9	38.5	21.1	38.8	38.8	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45.9	40.0	38.2	18.8	39.2	39.2	
Vehicles	44.2	40.4	38.5	21.5	38.1	38.1	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	45.9	41.3	37.6	21.2	37.6	37.6	
Textiles	46.0	42.5	38.0	21.4	39.0	39.0	
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.3	42.2	37.5	22.9	39.2	39.2	
Clothing and footwear	42.0	40.5	37.2	23.3	38.6	38.6	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	47.8	42.6	37.4	21.6	38.5	38.5	
Timber, furniture, etc.	44.2	41.1	37.4	21.1	37.9	37.9	
Paper, printing and publishing	45.9	42.4	39.1	21.4	39.5	39.5	
Other manufacturing industries	46.4	42.4	38.3	21.9	38.7	38.7	
All manufacturing industries	45.7	41.4	38.1	21.6	38.8	38.8	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	51.3	43.9	36.7	17.2			
Construction	47.7	43.9	38.0	20.8			
Gas, electricity and water	44.4	41.7	38.1				
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	50.5	44.1	43.1	21.5	39.6	39.6	
Certain miscellaneous services††	44.7	42.2	39.2	21.3	39.4	39.4	
Public administration**	44.1	40.6	40.0	19.0	39.3	39.3	
All the above, including manufacturing industries	46.4	42.0	38.3	21.4	38.8	38.8	

Hourly earnings

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 744 and 745, and a regional analysis for men on page 747.

Table 3 Average hourly earnings: third pay-week, April 1969†

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	Men (21 years and over)‡	Youths and boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)§		Girls (under 18 years)
			Full-time	Part-time	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Food, drink and tobacco	116.8	67.5	70.3	67.1	49.8
Chemicals and allied industries	129.5	76.8	72.1	69.1	48.5
Metal manufacture	134.3	77.0	75.4	68.6	48.8
Engineering and electrical goods	126.7	62.9	77.4	77.1	49.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	132.5	68.7	70.5	63.1	49.3
Vehicles	153.7	75.5	89.2	77.5	51.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	125.1	66.4	73.5	69.7	48.9
Textiles	114.2	68.9	72.6	68.0	53.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	109.6	63.6	66.8	62.8	42.1
Clothing and footwear	117.8	64.0	72.5	67.4	48.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	120.8	75.2	72.9	67.5	46.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	118.6	60.8	79.6	72.2	46.4
Paper, printing and publishing	145.1	68.1	74.2	70.2	44.9
Other manufacturing industries	126.5	72.1	71.4	69.9	49.0
All manufacturing industries	129.3	67.6	74.0	70.2	49.1
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	110.0	74.7	68.9	64.9	49.1
Construction	118.1	64.7	66.6	64.9	49.1
Gas, electricity and water	118.6	68.9	77.1	69.8	49.1
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	117.9	68.9	88.3	72.6	47.1
Certain miscellaneous services††	109.1	52.3	61.4	59.0	42.6
Public administration**	100.3	64.0	70.5	63.3	44.2
All the above, including manufacturing industries	123.7	65.7	73.5	69.3	48.9

Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, the shipping service, the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining some particulars are given below. Similar figures for London Transport are given on page 747 of this GAZETTE. Details for British Rail will be published later.

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in table 4.

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

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out in tables 5 and 6. Before April 1967 the figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked, plus hours paid for, but not actually worked, in other words, mainly statutory holidays and paid sickness. From April 1967 onwards

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

Table 4 Agriculture: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Date*	Men (20 years and over)		Youths (under 20 years)		Women and girls
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Half-yearly periods					
1956 April - 1956 September	174 2	101 10	111 7		
1956 October - 1957 March	174 11	103 6	114 3		
1957 April - 1957 September	184 10	109 6	116 9		
1957 October - 1958 March	183 5	111 9	120 1		
1958 April - 1958 September	195 7	116 6	124 2		
1958 October - 1959 March	193 9	118 0	126 2		
1959 April - 1959 September	204 1	120 7	129 0		
1959 October - 1960 March	195 2	118 8	127 2		
1960 April - 1960 September	211 8	125 9	132 5		
1960 October - 1961 March	206 11	124 10	134 4		
1961 April - 1961 September	224 1	132 6	146 7		
1961 October - 1962 March	215 1	131 1	136 5		
1962 April - 1962 September	231 6	139 6	143 3		
1962 October - 1963 March	228 2	138 8	142 7		
1963 April - 1963 September	248 1	145 3	147 4		
1963 October - 1964 March	242 8	143 5	147 9		
1964 April - 1964 September	261 6	155 6	158 8		
1964 October - 1965 March	250 1	148 5	162 10		
1965 April - 1965 September	279 5	163 1	183 9		
1965 October - 1966 March	272 8	166 7	166 6		
1966 April - 1966 September	295 9	176 7	182 0		
1966 October - 1967 March	286 3	174 1	190 9		
1967 April - 1967 September	309 1	180 4	195 4		
1967 October - 1968 March	300 9	174 4	186 6		
1968 April - 1968 September	325 4	194 1	208 1		
1968 October - 1969 March	318 11	189 10	196 9		
Yearly periods					
1956 April - 1957 March	174 7	102 5	112 11		
1957 April - 1958 March	184 2	110 7	118 5		
1958 April - 1959 March	194 8	117 3	125 2		
1959 April - 1960 March	199 7	119 7	128 1		
1960 April - 1961 March	209 3	125 3	133 4		
1961 April - 1962 March	219 7	131 9	141 6		
1962 April - 1963 March	229 11	139 1	142 11		
1963 April - 1964 March	245 5	144 4	147 6		
1964 April - 1965 March	255 9	152 0	160 9		
1965 April - 1966 March	276 1	164 10	175 1		
1966 April - 1967 March	291 0	175 4	186 5		
1967 April - 1968 March	304 9	177 4	190 11		
1968 April - 1969 March	322 1	191 11	202 5		

Table 5 Agriculture: average hours worked: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)		Youths (under 20 years)		Women and girls
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Half-yearly periods					
1956 April - 1956 September	52.4	50.8	48.8		
1956 October - 1957 March	51.3	49.8	47.8		
1957 April - 1957 September	53.0	51.1	49.0		
1957 October - 1958 March	50.9	49.8	48.1		
1958 April - 1958 September	52.8	50.6	48.3		
1958 October - 1959 March	51.1	49.9	48.5		
1959 April - 1959 September	53.1	51.2	48.1		
1959 October - 1960 March	50.4	49.0	48.0		
1960 April - 1960 September	52.2	50.2	46.0		
1960 October - 1961 March	50.2	48.9	46.0		
1961 April - 1961 September	52.3	50.8	46.7		
1961 October - 1962 March	50.1	48.9	45.4		
1962 April - 1962 September	51.9	50.2	47.1		
1962 October - 1963 March	50.4	49.4	45.4		
1963 April - 1963 September	52.9	51.0	46.3		
1963 October - 1964 March	49.9	48.4	43.7		
1964 April - 1964 September	52.4	51.2	46.5		
1964 October - 1965 March	48.8	47.8	45.8		
1965 April - 1965 September	51.3	49.3	47.2		
1965 October - 1966 March	49.3	48.7	45.4		
1966 April - 1966 September	50.9	49.1	45.9		
1966 October - 1967 March	49.1	47.5	46.5		
Yearly periods					
1956 April - 1957 March	51.8	50.3	48.3		
1957 April - 1958 March	51.9	50.5	48.6		
1958 April - 1959 March	52.0	50.3	48.4		
1959 April - 1960 March	51.7	50.1	48.0		
1960 April - 1961 March	51.2	49.6	46.0		
1961 April - 1962 March	51.2	49.8	46.0		
1962 April - 1963 March	51.2	49.8	46.3		
1963 April - 1964 March	51.4	49.7	45.0		
1964 April - 1965 March	50.6	49.5	46.1		
1965 April - 1966 March	50.3	49.0	46.3		
1966 April - 1967 March	50.0	48.3	46.2		
Yearly periods					
1967 April - 1968 March	49.3	47.9	44.4		
1968 April - 1969 March	49.0	47.5	43.8		

* For details of earnings and hours for periods before April 1956 see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. (128112)

Table 6 Agriculture: average hourly earnings: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)		Youths (under 20 years)		Women and girls
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Half-yearly periods					
1956 April - 1956 September	39.8	23.9	27.4		
1956 October - 1957 March	40.9	24.6	28.8		
1957 April - 1957 September	41.7	25.2	28.4		
1957 October - 1958 March	43.2	26.8	30.0		
1958 April - 1958 September	44.3	27.3	31.0		
1958 October - 1959 March	45.3	28.1	31.7		
1959 April - 1959 September	46.2	28.3	32.2		
1959 October - 1960 March	46.3	29.0	31.8		
1960 April - 1960 September	49.0	29.8	34.0		
1960 October - 1961 March	49.1	30.4	34.9		
1961 April - 1961 September	51.7	31.2	37.7		
1961 October - 1962 March	51.6	32.3	36.0		
1962 April - 1962 September	54.0	33.5	36.2		
1962 October - 1963 March	54.5	33.7	37.3		
1963 April - 1963 September	56.7	34.3	37.8		
1963 October - 1964 March	58.6	35.6	40.0		
1964 April - 1964 September	60.3	36.8	41.2		
1964 October - 1965 March	61.4	37.1	42.2		
1965 April - 1965 September	66.0	41.1	47.2		
1965 October - 1966 March	66.6	41.3	39.8		
1966 April - 196					

Table 8 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the third pay-week in April 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1969					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)										
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	9,639	441	48	34	2	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	9,190	558	27	51	1	476 3	275 5	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	3,768	250	257	37	26	463 9	268 4	—	—	—
						473 4	281 10	210 10	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco										
Grain milling	15,333	801	1,840	464	134	478 11	292 3	248 11	121 6	—
Bread and flour confectionery	34,686	3,500	8,905	7,897	1,250	441 1	212 8	213 6	117 5	141 10
Biscuits	10,341	983	9,429	13,089	1,537	475 6	253 2	223 8	122 9	162 11
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	17,860	1,776	10,865	7,680	1,079	466 4	241 9	230 5	119 5	160 8
Milk products	10,240	1,030	3,218	916	329	452 9	263 4	225 5	116 8	145 3
Sugar	6,225	450	1,577	377	154	487 0	298 10	274 4	139 11	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21,117	1,636	13,392	13,963	1,827	462 1	238 6	212 11	117 7	146 4
Fruit and vegetable products	16,076	1,016	14,000	7,220	1,129	432 1	248 2	209 6	113 7	164 5
Animal and poultry foods	5,468	282	571	376	68	516 8	330 2	215 7	103 0	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	10,515	872	5,282	3,256	750	496 4	233 5	216 2	127 8	157 3
Brewing and malting	37,240	1,841	4,231	1,419	175	475 11	279 3	244 4	109 3	—
Other drink industries	16,799	2,525	8,675	1,162	857	430 2	201 10	218 1	109 5	154 9
Tobacco	9,542	597	12,062	3,101	2,015	523 7	323 8	290 11	149 8	208 1
Chemicals and allied industries										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	8,814	292	73	52	1	442 2	269 8	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	13,038	884	532	297	17	560 10	297 5	240 3	143 3	—
Lubricating oils and greases	1,894	105	220	161	4	451 8	—	230 3	137 8	—
Chemicals and dyes	80,856	5,337	6,458	4,076	555	516 0	265 5	239 4	125 9	148 4
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	13,597	1,037	13,477	4,954	2,191	451 8	236 10	223 11	115 10	155 0
Explosives and fireworks	8,092	671	3,744	967	357	454 1	242 5	267 10	148 8	179 4
Paint and printing ink	10,867	664	1,883	885	73	443 1	236 3	217 5	116 4	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	9,548	617	2,577	1,575	348	534 3	288 0	228 2	126 3	158 5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	18,160	886	1,057	515	84	502 10	289 6	224 4	119 4	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2,655	224	751	319	78	467 10	277 1	220 2	132 1	—
Metal manufacture										
Iron and steel (general)‡	155,840	15,039	4,611	1,698	134	526 9	275 1	223 11	128 5	—
Steel tubes	22,946	2,038	1,943	908	38	503 3	246 0	222 0	112 8	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	61,982	5,013	4,578	1,280	118	494 8	244 6	237 5	113 5	—
Light metals	27,717	1,733	2,768	1,340	97	508 3	266 3	253 7	128 5	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	35,071	2,631	4,997	1,574	275	488 1	248 0	245 5	117 9	159 2
Engineering and electrical goods										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	17,325	2,534	675	176	29	451 0	205 1	241 1	102 7	—
Metal-working machine tools	34,959	5,368	2,619	1,029	117	502 5	214 4	240 5	119 9	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	17,428	2,667	3,594	965	126	513 1	214 2	234 7	123 8	—
Industrial engines	23,502	2,438	1,730	739	30	519 1	236 2	245 11	134 2	—
Textile machinery and accessories	25,752	3,155	2,500	573	58	468 4	209 9	236 7	117 5	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	14,915	1,369	166	94	2	518 10	220 6	—	—	—
Mechanical handling equipment	20,141	2,657	598	328	12	502 7	213 1	249 3	97 9	—
Office machinery	13,498	926	5,465	1,100	140	505 0	217 2	257 5	132 4	—
Other machinery	113,281	16,195	14,304	4,016	440	474 10	210 11	254 0	122 0	158 9
Industrial plant and steelwork	51,614	6,818	1,260	912	19	495 5	212 7	220 4	101 4	—
Ordnance and small arms	14,431	1,240	2,892	561	94	459 8	217 7	251 4	134 10	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	76,514	7,470	14,362	4,404	688	491 4	218 0	255 2	132 11	167 1
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	31,582	4,724	13,884	3,272	800	452 10	212 11	241 9	127 11	165 10
Watches and clocks	2,507	273	4,089	1,016	418	522 10	214 0	272 10	156 10	174 9
Electrical machinery	67,357	10,475	19,874	4,533	1,155	468 10	207 3	244 11	134 2	142 9
Insulated wires and cables	18,383	1,137	6,034	2,820	160	473 4	222 4	251 8	135 8	155 2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	19,783	1,075	17,874	5,658	366	507 6	276 0	265 11	136 0	167 10
Radio and other electronic apparatus	42,776	6,196	45,030	16,392	3,560	454 2	210 8	242 1	139 8	160 9
Domestic electric appliances	17,791	1,585	10,172	1,322	640	463 9	247 2	246 9	139 7	143 6
Other electrical goods	32,652	3,051	24,983	10,625	1,532	481 1	217 8	252 9	145 1	166 11
Shipbuilding and marine engineering										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	83,738	9,594	1,077	570	21	513 1	226 1	228 0	99 8	—
Marine engineering	27,322	4,067	726	441	10	480 11	238 2	217 3	97 6	—
Vehicles										
Motor vehicle manufacturing	267,403	17,000	21,645	4,420	708	590 3	290 9	303 1	139 9	167 10
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	8,849	863	1,726	445	72	508 0	235 8	266 1	133 0	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	93,580	9,865	8,664	1,683	286	516 11	203 0	257 1	139 3	165 0
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	3,507	528	510	295	28	453 8	193 7	240 10	116 5	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	4,444	608	151	48	—	459 11	213 5	—	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,789	296	528	315	50	447 8	223 10	234 3	150 6	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified										
Tools and implements	6,678	935	3,478	987	114	432 7	202 4	227 7	126 11	—
Cutlery	3,169	336	2,346	1,020	216	495 1	203 4	222 7	121 0	136 6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	12,713	1,458	5,245	2,638	192	471 5	220 4	242 3	128 2	—
Wire and wire manufactures	18,151	1,687	2,462	1,014	175	495 0	234 3	227 11	115 1	—
Cans and metal boxes	7,829	1,125	5,900	5,297	530	488 9	269 11	209 5	116 4	147 5
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	5,719	606	2,531	753	222	479 8	227 4	208 5	124 9	140 6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	101,687	12,561	34,174	12,773	2,142	478 4	228 4	233 5	124 7	157 5

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Note:

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

Table 8 (continued) Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the third pay-week in April 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1969					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Textiles										
Production of man-made fibres	28,130	1,700	3,942	934	318	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	25,131	3,359	23,986	7,366	2,261	497 8	309 6	239 7	120 3	170 8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	18,314	2,257	17,761	3,514	1,403	412 8	250 4	230 4	120 7	180 8
Woolen and worsted	41,186	4,965	30,749	9,000	3,705	402 0	243 5	234 3	115 2	177 0
Jute	5,451	650	4,133	1,045	292	398 7	246 10	221 7	118 9	153 6
Rope, twine and net	2,228	638	2,574	722	269	402 5	211 5	204 10	110 4	163 10
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18,815	2,459	40,309	7,667	7,357	466 2	236 5	244 1	139 2	180 6
Lace	1,020	154	1,340	298	118	440 4	—	195 2	104 3	—
Carpets	13,752	2,043	7,393	1,550	1,432	486 9	254 0	267 1	35 4	180 11
Narrow fabrics	4,275	538	5,504	1,731	594	411 6	220 11	214 4	112 0	148 2
Made-up textiles	2,636	560	6,535	1,167	845	398 11	211 10	198 7	115 11	150 11
Textile finishing	23,425	1,843	7,304	1,734	700	423 0	246 10	215 8	112 6	167 4
Other textile industries	8,694	508	1,616	489	128	491 5	271 7	233 3	121 0	—
Leather, leather goods and fur										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	11,207	1,541	2,293	473	123	418 5	240 8	221 10	121 2	—
Leather goods	2,004	524	4,049	1,071	647	382 10	202 9	199 11	117 3	137 10
Fur	1,166	175	960	183	152	445 5	—	229 4	132 3	—
			</							

Table 9 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the third pay-week in April 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Average number of hours worked* in the third pay-week in April 1969 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1969 of the workers shown on the returns received					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)						d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	54.2	46.4	—	—	—	105.4	71.2	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	50.4	43.1	—	—	—	110.4	74.7	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	46.6	41.9	36.7	—	—	121.9	80.7	68.9	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco										
Grain milling	51.1	46.0	39.0	21.5	—	112.5	76.2	76.6	67.8	—
Bread and flour confectionery	47.8	42.5	39.5	22.1	39.8	110.7	60.0	64.9	63.8	42.8
Biscuits	48.8	43.3	39.7	21.7	38.6	116.9	70.2	67.6	67.9	50.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	48.5	42.2	38.8	21.3	38.3	115.4	68.7	71.3	67.3	50.3
Milk products	51.0	45.3	40.7	21.1	41.0	106.5	69.8	66.5	66.4	42.5
Sugar	45.0	41.3	38.5	21.9	—	129.9	86.8	85.5	76.7	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	45.7	41.6	38.6	21.2	39.0	121.3	68.8	66.2	66.6	45.0
Fruit and vegetable products	46.7	42.2	37.3	20.9	37.9	111.0	70.6	67.4	65.2	52.1
Animal and poultry products	49.5	44.1	39.5	20.1	—	125.3	89.8	65.5	61.5	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	47.5	42.1	38.0	21.8	38.8	125.4	66.5	68.3	70.3	48.6
Brewing and malting	46.1	42.9	38.9	18.9	—	123.9	78.1	75.4	69.4	—
Other drink industries	46.0	43.0	38.6	20.5	39.2	112.2	56.3	67.8	64.0	47.4
Tobacco	44.8	41.2	39.5	21.1	39.7	140.2	94.3	88.4	85.1	62.9
Chemicals and allied industries										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	45.5	43.1	—	—	—	116.6	75.1	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	42.7	40.3	38.3	23.1	—	157.6	88.6	75.3	74.4	—
Lubricating oils and greases	46.8	41.3	38.8	20.3	—	115.8	71.4	81.4	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	46.5	41.5	38.8	21.1	39.0	133.2	77.1	74.0	71.5	45.6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	45.9	41.5	38.8	21.3	39.2	118.1	68.5	69.3	65.3	47.4
Explosives and fireworks	45.8	40.1	39.0	22.9	39.1	119.0	72.5	82.4	77.9	55.0
Paints and printing ink	45.4	40.7	38.1	21.3	—	117.1	69.7	68.5	65.5	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	49.6	43.0	38.8	22.1	38.2	129.3	80.4	70.6	68.6	49.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	45.2	41.4	37.8	22.2	—	133.5	83.9	71.2	64.5	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	49.7	43.7	38.1	22.5	—	113.0	76.1	69.3	70.4	—
Metal manufacture										
Iron and steel (general)‡	45.6	40.9	37.3	22.6	—	138.6	80.7	72.0	68.2	—
Steel tubes	47.0	40.8	36.7	20.5	—	128.5	72.4	72.6	66.0	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	46.0	41.5	37.6	20.5	—	129.0	70.7	75.8	66.4	—
Light metals	44.4	41.1	38.8	21.3	—	137.4	77.7	78.4	72.3	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	45.5	40.9	38.3	20.2	38.3	128.7	72.8	76.9	70.0	49.9
Engineering and electrical goods										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	45.0	42.6	39.3	18.7	—	120.3	57.8	73.6	65.8	—
Metal-working machine tools	45.0	40.8	37.6	21.3	—	134.0	63.0	76.7	67.5	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	45.5	41.6	38.6	20.9	—	135.3	61.8	72.9	71.0	—
Industrial engines	46.1	41.1	37.6	22.2	—	135.1	69.0	78.5	72.5	—
Textile machinery and accessories	45.5	41.2	38.4	21.6	—	123.5	61.1	73.9	65.2	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	46.4	39.9	—	—	—	134.2	66.3	—	—	—
Mechanical handling equipment	48.5	41.5	39.2	19.2	—	124.4	61.6	76.3	61.1	—
Office machinery	45.4	39.6	38.0	21.2	—	133.5	65.8	81.3	74.9	50.0
Other machinery	45.9	41.0	38.2	20.3	38.1	124.1	61.7	79.9	72.1	—
Industrial plant and steelwork	47.0	41.4	37.8	20.7	—	126.5	61.6	69.9	58.7	—
Ordnance and small arms	45.0	37.5	39.8	23.4	—	122.6	69.6	75.8	69.1	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	45.3	40.9	38.5	20.7	37.7	130.2	60.2	79.5	77.1	53.2
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	43.6	40.8	38.2	21.4	39.2	124.6	62.6	75.9	71.7	50.8
Watches and clocks	46.8	40.6	39.3	21.2	39.8	134.1	63.3	83.3	88.8	52.7
Electrical machinery	45.3	40.8	38.9	22.3	—	138.7	61.0	75.6	72.2	44.3
Insulated wires and cables	47.2	42.1	38.9	20.8	38.0	129.0	78.7	82.0	78.5	53.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	44.5	40.3	37.6	19.9	38.0	127.6	66.2	80.3	81.8	49.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	46.6	40.4	39.3	21.5	39.6	117.0	62.6	73.9	78.0	48.7
Domestic electric appliances	43.5	40.9	37.3	22.1	37.4	127.9	72.5	79.4	75.8	46.0
Other electrical goods	44.2	41.0	38.2	20.9	38.4	130.6	63.7	79.4	83.3	52.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	45.9	39.9	38.0	18.5	—	134.1	68.0	72.0	64.6	—
Marine engineering	46.0	40.2	38.5	19.4	—	125.5	71.1	67.7	60.3	—
Vehicles										
Motor vehicle manufacturing	44.3	40.8	38.4	20.5	38.2	159.9	85.5	94.7	81.8	52.7
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	42.5	40.5	38.7	24.0	—	143.4	69.8	82.5	66.5	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	44.1	39.6	38.7	23.2	38.2	140.7	61.5	79.7	72.0	51.8
Locomotives and railway track equipments§	45.1	41.1	36.7	20.6	—	120.7	56.5	78.7	67.8	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	44.0	41.0	—	—	—	125.4	62.5	—	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	44.8	41.0	37.6	23.3	—	119.9	65.5	74.8	77.5	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified										
Tools and implements	45.8	41.3	38.0	22.7	—	113.3	58.8	71.9	67.1	—
Cutlery	44.4	39.9	36.9	21.5	38.9	133.8	61.2	72.4	67.5	42.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	44.7	40.9	38.0	20.2	—	126.6	64.6	76.5	76.1	—
Wire and wire manufactures	47.8	42.7	37.6	21.2	—	124.3	65.8	72.7	65.1	—
Cans and metal boxes	50.0	42.9	37.1	22.1	37.5	117.3	75.5	67.7	63.2	47.2
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	45.1	41.3	37.3	22.0	38.7	127.6	66.1	67.1	68.0	43.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	45.6	41.1	37.6	21.0	37.8	125.9	66.7	74.5	71.2	50.0

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Note:

