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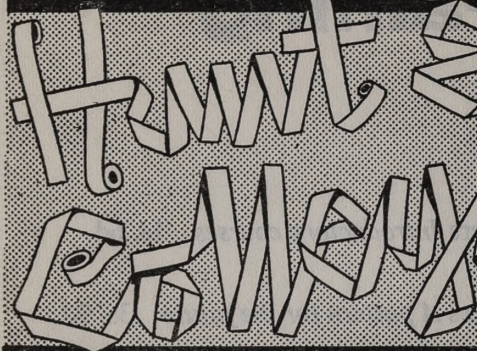
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**EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE**

February 1969 (pages 113-204)

**Contents**

**SPECIAL ARTICLES**

- PAGE 116 Role of the Commission on Industrial Relations—interview with Mr. George Woodcock
- 119 Exporting in the future—By Fred Davies, Assistant Overseas Director (Promotion and Marketing) CBI
- 123 Earnings and hours in October 1968
- 132 Accidents at work—fourth quarter 1968
- 134 Women in part-time employment
- 135 Average retail prices of items of food

**NEWS AND NOTES**

- 137 Redundancy payments—Training of systems analysts—Future operation of Agricultural Industry Training Board—Plan for higher pensions—Refresher course for instructors—Abolition of Wages Council proposed—Training developments—Lighting in offices and shops—Disabled Persons Register—Industrial fatalities and diseases—International labour affairs—Vocational training—Professional and Executive Register—Unemployment benefit

**MONTHLY STATISTICS**

- 141 Summary
- 142 Employees in employment—industrial analysis
- 144 Overtime and short-time manufacturing industries
- 145 Unemployment
- 146 Industrial analysis of unemployment
- 148 Area statistics of unemployment
- 149 Seasonal variations in unemployment
- 150 Wholly unemployed adults and adult vacancies—occupational analysis
- 152 Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed
- 154 Placing work of employment exchanges
- 155 Stoppages of work
- 156 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 157 Retail prices

**STATISTICAL SERIES**

- 158 Introduction
- 159 Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

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# Role of the Commission on Industrial Relations

## An interview with Mr. George Woodcock

*On 1st March Mr. George Woodcock, general secretary of the TUC, takes up his post as chairman of the newly established Commission on Industrial Relations. In this interview with the editor of the EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE, Mr. Woodcock talks of some of the changes which have occurred during his period as general secretary, and of his hopes for the CIR.*

**Q. Mr. Woodcock you are often criticised for failure to reform the trade union movement in the nine years you have been general secretary of the TUC. Can you first assess the extent to which the trade unions and industrial relations as a whole have been reformed over this period and the current strength of the reformist movement?**

A. The critics I have heard do not give me the impression that they know the trade union movement, or that they know much about the changes that are taking place. It is not for me to assess the extent to which trade unionism has developed in my time. That is something for the historians. But, in the nine years that I have been general secretary, there has been a tremendous change in the attitudes of the trade union movement, and here I am thinking mainly of the change of attitude there has been towards governments. Traditionally, we asked simply to be left alone. We have rather taken the view that we had a straight-forward and uncomplicated job to do, and that we should not be interfered with in doing it. That was the general attitude going back over the years. It has not entirely disappeared. It was very strong when I became general secretary nine years ago.

We recognise that the government is deeply involved in industrial and economic affairs. It, too, is as much concerned about the welfare of working people as we are. I have always taken the view that it is wrong for the government with its responsibilities and the trade union movement with its responsibilities to be at arm's length, or at loggerheads. It is now generally accepted in the trade union movement that, without surrendering any of its independence and the right to come to its own conclusions about ends and means, both it and the government should try to adjust their policies and practices towards the achievement of common aims. This can be seen in terms of the incomes policy. When I became general secretary the movement was opposed to any such policy. Now we approve an incomes and prices policy. What people see is a conflict about the means, between the government's legislation and use of penal sanctions, and our preference for voluntary methods. Critics may

say that after nine years there is more trouble now between the government and the trade unions. But it is a different kind of trouble—the arguments that arise when people try to work together, rather than the silent hostility of people determined to keep apart.

The need for greater trade union unity has been recognised for years, but has become a more practical question of what can be done. Here again some people tend to think reform means that the trade unions should be forced into a common mould. I am afraid that cannot be done.

There have been more amalgamations in my time than in any other nine years, or any longer period: there has been more common working among the unions. As I have said you get reforms from attitudes. It is these you have to change. From a clear understanding of what trade unionism is about, you can expect to get an acceptable view of what needs to be done. It may be that I have spent a lot of time changing attitudes.