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

Table 9 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the third pay-week in April 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Average number of hours worked* in the third pay-week in April 1969 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1969 of the workers shown on the returns received					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
Textiles										
Production of man-made fibres	44.0	40.2	38.5	21.3	38.9	135.7	92.4	74.7	67.7	52.6
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	45.7	42.3	38.1	20.6	38.7	108.4	71.0	72.5	70.2	56.0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	43.5	40.8	37.8	20.6	38.5	110.9	71.6	74.4	67.1	55.2
Woolen and worsted	48.9	44.6	38.6	20.8	39.8	103.2	63.4	68.7	65.0	50.9
Jute	45.8	41.1	37.6	21.1	37.8	104.4	72.1	70.7	67.5	43.7
Rope, twine and net	46.8	40.7	37.7	21.5	38.8	103.2	62.3	65.2	61.6	50.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	42.8	41.2	37.6	23.2	38.7	130.7	68.9	77.9	72.0	56.0
Lace	46.6	—	37.3	22.4	—	113.4	—	62.8	55.8	—
Carpets	44.3	41.5	38.4	21.2	39.2	131.9	73.4	83.5	76.6	55.4
Narrow fabrics	44.5	42.1	38.5	21.6	39.1	111.0	63.0	66.8	62.2	45.5
Made-up textiles	46.4	42.4	37.4	22.0	39.1	103.2	60.0	63.7	63.2	46.3
Textile finishing	47.5	43.6	38.8	21.1	39.7	106.9	67.9	66.7	64.0	50.6
Other textile industries	48.2	44.7	38.4	20.8	—	122.3	72.9	72.9	69.8	—
Leather, leather goods and fur										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	45.7	42.2	37.9	22.4	—	109.9	68.4	70.2	64.9	—
Leather goods	43.8	41.7	37.1	23.0	39.3	104.9	58.3	64.7	61.2	42.1
Fur	46.2	—	38.4	22.6	—	115.7	—	71.7	70.2	—
Clothing and footwear										
Weatherproof outerwear	42.9	41.1	36.3	23.7	38.8	107.8	52.9	71.5	74.9	43.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	42.7	41.3	37.7	24.1	38.7	112.2	60.5	71.9	67.0	50.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	42.0	40.6	37.1	23.2	38.6	120.7	55.6	72.4	64.7	45.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	44.8	41.5	37.5	22.4	38.6	105.5	53.7	67.1	65.4	47.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	43.0	41.3	37.4	23.3	38.8	113.2	52.9	70.4	67.0	46.2
Hats, caps and millinery	41.4	—	35.2	22.9	—	108.6	—	65.4	62.2	—
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	43.5	41.1	37.5	22.7	38.4	105.9	53.2	67.8	63.9	49.4
Footwear	40.6	39.6	36.7	23.9	38.1	127.9	77.8	85.6	78.1	58.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.										
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	47.6	42.5	37.2	19.7	—	118.0	76.5	70.8	62.3	—
Pottery	45.7	41.7	36.6	22.1	38.8	120.1	64.6	71.9	66.2	46.3
Glass	46.2	41.3	38.4	21.6	38.5	125.1	76.3	75.4	63.7	43.9
Cement	50.2	45.3	—	19.9	—	130.5	85.8	—	63.1	—
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	48.8	44.1	38.6	21.7	—	119.2	76.6	74.7	68.7	—
Timber, furniture, etc.										
Timber	44.4	41.0	37.9	19.1	—	110.0	61.3	78.2	68.1	—
Furniture and upholstery	42.0	40.6	37.2	22.4	37.5	130.8	58.5	85.9	78.8	43.3

Table 10 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1969: analysis by standard region

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	494 10	423 5	450 6	483 5	435 7	431 5	468 11	433 3	438 9	412 5	416 7
Chemicals and allied industries	495 10	466 3	476 10	484 7	440 4	452 1	519 11	508 4	489 8	509 7	498 10
Metal manufacture	497 11	442 10	500 5	511 6	521 11	499 9	503 8	484 10	512 3	541 2	368 4
Engineering and electrical goods	486 1	444 1	457 5	511 6	476 2	452 6	464 11	486 1	508 4	495 11	451 4*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	533 1	445 3	497 5	+	+	508 0	520 10	501 10	494 8	614 10	446 11
Vehicles	575 0	467 8	508 3	632 6	498 3	485 2	516 7	540 0	526 9	536 8	446 11
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	485 3	457 10	438 2	486 10	467 5	482 4	445 3	475 9	466 4	482 8	387 5
Textiles	465 5	426 10	437 4	488 4	476 1	434 9	417 2	473 8	410 11	461 2	405 1
Leather, leather goods and fur	428 8	415 9	439 2	387 1	406 4	412 10	405 8	410 6	400 7	426 0	+
Clothing and footwear	426 0	399 6	453 0	404 3	413 11	388 11	393 11	421 3	426 0	423 8	375 1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	506 8	502 2	474 2	472 6	469 7	474 8	482 4	481 3	456 8	450 3	429 2
Timber, furniture, etc.	473 3	406 4	393 5	429 8	404 1	396 0	420 3	436 0	421 0	400 11	351 9
Paper, printing and publishing	610 2	498 11	501 2	517 2	480 8	476 6	535 10	516 9	502 2	491 4	464 2
Other manufacturing industries	486 10	443 2	479 0	532 4	453 0	427 5	476 0	502 3	482 11	476 6	481 3
All manufacturing industries	513 0	448 3	468 3	527 5	470 6	458 6	476 0	485 7	481 0	503 11	426 6
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	496 2	+	440 6	508 9	498 5	476 5	503 2	470 2	453 6	505 10	409 4
Construction	477 0	413 10	406 7	459 9	454 10	442 7	462 6	449 0	462 11	458 5	368 2
Gas, electricity and water	462 5	435 0	418 6	462 7	428 0	422 10	425 0	429 5	421 7	420 5	410 11
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	534 7	479 10	452 3	507 8	473 6	472 8	494 4	441 7	466 1	480 5	437 7
Certain miscellaneous services§	427 10	401 3	378 7	426 4	399 8	406 5	399 1	378 4	397 9	379 6	367 10
Public administration||	394 9	333 7	352 3	382 10	365 6	347 7	366 1	353 1	350 4	342 0	309 7
All the above, including manufacturing industries	496 10	437 2	439 7	509 1	458 10	450 4	469 4	462 8	464 6	476 4	403 2

Table 11 Average hours worked (men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1969: analysis by standard region

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	47.7	47.3	48.4	47.4	46.8	47.7	47.8	48.1	46.6	49.0	45.8
Chemicals and allied industries	45.9	47.1	46.4	45.9	47.0	46.7	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.2	47.5
Metal manufacture	46.4	46.7	45.4	45.4	46.2	46.1	47.8	46.7	47.4	42.9	43.5
Engineering and electrical goods	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.8	45.8	46.1	45.0	46.8	46.1	46.3	44.7*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47.7	45.2	47.1	+	+	47.1	46.5	45.8	43.7	54.4	44.7*
Vehicles	45.4	45.7	43.0	43.2	44.5	44.9	44.7	44.2	42.2	45.4	41.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	46.2	49.8	46.5	44.8	45.7	47.3	46.0	46.9	45.8	46.5	44.0
Textiles	46.2	44.1	44.5	46.8	44.3	48.1	46.0	44.8	45.2	42.5	43.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	44.6	44.0	45.9	44.0	44.5	46.1	46.5	48.5	44.8	45.8	+
Clothing and footwear	41.6	40.8	41.0	42.7	41.0	43.5	42.3	41.5	43.7	42.7	42.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	48.8	49.2	48.8	46.3	48.2	47.9	47.1	48.3	47.6	48.7	47.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	44.4	44.8	43.7	44.9	44.1	43.4	44.6	43.1	44.6	42.1	44.8
Paper, printing and publishing	46.0	44.9	44.8	45.3	45.2	44.9	46.8	45.9	47.1	46.3	42.8
Other manufacturing industries	47.8	46.1	43.9	44.5	46.9	47.3	47.3	47.2	45.5	46.0	43.7
All manufacturing industries	46.0	46.1	45.6	44.8	45.4	46.5	46.0	46.3	45.7	44.9	44.5
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	57.2	+	47.5	56.2	55.8	53.7	55.8	50.8	53.0	51.7	52.1
Construction	48.3	48.0	45.5	46.3	47.5	46.5	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.2	45.4
Gas, electricity and water	45.3	43.3	43.3	44.9	44.3	44.0	44.9	45.5	43.2	42.4	44.9
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	50.3	50.3	49.4	52.0	53.0	51.6	50.5	50.5	49.5	50.3	48.5
Certain miscellaneous services§	45.1	45.6	43.9	45.2	43.8	46.2	45.6	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.6
Public administration||	44.7	42.8	44.1	43.7	44.0	43.3	44.5	44.2	43.6	43.2	41.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	46.8	46.8	45.8	45.4	46.2	46.8	46.6	46.7	46.1	45.7	45.1

* † § || See footnotes on page 745.

Table 12 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1969: analysis by standard region

Industry group (S.I.C. 1958)	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	124.5	107.5	111.7	122.5	111.7	108.5	117.8	108.1	112.9	100.9	109.1
Chemicals and allied industries	129.6	118.8	123.4	126.6	112.5	116.3	133.0	133.7	129.8	135.4	126.0
Metal manufacture	128.8	113.8	132.1	135.2	135.4	130.0	126.3	124.7	129.8	151.4	101.6
Engineering and electrical goods	127.9	116.1	118.8	136.9	124.7	117.8	123.8	124.5	132.3	128.5	121.2*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	134.1	118.3	126.8	+	+	129.4	134.5	131.6	135.9	135.8	121.2*
Vehicles	152.0	122.7	141.7	175.9	134.3	129.7	138.5	146.5	149.9	141.8	128.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	126.0	110.3	113.1	130.4	122.6	122.3	116.2	121.7	122.3	124.6	105.7
Textiles	120.9	116.0	117.9	125.1	129.1	108.5	108.8	126.8	109.2	130.2	111.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	115.3	113.3	114.9	105.6	109.5	107.4	104.6	101.6	107.4	111.7	+
Clothing and footwear	122.9	117.6	113.2	113.7	121.2	107.3	111.8	121.7	116.9	119.2	106.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	124.6	122.4	116.6	122.4	116.9	118.9	123.0	119.6	115.1	111.0	109.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	127.9	108.8	107.9	114.7	109.9	109.4	109.4	121.3	113.2	114.4	94.2
Paper, printing and publishing	159.2	133.3	134.2	137.1	127.7	127.4	137.3	135.1	128.0	127.3	130.0
Other manufacturing industries	122.2	115.3	130.9	143.6	116.0	108.3	120.8	127.8	127.3	124.4	132.1
All manufacturing industries	133.8	116.6	123.2	141.2	124.3	118.2	124.1	125.8	126.3	134.6	114.9
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	104.1	+	111.2	108.7	107.2	106.5	108.2	111.1	102.6	117.5	94.4
Construction	118.5	103.5	107.2	119.2	114.9†	114.2	118.7	114.2	118.7	116.5	97.3
Gas, electricity and water	122.5	120.6	116.0	123.5	115.9	115.4	113.6	113.2	117.1	119.0	109.8
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	127.5	114.6	109.9	117.1	107.3	110.0	117.5	105.0	113.0	114.6	108.2
Certain miscellaneous services§	113.8	105.5	103.6	113.1	109.5	105.5	103.5	103.5	109.5	105.1	103.6
Public administration||	106.0	93.4	95.9	105.1	99.7	96.4	98.7	95.8	96.4	95.0	89.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	127.4	112.0	115.3	134.4	119.1	115.5	120.8	118.9	120.8	125.0	107.3

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

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

‡ The figure for average hourly earnings in October 1968 which appeared on page 131 of the February 1969 issue of this GAZETTE should have read 111.5d. and not 115.1d. as published.

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

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

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

LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

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

The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the third pay-week in April 1969. The Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the Department's enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the Board are small, accounting for only about one-half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Similar figures for October 1968 were published in the February 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (page 131).

Average hours worked in October 1968 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 44.5 for males and 43.0 for females.

Earnings of manual workers—London Transport Board

	Number of workers			Average earnings		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
		Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time
Road staff . . .	31,922	4,394	176	s. d. 488 0	s. d. 413 3	s. d. 134 5
Rail staff . . .	14,305	1,353	140	483 2	360 1	129 5
Common services . .	1,682	112	125	469 6	247 6	138 4
All classes . . .	47,909	5,859	441	485 11	397 10	134 0

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—SECOND QUARTER 1969

Between 1st April and 30th June this year 78,804 accidents at work, 167 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 65,449 (94 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 10,813 (65 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,237 (seven fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 305 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	10	7,704
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	12	4,305
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	13	6,172
Midlands (Birmingham)	14	6,220
Midlands (Nottingham)	13	6,094
London and Home Counties (North)	7	4,826
London and Home Counties (East)	11	6,100
London and Home Counties (West)	14	5,167
South Western	12	3,404
Wales	9	6,044
North Western (Liverpool)	21	7,612
North Western (Manchester)	11	5,198
Scotland	20	9,958
Total	167	78,804

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes	—	687
Cotton spinning processes	—	360
Cotton weaving processes	1	68
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	287
Woollen spinning processes	—	396
Worsted spinning processes	1	157
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	276
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	301
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	376
Carpet manufacture	—	96
Rope, twine and net making	—	205
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	473
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	40
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	191
Laundries	1	—
Total	7	3,913
Clay, minerals, etc.	—	728
Bricks, pipes and tiles	—	396
Pottery	—	252
Other clay products	1	218
Stone and other minerals	—	484
Lime	—	102
Cement	1	19
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	28
Boiler insulation materials	—	2
Tile slabbing	—	361
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	—	—
Total	2	2,590
Metal processes	1	356
Iron extraction and refining	7	1,357
Iron conversion	—	142
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	6
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	347
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	—
Metal rolling:	—	—
Iron and steel	2	1,583
Non-ferrous metals	—	259
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	1	99
Metal forging	1	792
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	656
Iron founding	3	2,555
Steel founding	2	597
Die casting	—	221
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	469
Metal plating	1	145
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	124
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	141
Total	19	9,849

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering	—	294
Locomotive building and repairing	—	521
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	738
Engine building and repairing	1	766
Boiler making and similar work	3	1,031
Constructional engineering	4	1,930
Motor vehicle manufacture	—	336
Non-power vehicle manufacture	7	1,973
Vehicle repairing	—	—
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—	—	—
Work in shipyards and dry docks	3	2,015
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	206
Aircraft building and repairing	—	423
Machine tool manufacture	—	548
Miscellaneous machine making	1	3,074
Tools and implements	1	512
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	1,496
Industrial appliances manufacture	3	950
Sheet metal working	—	1,257
Metal pressing	1	642
Other metal machining	1	1,025
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,302
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,314
Railway running sheds	—	32
Cutlery	—	74
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	9
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	233
Wire rope manufacture	—	126
Total	32	22,827
Electrical engineering	—	805
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	162
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	694
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	429
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	449
Cable manufacture	—	288
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	767
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	—
Total	—	3,594
Wood and cork working processes	2	438
Saw milling for home grown timbers	—	64
Saw milling for imported timbers	2	58
Plywood manufacture	—	38
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	167
Wooden box and packing case making	—	69
Coopering	1	443
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	6
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	39
Engineers pattern making	1	883
Joinery	1	304
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	—
Total	7	2,509
Chemical industries	2	475
Heavy chemicals	1	372
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	336
Other chemicals	1	95
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	277
Oil refining	—	103
Explosives	1	542
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	109
Soap, etc.	1	181
Paint and varnish	2	339
Coal gas	—	348
Coke oven operation	—	63
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	85
Patent fuel manufacture	1	—
Total	12	3,325
Wearing apparel	—	333
Tailoring	—	349
Other clothing	—	7
Hatmaking and millinery	—	222
Footwear manufacture	—	6
Footwear repair	—	—
Total	—	917
Paper and printing trades	2	1,172
Paper making	—	204
Paper staining and coating	—	529
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	2	290
Bag making and stationery	—	945
Printing and bookbinding	—	19
Engraving	—	—
Total	4	3,159

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades	—	98
Flour milling	—	222
Coarse milling	—	52
Other milling	—	1,267
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	625
Sugar confectionery	1	983
Food preserving	—	432
Milk processing	—	156
Edible oils and fats	—	137
Sugar refining	—	243
Slaughter houses	1	1,548
Other food processing	—	995
Alcoholic drink	—	184
Non-alcoholic drink	—	—
Total	2	6,942
Miscellaneous	2	839
Electrical stations	—	45
Plant using atomic reactors	—	3
Other use of radioactive materials	—	171
Tobacco	—	204
Tanning	—	47
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	108
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	2	1,184
Rubber	—	68
Linoleum	—	67
Cloth coating	—	853
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	3	1,011
Glass	—	237
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	140
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	66
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	184
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	1	33
Processes associated with agriculture	—	11
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	32
Water purification	1	521
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	—
Total	9	5,824
Total, all factory processes	94	65,449

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	15	1,969
Maintenance	2	252
Demolition	3	80
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	5	2,097
Maintenance	2	456
Demolition	—	38
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	3	722
Maintenance	—	74
Demolition	—	4
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	1	1,707
Maintenance	3	587
Demolition	1	38
Other building operations:		
Construction	4	374
Maintenance	—	128
Demolition	1	37
Total	40	8,563
Works of engineering construction operations at		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	1	67
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	49
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	3	145
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	9	464
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	97
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	145
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	39
Sea defence and river works	1	32
Work on roads or airfields	6	848
Other works	2	364
Total	25	2,250
Total, all construction processes	65	10,813
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	7	2,237
Work at inland warehouses	1	305
Total	8	2,542
Grand Total	167	78,804

RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

In the second quarter of 1969 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 130.8 (prices at 16th January, 1962 = 100), compared with 129.4 in the first quarter, and with 124.0 in the second quarter of 1968.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the second quarter of 1969 was 131.3, compared with 129.6 in the first quarter and with 124.3 in the second quarter of 1968.

Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)

	16th JANUARY 1962 = 100							
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Index for one-person pensioner households								
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	—
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	—
Index for two-person pensioner households								
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	—
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	—
General index of retail prices								
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	—
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	—

A description of these indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of the GAZETTE; quarterly figures back to 1962 are shown in table below, together with the corresponding figures for the general index of retail prices excluding housing.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 17th June 1969 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 17th June 1969	Average price 17th June 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.
Chuck	854	74.6	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	869	101.9	88 - 120
Silverside (without bone)*	906	95.4	84 - 106
Back ribs (with bone)*	754	66.0	54 - 78
Fore ribs (with bone)	779	64.4	54 - 74
Brisket (with bone)	776	40.8	34 - 48
Rump steak*	903	130.4	104 - 156
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		d.	d.
Loin (with bone)	686	82.6	70 - 96
Breast*	679	25.5	18 - 36
Best end of neck	643	63.0	42 - 82
Shoulder (with bone)	682	60.5	48 - 72
Leg (with bone)	693	80.7	70 - 90
Lamb: Imported		—	—
Loin (with bone)	671	59.6	52 - 66
Breast*	648	14.3	9 - 20
Best end of neck	644	48.2	36 - 58
Shoulder (with bone)	667	43.3	38 - 48
Leg (with bone)	669	64.2	60 - 70
Pork: Home-killed		d.	d.
Leg (foot off)	875	61.7	52 - 72
Belly*	867	39.3	34 - 44
Loin (with bone)	909	73.6	66 - 82
Pork sausages	879	41.4	36 - 46
Beef sausages	803	34.3	30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	673	39.9	36 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready	307	45.1	38 - 54
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	288	42.1	36 - 48
Fresh and smoked fish:			
Cod fillets	620	43.1	36 - 48
Haddock fillets	636	53.7	44 - 60
Haddock, smoked, whole	553	48.9	42 - 58
Plaice, fillets	579	72.9	60 - 90
Halibut cuts	379	92.3	72 - 120
Herrings	380	24.7	20 - 30
Kippers, with bone	657	33.5	30 - 36
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	840	19.9	19 - 21
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	723	19.3	18½ - 21
White, 14 oz. loaf	780	11.3	10 - 12½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	715	13.4	12½ - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	890	23.2	18 - 27

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 239 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations 17th June 1969	Average price 17th June 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose	371	5.7	4½ - 7
White	184	6.0	5 - 7
Red	804	9.8	9 - 12
Potatoes, new, loose	876	42.1	36 - 48
Tomatoes	728	10.9	8 - 15
Cabbage, greens	280	12.5	9 - 16
Cabbage, hearted	637	21.2	14 - 28
Cauliflower or broccoli	—	—	—
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	—	—	—
Carrots	807	13.1	10 - 16
Runner beans	—	—	—
Onions	858	10.8	9 - 12
Mushrooms per ¼ lb.	754	13.8	12 - 18
Fresh fruit		d.	d.
Apples, cooking	633	21.6	18 - 24
Apples, dessert	892	25.1	22 - 30
Pears, dessert	774	23.0	20 - 26
Oranges	871	16.2	12 - 20
Bananas	877	16.8	15 - 20
Bacon		d.	d.
Collar*	689	52.4	44 - 60
Gammon*	746	77.0	68 - 84
Middle cut*, smoked	520	68.4	60 - 82
Back, smoked	463	75.9	68 - 82
Back, unsmoked	448	72.9	64 - 80
Streaky, smoked	443	48.1	42 - 56
Ham (not shoulder)	813	120.1	108 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can.	796	31.0	25 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.	915	52.5	48 - 57
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—
Butter, New Zealand	849	40.2	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	864	45.5	42 - 48
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	162	11.2	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	159	8.8	8 - 9
Lard	917	15.5	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	886	41.8	34 - 48
Eggs, large, per dozen	781	50.1	46 - 57
Eggs, standard, per dozen	796	43.5	40 - 50
Eggs, medium, per dozen	442	36.3	33 - 42
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	922	17.7	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	844	58.6	53 - 66
Tea, per ¼ lb.		d.	d.
Higher priced	368	23.7	23 - 24
Medium priced	1938	18.7	17 - 21
Lower priced	746	17.4	16 - 18

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Details are given in the table below.

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

Estimates for October 1968 were published on page 46 of the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

From this information estimates have been made of operatives, administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1969 exchange of insurance cards are available.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1969

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males				
	(Thousands)		(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	353	108	461	23.4
Chemicals and allied industries	234	130	365	35.7
Metal manufacture	418	99	517	19.2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,147	525	1,673	31.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	143	31	174	17.8
Vehicles	535	179	714	25.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	308	75	383	19.5
Textiles	287	67	354	18.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	26	5	31	16.9
Clothing and footwear	99	28	127	22.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	226	48	274	17.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	209	39	248	15.6
Paper, printing and publishing	317	104	421	24.8
Other manufacturing industries	164	52	217	24.2
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,466	1,491	5,956	25.0
Females				
	(Thousands)		(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	269	77	347	22.3
Chemicals and allied industries	72	66	138	47.8
Metal manufacture	36	37	73	51.3
Engineering and electrical goods	407	220	628	35.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	8	12	70.9
Vehicles	56	56	112	49.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146	44	190	23.3
Textiles	302	45	347	12.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	20	4	24	16.8
Clothing and footwear	334	32	366	8.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	53	23	76	30.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	35	22	57	38.4
Paper, printing and publishing	143	72	215	33.6
Other manufacturing industries	107	31	137	22.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,984	738	2,722	27.1

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

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Total males and females				
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	622	185	807	22.9
Chemicals and allied industries	307	196	503	39.0
Metal manufacture	453	137	590	23.2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,555	746	2,300	32.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	147	39	186	21.2
Vehicles	591	235	826	28.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	453	119	572	20.8
Textiles	589	112	701	15.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	46	9	55	16.9
Clothing and footwear	433	60	494	12.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	279	71	349	20.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	245	61	305	19.9
Paper, printing and publishing	460	177	636	27.8
Other manufacturing industries	271	83	354	23.5
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,449	2,229	8,678	25.7

The October 1968 figures for the industry groups Engineering and Electrical Goods and Other Manufacturing Industries have been revised. The following figures replace those published on page 46 of the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males				
	(Thousands)		(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Other manufacturing industries	157	51	207	24.5
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,461	1,497	5,959	25.1
Females				
	(Thousands)		(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Engineering and electrical goods	403	228	630	36.1
Other manufacturing industries	108	30	138	21.6
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,995	749	2,744	27.3
Total males and females				
	(Thousands)		(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Engineering and electrical goods	1,547	764	2,310	33.0
Other manufacturing industries	264	81	345	23.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,456	2,247	8,703	25.8

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 758-759 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for June, 1969 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-June 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	109.7	31.4	Textiles	57.1	16.6
Bread and flour confectionery	25.6	23.4	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.3	20.6
Biscuits	15.5	49.4	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	5.8	15.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	14.2	32.5	Woollen and worsted	13.9	19.1
Milk products	2.6	20.2	Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.1	13.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21.8	43.3	Carpets	2.7	15.3
Fruit and vegetable products	11.6	28.2	Narrow fabrics	2.7	22.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	5.6	24.1	Made-up textiles	2.6	13.8
Brewing and malting	2.5	12.8	Textile finishing	3.4	16.6
Other drink industries*	3.7	15.0	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.9	16.9
Tobacco	4.0	18.7	Leather goods	2.4	17.1
Chemicals and allied industries	25.0	18.1	Clothing and footwear	38.7	10.7
Chemicals and dyes	6.5	15.6	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.4	11.6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	9.2	20.4	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.1	9.4
Paint and printing ink	2.4	19.0	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.6	10.7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	2.4	21.8	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	10.0	10.4
Metal manufacture	11.4	15.6	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.6	16.3
Iron and steel (general)	2.9	12.2	Footwear	4.2	7.9
Iron castings, etc.	2.0	15.7	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9.4	12.5
Copper, brass and other base metals	3.0	16.9	Pottery	2.6	8.2
Engineering and electrical goods	119.2	19.1	Glass	3.0	14.9
Metal-working machine tools	2.6	17.6	Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified*	2.5	16.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.2	19.6	Timber furniture etc.	8.7	15.3
Other machinery*	9.4	14.7	Timber	2.5	18.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.1	15.9	Furniture and upholstery	2.4	12.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	9.5	17.2	Paper printing and publishing	36.2	16.9
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.4	16.2	Paper and board	3.0	16.5
Electrical machinery	8.1	15.3	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fire-board packing cases	6.9	23.2
Insulated wires and cables	3.7	21.9	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	7.4	21.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	8.3	22.1	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	6.2	17.8
Radio and other electronic apparatus	31.2	21.1	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	12.7	13.1
Domestic electric appliances	3.5	15.1	Other manufacturing industries	33.6	24.3
Other electrical goods*	20.5	28.1	Rubber	8.2	23.4
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	2.0	16.5	Toys, games and sports equipment	7.8	31.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	13.9	12.4	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2.0	30.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.9	11.2	Plastics moulding and fabricating	11.5	25.6
Vehicles	13.9	12.4	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.8	15.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.8	11.9	Total, all manufacturing industries	512.3	18.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.9	11.2			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43.5	23.1			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.8	22.5			
Cans and metal boxes	6.9	36.9			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	26.5	22.3			

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

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st July 1969, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	31,672	1,436	3,213	36,321
Double day shifts‡	39,377	2,657	2,938	44,972
Long spells	8,846	386	718	9,950
Night shifts	15,452	1,244	—	16,696
Part-time work§	19,025	—	—	19,025
Saturday afternoon work	6,683	272	202	7,157
Sunday work	18,107	907	591	19,605
Miscellaneous	2,462	345	154	2,961
Total	141,624	7,247	7,816	156,687

* 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 13,237 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.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 17th MAY 1969

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the four weeks ended 17th May 1969, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

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

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	3.9	5.6	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.4
Grain milling	2.3	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.4
Bread and flour confectionery	7.0	5.5	6.4	7.2	4.7	6.2
Biscuits	4.6	7.2	6.2	4.6	6.7	5.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4.8	6.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1
Milk products	4.3	5.9	4.9	2.7	4.2	3.3
Sugar	1.3	3.3	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.6
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	3.3	5.6	4.6	3.9	5.1	4.6
Fruit and vegetable products	3.2	6.0	4.7	3.8	6.7	5.3
Animal and poultry foods	2.1	4.6	2.6	3.5	4.9	3.8
Other food industries	3.1	6.1	4.4	3.3	4.9	4.0
Brewing and malting	2.1	3.4	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.5
Other drink industries	4.7	7.3	5.7	3.9	5.0	4.3
Tobacco	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.6	3.2	2.5
Chemicals and allied industries	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.2	4.2	2.7
Coke ovens	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.4
Mineral oil refining	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.0
Lubricating oils and greases	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.0	3.1	2.2
Chemicals and dyes	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.9
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	2.9	5.6	4.3	3.6	5.3	4.5
Explosives and fireworks	1.3	4.6	2.6	1.6	3.9	2.5
Paint and printing ink	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	2.3	4.6	3.0	3.8	8.9	5.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.7	4.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3.2	4.2	3.5	5.0	3.1	4.4
Metal manufacture	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7
Iron and steel (general)	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.2
Steel tubes	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3
Iron castings, etc.	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.4
Light metals	2.4	3.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0
Engineering and electrical goods	2.4	4.0	2.8	2.7	4.1	3.0
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.2
Metal-working machine tools	2.5	3.7	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.7	4.3	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.7
Industrial engines	1.1	2.1	1.2	2.6	3.5	2.7
Textile machinery, etc.	2.9	4.5	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	2.5	4.6	2.8	2.0	3.7	2.2
Mechanical handling equipment	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.2
Office machinery	2.7	5.0	3.4	2.4	3.5	2.7
Other machinery	2.5	4.0	2.8	2.7	3.8	2.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.6
Ordnance and small arms	0.8	2.6	1.2	1.5	3.9	2.0
Other mechanical engineering	3.1	4.4	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.1
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.0
Watches and clocks	2.1	5.6	4.1	2.8	4.6	3.9
Electrical machinery	1.5	4.2	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.5
Insulated wires and cables	2.0	3.5	2.4	1.9	3.9	2.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1.8	4.0	2.8	1.7	3.4	2.5
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.1	4.5	3.1	2.8	4.9	3.7
Domestic electric appliances	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.5	3.7
Other electrical goods	2.3	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7
Marine engineering	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.7	3.4	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.0
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.9	3.6	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2.8	4.0	3.1	2.6	3.7	2.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.9
Railway carriages, etc.	0.5	2.4	0.6	1.2	3.4	1.3
Perambulators, etc.	1.6	7.1	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.5
	5.5	8.3	6.5	4.5	4.2	4.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.0
Tools and implements	3.4	4.9	4.0	4.4	3.4	4.0
Cutlery	2.4	4.5	3.4	4.6	3.4	4.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Wire and wire manufacture	2.9	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.2
Cans and metal boxes	4.8	6.3	5.6	3.2	5.7	4.6
Jewellery and precious metals	2.4	3.6	2.9	2.3	3.3	2.7
Other metal industries	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.8	4.1
Textiles	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
Production of man-made fibres	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.6
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	5.9	4.1	5.0	6.0	4.4	5.1
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8
Woollen and worsted	5.0	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.9
Jute	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.9	7.9	7.3
Rope, twine and net	4.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.5	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.6
Lace	3.0	1.7	2.4	3.5	2.1	2.8
Carpets	2.8	4.1	3.3	2.0	3.3	2.5
Narrow fabrics	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6
Made-up textiles	5.9	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.4
Textile finishing	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.1
Other textile industries	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.1
Leather and fellmongery	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
Leather goods	2.8	3.0	2.9	4.6	4.7	4.6
Fur	5.7	5.3	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.8
Clothing and footwear	2.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.0
Weatherproof outerwear	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.7
Men's and boys' tailoring	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.9
Women's and girls' tailoring	3.4	4.8	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.7
Hats, caps and millinery	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.1
Other dress industries	2.4	3.3</				

News and Notes

SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS CLASSIFICATION

A number of changes in the classification of industries for the purposes of the Selective Employment Payments Act have been made under an Order by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (S.I. 1969, No. 867, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6d. net) which came into operation on 7th July last.

The industries covered are scrap metal processing, waste-paper processing, film production, industrial photoprinting, slaughtering, processing of natural gas and the production of domestic gas by Gas Boards. Employers in these industries are now eligible for refund of tax.

Other changes in the Selective Employment Payments Act, which also came into operation on 7th July, have been included in the Finance Act 1969. These include:

Milk processing—The introduction of the new Standard Industrial Classification (1968 Edition)—(see this GAZETTE, November 1968, page 920) means that the processing of milk is now accepted as "manufacturing" whereas previously it was "distributive". Because of this employers engaged in milk processing will be able to get refunds of tax (plus additional payments in development areas) provided they satisfy the normal conditions of the Act.

Where these firms also employ milk roundsmen refunds of tax will be payable for them. This will apply even where milk roundsmen form the majority of the employees, but, in this instance, the firms will not be eligible for additional payments in development areas. This is because they are now treated as "transport" workers under the Act.

The distribution of milk by retailers or wholesalers who do not undertake milk processing will continue to bear the tax in full.

Publishers—Publishers who do not do their own printing, and who could not previously get refunds because the majority of their employees were engaged in the "non qualifying" activity of office work, will now be able to receive refunds of tax (plus additional payments in development areas).

Private cable companies—A similar provision applies to certain private cable-and-telegraph companies which will now be able to receive refunds of tax.

In addition, the Finance Act excludes from the refund of selective employment tax a group of activities which previously were eligible. Broadly these are the activities which enable industries classified under gas, water and electricity and transport and communication to operate. They include

laying electricity cables and repairing railway track. These changes, unlike the other changes mentioned above, operate from 28th July.

REFORM OF APPOINTED FACTORY DOCTOR SERVICE

Plans for legislation dealing with the reform of the Appointed Factory Doctor Service, and with joint consultation on safety, were announced in the House of Commons recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The First Secretary said that good progress had been made on the consultations about wider proposals for safety, health and welfare legislation (see this GAZETTE July 1967, page 558). These proposals were, however, far-reaching and contained many matters which needed careful technical examination. She had come to the conclusion that there would be advantage in providing opportunity for further study of these matters by the many interests concerned, taking account of the reactions evoked by the proposals, and she would be making a further announcement about the Government's plans in this connection.

Meanwhile, she intended to introduce a short Bill to amend the Factories Act to deal with two issues on which she had had helpful and constructive advice from her advisory committees. On joint consultation on safety, her intention would be to extend and strengthen arrangements for the participation of workers' representatives in safety matters and for consultation between management and workers on these matters at the place of work. She would be consulting further with the CBI and the TUC about the specific provisions which would best serve this purpose.

The proposals for reform of the Appointed Factory Doctor Service—the other subject of the short Bill—were recommended by a sub-committee of the First Secretary's Industrial Health Advisory Committee in a report published in 1966 (see this GAZETTE, April 1966, page 165).

The new service, which will be composed of both full and part-time doctors to be known as "Employment Medical Advisers" will work closely with the Factory Inspectorate, but will not be part of it. The existing 19 Medical Inspectors will be absorbed into the new service, which would be known as the Employment Medical Advisory Service. The new service would work closely with the school health service and the national health service.

The First Secretary also said in her statement that she had in mind that the reform of the Appointed Factory Doctor

Service should be the occasion of a rationalisation of the existing medical services of the Department of Employment and Productivity. The EMA Service would, therefore, take over responsibility for other medical aspects of the department's work, for example, medical supervision in GTCs and IRUs, so that it would, in effect become a medical service for the whole of the DEP.

The net result of these proposals will be to create a corps of experts in the field of occupational health, to whom anyone needing advice on any aspect of occupational health—general practitioners, work medical officers, employers, trade unions etc.—can turn, and which will have behind it the accumulated knowledge and expertise of the Medical Inspectorate, and of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

It has long been felt that the Government should take some step forward in occupational medicine, and her proposals would be a significant move in this direction, and would make a valuable contribution to the well-being of people in employment. The arrangements it was proposed to introduce would be subject to review in the light of any re-organisation of the administration of the health services which might be undertaken later.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From 1st April 1969 to 30th June 1969 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts, 1965 and 1969 amounted to £15,632,000, of which £9,815,000 was borne by the fund and £5,817,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 62,447. These figures include payments to 786 workers in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (9,300), construction (8,300), distributive trades (6,100), mining and quarrying (5,100), miscellaneous services (3,700) and transport and communication (3,300).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,198 in England and Wales and 233 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,473 cases were heard in England and Wales and 513 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 194 were heard and 51 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 27th June 1969 there were 2,088 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 207 in Scotland.

PRICES AND INCOMES BOARD REPORT

The National Board for Prices and Incomes, in its fourth general report published recently (Cmd. 4130, HMSO, or through any bookseller price 7s. 6d. net), draws from its experience of the past four years the lessons which, it says, it considers might be kept in mind by the Government in the formulation of the next phase of the productivity, prices and incomes policy, and also to indicate how the board's own activities might most usefully be developed.

The report describes the alterations undergone by the policy since 1965. It shows that over the four years during which the productivity, prices and incomes policy has been in operation, the United Kingdom has achieved a slowing-down of the rate of increase in unit labour costs. The board's judgment of the effect of the policy is that in 1966-67 it led to a containment of wage and salary costs per volume unit of output through a containment of incomes, and that in 1968 it led to a similar result in terms of labour costs per unit of output through an increase in productivity which was unusually high in relation to the level and direction of demand.

"We can find no explanation of the latter phenomenon other than that the 'squeeze' of 1966 had led to a shedding of labour and subsequently to stricter manning standards in relation to output, partly in response to the emphasis placed by the prices and incomes policy on productivity", the report adds.

Commenting that a productivity, prices and incomes policy is not a substitute for, but a necessary complement to, a fiscal and monetary policy, the board says that so far as this fails to underpin fiscal and monetary policies then a Government is driven to total reliance on the latter, which operate by compressing total domestic demand, thus clouding future business prospects. This clouding leads to a disinclination to invest in new equipment, to an increase in real costs and an increase in unemployment.

The complementary nature of these three policies means that the effectiveness of each must be judged in relation to the whole. The report shows how a fiscal policy can be undermined by a failure of incomes policy to sustain it; or an incomes policy can be blunted if there are expectations of steeply rising prices—whether these expectations are brought about by an abrupt act such as devaluation or as a result of a budget placing its main emphasis on indirect taxes.

Questioning the view that the policy has had a greater direct effect on prices than on incomes, the board considers rather that prices rose in 1968 less than expected, partly because of the slower growth in earnings in 1966-67, and partly because of rising productivity in 1968, and a slower increase in unit labour costs.

The increase in earnings in 1968 was partly in response to price increases expected after devaluation. The number of new references received by the board has recently declined, the decline in price references being more marked than that in incomes references. The most important development undertaken by the board in

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relation to prices was the conduct of efficiency studies in relation to the nationalised industries.

In cases where it is undesirable or impracticable or chimerical to seek to substitute competition for market power, the answer is in the development of the technique of the efficiency study, which has begun to be applied to the public sector, but which can be extended also to the private sector.

On incomes, the board sees as a primary requirement the need to rationalise arrangements for determining pay in the public sector, so as to minimise the likelihood of "leap-frogging" or of "pace-setting" by one privileged group against another. The greater the success of the Government in minimising "leap-frogging" in the public sector, the greater are likely to be its chances of dealing successfully with the same problem in the private sector.

Except in a minority of instances, the board believes that the improvement of the position of low paid workers can be included in the general problem of improving efficiency. The crucial factor in raising productivity is almost always the quality of management and management control, though this is not to say that trade unions are always ready to respond as positively as they might. "We intend in future references to give particular attention to management problems which stand in the way of higher efficiency," the report adds.

The board repeats previous warnings about the dangers inherent in the concept of "comparability", though it recognises that the concept is deep-rooted and cannot be entirely discarded. It considers, therefore, that its work now needs to be complemented by a fuller reference on the entire question of comparability, particularly in those areas where the services performed are not easily priced and so measured in relation to costs.

It says it has found no evidence that the incomes policy itself has increased the number of strikes. The upward trend in unofficial strikes is, like wage drift, symptomatic of a deeper cause—the growing importance of wage bargaining at or near the shop floor and the failure to adapt negotiating arrangements accordingly.

The economic effect of wage drift is cost inflation; the economic effect of unofficial strikes is less clear and needs perhaps to be more fully investigated. "Strikes are in any case a symptom and too much concentration on them may lead to a distraction from the problem of cost inflation".

DISCOVERY APPROACH IN TRAINING

The recognition of discovery as an effective learning method could make a useful contribution in the initial training of young people with little formal education, and the retraining of older workers who have to learn new skills. The latest Training Information Paper (No. 5: THE DISCOVERY APPROACH IN TRAINING: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5s. 6d. net) published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity, deals with this.

The booklet describes a style of learning or an approach to learning in which the trainee, through a series of carefully graded exercises, learns by finding out principles and relationships for himself. It, therefore, gets away from traditional teaching and training situations in which the trainee attempts to memorise what the instructor has taught him or what he has read in books. It is the emphasis on the trainee and his particular learning needs which gives it much of its advantage. The "Discovery" method is implicit in many of the exciting developments going on in primary school work, in the new "Nuffield" approach to science and mathematics, and in some forms of language learning.

In this booklet, Dr. R. M. Belbin, Consultant to the Industrial Training Research Unit at Cambridge, describes projects in the training of older people, undertaken in four countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The United Kingdom project was concerned with the training of steam locomotive drivers in electrical theory in preparation for their transfer to driving diesel electric trains. The learning experience of some drivers was arranged so that they then could discover the principles of electricity for themselves. This group of "Discovery" trainees not only learnt more but did so in half the time taken by a "control group" who were taught by conventional methods.

All three overseas projects dealt with people of lower ability and basic education level than that of the average standard in the countries concerned. In Sweden 45 trainees, of whom a fair proportion were lumberjacks, were taught the basic engineering skill of "scribing". In Austria, 26 trainees who were predominantly unskilled seasonal building trade workers, were taught stone masonry.

In the United States project, where the trainees probably represented the most "deprived" group, the project was divided into three programmes: machine shop work, electrical theory and practical work and data processing operations. In all these projects the "Discovery" groups showed certain advantages over groups taught by conventional methods.

A practical example of the "Discovery" method illustrates how reading a micrometer can be learned in seven challenging steps, cutting out non-essentials and concentrating on providing an understanding of the principles of a micrometer. Conventional programmes with the same objective are illustrated to show up the wide differences between the methods.

Perhaps the main lesson of this booklet is that "Discovery" learning is not just "another learning method". It offers a particular way of thinking, a *problem-solving* approach which the trainee may apply anywhere. Its long term benefits may lie in helping the trainee to rely more on his own resources, so that his learning can be transferred and applied later to the challenges of a changing world. It is therefore clear that problem-solving by "Discovery" learning is a powerful tool at all levels—managers and supervisors no less than operators.

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USING OPERATORS AS INSTRUCTORS

"Sitting by Nellie" has generally been recognised as an ineffective and wasteful method of teaching workers how to do a new job or learn a new skill. A Departmental Committee of the Department of Employment and Productivity has recently published a report (*THE TRAINING AND USE OF OPERATORS AS INSTRUCTORS*, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s. 6d. net) which nevertheless recognises that industry has always needed and will always need to use experienced workers to pass on their skills and knowledge to others and that such operators have an indispensable part to play in effective training schemes. The report sets out how such experienced operators can be trained to pass on their skills effectively and how they can best be used in the training schemes of companies.

The committee was set up in 1966 to look at the current provision for instructor training and to advise the department on effective ways of training experienced operators as instructors. Its recommendations are reflected in the present facilities provided by the department in its instructor training colleges, instructor training units, its Training within Industry (TWI) Service and its training development service for operator-instructors. These services continue to be by far the largest source of trained instructors for industry and have steadily expanded to meet the needs stimulated by the influence of industrial training boards.

The committee realised that it was not enough to train experienced operators as instructors. If they are to be effective, their instructional work, which will often be intermittent and part time in character, must form part of a fully integrated "on the job" training scheme involving all levels of management and supervision. The report suggests ways in which such schemes can be operated as a normal process of management, particularly in smaller firms. It defines the responsibilities to be carried by managers and supervisors and gives advice on the recruitment and selection of trainees, the analysis of jobs, the allocation of trainees to operator/instructors, the training procedure by means of which trainees learn progressively, and the assessment of progress towards experienced worker standards of performance.

The committee considered that although the report was primarily intended for internal use by the department, it would be helpful to industry generally, and especially for managers of small firms which have to rely to a great extent on the training that has to be given by experienced workers, and that for this reason, it should be given wider publicity.

The report contains a great deal of detail about various courses for instructors, which will be of interest and value only to specialist training staff. Guidance is therefore given in the report on how readers with more general or specific interests may make the best use of the contents. It includes some examples of effective operator training schemes, using experienced operators as instructors, which are already in existence.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In July, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, the same as in June. This total included 31 arising from factory processes and 12 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and five in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 11 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 26th July, compared with eight in the four weeks ended 28th June. These 11 included six underground coal mine-workers and four in quarries, compared with six and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there was one fatal accident in July and nine in the previous month.

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

In July, 46 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 12 were of chrome ulceration, 15 of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, two of phosphorus poisoning and 16 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

TRAINING LEVY FOR THE FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

Proposals by the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board for their first levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969, have been approved by Mrs. Castle. Employers whose total payroll is less than £15,000 are to be exempt.

The Order approving the proposals (SI, 1969, No. 1091, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) came into operation on 13th August.

The levy will be used to make grants to employers for the planning and provision of systematic training patterns and for a range of specific training activities including the training of training officers and instructors, group training schemes, attendance at further education courses, management development, research, and small business management.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 9th June 1969, 4,365 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,533 were able-bodied and 832 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,538 (6,850 able-bodied and 1,688 disabled), of whom 7,540 (6,767 able-bodied and 773 disabled) were at government training centres. 428 (77 able-bodied and 351 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 48 (6 able-bodied and 42 disabled) at employers' establishments and 522 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,767 persons (2,980 able-bodied and 787 disabled), and 3,641 (2,872 able-bodied and 769 disabled) were placed in employment.

ABOLITION OF PAPER BAG WAGES COUNCIL PROPOSED

Notice of intention to take action to abolish the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) has been given by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

This is in response to a joint application made by the British Paper Bag Federation and the Multiwall Sack Manufacturers Association, on behalf of employers in the industry, and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union, representing the employees concerned.

Any representations against this proposal should be made to the Permanent Under Secretary of State, Department of Employment and Productivity, Wages Councils Division, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. before 17th September 1969.

The Paper Bag Wages Council was originally set up as a Trade Board in 1919 for regulating the wages of people employed in making paper bags and certain other paper containers. About 10,000 workers are estimated to be employed on work falling within its scope.

The employers' organisations and the trade unions consider that, respectively, they represent substantial proportions of employers and workers engaged in the paper bag industry, and that existing voluntary agreements are now, and are likely to remain, adequate for the effective regulation of wages and conditions of employment of the workers concerned.

The Secretary of State is satisfied that this is so and considers, therefore, that the statutory wage regulating machinery of a wages council is no longer necessary for this industry.

SCOPE OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY BOARD

Mrs. Castle, has also made an Order (SI 1969 No. 884 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s net) re-defining the activities under which the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board exercises its functions.

The main purpose of this Order which came into operation on 16th July is to clarify some of the provisions in the Schedule of the existing Order and to re-define the activities of the iron and steel industry to include *inter alia*:

- the production of cold finished tubes or cold finished pipes;
- the manipulation or fabrication of any tubes or pipes;

when carried out by an employer (or associated company) mainly engaged in the production of iron and steel and in the production from iron or steel of hot finished tubes or pipes.

The Iron and Steel Industry Training Board, constituted in July 1964, covers approximately 304,000 workers.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have been based on the new edition, but because the June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the count of national insurance cards will not be available until February 1970, the statistics of employment are being continued on the basis of the 1958 edition. The basis of all industrial analyses is shown on each table.

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,934,100 in June (8,053,600 males 2,880,500 females). The total included 8,647,100 (5,933,900 males 2,713,200 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,443,800 (1,355,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 27,000 lower than that for May 1969 and 83,000 lower than in June 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 19,000 lower than in May 1969 and 34,000 higher than in June 1968. The number in construction was 4,000 lower than in May 1969 and 62,000 lower than in June 1968.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 14th July 1969 in Great Britain was 493,657. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 577,000 representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 543,000 in June.

In addition, there were 9,829 unemployed school-leavers and 8,603 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 512,089, representing 2.2 per cent. of employees. This was 13,475 more than in June when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in July, 224,754 (44.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 184,551 (38.4 per cent.) in June; 102,025 (20.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 81,438 (16.9 per cent.) in June.

Between June and July the number temporarily stopped fell by 6,730 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 7,570.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 9th July 1969, was 211,508; 7,027 less than on 4th June. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 186,100, compared with about 191,100 in June. Including 106,989 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 9th July was 318,497; 3,936 less than on 4th June.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th June 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,116,600. This is about 36.3 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 28,000 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 14½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st July 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 177.9 and 196.6 compared with 177.3 and 195.7 (revised figures) at 30th June.

Index of Retail Prices

At 22nd July the official retail prices index was 132.1 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 132.1 at 17th June and 125.5 at 16th July 1968. The index for food was 132.0 compared with 133.3 at 17th June.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 189, involving approximately 139,800 workers. During the month approximately 162,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 382,000 working days were lost, including 168,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-June 1969, and for the two preceding months and for June 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	June 1968			April 1969*			May 1969*			June 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,151.3	2,866.0	11,017.3	8,077.9	2,889.6	10,967.5	8,071.2	2,890.3	10,961.5	8,053.6	2,880.5	10,934.1
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,913.5	2,699.6	8,613.1	5,956.1	2,722.1	8,678.2	5,943.2	2,722.9	8,666.1	5,933.9	2,713.2	8,647.1
Mining, etc.	465.4	20.5	485.9	432.6	20.5	453.1	429.8	20.5	450.3	427.2	20.5	447.7
Coal mining	412.1	18.4	427.5	379.3	15.4	394.7	376.5	15.4	391.9	373.9	15.4	389.3
Food, drink and tobacco	461.6	345.3	806.9	460.5	346.7	807.2	459.7	348.9	808.6	461.9	349.8	811.7
Grain milling	29.0	7.8	36.8	28.3	7.5	35.8	28.0	7.5	35.5	28.0	7.6	35.6
Bread and flour confectionery	86.1	63.2	149.3	85.6	63.2	148.8	85.4	63.7	149.1	86.2	64.2	150.4
Biscuits	18.7	33.2	51.9	18.2	31.1	49.3	18.2	31.2	49.4	18.3	31.4	49.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	46.3	42.0	88.3	47.0	43.1	90.1	46.9	43.6	90.5	47.1	43.7	90.8
Milk products	22.8	12.6	35.4	22.3	12.4	34.7	22.7	12.6	35.3	22.9	12.9	35.8
Sugar	10.9	3.7	14.6	10.8	3.6	14.4	10.8	3.7	14.5	10.8	3.6	14.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	37.8	49.2	87.0	38.1	49.9	88.0	37.9	50.1	88.0	38.1	50.3	88.4
Fruit and vegetable products	32.4	38.8	71.2	33.7	41.8	75.5	33.5	41.5	75.0	33.6	41.1	74.7
Animal and poultry foods	20.1	6.0	26.1	20.4	6.2	26.6	20.1	6.2	26.3	19.8	6.2	26.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	28.0	23.0	51.0	28.8	23.3	52.1	28.7	23.6	52.3	28.7	23.2	51.9
Brewing and malting	70.4	19.4	89.8	68.8	19.4	88.2	68.6	19.4	88.0	69.0	19.5	88.5
Other drink industries	41.8	25.0	66.8	41.1	23.9	65.0	41.5	24.5	66.0	41.9	24.7	66.6
Tobacco	17.3	21.4	38.7	17.4	21.3	38.7	17.4	21.3	38.7	17.5	21.4	38.9
Chemicals and allied industries	361.3	135.9	497.2	364.5	138.3	502.8	364.2	138.1	502.3	363.8	137.8	501.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14.6	15.2	29.8	14.7	15.3	30.0	14.7	15.3	30.0	14.7	15.3	30.0
Mineral oil refining	29.6	4.5	34.1	29.3	4.6	33.9	29.3	4.6	33.9	29.2	4.6	33.8
Lubricating oils and greases	6.4	1.9	8.3	6.2	2.0	8.2	6.3	2.0	8.3	6.3	2.0	8.3
Chemicals and dyes	163.2	40.6	203.8	166.2	41.7	207.9	166.4	41.7	208.1	166.4	41.6	208.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.4	44.4	79.8	35.8	45.8	81.6	35.5	45.9	81.4	35.6	45.2	80.8
Explosives and fireworks	15.8	9.0	24.8	15.2	9.2	24.4	15.2	9.3	24.5	15.1	9.3	24.4
Paint and printing ink	31.0	12.6	43.6	30.5	12.4	42.9	30.6	12.4	43.0	30.3	12.6	42.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	22.8	11.6	34.4	23.0	11.3	34.3	22.7	10.8	33.5	22.6	11.0	33.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	33.2	6.3	39.5	34.6	6.5	41.1	34.7	6.6	41.3	34.9	6.6	41.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.3	4.4	13.7	9.0	4.2	13.2	8.8	4.2	13.0	8.7	4.3	13.0
Metal manufacture	507.4	72.3	579.7	516.7	72.9	589.6	515.4	73.2	588.6	514.9	73.3	588.2
Iron and steel (general)	252.5	23.5	276.0	256.5	23.7	280.2	256.1	23.7	279.8	255.9	23.8	279.7
Steel tubes	44.6	8.1	52.7	45.0	8.1	53.1	44.9	8.2	53.1	45.0	8.1	53.1
Iron castings, etc.	95.8	12.7	108.5	97.8	12.6	110.4	97.3	12.6	109.9	97.1	12.7	109.8
Light metals	47.5	10.7	58.2	49.4	10.9	60.3	49.2	11.0	60.2	49.1	11.0	60.1
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.0	17.3	84.3	68.0	17.6	85.6	67.9	17.7	85.6	67.8	17.7	85.5
Engineering and electrical goods	1,666.5	614.5	2,281.0	1,672.5	627.7	2,300.2	1,668.1	627.7	2,295.8	1,666.4	625.5	2,291.9
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.7	4.7	34.4	29.9	4.7	34.6	29.9	4.7	34.6	29.9	4.7	34.6
Metal-working machinery tools	82.0	14.4	96.4	82.1	14.6	96.7	82.5	14.7	97.2	82.4	14.8	97.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.1	16.2	70.3	54.5	16.4	70.9	54.6	16.5	71.1	54.6	16.3	70.9
Industrial engines	32.1	5.3	37.4	31.0	5.0	36.0	30.6	4.9	35.5	30.5	5.0	35.5
Textile machinery and accessories	38.0	7.4	45.4	39.8	7.9	47.7	40.1	8.0	48.1	40.1	8.0	48.1
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	35.9	4.4	40.3	36.2	4.4	40.6	36.3	4.4	40.7	36.5	4.4	40.9
Mechanical handling equipment	50.8	7.9	58.7	51.9	7.8	59.7	51.8	7.8	59.6	52.2	7.8	60.0
Office machinery	34.2	14.2	48.4	37.0	15.6	52.6	37.1	15.9	53.0	37.5	16.1	53.6
Other machinery	291.2	62.6	353.8	295.7	64.0	359.7	295.2	64.1	359.3	294.1	63.9	358.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	162.7	19.9	182.6	160.2	19.7	179.9	159.5	19.6	179.1	159.8	19.5	179.3
Ordnance and small arms	17.3	5.0	22.3	16.2	4.7	20.9	16.1	4.6	20.7	16.1	4.6	20.7
Other mechanical engineering	190.9	52.6	243.5	196.3	55.1	251.4	196.7	55.2	251.9	196.5	55.2	251.7
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.2	45.1	132.3	86.9	45.7	132.6	86.6	45.7	132.3	86.1	45.6	131.7
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.6	13.7	6.4	8.4	14.8	6.3	8.5	14.8	6.4	8.6	15.0
Electrical machinery	158.1	53.5	211.6	148.3	52.6	200.9	147.3	53.1	200.4	145.9	52.9	198.8
Insulated wires and cables	37.8	17.0	54.8	36.8	17.0	53.8	36.8	17.0	53.8	36.8	16.9	53.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	51.0	40.0	91.0	48.6	37.1	85.7	48.6	37.4	86.0	48.5	37.5	86.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	191.8	142.9	334.7	198.0	148.6	346.6	196.6	148.0	344.6	196.8	147.6	344.4
Domestic electric appliances	35.3	23.1	58.4	36.1	23.5	59.6	35.8	23.2	59.0	36.0	23.2	59.2
Other electrical goods	80.3	70.7	151.0	80.6	74.9	155.5	79.7	74.4	154.1	79.7	72.9	152.6

*Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.
 †Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

Order III—XVI.
 ‡Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	June 1968			April 1969*			May 1969*			June 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	176.0	12.1	188.1	174.2	11.9	186.1	174.6	12.0	186.6	173.6	12.1	185.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	140.7	8.8	149.5	140.2	8.5	148.7	140.6	8.6	149.2	140.0	8.7	148.7
Marine engineering	35.3	3.3	38.6	34.0	3.4	37.4	34.0	3.4	37.4	33.6	3.4	37.0
Vehicles	694.1	108.7	802.8	714.4	112.0	826.4	713.1	112.4	825.5	711.4	112.2	823.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	412.4	61.4	473.8	437.2	65.2	502.4	437.0	65.5	502.5	436.1	65.5	501.6
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing	16.5	6.0	22.5	17.6	6.1	23.7	17.7	6.1	23.8	17.6	6.1	23.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	206.3	35.4	241.7	203.9	35.0	238.9	202.9	34.9	237.8	202.5	34.7	237.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	25.7	1.9	27.6	24.2	1.8	26.0	24.0	1.8	25.8	23.9	1.8	25.7
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	30.1	1.8	31.9	28.5	1.8	30.3	28.5	1.9	30.4	28.4	1.9	30.3
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	2.2	5.3	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.0	2.2	5.2	2.9	2.2	5.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	377.0	188.5	565.5	382.2	190.0	572.2	381.1	189.4	570.5	380.3	188.7	569.0
Tools and implements	13.8	7.9	21.7	14.2	8.1	22.3	14.1	8.2	22.3	14.0	8.2	22.2
Cutlery	6.9	6.0	12.9	7.2	6.0	13.2	7.0	6.0	13.0	7.0	6.0	13.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.0	16.9	45.9	29.5	17.1	46.6	29.2	16.9	46.1	29.2	16.9	46.1
Wire and wire manufactures	32.2	9.9	42.1	33.0	10.1	43.1	32.9	10.2	43.1	33.0	10.2	43.2
Cans and metal boxes	15.4	18.2	33.6	16.0	18.7	34.7	16.3	18.8	35.1	16.4	18.7	35.1
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	14.9	10.2	25.1	15.2	10.0	25.2	15.2	10.0	25.2	15.1	9.9	25.0
Other metal industries	264.8	119.4	384.2	267.1	120.0	387.1	266.4	119.3	385.7	265.6	118.8	384.4
Textiles	343.0	346.8	689.8	353.5	347.2	700.7	353.2	347.5	700.7	353.3	345.0	698.3
Production of man-made fibres	33.8	6.7	40.5	36.2	7.0	43.2	36.3	7.0	43.3	36.4	7.0	43.4
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	37.1	46.4	83.5	40.5	45.5	86.0	40.5	45.4	85.9	40.6	45.2	85.8
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	34.3	39.0	73.3	34.7	37.9	72.6	34.7	37.9	72.6	34.6	37.8	72.4
Woollen and worsted	77.1	75.3										

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 14th June 1969, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,116,600 or about 36.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 28,000 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 14½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 796.

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 14th June, 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	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			Total			
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total hours lost (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	186.4	34.2	1,833	9.8	0.1	6.2	0.6	5.3	9.6	0.7	0.1	11.5	16.4
Bread and flour confectionery	34.3	32.9	331	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	78.9	29.1	812	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	34.1	30.2	381	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	134.1	31.2	1,278	9.5	0.1	4.5	1.1	9.3	8.5	1.2	0.3	13.8	11.5
Iron and steel (general)	37.3	18.4	387	10.4	—	—	0.5	4.0	7.5	0.5	0.3	4.0	7.5
Iron castings, etc.	36.1	42.7	333	9.2	—	—	0.5	4.8	9.7	0.5	0.6	4.8	9.7
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	680.4	46.1	5,745	8.4	—	2.1	0.2	1.7	8.5	0.3	—	3.7	14.3
Non-electrical engineering	489.5	53.8	4,280	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	190.9	33.7	1,464	7.7	—	0.9	0.1	1.1	11.0	0.1	—	2.0	20.0
Vehicles	246.8	43.3	1,855	7.5	3.0	126.8	6.9	100.8	14.5	10.0	1.7	227.6	22.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	176.6	45.8	1,317	7.5	3.0	126.8	6.9	100.7	14.6	9.9	2.6	227.5	22.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	56.8	45.6	425	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	166.4	40.0	1,445	8.7	—	2.0	1.4	12.0	8.4	1.5	0.4	13.9	9.5
Textiles	141.4	25.2	1,190	8.4	0.4	15.7	4.6	38.4	8.4	5.0	0.9	54.1	10.9
Spinning and weaving of cottons, etc.	24.1	17.7	188	7.8	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.6	8.0	0.3	0.2	5.4	18.0
Woolen and worsted	42.3	34.4	393	9.3	—	—	0.2	1.8	8.6	0.2	0.2	1.8	8.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	15.3	14.1	94	6.2	0.2	10.5	2.4	13.6	5.7	2.6	2.4	24.0	9.1
Textile finishing	19.8	41.0	167	8.4	—	0.2	1.4	16.1	11.6	1.4	2.9	16.3	11.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.1	29.7	95	8.5	—	0.8	0.1	0.6	8.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	15.4
Clothing and footwear	43.9	11.3	217	5.0	0.1	3.4	7.1	41.5	5.9	7.1	1.8	44.8	6.3
Footwear	10.9	13.6	53	4.9	—	0.9	6.0	33.5	5.6	6.0	7.5	34.4	5.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	91.7	36.0	958	10.5	—	0.3	0.3	2.7	8.5	0.3	0.1	3.0	9.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	87.5	41.1	743	8.5	0.2	10.0	1.2	12.1	10.3	1.4	0.7	22.1	15.7
Timber	36.3	45.5	294	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	22.3	32.9	156	7.0	0.1	3.8	1.0	10.9	11.2	1.1	1.6	14.6	13.9
Paper, printing and publishing	165.7	40.6	1,482	8.9	—	—	0.1	1.0	10.2	0.1	—	1.0	10.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	32.5	43.2	274	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	68.1	42.6	571	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	82.4	32.2	749	9.1	0.1	3.4	0.3	2.7	8.7	0.4	0.2	6.0	15.6
Rubber	31.2	32.6	283	9.1	—	0.4	0.1	1.2	10.7	0.1	0.1	1.6	13.0
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,116.6	36.3	18,402	8.7	4.2	174.9	23.8	228.1	9.6	28.0	0.5	403.0	14.4

* 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 14TH JULY 1969

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 14th July 1969 was 493,657; 421,999 males and 71,658 females and was 12,635 higher than on 9th June 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 576,500 or 2.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.3 per cent. in June 1969 and 2.5 per cent. in July 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 33,100 in the five weeks between the June and July counts and by about 19,300 per month on average between April and July.

Between 9th June and 14th July, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 7,570 to 9,829 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 6,730 to 8,603. The total registered unemployed rose by 13,475 to 512,089, representing 2.2 per cent. of employees the same as in June. The total registered included 27,431 married women and 2,189 casual workers.

Of the 501,297 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 102,025 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 57,460 from 2 to 4 weeks, 65,269 from 4 to 8 weeks and 276,543 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 31.8 per cent. of the total of 501,297, compared with 25.3 per cent. in June, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 44.8 per cent., compared with 38.4 per cent. in June.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 14th July 1969

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	108,311	54,502	10,435	30,662	42,664	25,483	48,350	69,032	59,725	36,619	80,808	512,089	38,693	550,782	75,032	43,714
Men	91,661	46,336	8,684	25,340	35,327	21,411	40,048	57,249	48,319	28,495	59,962	416,496	26,218	442,714	63,611	36,734
Boys	2,929	1,374	344	634	943	700	1,599	2,521	2,815	1,615	4,740	18,840	3,043	21,883	1,983	1,290
Women	12,412	6,295	1,889	4,272	5,830	2,986	5,728	8,013	7,227	5,311	13,755	66,723	7,834	74,557	8,592	5,009
Married Women	4,249	2,121	400	1,782	2,401	1,173	1,854	3,513	2,992	2,221	6,846	27,431	4,885	32,316	2,917	1,732
Girls	1,309	497	218	416	564	386	975	1,249	1,364	1,198	2,351	10,030	1,198	11,628	846	681
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	4.6	3.7	3.7	2.2	7.5	—	1.3	1.6
Males	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.3	6.0	4.6	4.8	3.0	9.1	—	1.8	2.1
Females	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.9	4.9	—	0.4	0.6
Temporarily stopped																
Total	812	171	45	155	3,535	305	549	688	313	359	1,842	8,603	470	9,073	255	602
Males	730	142	34	84	3,149	232	381	538	278	350	1,341	7,117	347	7,464	224	540
Females	82	29	11	71	386	73	168	150	35	9	501	1,486	123	1,609	31	62
Wholly unemployed																
Total	107,499	54,331	10,390	30,507	39,129	25,178	47,801	68,344	59,412	36,260	78,966	503,486	38,223	541,709	74,777	43,112
Males	93,860	47,568	8,994	25,890	33,121	21,879	41,266	59,232	50,856	29,760	63,361	428,219	28,914	457,133	65,370	37,484
Females	13,639	6,763	1,396	4,617	6,008	3,299	6,535	9,112	8,556	6,500	15,605	75,267	9,309	84,576	9,407	5,628
Males wholly unemployed†																
Total Men	90,932	46,194	8,650	25,256	32,187	21,180	39,677	56,716	48,052	28,158	58,641	409,449	25,872	435,321	63,388	36,194
Total Boys	2,928	1,374	344	634	934	699	1,589	2,516	2,804	1,602	4,720	18,770	3,042	21,812	1,982	1,290
Casual Workers	1,143	949	34	125	19	20	80	141	129	22	285	1,998	490	2,488	1,068	109
Under 2 weeks	21,950	11,257	1,761	4,419	6,755	3,451	7,651	11,515	7,509	4,600	10,946	80,657	3,119	83,776	15,005	8,706
2-4 weeks	11,429	6,391	928	2,593	3,930	2,184	4,544	6,926	4,724	2,789	7,168	47,215	3,355	50,570	8,203	4,154
4-8 weeks	13,107	7,224	1,061	2,918	4,566	2,570	4,898	8,103	5,559	3,397	8,525	54,704	3,553	58,257	9,379	4,789
Over 8 weeks	46,231	21,747	5,210	15,835	17,851	13,654	24,093	32,547	32,835	18,952	36,437	243,645	18,397	262,042	31,715	19,726
Females wholly unemployed†																
Total Women	12,330	6,266	1,180	4,211	5,463	2,920	5,571	7,864	7,193	5,303	13,318	65,353	7,717	73,070	8,561	4,949
Total Girls	1,309	497	216	406	545	379	964	1,248	1,363	1,197	2,287	9,914	1,592	11,506	846	679
Casual Workers	88	62	1	37	—	7	23	5	2	—	28	191	37	228	72	17
Under 2 weeks	4,861	2,518	367	1,199	1,769	815	2,102	2,833	2,159	1,693	3,570	21,368	1,754	23,122	3,425	1,803
2-4 weeks	1,963	1,007	191	605	869	436	904	1,421	1,230	739	1,887	10,245	1,391	11,636	1,408	746
4-8 weeks	2,010	1,014	199	641	980	430	943	1,418	1,206	763	1,975	10,565	1,166	11,731	1,411	798
Over 8 weeks	4,717	2,162	638	2,135	2,390	1,611	2,563	3,435	3,959	3,305	8,145	32,898	4,961	37,859	3,091	2,264
School-leavers unemployed																
Boys	279	84	143													

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 14th July, 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	428,219	75,267	7,117	1,486	435,336	76,753	512,089	464,597	86,185	550,782
Total, Index of Production industries	232,623	21,835	5,764	1,133	238,387	22,968	261,355	253,391	26,139	279,530
Total, manufacturing industries	116,759	20,873	5,311	1,133	122,070	22,006	144,076	127,511	25,061	152,572
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9,162	779	1,129	15	10,291	794	11,085	12,998	863	13,861
Agriculture and horticulture	7,090	743	44	15	7,134	758	7,892	9,303	824	10,127
Forestry	352	28			380	28	408	31	815	
Fishing	1,720	8	1,085		2,805	8	2,813	2,911	8	2,919
Mining and quarrying	25,034	204	284		25,318	204	25,522	25,495	209	25,704
Coal mining	23,820	163	1		23,984	163	24,147	23,826	163	23,989
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	506	17	282		788	17	805	925	21	946
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	288	10			298	10	308	308	11	319
Petroleum and natural gas	70	5			75	5	80	70	5	75
Other mining and quarrying	350	9	1		351	9	360	366	9	375
Food, drink and tobacco	12,390	3,177	25	54	12,415	3,231	15,646	13,273	3,814	17,087
Grain milling	663	45			708	45	753	725	56	781
Bread and flour confectionery	2,528	509	1	4	3,042	513	3,555	3,314	556	3,870
Biscuits	572	218			790	218	1,008	810		810
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,380	491	4	31	1,884	522	2,406	1,528	578	2,106
Milk and milk products	620	153	3		776	153	929	835	210	1,045
Sugar	445	33			478	33	511	442		442
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	810	358			1,168	358	1,526	1,206	377	1,583
Fruit and vegetable products	813	440	7	17	1,277	457	1,734	1,391	343	1,734
Animal and poultry foods	627	86			713	86	800	713	86	800
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	199	20			219	20	239	201	21	222
Food industries not elsewhere specified	528	173	7		708	173	881	542	180	722
Brewing and malting	1,449	144	3		1,596	144	1,740	1,476	150	1,626
Soft drinks	489	134			623	134	757	524	145	669
Other drink industries	661	218			879	218	1,097	823	274	1,097
Tobacco	606	155			761	155	916	648	396	1,044
Coal and petroleum products	1,397	56			1,453	56	1,509	1,413	60	1,473
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	242	2			244	2	246	244	3	247
Mineral oil refining	1,002	47			1,049	47	1,096	1,014	48	1,062
Lubricating oils and greases	153	7			160	7	167	155	9	164
Chemicals and allied industries	5,832	905	14	2	5,846	907	6,753	6,027	929	6,956
General chemicals	2,461	215	1	1	2,678	216	2,894	2,515	224	2,739
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	532	211	1	1	745	212	957	538	213	751
Toilet preparations	184	106			290	106	396	188	108	296
Paint	751	65			816	65	881	758	65	823
Soap and detergents	395	71			466	71	537	398	72	470
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	586	62	8		656	62	718	601	63	664
Dyestuffs and pigments	224	19			243	19	262	224	21	245
Fertilizers	212	3			215	3	218	215	3	218
Other chemical industries	487	153	3		643	153	796	501	160	661
Metal manufacture	10,442	573	251	35	10,693	608	11,301	10,818	615	11,433
Iron and steel (general)	5,182	185	105	32	5,287	217	5,504	5,337	220	5,557
Steel tubes	850	49			899	49	948	856	49	905
Iron castings, etc.	2,465	156	140		2,605	156	2,761	2,643	157	2,800
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	707	81			788	81	869	717	81	798
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	883	73	6	3	965	76	1,041	901	79	980
Other base metals	355	29			384	29	413	364	29	393
Mechanical engineering	15,919	1,382	84	2	16,003	1,384	17,387	16,537	1,468	18,005
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	424	29			453	29	482	438	30	468
Metal-working machine tools	1,121	101	5		1,227	101	1,328	1,151	106	1,257
Pumps, valves and compressors	724	91	1		816	91	907	736	92	828
Industrial engines	362	32			394	32	426	369	32	401
Textile machinery and accessories	485	56			541	56	597	547	85	632
Construction and earth-moving equipment	339	33	2		372	33	405	347	34	381
Mechanical handling equipment	763	52			815	52	867	769	52	821
Office machinery	439	104			543	104	647	548	117	665
Other machinery	4,937	438	69	1	5,445	438	5,883	5,204	453	5,657
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	2,974	118	4		3,096	118	3,214	3,006	120	3,126
Ordnance and small arms	332	40			372	40	412	336	41	377
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,019	288	1		3,308	289	3,597	3,084	306	3,390
Instrument engineering	1,191	333	2	2	1,191	335	1,526	1,216	362	1,578
Photographic and document copying equipment	490	92			582	92	674	499	106	605
Watches and clocks	144	84			228	84	312	147	85	232
Surgical instruments and appliances	118	38			156	38	194	125	51	176
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	439	119			558	119	677	445	120	565
Electrical engineering	9,736	2,748	19	24	9,755	2,772	12,527	10,038	3,064	13,102
Electrical machinery	2,824	413	3	3	3,243	416	3,659	2,880	431	3,311
Insulated wires and cables	878	97	1		975	97	1,072	914	128	1,042
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,510	458	1		1,969	459	2,428	1,511	608	2,119
Radio and electronic components	1,510	733	4		2,243	737	2,980	1,566	772	2,338
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	634	208	5	12	842	220	1,062	727	246	973
Electronic computers	175	58			233	58	291	179	68	247
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	394	81	1		475	82	557	398	85	483
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	707	213	2		922	215	1,137	719	230	949
Other electrical goods	1,488	487	6	1	1,975	488	2,463	1,504	496	2,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,618	147	27		7,645	147	7,792	8,620	153	8,773
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,984	135	27		7,146	135	7,281	7,906	141	8,047
Marine engineering	634	12			646	12	658	714	12	726
Vehicles	8,942	604	2,724	165	11,666	769	12,435	11,908	818	12,726
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	198	9			207	9	216	199	9	208
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,362	362	2,704	154	8,066	516	8,582	8,157	524	8,681
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	339	38	20	11	357	49	406	366	50	416
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,986	168			2,154	168	2,322	2,088	208	2,296
Locomotives and railway track equipment	528	17			545	17	562	532	17	549
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	529	10			539	10	549	532	10	542

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,826	1,655	216	19	10,042	1,674	11,716	10,189	1,714	11,903
Engineers' small tools and gauges	372	43			415	43	458	389	44	433
Hand tools and implements	449	71	4		524	71	595	469	74	543
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	201	65	15	2	283	67	350	217	72	289
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	463	106	8		569	106	675	577	474	1,051
Wire and wire manufactures	626	90	3		719	90	809	640	93	733
Cans and metal boxes	375	200	2		575	200	775	389	202	591
Jewellery and precious metals	243	62	2		305	64	369	265	65	330
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,097	1,018	162	15	8,282	1,033	9,315	7,346	1,057	8,403
Textiles	7,581	2,485	958	522	8,539	3,007	11,546	9,696	3,913	13,609
Production of man-made fibres	420	45	379	69	854	114	968	888	139	1,027
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,157	317	129	24	1,627	341	1,968	1,583	385	1,968
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	653	268	19	63	943	331	1,274	872	493	1,365
Woolen and worsted	1,709	544	116	171	2,9					

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in development areas and certain local areas, together with their estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1968 and percentage rates of unemployment. Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development areas.

The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated were reviewed in 1968 and the list of local areas in the table was revised to take account of the new and, in many

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th July 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1968 (000's)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	3,968	632	176	4,776	135.0	3.5
Merseyside	23,074	2,839	1,898	27,811	814.0	3.4
Northern	49,012	7,458	4,262	60,732	1,353.0	4.5
Scottish	55,280	13,078	6,679	75,037	1,928.0	3.9
Welsh	20,763	4,379	2,091	27,233	636.0	4.3
Total all Development Areas	152,097	28,386	15,106	195,589	4,865.0	4.0
Northern Ireland	26,218	7,834	4,641	38,693	515.0	7.5

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1968 (000's)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	46,336	6,295	1,871	54,502	4,565.3	1.2
†Aldershot	213	54	37	304	31.4	1.0
†Aylesbury	219	32	33	284	31.2	0.9
†Basingstoke	127	53	17	197	28.7	0.7
†Bedford	559	85	28	672	52.8	1.3
†Bournemouth	2,533	284	50	2,867	111.3	2.6
†Braintree	348	80	12	440	28.8	1.5
†Brentwood	303	32	16	351	29.2	1.2
†Brighton	2,658	312	84	3,054	120.3	2.5
†Chatham	1,128	284	155	1,567	73.2	2.1
†Chelmsford	577	113	17	707	60.0	1.2
†Chichester	679	81	15	775	41.9	1.8
†Colchester	785	170	41	996	45.3	2.2
†Crawley	804	43	10	857	37.2	2.3
†Eastbourne	905	158	80	1,143	64.6	1.8
†Gravesend	485	124	40	649	50.6	1.3
†Guildford	685	95	60	840	59.2	1.4
†Harlow	1,121	119	22	1,262	42.5	3.0
†Hastings	767	168	19	954	76.4	1.2
†High Wycombe	292	39	6	337	40.1	0.8
†Letchworth	1,033	122	48	1,203	111.2	1.1
†Luton	709	87	50	846	63.0	1.3
†Maidstone	523	42	7	572	35.6	1.6
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,709	228	64	2,001	144.9	1.4
†Oxford	3,459	474	249	4,182	146.1	2.9
†Ramsgate	747	80	46	873	24.9	3.5
†Reading	1,037	163	49	1,249	123.6	1.0
†St. Albans	563	86	21	670	89.0	0.8
†Slough	849	103	42	994	107.8	0.9
†Southampton	3,349	423	193	3,965	152.9	2.6
†Southend-on-Sea	3,604	367	166	4,137	158.0	2.6
†Stevenage	216	52	26	294	28.7	1.0
†Tunbridge Wells	752	94	36	882	66.1	1.3
†Watford	968	115	64	1,147	108.4	1.1
†Weybridge	554	106	45	705	80.2	0.9
†Worthing	1,017	94	21	1,132	44.2	2.6
East Anglia						
Cambridge	613	75	13	701	68.7	1.0
Great Yarmouth	471	15	13	499	32.1	1.6
†Ipswich	1,393	274	64	1,731	82.1	2.1
Lowestoft	421	27	27	475	25.6	1.9
†Norwich	1,697	161	59	1,917	106.2	1.8
†Peterborough	394	75	38	507	56.9	0.9
South Western						
Bath	542	140	25	707	35.1	2.0
†Bristol	5,307	666	106	6,079	281.3	2.2
†Cheltenham	802	215	35	1,052	50.7	2.1
†Exeter	1,304	209	40	1,553	56.5	2.7
†Gloucester	1,100	267	63	1,430	58.1	2.5
†Plymouth	2,367	429	135	2,931	98.2	3.0
Salisbury	401	100	60	561	31.5	1.8
Swindon	1,032	132	46	1,210	69.0	1.8
Taunton	584	87	16	687	32.7	2.1
†Torbay	1,789	169	76	2,034	58.5	3.5
†Yeovil	468	92	23	583	33.0	1.8

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1968 (000's)	Percentage rate
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	9,401	1,594	387	11,382	668.1	1.7
Burton-on-Trent	458	96	21	575	31.8	1.8
Cannock	522	66	18	606	22.1	2.7
†Coventry	5,461	775	180	6,416	202.8	3.2
Dudley	796	138	10	944	42.9	2.2
Hereford	543	83	52	678	31.1	2.2
†Kidderminster	471	103	16	590	37.1	1.6
Leamington	488	63	29	580	43.0	1.3
†Nuneaton	830	121	49	1,000	29.0	3.5
†Oakengates	804	313	102	1,219	40.4	3.0
Redditch	150	4	4	166	23.9	0.7
Rugby	460	80	27	567	27.5	2.1
Shrewsbury	507	57	31	595	34.4	1.7
†Stafford	507	130	37	674	47.1	1.4
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,775	624	127	4,526	203.3	2.2
Stourbridge	559	64	8	631	36.5	1.7
†Walsall	1,723	265	90	2,078	117.8	1.8
†Warley	650	68	20	738	87.5	0.8
†West Bromwich	1,013	129	44	1,186	99.3	1.2
†Wolverhampton	2,174	389	62	2,625	141.3	1.9
Worcester	640	65	25	730	47.0	1.6
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,852	273	87	2,212	77.0	2.9
Coalville	253	42	9	304	31.5	1.0
Corby	389	77	44	510	26.5	1.9
†Derby	1,387	271	39	1,697	125.1	1.4
Kettering	353	29	34	416	26.5	1.6
Leicester	1,959	299	72	2,330	200.7	1.2
Lincoln	1,111	261	108	1,480	53.3	2.8
Loughborough	271	47	9	327	38.7	0.8
†Mansfield	978	158	46	1,182	58.5	2.0
†Northampton	589	81	34	704	73.4	1.0
†Nottingham	5,117	445	214	5,776	272.4	2.1
Sutton-in-Ashfield	847	46	20	913	31.3	2.9
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,571	251	169	2,991	70.6	4.2
†Bradford	2,861	467	130	3,458	165.7	2.1
†Castleford	1,618	189	83	1,890	57.0	3.3
†Dewsbury	1,041	178	38	1,257	70.1	1.8
†Doncaster	3,334	537	383	4,254	99.3	4.3
†Grimsby	1,387	83	72	1,542	70.9	2.2
†Halifax	1,442	62	266	1,770	65.8	1.2
Harrrogate	413	123	20	556	27.0	2.1
Huddersfield	698	145	14	857	95.0	0.9
†Hull	4,814	557	180	5,551	173.9	3.2
Keighley	389	110	14	513	29.0	1.8
†Leeds	5,795	616	243	6,654	297.3	2.2
†Mexborough	1,402	252	136	1,790	31.6	5.7
Rotherham	1,791	235	116	2,142	56.4	3.8
†Scunthorpe	717	329	60	1,106	52.4	2.1
†Sheffield	4,486	548	189	5,223	275.2	1.9
Wakefield	928	96	44	1,068	49.5	2.2
York	1,357	186	139	1,682	70.0	2.4
North Western						
†Accrington	464	137	33	634	29.8	2.1
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,216	181	46	1,443	77.7	1.9
†Barrow-in-Furness	551	205	76	832	32.1	2.6
†Blackburn	925	269	16	1,210	66.5	1.8
†Blackpool	2,316	335	89	2,740	90.7	3.0
†Bolton	1,801	212	85	2,098	107.9	1.9
†Burnley	620	118	30	768	47.6	1.6
†Bury	900	182	19	1,001	58.9	1.7
†Chester	704	163	43	910	46.2	2.0
†Crest	728	183	41	952	44.4	2.1
†Lancaster	861	61	27	949	43.6	2.2
†Leigh	678	156	290	1,124	42.0	2.7
†Liverpool	21,449	2,459	1,770	25,678	668.3	3.8
†Manchester	12,832	1,194	613	14,639	714.8	2.0
†Nelson	304	82	6	392	24.9	1.6
†Northwich	688	116	37	841	33.4	2.5
†Oldham	1,137	198	38	1,373	87.0	1.6
†Preston	2,024	399	90	2,513	134.9	1.9
†Rochdale	682	108	26	816	52.3	1.6
St. Helens	901	225	64	1,190	55.9	2.1
Southport	881	103	9	993	28.7	3.5
†Warrington	613	161	103	877	71.1	1.2
†Widnes	724	155	64	943	45.4	2.1
†Wigan	1,561	320	82	1,963	66.6	2.9

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th July 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1968 (000's)	Percentage rate		Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1968 (000's)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued													
Northern													
†Bishop Auckland	2,648	204	167	3,019	44.5	6.8							
†Carlisle	773	153	116	1,042	42.5	2.5							
†Chester-le-Street	1,831	222	124	2,177	37.1	5.9							
†Consett	1,648	210	82	1,940	31.5	6.2							
†Darlington	1,168	219	67	1,454	52.9	2.7							
Durham	1,219	112	66	1,397	27.6	5.1							
†Hartlepool	1,577	368	2										

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, JUNE 1969.

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

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

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

Figures for June 1969* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

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

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1969*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	4,711	1,659	Woodworkers	7,107	2,684
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,304	577	Carpenters, joiners	5,825	1,614
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,126	1,035	Cabinet makers	324	215
Forestry workers	82	43	Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	562	349
Fishermen	1,199	4	Pattern makers	80	240
			Other woodworkers	316	266
Miners and quarrymen	674	1,868	Leather workers	565	240
Colliery workers	500	1,756	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	160	78
Other miners and quarrymen	174	112	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	405	162
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	308	273	Textile workers	985	1,303
Glass workers	163	274	Textile spinners	129	241
Pottery workers	159	117	Textile weavers	100	365
			Other textile workers	756	697
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,785	1,380	Clothing, etc., workers	1,344	763
Moulders and coremakers	806	844	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	133	68
Smiths, forgemen	378	261	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	352	351
Other workers	601	275	Other clothing workers	280	193
Electrical and electronic workers	6,502	3,261	Upholstery workers, etc.	579	151
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,390	1,377	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,127	702
Electricians	3,662	740	Workers in food manufacture	892	653
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,450	1,144	Workers in drink manufacture	70	22
			Workers in tobacco manufacture	165	27
Engineering and allied trades workers	27,192	29,456	Paper and printing workers	1,006	711
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,134	67	Paper and paper products workers	186	238
Platers	479	876	Printing workers	820	473
Riveters and caulkers	311	84	Building materials workers	193	391
Shipwrights	233	151	Brick and tile production workers	84	269
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	742	47	Other building materials workers	109	122
Sheet metal workers	826	1,630	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	643	1,041
Welders	2,656	1,627	Rubber workers	108	315
Toolmakers	138	476	Plastics workers	266	489
Press tool makers	112	427	Other workers	269	237
Mould makers	31	115	Construction workers	10,518	2,224
Precision fitters	2,326	2,652	Bricklayers	3,037	1,022
Maintenance fitters, erectors	1,895	1,949	Masons	265	106
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	2,790	3,861	Slaters	684	65
Turners	489	1,836	Plasterers	1,169	170
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,646	5,703	Others	5,363	861
Machine-tool operators	2,232	2,542	Painters and decorators	6,495	2,134
Electro platers	111	146	Painters	5,583	1,622
Plumbers, pipe fitters	3,064	886	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	912	512
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,399	1,742			
Watchmakers and repairers	124	43			
Instrument makers and repairers	355	490			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	102	33			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	409	721			
Aircraft body building	163	911			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	425	441			

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1969*: Great Britain (continued)

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued					
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	3,464	852	Shop assistants	7,131	3,347
Transport and communication workers	25,439	11,134	Service, sport and recreation workers	13,725	7,418
Railway workers	234	762	Police, etc.	970	1,011
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	21,607	3,693	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	299	5,140	Kitchen staff	1,810	1,811
Seamen	2,083	54	Bar staff	1,201	436
Harbours and docks workers	197	28	Waiters, etc.	728	765
Other transport workers	511	904	Others	1,088	823
Communications workers	508	553	Hairdressers	482	209
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	5,598	1,728	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	183	166
Warehouse workers	4,755	1,342	Domestics	215	163
Packers, bottlers	843	386	Attendants	2,182	809
Clerical workers	40,225	5,859	Porters, messengers	1,810	667
Clerks	36,235	4,265	Entertainment workers	2,112	69
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,303	1,379	Others	944	489
Other clerical workers	687	215	Labourers	211,525	15,252
Administrative, professional, technical workers	24,812	14,499	General labourers (heavy)	87,686	3,334
Laboratory assistants	644	701	General labourers (light)	74,368	536
Draughtsmen	1,077	1,552	Factory hands	19,806	3,729
Nurses	519	2,414	Other labourers	29,665	7,633
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	22,572	9,832	Grand total—Men	403,396	110,570
WOMEN					
Farm workers, etc.	379	313	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	139	781
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	40	81	Rubber workers	24	160
			Plastics workers	31	294
			Other workers	84	327
Glass workers	14	97	Painters and decorators	51	77
Pottery workers	93	726	Transport and communication workers	1,624	1,785
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	58	105	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	373	160
Electrical and electronic workers	110	473	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	89	542
			Other transport workers	224	544
			Communications workers	938	539
Engineering and allied trades workers	1,569	5,530	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,414	2,656
Welders	25	125	Warehouse workers	130	261
Machine-tool operators	392	1,797	Packers, bottlers	1,284	2,395
Miscellaneous engineering workers	868	2,490	Clerical workers	14,805	18,061
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	284	1,118	Clerks	9,818	6,154
Woodworkers	34	102	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,524	3,069
Leather workers	170	685	Shorthand-typists	1,440	4,314
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	90	294	Typists	1,240	3,082
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	80	391	Office machine operators	783	1,442
Textile workers	673	3,720	Shop assistants	7,005	8,492
Textile spinners	77	472	Service, sport and recreation workers	10,656	23,009
Textile weavers	101	658	Hotels and catering:		
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	34	156	Kitchen staff	1,743	4,327
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	116	615	Bar staff	1,596	4,440
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	100	582	Waitresses, etc.	991	3,865
Other workers	245	1,237	Others	1,085	3,538
Clothing, etc. workers	1,434	11,342	Hairdressers	481	1,145
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	94	347	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	418	1,627
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	422	3,430	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,025	2,679
Light clothing machinists	405	4,531	Attendants	354	968
Other light clothing workers	210	1,330	Entertainment workers	721	23
Hat makers	37	145	Other workers	242	397
Other clothing workers	130	962	Administrative, professional, technical workers	3,788	12,487
Uholstery workers, etc.	136	597	Laboratory assistants	224	335
Food, drink and tobacco workers	255	1,809	Draughtsmen, tracers	169	144
Workers in food manufacture	224	1,739	Nurses	1,307	10,928
Workers in drink manufacture	9	11	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,088	1,080
Workers in tobacco manufacture	22	59	Other workers	17,908	14,586
Paper and printing workers	288	998	Factory hands	11,601	6,750
Paper and paper products workers	101	666	Charwomen, cleaners	3,098	5,427
Printing workers	187	332	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,209	2,409
Building materials workers	13	50	Grand total—Women	62,520	107,965

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th June and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th June.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain at 14th July 1969. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age Groups													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
Males														
One or less	6,047	5,210	9,405	5,375	4,084	3,327	3,030	2,729	1,831	1,796	2,210	111	45,155	
Over 1 and up to 2	4,100	3,595	6,837	4,067	3,179	2,677	2,474	2,294	1,698	1,820	2,631	130	35,502	
Over 2 and up to 3	2,630	2,600	5,072	3,176	2,646	2,134	2,095	1,867	1,425	1,449	1,977	89	27,160	
Over 3 and up to 4	1,204	1,866	3,746	2,466	2,086	1,763	1,650	1,450	1,125	1,109	1,544	46	20,055	
Over 4 and up to 5	814	1,344	2,869	2,059	1,736	1,485	1,457	1,288	1,030	1,071	1,654	47	16,854	
Over 5 and up to 6	630	1,017	2,292	1,728	1,521	1,319	1,285	1,178	830	1,031	1,598	55	14,484	
Over 6 and up to 7	516	957	2,105	1,736	1,533	1,389	1,331	1,272	830	1,073	1,206	66	15,196	
Over 7 and up to 8	267	521	1,217	951	845	780	771	698	524	624	939	33	8,170	
Over 8 and up to 9	310	640	1,424	1,091	1,006	959	981	876	671	815	1,197	45	10,015	
Over 9 and up to 13	822	1,650	4,006	3,363	3,290	3,033	3,082	2,820	2,440	2,949	5,268	156	32,879	
Over 13 and up to 26	914	2,159	5,866	5,448	5,185	5,056	5,443	5,303	4,557	5,742	12,121	262	58,056	
Over 26 and up to 39	252	921	2,449	2,458	2,716	2,742	2,982	3,243	2,757	4,218	10,308	191	35,237	
Over 39 and up to 52	138	462	1,220	1,325	1,556	1,670	1,925	2,080	3,606	9,501	173	25,674		
Over 52	121	647	2,351	2,806	3,737	4,838	6,276	7,479	7,713	12,386	33,056	374	81,784	
Total	18,765	23,589	50,859	38,049	35,120	33,172	34,782	34,577	29,692	39,822	86,016	1,778	426,221	
Females														
One or less	3,523	2,243	2,724	878	590	503	509	635	521	457	83	12,666		
Over 1 and up to 2	2,235	1,521	2,008	610	350	312	354	439	416	414	43	8,702		
Over 2 and up to 3	1,224	1,005	1,465	502	304	271	300	363	302	323	37	6,096		
Over 3 and up to 4	593	643	1,018	379	259	240	205	263	277	237	35	4,149		
Over 4 and up to 5	374	485	816	321	186	174	203	269	215	228	30	3,301		
Over 5 and up to 6	279	353	634	271	217	170	206	269	215	228	30	2,862		
Over 6 and up to 7	226	354	661	295	189	170	194	227	234	253	26	2,829		
Over 7 and up to 8	161	176	384	135	93	114	132	122	123	122	11	1,573		
Over 8 and up to 9	133	226	431	200	115	121	135	187	196	172	12	1,928		
Over 9 and up to 13	406	746	1,334	626	424	391	438	600	536	606	64	6,171		
Over 13 and up to 26	457	816	1,881	867	588	576	727	888	1,026	1,208	83	9,117		
Over 26 and up to 39	139	320	820	464	266	291	401	527	647	826	52	4,753		
Over 39 and up to 52	89	170	432	251	158	191	269	361	436	694	35	3,086		
Over 52	75	219	581	366	311	438	716	1,105	1,614	2,310	108	7,843		
Total	9,914	9,277	15,189	6,165	4,050	3,962	4,789	6,255	6,765	8,068	642	75,076		

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

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
South East																
2 or less	4,003	10,764	7,183	21,950	1,536	2,123	1,202	4,861	1,959	3,593	2,057	7,609	1,206	699	254	2,159
Over 2 and up to 5	1,713	7,349	4,300	15,362	557	1,203	829	2,589	1,382	3,067	1,980	6,429	673	657	250	1,580
Over 5 and up to 8	579	4,029	4,566	9,174	182	642	560	1,384	647	1,655	1,552	3,854	282	395	179	856
Over 8 and up to 13	438	3,970	5,527	9,935	174	573	619	1,366	602	1,850	2,308	4,760	265	421	257	943
Over 13 and up to 26	374	4,266	7,881	12,521	128	487	740	1,355	595	2,437	3,573	6,605	230	543	374	1,147
Over 26 and up to 52	185	2,500	8,803	11,488	56	288	769	1,113	323	2,163	5,768	8,254	114	363	433	910
Over 52	72	1,399	10,816	12,287	23	180	680	883	141	2,177	10,898	13,216	51	240	668	959
Total	7,364	34,277	51,076	92,717	2,656	5,496	5,399	13,551	5,649	16,942	28,136	50,727	2,821	3,318	2,415	8,554
Northern																
2 or less	384	782	595	1,761	196	108	63	367	3,692	4,808	2,446	10,946	1,854	1,181	535	3,570
Over 2 and up to 5	142	574	549	1,265	60	113	81	254	2,185	4,863	2,837	9,885	912	1,116	505	2,533
Over 5 and up to 8	58	296	370	724	20	65	51	136	873	2,853	2,082	5,808	283	683	363	1,329
Over 8 and up to 13	57	266	440	763	35	58	65	158	670	2,950	2,520	6,140	284	868	460	1,612
Over 13 and up to 26	41	367	859	1,267	25	47	91	163	584	3,581	3,978	8,143	277	1,183	756	2,216
Over 26 and up to 52	25	239	1,018	1,282	9	39	88	136	355	3,057	5,118	8,530	189	1,149	932	2,270
Over 52	9	170	1,719	1,898	12	31	138	181	198	3,213	10,213	13,624	75	490	1,482	2,047
Total	716	2,694	5,550	8,960	357	461	577	1,395	8,557	25,325	29,194	63,076	3,874	6,670	5,033	15,577
East Anglia																
2 or less	805	2,095	1,519	4,419	446	485	268	1,199	1,410	2,106	1,084	4,600	1,028	520	145	1,693
Over 2 and up to 5	430	1,556	1,439	3,425	226	356	213	795	665	1,875	1,238	3,778	394	417	164	975
Over 5 and up to 8	161	812	1,113	2,086	91	189	171	451	290	1,168	950	2,408	159	233	135	527
Over 8 and up to 13	138	883	1,422	2,443	84	211	212	507	314	1,375	1,256	2,945	185	304	212	701
Over 13 and up to 26	124	1,034	2,588	3,746	77	203	278	558	302	1,574	2,182	4,058	168	409	345	922
Over 26 and up to 52	85	745	3,070	3,900	48	119	339	506	211	1,444	3,035	4,690	104	315	367	786
Over 52	37	488	5,221	5,746	14	98	452	564	109	1,430	5,720	7,259	36	209	651	896
Total	1,780	7,613	16,372	25,765	986	1,661	1,933	4,580	3,301	10,972	15,465	29,738	2,074	2,407	2,019	6,500
South Western																
2 or less	805	2,095	1,519	4,419	446	485	268	1,199	1,410	2,106	1,084	4,600	1,028	520	145	1,693
Over 2 and up to 5	430	1,556	1,439	3,425	226	356	213	795	665	1,875	1,238	3,778	394	417	164	975
Over 5 and up to 8	161	812	1,113	2,086	91	189	171	451	290	1,168	950	2,408	159	233	135	527
Over 8 and up to 13	138	883	1,422	2,443	84	211	212	507	314	1,375	1,256	2,945	185	304	212	701
Over 13 and up to 26	124	1,034	2,588	3,746	77	203	278	558	302	1,574	2,182	4,058	168	409	345	922
Over 26 and up to 52	85	745	3,070	3,900	48	119	339	506	211	1,444	3,035	4,690	104	315	367	786
Over 52	37	488	5,221	5,746	14	98	452	564	109	1,430	5,720	7,259	36	209	651	896
Total	1,780	7,613	16,372	25,765	986	1,661	1,933	4,580	3,301	10,972	15,465	29,738	2,074	2,407	2,019	6,500
Wales																
2 or less	805	2,095	1,519	4,419	446	485	268	1,199	1,410	2,106	1,084	4,600	1,028	520	145	1,693
Over 2 and up to 5	430	1,556	1,439	3,425	226	356	213	795	665	1,875	1,238	3,778	394	417	164	975
Over 5 and up to 8	161	812	1,113	2,086	91	189	171	451	290	1,168	950	2,408	159	233	135	527
Over 8 and up to 13	138	883	1,422	2,443	84	211	212	507	314	1,375	1,256	2,945	185	304	212	701
Over 13 and up to 26	124	1,034	2,588	3,746	77	203	278	558	302	1,574	2,182	4,058	168	409	345	922
Over 26 and up to 52	85	745	3,070	3,900	48	119	339	5								

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 154,626 adults in employment in the five weeks ended 9th July 1969. At that date 211,508 vacancies remained unfilled, 7,027 less than at 4th June. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 186,100 in July, compared with 191,100 in June and 199,200 in April 1969. (See table 119 on page 795).

Youth employment service careers offices placed 26,976 young persons in employment in the five weeks ended 9th July. At that date 106,989 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 3,091 more than at 4th June.

The figures for men women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 5th December 1968.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of employment exchanges and youth employment service careers 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 4th June 1969		Five weeks ended 9th July 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 9th July 1969 (31 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	81,214	110,570	105,694	108,228	629,704
Women	33,772	107,965	48,932	103,280	271,983
Total Adults	114,986	218,535	154,626	211,508	901,687
Boys	11,180	47,918	15,438	49,566	98,258
Girls	6,933	55,980	11,538	57,423	69,937
Total young persons	18,113	103,898	26,976	106,989	168,195
Total	133,099	322,433	181,602	318,497	1,069,882

Table 2

Industry group (Standard industrial classification 1968)	Placings during five weeks ended 9th July 1969					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th July 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	105,694	15,438	48,932	11,538	181,602	108,228	49,566	103,280	57,423	318,497
Total, Index of Production industries	69,923	8,872	15,928	4,773	99,496	68,126	27,122	44,939	26,660	166,847
Total, all manufacturing industries	44,646	6,886	15,368	4,516	71,416	54,044	21,670	43,820	25,743	145,277
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,509	464	7,492	67	10,532	1,093	1,637	607	368	3,705
Mining and quarrying	537	94	49	16	696	3,177	889	88	41	4,195
Coal mining	231	79	11	4	325	2,906	818	23	11	3,758
Food, drink and tobacco	4,161	797	2,811	590	8,359	2,112	1,003	4,939	2,094	10,148
Coal and petroleum products	154	11	21	5	191	175	30	44	70	319
Chemicals and allied industries	2,306	216	724	172	3,418	2,245	665	1,792	927	5,629
Metal manufacture	3,544	319	378	63	4,304	4,036	1,781	798	473	7,088
Mechanical engineering	7,826	938	1,129	261	10,154	13,727	3,967	2,728	1,173	21,595
Instrument engineering	543	117	318	79	1,057	1,285	532	825	364	3,006
Electrical engineering	2,996	386	1,937	307	5,626	5,999	1,658	5,425	1,911	14,993
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,967	155	61	15	2,198	1,527	531	81	32	2,171
Vehicles	3,569	251	454	76	4,350	6,350	1,434	1,511	467	9,762
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,123	1,041	1,368	261	7,793	5,524	2,976	2,994	1,579	13,073
Textiles	2,362	530	1,143	837	4,872	2,543	1,403	5,497	4,478	13,921
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	514	77	213	65	869	785	312	1,362	860	3,319
Woolen and worsted	599	106	229	151	1,085	465	374	1,186	921	2,946
Leather, leather goods and fur	324	137	104	46	611	231	253	478	466	1,428
Clothing and footwear	664	267	1,792	935	3,658	1,025	899	10,320	7,073	19,317
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,412	254	413	70	3,149	1,847	817	1,261	711	4,636
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,658	723	398	110	3,889	1,841	1,395	717	619	4,572
Paper, printing and publishing	1,722	392	1,265	444	3,823	1,597	1,433	2,328	2,275	7,633
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,130	171	795	216	2,312	826	521	1,352	950	3,649
Printing and publishing	518	203	401	215	1,337	702	833	938	1,287	3,760
Other manufacturing industries	2,315	352	1,052	245	3,964	1,980	893	2,082	1,031	5,986
Construction	23,892	1,808	361	202	26,263	10,097	3,905	735	654	15,391
Gas, electricity and water	848	84	150	39	1,121	808	658	296	222	1,984
Transport and communication	5,324	383	898	211	6,816	10,559	1,451	1,903	808	14,721
Distributive trades	8,531	3,401	6,687	3,708	22,327	7,083	9,398	13,869	15,034	45,384
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	702	143	762	517	2,124	2,071	2,018	1,789	3,077	8,955
Professional and scientific services	1,546	216	2,631	669	5,062	5,831	2,510	16,694	2,989	28,024
Miscellaneous services	12,228	1,675	12,084	1,312	27,299	8,995	3,903	20,174	7,256	40,328
Entertainments, sports, etc.	616	91	455	62	1,224	380	232	1,074	412	2,098
Catering (MLH 884-888)	8,297	451	9,209	425	18,382	3,579	929	10,932	1,321	16,761
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	412	254	571	198	1,435	222	223	1,557	908	2,910
Public administration	4,931	284	2,450	281	7,946	4,470	1,527	3,305	1,231	10,533
National government service	1,749	111	1,767	100	3,727	2,466	581	1,979	584	5,610
Local government service	3,182	173	683	181	4,219	2,004	946	1,326	647	4,923

Table 3

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 9th July 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 9th July 1969				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	41,451	4,649	22,038	2,366	70,504	47,602	18,772	42,860	20,523	129,757
Greater London	23,727	2,313	9,667	792	36,499	20,518	9,701	22,730	10,804	63,753
East Anglia	2,996	372	1,109	260	4,737	3,640	1,312	3,032	1,433	9,417
South Western	6,706	1,135	2,973	1,030	11,844	5,688	3,198	6,572	3,694	19,152
Midlands	11,736	2,325	4,091	1,613	19,765	18,216	10,958	14,144	10,327	53,645
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,282	1,123	3,581	903	13,889	8,172	4,818	9,619	5,792	28,401
North Western	14,182	2,085	5,829	1,439	23,535	11,028	4,175	13,839	6,272	35,314
Northern	7,019	974	2,732	912	11,637	4,398	1,798	3,604	3,169	12,969
Wales	6,039	717	2,375	542	9,673	3,407	1,309	2,999	1,704	9,419
Scotland	7,283	2,058	4,204	2,473	16,018	6,077	3,226	6,611	4,509	20,423
Great Britain	105,694	15,438	48,932	11,538	181,602	108,228	49,566	103,280	57,423	318,497
London and South Eastern	30,976	3,134	18,760	1,312	54,182	28,605	13,635	29,912	14,819	86,971
Eastern and Southern	13,471	1,887	4,387	1,314	21,059	22,637	6,449	15,980	7,137	52,203

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the department, was 189. In addition, 45 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 162,400. This total included 22,600 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 139,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 125,100 were directly involved and 14,700 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

Stoppages of work in the first seven months of 1969 and 1968

Industry group (Standard industrial Classification 1958)	January to July 1969			January to July 1968		
	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	3	800	2,400	5	900	3,000
Coal mining	123	17,500	41,000	133	15,400	28,000
All other mining and quarrying	5	200	†	2	300	2,000
Food, drink and tobacco	55	14,600	47,000	41	14,800	32,000
Chemicals, etc.	25	5,600	16,000	23	6,700	24,000
Metal manufacture	130	40,700	193,000	82	172,700	330,000
Engineering	342	132,900	441,000	229	921,300	1,106,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47	23,700	136,000	77	35,100	102,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	149	183,300	1,153,000	133	338,500	642,000
Aircraft	43	21,900	58,000	39	152,100	155,000
Other vehicles	4	1,900	2,000	6	7,900	8,000
Other metal goods	57	12,200	48,000	53	116,100	163,000
Textiles	48	12,300	80,000	28	8,000	19,000
Clothing and footwear	9	2,600	6,000	13	3,100	5,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	26	5,900	17,000	27	11,400	31,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	15	1,500	6,000	20	5,600	20,000
Paper and printing	24	10,700	50,000	11	2,500	6,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	47	16,700	62,000	42	20,800	68,000
Construction	161	28,200	138,000	168	31,500	130,000
Gas, electricity and water	16	4,000	9,000	7	1,200	2,000
Port and inland water transport	163	99,900	215,000	94	34,000	38,000
All other transport and communication	85	170,000	214,000	83	48,700	362,000
Distributive trades	18	1,900	6,000	14	1,600	3,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	39	28,400	46,000	26	4,200	8,000
Miscellaneous services	10	1,500	5,000	11	2,700	4,000
Total	†1,643	838,800 </				

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, that is excluding short-time or overtime.

Indices

At 31st July 1969 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1968 July	169.7	90.7	187.1	167.5	90.6	184.8
1969 June	177.3	90.6	195.7	175.4	90.5	193.9
1969 July	177.9	90.5	196.6	176.2	90.4	194.9

Notes:

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

Principal changes reported in July

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

Post Office: Increases of 3½ per cent. for postmen, telegraphists and telephonists, and 5 per cent. for postal and telegraph officers, arising from a Civil Service central pay increase operative from 1st July.

Food manufacture: Increase of 11s. a week for men and women (21st July).

Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (Wages Council): General increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. 6d. a week for adult workers. Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44 (7th July).

Cotton spinning and weaving: Increase of 4 per cent. (first full pay period following 28th July).

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture: Minimum weekly rates for men and women increased by 11s. (21st July).

Pottery manufacture: Increase of 2d. in basic hourly rates for adult workers. Plusage on all earnings increased from 72½ to 75 per cent. (1st July).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture and lace furnishings manufacture (Ayrshire).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work" which is published concurrently with this GAZETTE.

Estimates of the changes reported in July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 935,000 workers were increased by a total of £510,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in July, with operative effect from earlier months (15,000 workers, £5,000 in weekly rates of wages). During July about 195,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced

by an average of 1½ hours. Of the total increase of £510,000, about £247,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £188,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £66,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	380,000	£ 285,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	18,000	9,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	358,000	256,000	2,000	3,000
Chemicals and allied industries	127,000	75,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	285,000	153,000	2,000	4,000
Engineering and electrical goods	285,000	153,000	2,000	4,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles	263,000	126,000	193,000	230,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	92,000	30,000	1,000	1,000
Leather, leather goods and fur				
Clothing and footwear	70,000	44,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.				
Timber, furniture, etc.	100,000	36,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	90,000	55,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	72,000	6,000	6,000
Construction	32,000	45,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	100,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	400,000	240,000	6,000	6,000
Distributive trades	300,000	142,000	1,000	1,000
Public administration and professional services	32,000	35,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	153,000	87,000	267,000	387,000
Totals—January–July 1969	2,890,000	1,750,000	510,000	670,000
Totals—January–July 1968	5,640,000	3,865,000	410,000	450,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1968				
July	750	—	370	35
August	540	—	480	25
September	1,060	—	550	45
October	1,240	—	625	13
November	2,560	—	1,385	4
December	3,325	1,190	2,645	40
1969				
January	880	—	425	118
February	730	—	375	—
March	455	—	145	—
April*	350	—	125	—
May*	125	—	60	175
June	320	—	125	75
July	920	—	505	195

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 22nd JULY 1969

At 22nd July 1969 the general* retail prices index was 132.1 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), the same figure as at 17th June, compared with 125.5 at 16th July 1968.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 138.3 and that for all other items of food was 130.9.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Reductions in the average levels of prices of potatoes, tomatoes and fresh green vegetables were partly offset by an increase in the average price of oranges. The index for foods which show significant seasonal variations fell by nearly seven per cent. to 138.3, compared with 148.4 in June. The index for the food group as a whole fell to 132.0 compared with 133.3 in June.

Alcoholic drink: An increase in the average level of beer prices caused the index for the group as a whole to rise by one-half of one per cent. to 136.2, compared with 135.6 in June.

Durable household goods: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of articles of soft furnishings the index for the group as a whole rose to 118.5, compared with 117.9 in June.

Transport and vehicles: As a result of a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars the index for the group fell to 124.3, compared with 124.6 in June.

Miscellaneous goods: As a result of increases in the prices of many items in this group, the group index figure rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 132.5, compared with 132.0 in June.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services. The index for the group rose by one-half of one per cent. to 142.4, compared with 141.7 in June.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: As a result of a general increase in the average levels of prices the index for the group rose by one per cent. to 136.0, compared with 134.5 in June.

Other groups: In the remaining four groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	132.0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	136
Meat and bacon	141
Fish	130
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	109
Milk, cheese and eggs	121
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	142
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	148
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	125
Other food	126

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	136.2
III Tobacco	135.5
IV Housing: Total	147.1
Rent	152
Rates and water charges	153
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	122
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	134.9
Coal and coke	132
Gas	127
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	118.5
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	128
Radio, television and other household appliances	107
Pottery, glassware and hardware	121
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	117.6
Men's outer clothing	123
Men's underclothing	122
Women's outer clothing	114
Women's underclothing	118
Children's clothing	117
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	114
Footwear	120
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	124.3
Motoring and cycling	116
Fares	141
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	132.5
Books, newspapers and periodicals	162
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	120
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	117
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	130
X Services: Total	142.4
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	138
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	148
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	136.0
All Items	132.1

* The description "general" index of retail prices will be used in future to differentiate from the two new indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June issue of this GAZETTE and indices for the second quarter of 1969 are given on page 749 of this issue.
† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101 THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self-employed*	Civil employment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	Males*	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1963	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
	December	22,647	1,681	24,328	540	24,868	390	25,258	16,322	8,936
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
1963	March	22,405		24,055				25,090	16,528	8,562
	June	22,591		24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614
	September	22,619		24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632
	December	22,758		24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March	23,309		24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013
	June	23,285		24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055
	September	23,247		24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060
	December	22,994		24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003
1967	March	22,846		24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971
	June	22,813		24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962
	September	22,821		24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932
	December	22,714		24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936
1968	March	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961
	June	22,633		24,313				25,268	16,293	8,975
	September	22,612		24,293				25,232	16,292	8,940
	December	22,629		24,309				25,216	16,263	8,952

* From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date.
† A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing

magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure were published for the first time in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102 THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†	
Standard Regions												
1965	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	*September	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
	*December	7,846	619	1,280	2,279	1,403	2,018	2,907	1,260	937	2,087	22,647

* Regional estimates are provisional.

† The sum of the estimates for the regions does not agree with the estimate for Great Britain, which includes Civil Servants serving overseas.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufactures	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av.1960=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av.1960=100)										
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	100.1	8,662.9	100.1	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	101.4	8,793.5	101.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	101.0	8,718.4	100.7	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	99.9	8,581.5	99.1	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4
1964 June (a)	22,375.9	11,375.9	101.1	8,704.2	100.6	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6
1965 June (b)§	22,892.0	11,408.3	102.3	8,731.4	101.9	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7
1966 June (a)	23,147.0	11,537.8	102.3	8,846.7	101.9	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
1966 June (b)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.4	8,868.2	102.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
1967 June	22,828.0	11,610.1	99.0	8,976.4	99.0	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1968 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.2	8,700.5	98.0	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
1965 October	23,280.0	11,654.6	102.5	8,943.8	102.1	413.3	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7
1965 November		11,659.5	102.6	8,957.7	102.2		605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6
1965 December		11,633.5	102.5	8,961.9	102.3		602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	102.6	8,899.2	102.3		598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7
1966 February		11,548.0	102.5	8,893.5	102.2		594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2
1966 March		11,532.8	102.4	8,872.2	102.2		590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5
1966 April	23,301.0	11,534.6	102.4	8,879.0	102.2		584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4
1966 May		11,557.5	102.4	8,870.9	102.1		580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3
1966 June (a)		11,548.8	102.4	8,868.2	102.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
1966 June (b)		11,610.1	102.4	8,976.4	102.2	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1966 July	23,325.0	11,607.5	102.3	8,993.7	102.2		570.6	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7
1966 August		11,637.6	102.1	9,033.4	102.3		568.3	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1
1966 September		11,611.1	101.7	9,029.4	102.0		566.2	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5
1966 October	23,016.0	11,587.2	101.4	9,007.7	101.6		564.9	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8
1966 November		11,529.2	100.9	8,961.5	101.0		564.2	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3
1966 December		11,480.7	100.6	8,921.6	100.6		562.7	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4
1967 January	22,728.0	11,363.9	100.3	8,840.9	100.4		561.0	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0
1967 February		11,320.9	99.9	8,801.4	100.0		559.7	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9
1967 March		11,287.2	99.7	8,770.1	99.8		557.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3
1967 April	22,828.0	11,276.3	99.6	8,762.1	99.7		556.1	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1
1967 May		11,256.4	99.2	8,732.5	99.3		553.9	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8
1967 June		11,220.7	99.0	8,700.5	99.0	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
1967 July	22,905.0	11,212.0	98.8	8,698.4	98.8		545.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5	563.6	697.8
1967 August		11,226.2	98.5	8,708.1	98.6		542.2	842.1	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7	564.0	697.0
1967 September		11,220.7	98.3	8,706.9	98.3		538.5	833.4	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4	564.5	692.1
1967 October	22,733.0	11,196.6	98.0	8,701.8	98.2		533.6	835.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8	564.4	689.5
1967 November		11,191.4	97.9	8,705.9	98.2		528.2	835.5	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	194.3	806.1	566.1	689.6
1967 December		11,159.7	97.8	8,696.3	98.1		524.1	830.2	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5	566.9	691.1
1968 January	22,561.0	11,049.2	97.6	8,623.6	97.9		520.2	809.7	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4	562.9	686.4
1968 February		11,043.4	97.5	8,625.7	98.0		515.7	804.0	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7	564.7	689.5
1968 March		11,032.2	97.5	8,613.1	98.0		508.7	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2	564.1	687.5
1968 April	22,645.0	11,006.8	97.2	8,602.5	97.8		499.0	799.2	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3	564.1	687.5
1968 May		11,038.0	97.3	8,617.6	98.0		493.0	802.7	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9	565.4	689.6
1968 June		11,017.3	97.2	8,613.1	98.0	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1968 July	22,701.0	11,022.6	97.1	8,638.0	98.1		481.0	825.5	499.4	581.8	2,283.0	188.1	802.2	566.5	689.6
1968 August		11,062.2	97.1	8,677.2	98.2		475.5	831.1	504.1	583.7	2,288.4	187.9	802.1	568.7	694.3
1968 September		11,068.1	96.9	8,681.6	98.1		471.0	820.3	501.9	585.4	2,294.7	188.5	807.5	570.4	695.6
1968 October	22,647.0	11,071.4	96.9	8,698.1	98.1		467.0	824.3	501.7	584.7	2,297.1	185.9	811.1	573.7	697.1
1968 November		11,087.3	97.0	8,710.6	98.2		464.2	825.9	502.3	585.8	2,299.8	184.8	812.2	575.9	700.4
1968 December		11,080.2	97.1	8,723.4	98.4		461.0	825.9	502.5	587.1	2,304.5	186.2	815.0	576.9	702.3
1969 January	22,905.0	10,990.0	97.0	8,665.0	98.4		458.5	810.3	500.1	586.3	2,292.5	185.2	815.6	571.8	699.6
1969 February		10,980.6	97.0	8,669.3	98.5		456.7	805.2	500.7	587.8	2,296.5	185.4	821.7	572.9	700.8
1969 March		10,957.7	96.8	8,665.7	98.6		455.5	803.0	501.2	589.3	2,298.1	186.6	824.3	572.4	700.1
1969 April	22,645.0	10,967.5	96.9	8,678.2	98.7		453.1	807.2	502.8	589.6	2,300.2	186.1	826.4	572.2	700.7
1969 May		10,961.5	96.6	8,666.1	98.5		450.3	808.6	502.3	588.6	2,295.8	186.6	825.5	570.5	700.7
1969 June		10,934.1	96.4	8,647.1	98.4		447.7	811.7	501.6	588.2	2,291.9	185.7	823.6	569.0	698.3

* 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 this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.
† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and for manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.
§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
|| Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	Mid-month																			
																	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
June	62.9	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	1960																			
July	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6	1961																			
August	62.4	561.1	347.0	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,4																						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3
Monthly averages								
1965	April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	298.8	1.3
	May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	305.0	1.3
	June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	2.3
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	2.4
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	2.4
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	2.4
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	2.5
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	2.5
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	2.5
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	2.5
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	2.4
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	2.2
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	2.2
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	2.1
	March 10	589.4	2.5	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	2.2
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	2.2
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	2.3
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	2.5

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1
Monthly averages								
1965	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	2.3
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	2.4
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	2.9
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	3.0
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	3.1
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	3.1
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	2.9
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	2.8
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	2.9
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	3.2
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	3.3
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	3.4
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	3.4
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	3.3
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	3.2
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	3.0
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	2.9
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	2.8
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	2.9
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	3.1
	June 9	428.5	2.9	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	3.2
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	7.1	422.0	3.4

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	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	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1965	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	87.3	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.8	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	77.4	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	72.0	0.8
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	69.9	0.8
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	71.7	0.8
	April 14	81.9	1.0	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	73.6	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.9	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	80.5	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	90.4	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 (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	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.9	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6	
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3		1.6	
1965	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	1.4
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.6
	June 12	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.8
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.5
	March 11	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5
	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
	September 9	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	0.6	83.1	97.4	1.7
	October 14	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	86.3	89.5	1.5
	November 11	89.4	1.5	88.5	0.5	0.8	88.1	85.4	1.5
	December 9	91.7	1.6	88.1	0.3	3.6	87.8	85.2	1.5
1969	January 13	96.9	1.7	96.1	0.4	0.8	95.7	80.4	1.4
	February 10	96.6	1.7	95.5	0.3	1.1	95.2	77.2	1.3
	March 10	93.4	1.6	92.5	0.2	0.9	92.3	81.9	1.4
	April 14	90.4	1.6	89.7	1.2	0.7	88.5	84.2	1.4
	May 12	82.8	1.4	82.0	0.4	0.8	81.6	83.1	1.4
	June 9	76.3	1.3	75.9	0.2	0.4	75.9	86.9	1.5
	July 14	75.0	1.3	74.8	0.3	0.3	74.5	90.5	1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		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	49.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	..
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8	1.7	..
Monthly averages								
1965								
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	46.3	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
September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3	1.8
October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0	1.7
November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0	1.7
December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2	1.6
1969								
January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	43.9	1.6
February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	42.1	1.5
March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	44.6	1.6
April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7	46.0	1.6
May 12	46.8	1.7	45.4	0.2	1.4	45.2	46.5	1.7
June 9	45.4	1.6	42.7	0.1	2.7	42.6	53.0	1.9
July 14	43.7	1.6	43.1	0.4	0.6	42.7	54.8	2.0

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
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5
Monthly averages								
1965								
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	1.6
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	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5
June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3	2.6
July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2	2.5
October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1	2.4
November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9	2.5
December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6	2.4
1968								
January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.4
February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5	2.3
March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0	2.3
April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7	2.4
May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	33.0	2.5
June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	35.9	2.7
July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	36.4	2.7
August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	35.8	2.7
September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	34.6	2.6
October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.0	2.5
November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.1	2.4
December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	31.9	2.4
1969								
January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	31.0	2.3
February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	30.8	2.3
March 10	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	32.9	2.5
April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	34.0	2.5
May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	35.2	2.6
June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6	37.6	2.8
July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3	39.9	3.0

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE IIO

	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		0.6
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.8
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		1.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.9
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
Monthly averages								
1965								
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	23.2	23.2	1.0
November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967								
January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8
June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0
December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968								
January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.9
February 12	61.8	2.7	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	1.9
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	2.1
August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.1
September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	2.0
October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	44.8	1.9
November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	43.0	1.9
December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	41.4	1.8
1969								
January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	37.6	1.6
February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	35.3	1.5
March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	36.9	1.6
April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	38.8	1.7
May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	38.7	1.7
June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	40.3	1.7
July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	43.9	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE III

	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
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
Monthly averages								
1965								
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	2.1	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	1.7
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	25.7	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
September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	27.5	1.9
October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	27.9	2.0
November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	27.9	2.0
December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	27.0	1.9
1969								
January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	25.5	1.8
February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	25.0	1.8
March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	25.9	1.8
April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	25.9	1.8
May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	25.9	1.8
June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	26.9	1.9
July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	28.5	2.0

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	..	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	..	
Monthly averages									
1965	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	19.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.5
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	52.1	52.1	2.5
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2	2.6
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6	2.7
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6	2.6
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8	2.6
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	48.8	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	48.3	2.4
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	46.8	2.3
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	48.9	2.4
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	51.6	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	50.3	2.5
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	51.5	2.5
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	54.2	2.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						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	..	2.2
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	1.5
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.2
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4
Monthly averages								
1965	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	68.2	61.6	2.1
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	68.6	66.0	2.2
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	66.3	66.3	2.2
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	63.3	68.2	2.3
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	64.6	72.2	2.4
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	67.6	74.0	2.5
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	69.4	74.5	2.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	72.5	70.8	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	77.3	70.8	2.4
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	77.3	70.0	2.4
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	74.2	68.6	2.3
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	73.3	70.6	2.4
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	70.1	69.8	2.4
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	66.4	71.4	2.4
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	65.6	73.2	2.5
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	67.9	74.3	2.5
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	68.4	73.4	2.5
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	69.4	70.6	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	69.8	68.2	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	73.6	67.4	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	73.2	66.2	2.2
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	72.6	67.1	2.3
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	70.2	67.6	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	67.5	67.2	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.2	65.3	0.2	65.1	70.1	2.4
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	67.2	75.0	2.5

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		As percentage of total employees
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(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
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
Monthly averages								
1965	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5	53.6	4.1
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	51.8	4.0
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	52.2	4.0
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0	56.7	4.3
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.6
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	66.1	5.0
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1	68.1	5.2
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7	66.6	5.1
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4	62.8	4.8
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	59.5	4.5
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7	57.4	4.4
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1	59.7	4.6
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9	56.9	4.3
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4	56.4	4.3
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8	60.5	4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8	60.4	4.6
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7	62.4	4.8
	July 14	59.7	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8	67.7	5.2

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		As percentage of total employees
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
Monthly averages								
1965	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3	35.6	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5	35.2	3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2	38.3	3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6	39.2	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0	40.6	4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1	41.1	4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	38.8	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	39.5	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	37.4	3.8
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	35.6	3.6
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0	38.1	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1	39.7	4.0
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4	40.0	4.1
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9	40.9	4.2
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8	38.2	3.9
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5	37.7	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3	37.9	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	36.2	3.7
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6	35.3	3.6
	March 10	40.8	4.1	40.0	0.3	39.8	36.4	3.7
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5	37.4	3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6	37.7	3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.5	34.7	0.3	34.5	39.1	4.0
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2	40.0	4.1

**UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland**

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Seasonally adjusted		
						Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
<i>Monthly averages</i>								
1965	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	1.4	1.4	54.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	68.4	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	3.7
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	3.5
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	3.6
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	3.8
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	3.9
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	1.6	1.6	77.4	4.0
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	3.8
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	3.8
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	3.4
	February 10	85.6	4.0	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	3.3
	March 10	83.2	3.9	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	3.4
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	3.4
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.5	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	3.6
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	3.9

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

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order	THOUSANDS									
	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	Agriculture, forestry and fishing I	Transport and communication XXII	Distributive trades XXIII	Catering, hotels, etc. MLH 884-888	All other industries and services XXI-XXVII*
<i>Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</i>										
1956	226	100		69	28	9	17	24	19	57
1957	289	131		86	40	12	22	30	22	72
1958	402	196		133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959	433	209		133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960	337	152		96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961	305	135		85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962	419	199		124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963	502	250		152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964	362	163		100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965	308	135		80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966	323	147		85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967	512	262		152	96	13	34	57	26	120
1968	541	280		152	102	13	35	57	25	130
1967	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
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130
	October	532	270	145	94	11	34	56	28	133
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130
<i>Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations</i>										
1967	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139
	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138
	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131
	November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127
	December	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126
1969	January	506	258	142	85	11	33	53	23	127
	February	487	246	134	83	11	33	50	22	125
	March	504	258	135	92	12	33	52	23	126
	April	519	271	137	105	12	33	52	23	127
	May	518	273	136	101	13	33	53	23	125
	June†	543	285	144	111	15	36	54	27	128
	July†	577	297	153	112	15	37	58	30	143

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Earlier figures were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier dates.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

	MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks		Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	
		(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)
1954-1968 Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0								
	210.3	66.2	31.5								
	226.7	67.9	30.0								
	291.4	74.5	25.6								
	404.0	87.5	21.7								
	436.7	82.3	18.9								
	339.2	68.7	20.3								
	306.4	67.9	22.2								
	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1					
1965	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
1966	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
1967	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1968	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
1969	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

	MEN										WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS				
	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks							
													(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
													(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1954-1968 Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2							
	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1							
	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1							
	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5							
	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3							
	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4							
	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8							
	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2							
	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5							
	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4							
	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1							
	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3							
	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5							
	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4							
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8								
1965	April 12	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5						
	May 10	312.9	38.5	43.2			13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7							
	June 14	196.5	34.4	42.6			10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0							
1966	July 12	194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2						
	August 9	205.0	40.5	47.8			13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5							
	September 13	207.6	44.2	45.6			15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8							
1967	October 11	217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9						
	November 8	224.9	46.3	58.1			16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8							
	December 6	234.8	45.8	59.7			12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4							
1968	January 10	250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3						
	February 14	242.7	46.1	58.1			14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0							
	March 14	227.3	41.2	50.8			13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2							
1969	April 18	218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5						
	May 16	200.8	38.5	43.0			12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3							
	June 13	189.9	38.2	39.5			11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4							

1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968

Monthly averages

1965
April 12
May 10
June 14

1966
July 12
August 9
September 13

October 11
November 8
December 6

1967
January 10
February 14
March 14

1968
April 18
May 16
June 13

July 11
August 8
September 12

October 10
November 14
December 12

1967
January 9
February 13
March 13

April 10
May 8
June 12

July 10
August 14
September 11

October 9
November 13
December 11

1968
January 8
February 12
March 11

April 8
May 13
June 10

July 8
August 12
September 9

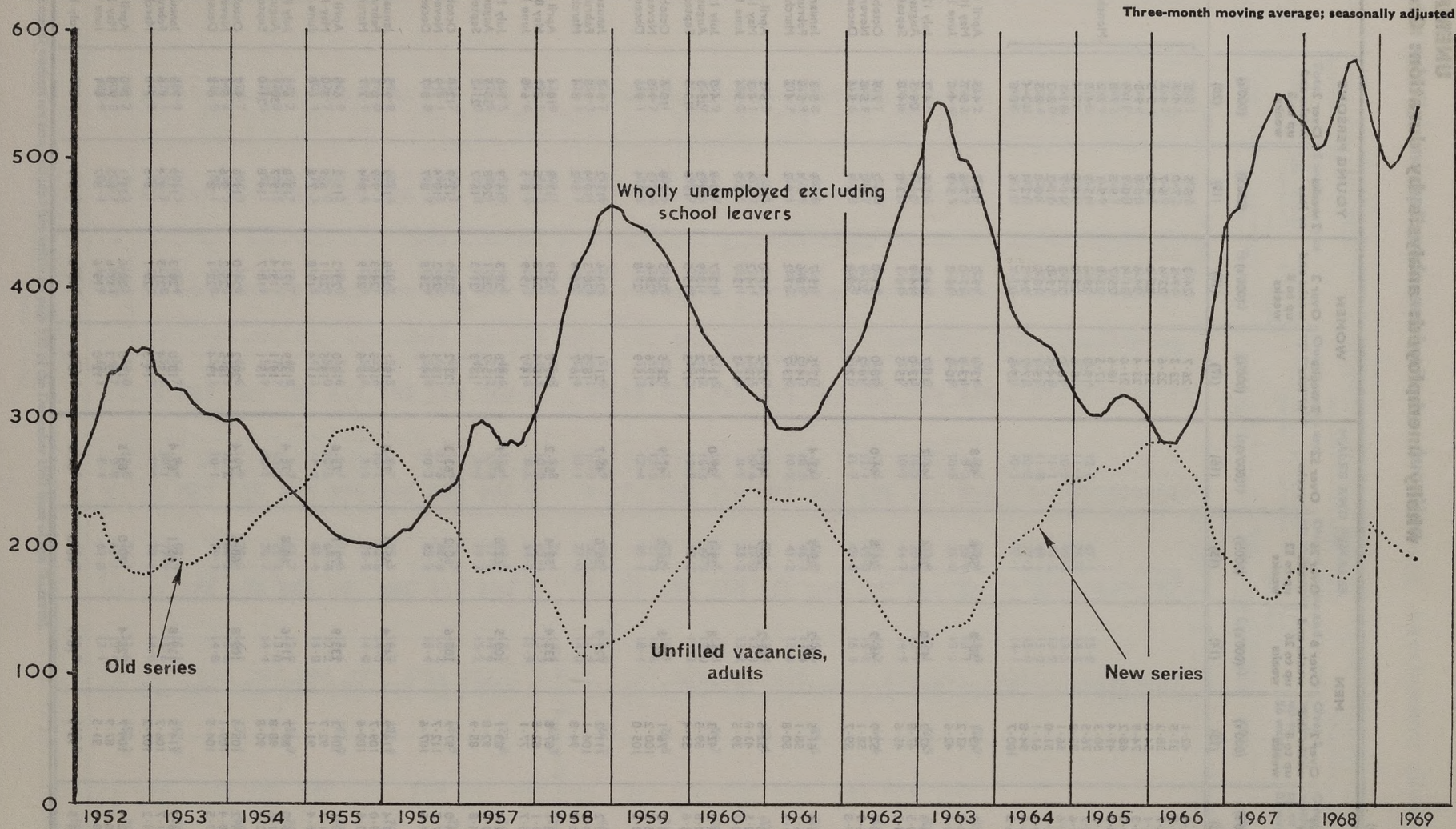
October 14
November 11
December 9

1969
January 13
February 10
March 10

April 14
May 12
June 9

July 14

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
Monthly averages									
1964	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	148.9	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	91.2	177.5	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.1	92.8	180.3	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	87.5	91.6	179.1	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	90.5	95.7	186.1	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	95.1	100.1	194.9	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	106.4	105.1	211.2	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	113.5	111.0	224.5	71.5
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	104.2	103.9	208.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	104.7	103.0	207.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.7	101.3	202.9	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	99.4	99.5	199.2	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	98.6	97.0	195.8	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	97.5	93.6	191.1	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	96.2	89.9	186.1	107.0

* 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 this GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

OVERTIME & 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)	Percent of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
Total (000's)			Average	Total			Average	Total			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 May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
1965 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	10	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(a)													
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	1	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13½	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17½	1,865	31.9	15,875	8½	1	59	18	147	8½	19	0.3	206	11
September 14½	2,051	35.1	17,668	8½	9	359	20	175	9	28	0.5	534	19
October 19½	2,125	36.3	18,489	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	206	10
November 16½	2,188	37.3	18,739	8½	1	58	21	182	9	22	0.4	240	11
December 14½	2,166	36.9	18,839	8½	1	43	23	209	9	24	0.4	252	10½
1969 January 18½	2,082	35.7	17,897	8½	2	82	20	178	9	22	0.4	260	12
February 15½	2,088	35.8	17,753	8½	2	86	22	196	9	24	0.4	282	11½
March 15½	2,060	35.4	17,745	8½	2	85	28	265	9½	30	0.5	350	11½
April 19½	2,103	35.9	18,152	8½	1	55	24	222	9	25	0.4	276	11
May 17½	2,149	36.8	18,679	8½	3	107	27	223	9	29	0.5	330	11
June 14½	2,117	36.3	18,402	8½	4	175	24	228	9½	28	0.5	403	14½

* 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 1968 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	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	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.4	94.4	87.0	83.2	90.3	95.1	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1965 October 16	101.8	103.8	97.3	97.4	99.7	104.8	98.9	98.2	96.8	100.0	98.4	99.9
November 13	101.9	104.8	97.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	99.8	98.2	97.2	100.1	98.5	99.9
December 11	101.7	104.7	98.1	96.9	98.9	103.9	99.0	98.3	98.0	100.2	99.3	99.8
1966 January 15	99.2	102.7	96.8	94.6	93.5	101.3	97.9	97.3	97.2	99.0	97.0	98.6
February 19½	99.3	103.1	96.6	94.6	93.1	101.4	97.6	97.3	96.8	98.9	96.7	98.5
March 19	99.8	103.2	97.1	95.0	93.9	101.6	98.2	97.8	97.5	99.2	97.5	98.9
April 23	100.4	103.7	98.2	95.5	95.3	102.3	98.4	97.9	98.2	98.9	98.3	99.1
May 21	100.5	104.0	97.6	97.2	95.9	102.6	98.6	98.3	98.1	99.1	98.5	99.3
June 18	100.3	103.6	96.6	95.0	96.7	102.5	98.4	97.9	97.5	99.1	98.5	99.2
July 16*	94.3	98.2	82.2	86.1	97.3	97.9	98.6	98.1	97.7	98.9	99.1	99.2
August 13*	81.9	84.3	80.5	74.9	88.3	83.6	98.4	98.4	96.1	98.6	99.4	99.3
September 17	99.5	103.5	92.4	93.3	97.7	102.1	97.4	97.0	94.5	97.9	98.1	98.4
October 19	98.3	102.4	89.1	92.4	97.4	100.9	96.8	96.6	92.0	97.7	97.6	97.8
November 19	97.0	101.6	84.9	91.3	96.6	99.8	96.4	96.4	90.9	97.4	97.6	97.4
December 17	96.8	101.6	86.2	90.5	96.2	99.2	96.7	96.6	92.2	97.6	98.4	97.5
1967 January 14	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	96.7
February 18	94.3	99.3	86.7	87.2	91.0	97.2	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8	97.2
March 18	94.4	99.3	87.9	87.2	91.7	97.2	97.0	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5	97.7
April 15	94.6	99.1	89.0	87.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	98.0
May 13	94.4	98.9	88.4	87.0	92.8	97.3	97.2	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	98.2
June 17	94.3	98.4	88.5	86.7	93.5	96.9	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.5
July 15*	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
August 19*	77.5	80.5	75.5	75.5	85.6	80.0	97.4	98.0	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1

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

TABLE 122 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

Table with 11 columns for industrial sectors and 3 rows for Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, and Average Hourly Earnings. Data spans from 1964 to 1969.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

Table with 11 columns for industrial sectors and 3 rows for Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, and Average Hourly Earnings. Data spans from 1964 to 1969.

* Working full-time.

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

TABLE 122 (continued) 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

Table with 11 columns for industrial sectors and 3 rows for Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, and Average Hourly Earnings. Data spans from 1964 to 1969.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

Table with 11 columns for industrial sectors and 3 rows for Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, and Average Hourly Earnings. Data spans from 1964 to 1969.

* See footnote on previous page.
† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services,
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
Note: Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

TABLE 123

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY										ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES			
	Males				Females			Males		Females				
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.			
Males	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10			
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	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 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2	25 0 2			
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3			
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9			
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4	28 12 7	29 7 11			
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0			
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1			
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0			
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7			
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8			
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10			
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5	11 16 1	11 8 2			
October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†					
Males	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered		
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2,200,000			
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000			
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2,283,000			
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4	25 10 8	2,341,000			
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2,433,000			
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1,504,000	27 17 4	27 18 1	2,501,000			
1968	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	1,553,000	29 11 8	29 15 5	2,571,000			
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered		
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11	11 6 11	1,529,000			
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1	11 19 4	1,562,000			
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0	12 11 11	1,576,000			
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3	13 14 3	1,635,000			
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 13 3	10 13 4	11 2 7	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4	14 4 11	1,705,000			
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6	14 18 0	1,747,000			
1968	13 7 10	12 0 11	12 7 2	14 3 4	11 16 2	14 0 11	12 9 5	682,000	17 15 0	15 15 2	1,809,000			

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

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.
† All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.
‡ Revised figure.

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

TABLE 124

October	1955 = 100		
	All employees	Males	Females
1962	85.0	...	...
1963	90.9	...	...
1964	93.9	...	...
1965	100.0	100.0	100.0
1966	105.6	106.0	105.1
1967	110.8	111.2	110.6
1968	117.0	117.2	117.5
1969	123.4	123.5	123.9
1970	130.3	130.5	130.5
1971	141.3	141.7	142.0
1972	147.4	148.1	147.6
1973	154.2	154.8	154.3
1974	163.9	165.2	163.2

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

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

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

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males		Females			
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1958	307,000	£ s. d. 11 16 4	95.6	315,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10	93.8	826,000	£ s. d. 10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155.8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155.1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8

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

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

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

TABLE 126

Year	Month	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)
							1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6						
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3					
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0						
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1					
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3						
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0					
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5						
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0					
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8						
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3					
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5						
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1					
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2						
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4					
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3						
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6					
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4						
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7					
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2						
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7					
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9						
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3					
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3						
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†					
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3						
1969	April	+ 7.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5					

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the department's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).

* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

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

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.
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	93.8	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	96.7	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	98.3	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	99.3	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	94.7	95.3	94.7	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	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	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	110.8	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	118.0	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	118.4
	July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	119.0
	August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	116.5
	September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	118.8
	October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	119.8
	November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	117.8	120.3	120.1	118.2	118.2	119.3	119.3	120.6
	December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	111.6
1969	January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	119.3
	February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	117.1
	March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3	120.5
	April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6	122.8
	May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	118.1
	June*	129.2	124.7	125.8	122.9	132.0	127.4	126.7	125.0	117.1	121.1	124.2	124.2

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

divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

* Provisional.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

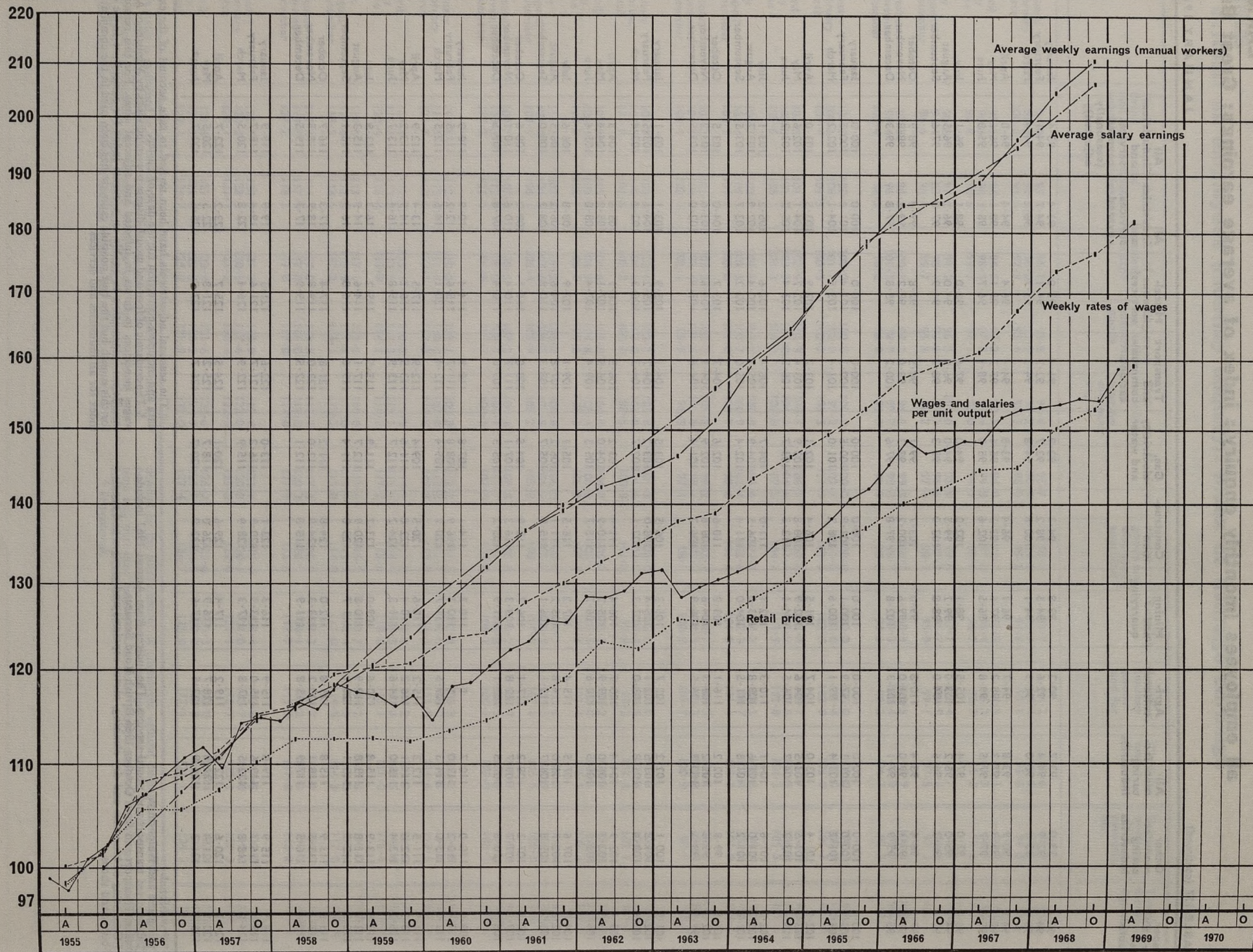
	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)||		
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.4	March
	April	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.0	April
	May	97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	May
	June	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.8	June
	July	96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	July
	August	94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.5	August
	September	97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.6	September
	October	97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	98.9	October
	November	99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	98.5	98.2	99.2	98.8	November
	December	95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.3	December
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January
	February	100.7	100.0	101.3	99.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	101.4	101.4	101.1	100.5	February
	March	104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.2	March
	April	102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	102.9	103.5	103.0	April
	May	103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9	108.8	103.9	103.4	102.7	104.1	102.6	May
	June	104.1	103.2	104.7	106.5	104.1	112.3	103.7	105.2	103.4	105.7	103.2	June
	July	102.0	101.6	104.1	110.3	102.1	111.0	104.7	106.4	102.6	105.2	103.1	July
	August	100.7	101.0	101.6	108.8	103.0	106.5	104.9	105.3	100.4	102.9	103.1	August
	September	101.8	101.2	101.8	111.5	104.0	111.4	102.4	105.0	102.2	103.7	103.5	September
	October	101.8	99.8	102.2	116.1	103.8	110.6	102.6	104.7	103.7	104.0	103.5	October
	November	102.3	99.6	102.2	109.3	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.6	103.2	November
	December	99.8	98.1	100.3	106.5	106.9	106.2	101.4	104.6	103.4	102.0	103.5	December
1967	January	101.9	100.1	102.2	102.7	105.3	106.5	103.5	104.1	105.9	103.1	103.1	January
	February	102.1	101.3	103.5	102.1	105.4	108.0	103.2	104.2	105.2	104.1	103.5	February
	March	102.4	100.4	101.8	103.0	107.3	102.1	102.7	104.3	106.3	102.4	103.4	March
	April	103.4	102.9	104.4	108.7	106.4	111.4	103.2	106.5	108.1	105.6	104.3	April
	May	103.8	102.8	105.0	109.9	105.2	110.9	104.0	106.9	107.1	105.9	104.4	May
	June	106.1	103.9	106.5	110.6	106.7	115.7	105.3	109.4	107.4	108.0	105.4	June
	July	104.5	107.6	107.5	115.4	107.2	116.5	105.1	109.1	107.9	108.8	106.6	July
	August	102.8	102.7	105.0	114.8	105.2	111.1	106.2	107.8	104.6	106.2	106.5	August
	September	106.2	105.8	106.7	118.1	106.1	115.9	105.7	108.3	110.8	108.2	108.0	September
	October	106.8	107.2	108.2	117.1	106.7	115.9	104.5	108.0	111.1	109.2	108.6	October
	November	107.8	107.7	109.7	112.8	109.3	116.3	107.1	111.7	110.4	110.6	110.1	November
	December	108.1	106.6	107.5</									

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

Average 1955 = 100

LOG SCALE

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 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	114.6	117.5	121.1	127.1	133.5	520 7	121.2	122.8	129.2	132.1	138.8	129.6
Semi-skilled	108.1	112.8	119.7	126.0	132.4	457 6	117.2	118.1	126.3	127.8	134.4	110.1
Labourers	112.2	116.3	119.5	127.0	131.0	366 10	119.1	120.7	126.5	130.6	136.7	89.7
All timeworkers	112.4	116.1	121.0	127.3	133.7	478 4	120.1	121.2	128.3	130.8	137.7	117.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	115.4	118.6	120.4	127.9	133.3	535 4	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.6	139.1	142.7
Semi-skilled	108.9	114.1	116.9	124.7	129.7	482 8	117.1	119.9	124.9	129.3	134.1	128.2
Labourers	112.0	114.9	118.8	123.3	127.8	379 11	118.1	118.6	126.1	128.6	133.0	94.3
All payment-by-result workers	112.2	116.3	118.6	126.1	131.2	503 1	120.0	122.2	127.2	131.2	136.2	133.5
All skilled workers	114.9	117.9	120.6	127.4	133.2	527 2	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	138.4	135.4
All semi-skilled workers	108.5	113.3	118.0	125.1	130.8	470 7	117.0	118.7	125.1	128.1	133.9	119.2
All labourers	112.2	116.1	119.4	126.2	130.3	369 10	119.0	120.5	126.5	130.3	136.1	90.8
All workers covered	112.2	116.1	119.6	126.5	132.3	489 10	120.0	121.6	127.4	130.7	136.9	124.7
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	124.5	131.3	127.5	130.2	138.9	471 7	126.9	132.8	134.7	138.5	150.4	118.7
Semi-skilled	131.3	130.5	137.2	141.3	139.5	388 11	126.7	127.1	133.5	133.6	142.0	91.6
Labourers	119.3	122.9	122.8	129.0	138.9	369 9	121.3	123.4	131.3	135.2	150.3	88.8
All timeworkers	126.2	130.8	129.8	133.4	141.3	428 9	127.5	131.4	135.6	138.2	151.7	105.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	128.5	131.0	130.9	140.8	145.8	535 9	128.9	130.9	135.7	140.9	149.0	137.2
Semi-skilled	125.7	127.2	128.0	138.9	145.3	426 8	123.7	126.6	130.5	140.8	147.4	102.6
Labourers	116.2	114.2	118.0	131.9	138.1	434 0	118.7	120.2	124.8	129.2	139.6	96.2
All payment-by-result workers	126.8	128.9	129.6	140.1	145.3	503 2	127.1	129.7	134.6	140.6	148.3	125.3
All skilled workers	127.9	130.9	130.2	139.4	144.1	522 2	128.7	131.0	135.2	141.0	148.5	133.2
All semi-skilled workers	127.1	128.0	130.3	139.5	143.3	415 5	124.7	126.8	130.9	139.1	145.4	99.3
All labourers	118.8	118.2	120.8	132.7	139.8	408 3	121.0	121.9	128.3	133.1	144.9	93.3
All workers covered	127.2	129.4	129.7	139.5	144.1	484 0	128.0	130.2	134.8	141.0	148.7	120.0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	121.2	124.2	130.7	133.5	139.5	473 0	127.3	127.6	137.2	139.2	149.6	119.1
Craftsmen	124.0	124.5	132.7	135.3	140.6	528 10	124.3	124.6	134.8	138.4	143.1	129.2
All timeworkers	121.7	124.3	131.2	133.9	139.7	485 7	126.5	127.2	136.8	139.3	148.2	121.4
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	117.3	122.0	127.7	131.7	135.5	481 10	121.5	123.8	129.6	130.7	135.2	124.4
Craftsmen	114.2	122.0	129.6	132.0	136.6	546 3	114.9	120.4	125.2	126.9	133.3	136.9
All payment-by-result workers	116.5	121.6	128.1	131.8	135.8	496 3	119.7	122.5	128.3	129.5	134.5	127.1
All general workers	119.6	123.4	129.5	132.9	138.0	477 1	125.2	126.6	134.3	136.1	143.7	121.6
All craftsmen	119.8	123.4	131.5	134.1	139.2	536 10	120.1	122.6	130.6	133.5	139.1	132.7
All workers covered	119.5	123.2	129.9	133.2	138.2	490 6	123.8	125.4	133.3	135.4	142.5	124.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	114.3	114.5	119.4	124.8	128.9	454 8	120.9	116.0	124.3	123.0	125.9	106.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	115.8	118.0	120.9	133.1	135.6	541 0	121.4	122.3	127.0	144.0	147.1	133.3
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	116.0	119.1	126.2	134.5	137.0	467 2	112.8	113.3	126.5	130.5	130.8	103.3
Service workers	110.8	113.3	116.8	125.2	130.5	436 4	117.6	118.4	118.8	125.0	129.3	102.4
Labourers	113.8	115.2	120.6	126.3	128.6	380 0	117.7	118.9	123.1	124.7	126.2	86.3
All timeworkers	115.5	116.9	121.6	130.6	134.8	457 11	120.5	119.8	125.3	131.7	135.3	107.8
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	108.4	110.7	115.9	123.3	129.4	516 0	115.0	115.8	122.3	126.9	130.7	132.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)	112.0	115.6	118.5	124.2	130.4	559 4	118.4	119.6	123.3	127.3	130.0	137.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.7	110.7	113.9	119.3	126.0	479 0	113.0	115.0	118.6	121.5	127.3	118.5
Service workers	110.7	114.9	119.5	126.7	129.7	466 4	116.6	118.4	122.6	127.7	130.6	116.1
Labourers	112.6	118.4	121.6	126.1	136.5	432 10	118.0	118.5	123.1	128.7	132.8	99.6
All payment-by-result workers	109.4	112.4	117.0	123.6	129.9	507 7	115.8	116.7	122.3	126.7	130.4	127.8
All process workers	109.2	111.3	116.4	123.6	129.8	510 5	116.1	116.1	122.9	126.7	130.9	130.4
All maintenance workers (skilled)	112.7	116.1	118.9	125.9	131.2	554 5	118.8	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.1	136.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	108.6	112.6	116.2	121.9	128.3	477 7	114.1	116.6	120.8	123.9	129.2	116.5
All service workers	111.0	114.5	118.4	126.0	130.0	455 2	117.4	118.6	121.0	126.4	130.0	110.9
All labourers	113.8	118.2	122.1	127.0	135.1	414 11	118.9	120.0	124.2	128.2	132.3	95.1
All workers covered	110.9	113.7	118.2	125.1	131.3	498 9	117.5	118.2	123.6	128.0	132.3	124.2

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:

* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370.1.

‡ 271-272; 276.

§ 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS‡	
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡		
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—	
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—	
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—	
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—	
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—	
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1956	107.9	107.9	110.0 (44.6)	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3	
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8	
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5	
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3	
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	133.4	133.4	
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9	
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	147.7	
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8	
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5	
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—	
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	—	
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—	
1962	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
	October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
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	155.8
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	164.5
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	178.4
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	186.1
1967	January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
	April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
	July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
	October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968	January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
	February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
	March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
	June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
	July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
	August	175.4	193.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
	September	176.1	194.2	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
	November	178.2	196.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
	December	180.9	199.5	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969	January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March	182.2	201.0	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April	182.3	201.2	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
	May	182.5	201.5	90.6	—	—	—	—
	June	182.8	201.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	July	183.4	202.7	90.5	—	—	—	—

† See footnotes to table 130.
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.
§ Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.
|| Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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).

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	122.8	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	
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3	
1968	July	168.3	173.2	181.6	169.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	185.6	190.8	200.2	187.1
	August	168.9	173.3	181.9	170.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.2	190.9	200.5	187.6
	September	169.5	174.0	182.5	170.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.9	191.7	201.2	188.3
	October	169.8	175.0	183.3	171.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.2	192.8	202.1	188.8
	November	171.5	176.4	185.2	172.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	189.2	194.3	204.1	190.7
	December	174.3	177.7	188.5	175.4	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	192.2	195.8	207.9	193.5
1969	January	174.7	178.6	189.3	176.0	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	192.8	197.0	208.9	194.2
	February	175.3	179.0	190.3	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.3	197.4	210.0	194.7
	March	175.5	179.2	190.5	176.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.6	197.6	210.2	195.0
	April	175.6	179.3	190.7	176.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.7	197.7	210.4	195.1
	May	175.8	179.3	190.9	177.0	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	194.0	198.0	210.8	195.4
	June	176.0	179.7	191.4	177.3	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	194.3	198.6	211.3	195.7
	July	176.5	181.1	192.0	177.9	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	194.8	200.4	212.0	196.6
Manufacturing industries													
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1	
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9	
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9	
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8	
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	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	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6	
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5	
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4	
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6	
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0	
1968	July	165.5	173.7	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.4	197.4	184.8
	August	165.5	173.8	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.5	197.5	184.8
	September	166.0	174.5	179.6	168.0	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.9	193.3	198.3	185.4
	October	166.3	174.9	180.0	168.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.3	193.7	198.9	185.8
	November	166.8	175.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.8	194.2	199.3	186.3
	December	172.4	177.4	186.9	173.9	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	190.0	196.5	206.5	191.9
1969	January	173.1	178.3	187.8	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.8	197.6	207.6	192.8
	February	173.2	178.4	187.9	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.9	197.7	207.7	192.9
	March	173.4	178.8	188.2	175.0	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.1	198.1	208.0	193.2
	April	173.6	178.9	188.4	175.1	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.4	198.2	208.2	193.4
	May	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.5	191.8	198.6	208.8	193.9
	June	173.9	178.9	188.7									

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	133	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	160	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	168	172
1968 August	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	167	173
1968 September	174	162	171	158	170	154	158	170	174
1968 October	174	162	171	158	170	154	164	170	174
1968 November	174	169	171	161	170	154	164	170	177
1968 December	174	169	172	161	179	154	164	170	177
1969 January	174	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
1969 February	185	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
1969 March	185	169	173	166	179	155	164	171	178
1969 April	185	170	173	167	179	155	164	171	178
1969 May	187	170	173	167	180	155	164	171	178
1969 June	187	170	173	167	180	155	164	171	178
1969 July	187	170	178	167	180	157	164	171	183
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	99.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	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	94.5	95.3	93.9
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.3	93.3	94.7	92.8
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.4	91.2	91.5
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.0
1968 August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 November	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
1968 December	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 January	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 February	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 March	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 April	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 May	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 June	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
1969 July	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	133	133	131	132	130	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1968 August	186	172	191	172	186	171	176	184	190
1968 September	186	172	192	172	187	171	176	188	191
1968 October	186	172	192	172	187	172	182	188	191
1968 November	186	181	192	175	187	172	182	188	196
1968 December	187	181	193	176	187	172	182	188	196
1969 January	187	181	193	179	187	172	182	188	196
1969 February	198	181	194	179	197	172	182	188	196
1969 March	199	181	194	181	197	172	182	189	196
1969 April	199	181	194	182	197	172	182	189	196
1969 May	201	181	194	182	198	174	182	189	196
1969 June	201	181	194	182	198	174	182	189	196
1969 July	201	181	199	182	198	177	184	189	202

* 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

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									
118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118	1959
122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120	1960
126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125	1961
134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132	1962
138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137	1963
143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143	1964
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147	1965
156	160	151	154	161	159	158	162	159	1966
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161	1967
171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172	1968
171	169	176	172	173	183	171	178	171	1968 August
171	169	176	172	178	183	171	182	172	1968 September
172	174	177	172	178	183	173	182	173	1968 October
172	174	177	178	178	183	175	184	175	1968 November
174	174	178	176	178	184	175	185	175	1968 December
177	174	183	176	178	185	177	185	175	1969 January
177	174	183	176	179	185	177	185	175	1969 February
177	174	183	176	183	185	177	185	175	1969 March
178	175	183	176	183	185	177	185	175	1969 April
178	175	183	176	183	185	177	185	175	1969 May
178	175	183	176	183	186	179	185	175	1969 June
178	175	183	176	183	187	179	185	176	1969 July
Normal weekly hours*									
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)	1959
100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7	99.9	1960
98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2	1961
96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9	1962
95.6	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7	1963
95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6	1964
94.5	93.2	94.5	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5	1965
92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4	1966
91.4	92.0	89.1	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8	1967
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7	1968
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7	1968 August
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7	1968 September
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7	1968 October
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7	1968 November
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7	1968 December
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5	1969 January
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5	1969 February
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5	1969 March
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5	1969 April
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5	1969 May
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.2	1969 June
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.6	1969 July
Basic hourly rates of wages									
118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122	118	1959
125	126	120	123						

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those 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			
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
17th JANUARY 1956=100												
Weights		1,000	350							650		
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages	102.0	102.2							102.0		
		105.8	104.9							106.3		
		109.0	107.1							110.0		
		109.6	108.2							110.4		
		110.7	107.4							112.5		
1962	January 16	114.5	109.1							117.5		
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	
Weights 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	
Weights 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	
Weights 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	
Weights 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	
Weights 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	
Weights 1968§		1,000	289								711	
Weights 1968		1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	
Weights 1969		1,000	254	44.0-46.0	208.0-210.0	38.5-39.9	64.1-64.7	102.6-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	
17th January 1956=100												
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	
		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	
		107.0	107.8	109.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	
		112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	
		116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	
		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	
		123.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	
		1962	April 17	119.7	101.9	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0
		1962	July 17	120.4	102.5	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	100.5
		1962	October 16	119.1	101.4	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3		
	April 9	104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9		
	July 16	103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1		
	October 15	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6		
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5		
	April 14	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8		
	July 14	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1		
	October 13	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7		
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.5	113.9	109.2		
	April 13	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.0	113.0	111.0		
	July 13	112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4		
	October 12	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1		
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3		
	April 19	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8		
	July 19	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7		
	October 18	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5		
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5		
	April 18	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1		
	July 18	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8		
	October 17	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4		
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3		
	April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4		
	July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7		
	October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2		
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1		
	February 18	129.8	128.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6		
	March 18	130.3	138.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4		
	April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4		
	May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	123.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6		
	June 17	132.1	133.3	148.4	130.3	126.5	132.9	130.6	137.5	123.6		
July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2			

* See footnote on page 773.
† 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.

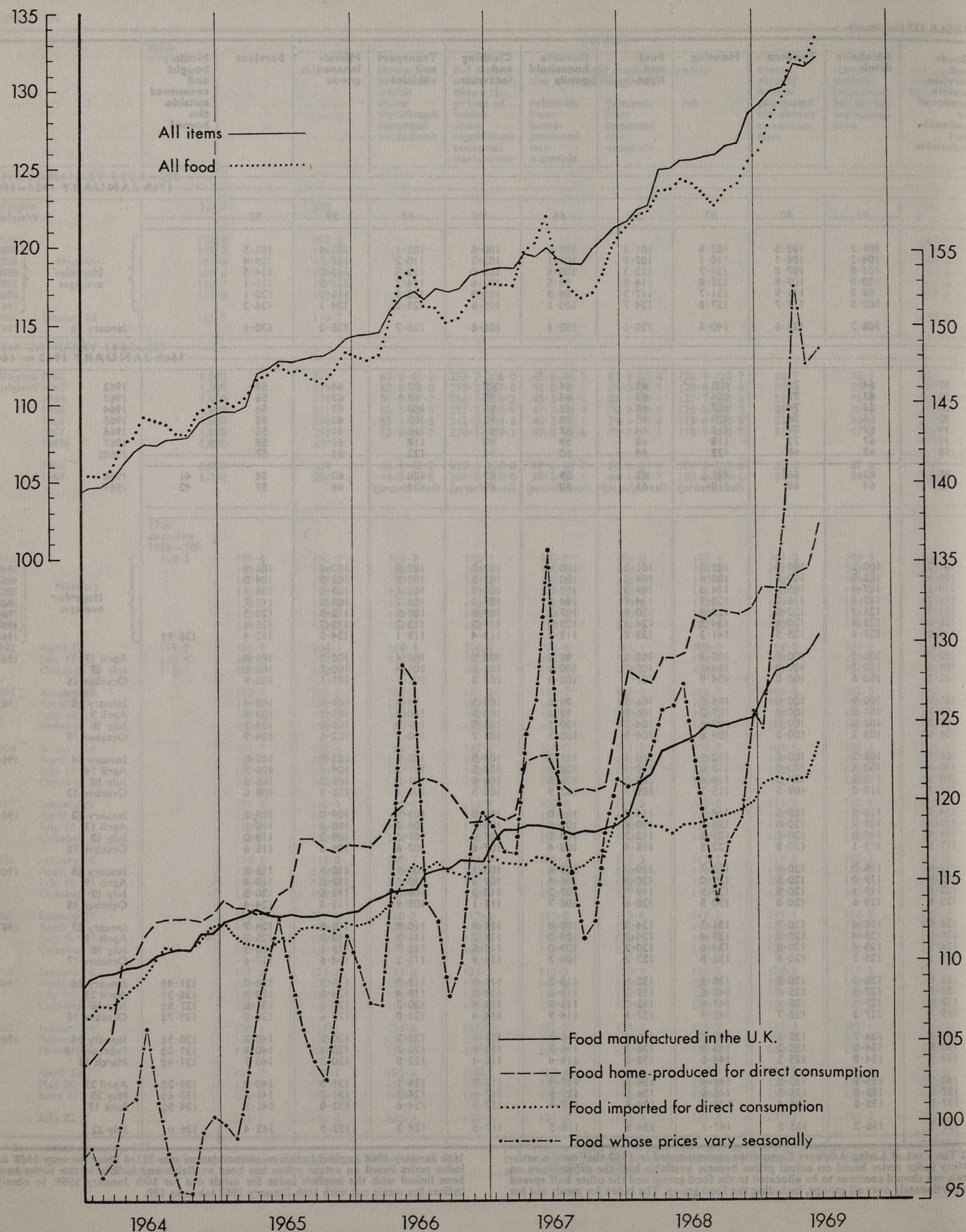
RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

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									
17th JANUARY 1956=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	100.0	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	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			1962								
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100																				
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962								
1963	98	63	77	104	62	64	98	92	64	56		1963								
1964	100	65	74	107	66	65	98	100	63	56		1964								
1965	98	65	76	109	65	65	99	105	63	55		1965								
1966	99	67	77	113	64	64	91	116	61	56		1966								
1967	97	67	72	118	62	62	92	118	61	58		1967								
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968								
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968								
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969								
17th January 1956=100																				
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968							
		106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0									
		110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9									
		116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7									
		123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5									
		126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4									
		135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9‡								
		1962	100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4			1962					
		1962	101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	101.4	100.7	102.0	102.0			1962					
		1962	102.3	100.6	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9			1962					
1963	January 15	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	1963								
	April 9	106.1	101.0	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	1963								
	July 16	105.2	103.0	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	1963								
	October 15	106.1	103.2	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	1963								
1964	January 14	109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	1964								
	April 14	110.1	103.5	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	1964								
	July 14	108.2	110.2	107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5													

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378||	2,390	2,256§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1965	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	—	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
	September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	—	13	12	19
	October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	—	14	32	10
	November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	—	8	4	51
	December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	—	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	—	12	16	12
	February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
	March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	—	13	15	11
	April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	—	13	10	13
	May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	—	17	214	38
	June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	—	11	588	40
	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	—	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	—	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	—	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	—	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	—	5	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	—	4	27	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	—	1	18	46
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	—	1	14	21
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	—	7	12	17
	September	179	18	104	113	379	7	199	—	1	11	153
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	—	1	13	338
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	—	2	18	143
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	—	1	4	66
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	—	3	20	4
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	—	3	14	5
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	—	3	13	114
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	—	11	36	100
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	—	3	27	39
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	—	1	8	21
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	—	1	1	29
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	—	3	41	36
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	—	5	28	51
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	—	5	14	30
	December	110	160	23	29	115	2	75	—	2	11	12
1969	January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	—	3	9	122
	February	241	288	143	154	432	2	336	—	5	25	26
	March	258	299	96	145	751	7	675	—	5	21	18
	April	252	295	106	122	312	10	177	—	1	21	50
	May	261	310	107	120	394	9	265	—	13	23	33
	June	224	273	82	97	380	3	272	—	13	21	22
	July	189	234	152	162	382	2	109	—	45	18	156

* 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 1969 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages on the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134 (1960=100)

		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
I WHOLE ECONOMY											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
1a	Gross domestic product	94.9	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.6	112.6	115.5	117.0	118.7	122.6
1b	Employed labour force*	98.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.5	102.9	103.8	104.0	102.5	101.8
1c	GDP per person employed*	96.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	105.0	109.4	111.2	112.5	115.8	120.4
Costs per unit of output											
1d	Total domestic incomes	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.8	109.1	112.1	116.5	120.7	125.0	128.0
1e	Wages and salaries	99.1	100.0	105.3	109.6	110.2	113.2	117.8	124.3	127.1	130.2
1f	Labour costs	99.3	100.0	105.6	110.1	111.0	113.9	119.0	127.5	130.4	134.6
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
2a	Output	—	100.0	101.2	102.3	105.8	114.0	117.2	118.6	118.5	123.9
2b	Employment	—	100.0	101.3	101.0	99.9	101.6	102.7	102.4	99.6	(97.9)
2c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	99.9	101.3	105.9	112.2	114.1	115.8	119.0	(126.6)
Costs per unit of output											
2d	Wages and salaries	99.3	100.0	105.2	107.8	107.7	109.4	115.4	120.4	122.1	
2e	Labour costs	99.4	100.0	105.6	108.5	108.8	110.5	116.9	123.9	122.9	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
3a	Output	—	100.0	100.2	100.6	104.7	113.0	116.8	118.3	117.1	123.6
3b	Employment	—	100.0	101.2	100.5	99.3	100.7	101.9	101.9	99.1	(98.1)
3c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	99.0	100.1	105.4	112.2	114.6	116.1	118.2	(126.0)
Costs per unit of output											
3d	Wages and salaries	100.2	100.0	106.3	108.7	107.4	108.7	114.8	120.3	123.3	
3e	Labour costs	100.4	100.0	106.8	109.5	108.6	109.9	116.3	123.9	122.1	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
4a	Output	—	100.0	98.6	101.3	101.2	101.5	97.8	92.1	91.1	86.3
4b	Employment	—	100.0	95.7	92.9	89.2	85.8	81.3	75.4	71.5	(63.8)
4c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.5	118.3	120.3	122.1	127.4	(135.3)
Costs per unit of output											
4d	Wages and salaries	100.1	100.0	102.4	100.0	99.7	99.6	102.4	106.9	107.7	
4e	Labour costs	99.6	100.0	102.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	104.4	110.3	111.6	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
5a	Output	—	100.0	94.1	88.9	93.1	105.5	110.2	103.5	97.2	103.3
5b	Employment	—	100.0	101.8	97.1	96.3	100.6	102.3	100.2	95.3	(93.6)
5c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	92.4	91.6	96.7	104.9	107.7	103.3	102.0	(110.4)
Costs per unit of output											
5d	Wages and salaries	103.3	100.0	111.5	115.3	112.9	113.8	119.7	129.8	135.3	
5e	Labour costs	103.4	100.0	112.2	116.6	115.0	115.8	122.0	134.2	135.1	
6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
6a	Output	—	100.0	106.6	108.4	110.9	120.7	126.7	133.8	134.7	138.5
6b	Employment	—	100.0	104.3	105.8	105.0	107.7	111.1	113.4	112.1	(110.3)
6c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	102.2	102.5	105.6	112.1	114.0	118.0	120.2	(125.6)
Costs per unit of output											
6d	Wages and salaries	98.1	100.0	102.9	105.1	104.5	106.1	112.6	114.9	118.0	
6e	Labour costs	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.0	105.8	107.4	114.2	118.6	117.0	
7 VEHICLES											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
7a	Output	—	100.0	93.1	94.9	102.5	107.1	109.6	111.2	102.7	111.9
7b	Employment	—	100.0	97.9	96.5	95.4	95.6	94.8	93.3	90.1	(89.3)
7c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	95.1	98.3	107.4	112.0	115.6	119.2	114.0	(125.3)
Costs per unit of output											
7d	Wages and salaries	99.6	100.0	110.8	109.7	106.0	110.9	115.1	115.3	125.4	
7e	Labour costs	99.5	100.0	111.2	110.5	106.9	111.8	116.4	118.6	124.3	
8 TEXTILES											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
8a	Output	—	100.0	96.6	94.7	99.3	105.3	107.0	106.3	103.2	117.1
8b	Employment	—	100.0	99.1	95.2	93.0	92.7	91.2	89.6	83.4	(82.1)
8c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	97.5	99.5	106.8	113.6	117.3	118.6	123.7	(142.6)
Costs per unit of output											
8d	Wages and salaries	97.9	100.0	109.1	110.0	108.1	108.6	112.8	120.0	120.3	
8e	Labour costs	98.0	100.0	109.2	111.0	109.1	109.9	114.6	124.2	119.2	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
9a	Output	—	100.0	104.6	112.9	120.4	124.3	131.5	136.9	141.4	148.1
9b	Employment	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.9	108.5	110.3	113.6	113.8	(110.5)
9c	Output per person employed	—	100.0	102.4	108.6	112.6	114.6	119.2	120.5	124.3	(134.0)
Costs per unit of output											
9d	Wages and salaries	100.1	100.0	102.7	103.0	103.9	109.0	115.9	116.7	116.6	
9e	Labour costs	100.4	100.0	103.4	103.5	104.9	109.8	116.9	118.7	119.1	

* Civil employment and HM Forces.

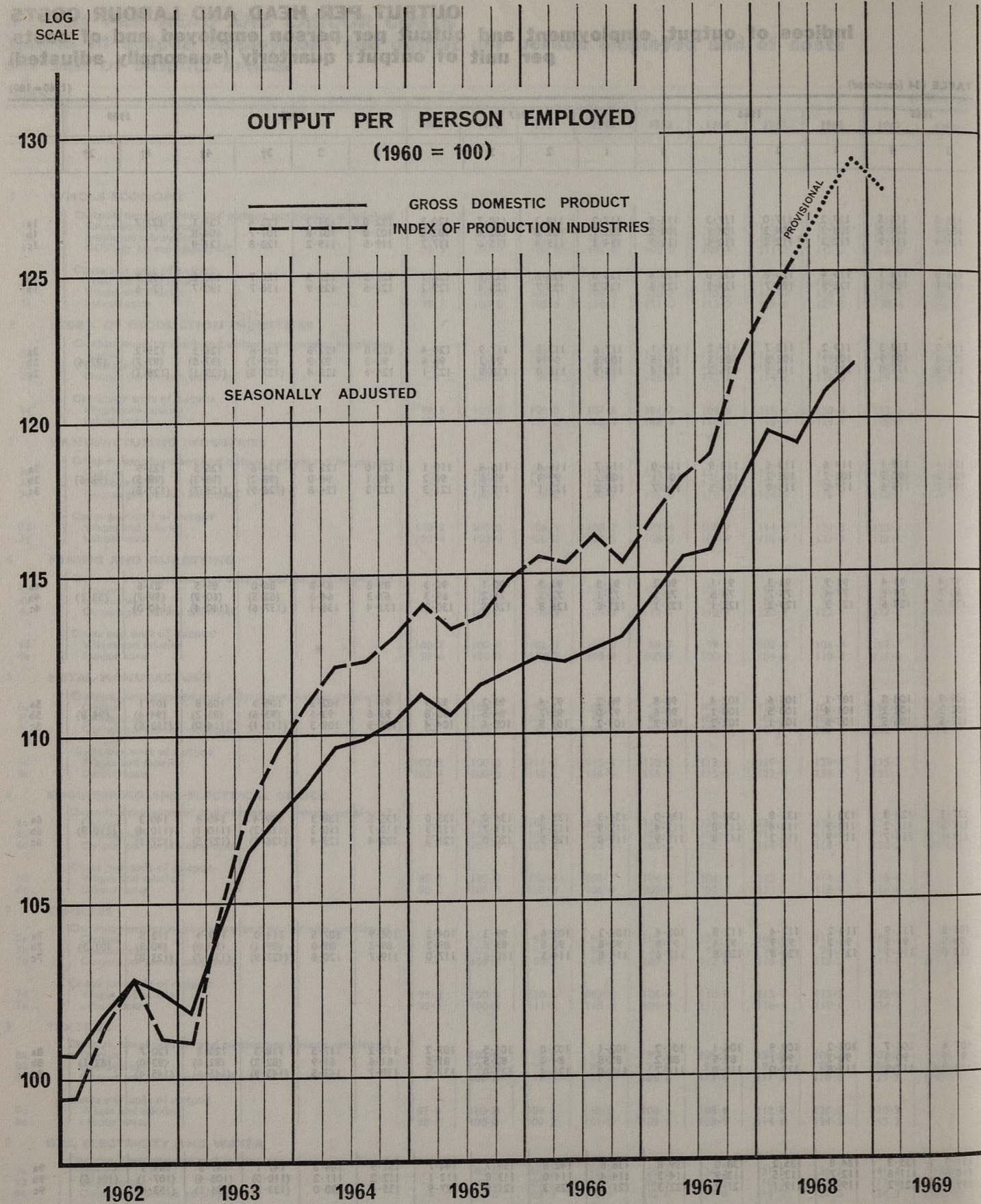
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

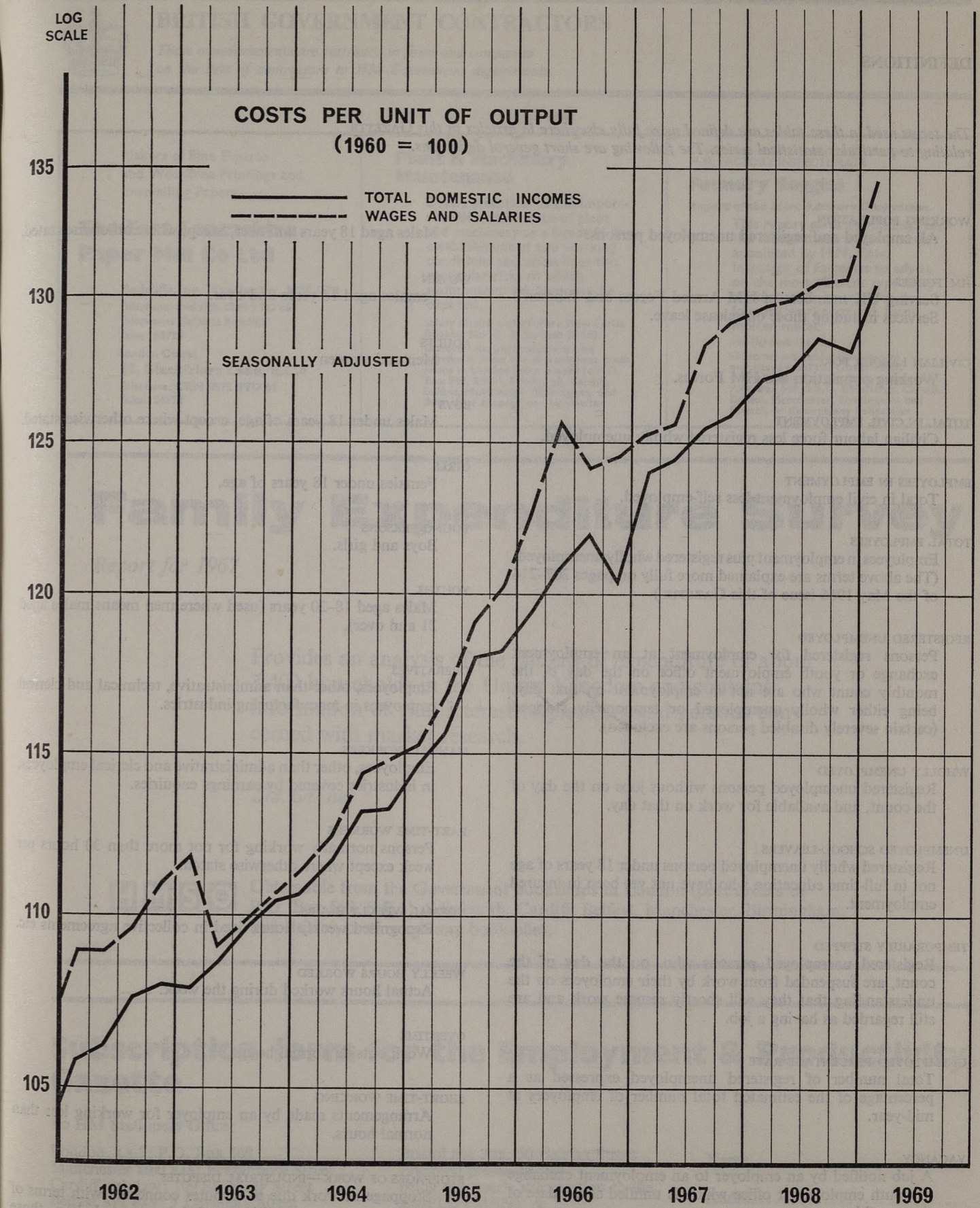
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

	1965		1966				1967				1968				1969		
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	
I WHOLE ECONOMY																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
1a	115.5	116.5	117.2	117.0	117.3	116.5	117.2	118.3	118.7	120.3	122.0	121.3	122.8	124.1	122.7		
1b	103.7	104.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.2	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.0	102.0	101.8	101.7	101.8			
1c	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.6	112.9	114.1	115.4	115.6	117.7	119.5	119.2	120.8	121.9			
Costs per unit of output																	
1d	118.0	118.1	119.4	120.8	122.0	120.4	124.0	124.5	125.6	126.1	127.3	127.5	128.7	128.3	130.7		
1e	119.1	120.1	122.9	125.7	124.2	124.6	125.3	125.7	128.4	129.2	129.6	129.9	130.7	130.7	134.6		
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
2a	117.0	118.3	119.2	118.7	119.2	117.1	117.6	117.9	117.9	120.4	122.0	122.8	124.6	126.3	125.2		2a
2b	102.8	102.9	102.9	102.8	102.5	101.5	100.6	99.9	99.2	98.6	98.3	97.9	(97.7)	(97.8)	(97.7)	(97.4)	2b
2c	113.8	115.0	115.8	115.5	116.3	115.4	116.9	118.0	118.9	122.1	124.1	125.4	(127.5)	(129.1)	(128.1)		2c
Costs per unit of output																	
2d	116.4	118.1	119.6	118.6	118.9	116.0	116.7	116.4	116.4	119.1	121.0	122.3	124.6	126.5	125.9		3a
3b	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.1	101.1	100.1	99.4	98.6	98.2	98.1	98.0	(98.2)	(98.3)	(98.5)	(98.6)	3b
3c	114.1	115.6	117.0	116.0	116.5	114.7	116.6	117.1	118.1	121.3	123.3	124.8	(126.9)	(128.7)	(127.8)		3c
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
4a	97.4	95.4	93.9	93.3	91.1	90.2	91.8	91.9	90.1	90.3	89.8	87.8	86.0	85.5	83.6		4a
4b	80.7	79.1	77.4	75.7	74.6	73.9	73.1	72.5	71.2	69.3	67.3	64.5	(62.5)	(60.9)	(59.7)	(59.1)	4b
4c	120.7	120.6	121.3	123.2	122.1	122.1	125.6	126.8	126.5	130.3	133.4	136.1	(137.6)	(140.4)	(140.0)		4c
Costs per unit of output																	
4d	109.9	108.8	107.1	105.6	102.4	98.8	98.2	97.4	95.2	97.9	99.1	102.3	104.9	106.8	107.1		5a
5b	102.2	102.2	101.4	100.5	100.1	98.6	97.0	95.7	94.6	93.8	93.6	93.6	(93.6)	(93.7)	(94.4)	(94.8)	5b
5c	107.5	106.5	105.6	105.1	102.3	100.2	101.2	101.8	100.6	104.4	105.9	109.3	(112.1)	(114.0)	(113.5)		5c
6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
6a	127.3	129.8	133.1	131.8	134.0	136.0	134.3	135.4	134.0	135.0	135.5	138.3	139.4	140.4	140.3		6a
6b	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.9	112.4	111.7	111.3	110.7	110.3	(110.2)	(110.1)	(110.4)	(110.9)	6b
6c	114.1	115.7	117.9	116.2	117.8	119.9	119.0	120.5	120.0	121.3	122.4	125.4	(126.5)	(127.5)	(127.1)		6c
Costs per unit of output																	
6d	98.1	100.0	102.9	105.1	104.5	106.1	112.6	114.9	118.0								
6e	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.0	105.8	107.4	114.2	118.6	117.0								
7 VEHICLES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
7a	106.8	112.9	114.2	113.4	112.8	103.4	104.2	103.6	99.3	104.5	106.9	107.5	114.0	119.4	112.5		7a
7b	94.5	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.4	91.8	90.8	90.5	89.8	89.3	89.3	89.0	(89.1)	(90.0)	(90.9)	(91.3)	7b
7c	113.0	1															



See footnote † to table 134.



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.	ADULTS Men and women
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
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 this GAZETTE.)	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
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).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
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.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
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.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
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.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	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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Telephone: Radcliffe 2284 STD 061
Telegrams: 'Sulphite Radcliffe'
Telex: 66729
London Office:
18, Blackfriars Lane, E.C.4
Telephone: CEN 8572 STD 01
Telex: 24170

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

Safety Health and Welfare New Series Booklet No 28 3s (by post 3s 6d)
Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

Department of Employment & Productivity
H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

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