**Q. Do you regard the Donovan Commission, on which you served, as a logical consequence of the self-examination you fostered among unions, or simply an inevitable result of public disquiet with the failures of our industrial relations system?**

A. To get the kind of wide ranging developments within the trade union movement that I wanted led me to think of a royal commission as a means by which one could set out the modern conception of the movement. Donovan was to some extent the consequence of the self-examination which I urged on the trade union movement, but it also resulted from public disquiet about the industrial relations system. Thus, it had two sources. I do not think we would have got the royal commission simply because of the development of that self-examination. But I am sure we would not have got the trade union movement to agree to it, simply because of the public disquiet at the well reported eccentricities of some of our industrial disputes

**Q. Before we turn more specifically to the CIR it is important to see the CIR in the context of the White Paper "In Place of Strife". Can you give your overall view of the White Paper's philosophy and proposals?**

A. The White Paper is shorter and more compact than the royal commission's report. Frankly, it sets out within that limited basis a philosophy more consistent and

more acceptable to trade unionism than the commission's report. One of the things that pleases me about it is that it points out straight away that industry is an activity from which disputes are going to arise. The real problem is how to provide sensible, speedy and effective means to enable the two sides to reach agreement without the need to resort to strife.

Generally speaking, the White Paper sets out to improve collective bargaining without altering the basic principles of voluntary discussion and agreement. But there are three proposals for penal sanctions which do not fit in. I can see the reasoning which led them to be included, and the strength of the argument that these are reserve powers to be used only in exceptional cases. I have always accepted the possibility of some sort of legislation if its purpose is to generalise what has been established as a standard of good conduct. But in practice I do not think these things will work. Many critics of the White Paper have pointed to the experience of legislation in other countries. I, too, can point to legislation in other countries, particularly the United States where it is not working. Frankly, I do not think it will work here. But apart from this, I think the general philosophy of the White Paper is one that I would very much have liked the Donovan Commission to have adopted and pursued.

**Q. Granted that you have said you would not be leaving the TUC but for your having to retire later this year, how important do you regard the CIR?**

A. Unquestionably it is the most important development that has happened in industrial relations in my lifetime—and that is most of this century. It is potentially the finest instrument that I can think of for developing trade union movement along the lines I have been discussing. Its characteristic is that it is a voluntary persuasive organisation which will seek to promote developments by reason and argument. There may be a slight conflict here because the three proposals I have mentioned seem to indicate a lack of confidence in the CIR as the main instrument. But the way things can be done, and should be done in this country is through a body charged with the responsibility of promoting good industrial relations while accepting the philosophy of the White Paper that some disputes will occur.

**Q. How then do you define your task as the CIR's first chairman?**

A. That of giving the new body character and purpose, and to set out the lines on which it can hope to proceed and develop. But I do not know that you can define in detail the day to day activities of the commission at the present moment.

**Q. Are you happy with the arrangement that your workload should be controlled by the Government in the sense that, like the National Board for Prices and Incomes, you will only be able to conduct an inquiry at the express request in the form of a reference?**

A. Formally we shall, of course, work on references from the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, but I shall be surprised if the commission is not expected to have some say in those references. Although they will bear the stamp of the Department of Employment and Productivity, I should have thought that in deciding the reference and its terms there will be extensive consultation with the commission. References from the department will be on particular questions in particular industries, companies or firms. But there are many matters the responsibility for which is put in the White Paper on the CIR.

**Q. Could you define your priorities within your overall responsibility for reforming and strengthening collective bargaining? Will procedure agreements, for example, take precedence over, say employer/trade union structure or the bringing of shop stewards within an agreed framework? And will you concentrate your energies on industry-wide rather than company-wide agreements in the first instance?**

A. I do not think you can define priorities. Some things will come up as matters of urgency. Other things can be taken more leisurely. Some will come upon us from outside, others we will be able to initiate on our own. You can undertake all these things simultaneously, although the speed with which you handle them will be determined by their nature.

**Q. How far will you be stimulated in your work by a determination, born of your experience, to keep the law out of industrial relations, or at least to render legal intervention unnecessary?**

A. To the fullest extent possible my efforts will be to make it unnecessary for the First Secretary ever to consider the use of the sanctions which are likely to be vested in her by Parliament, and to make legal intervention by her unnecessary. The legal powers envisaged by the White Paper are discretionary. I find it difficult to imagine a case in which they will be desirable, or necessary. I shall be stimulated to prove that if it cannot be done by the CIR through voluntary persuasive means then it certainly will not be done by legislation.

**Q. It is often said that royal commissions and statutory bodies can never be the same again after the Prices and Incomes Board's 100 reports in 3½ years. Do you envisage a similar pace of work, in view of the urgent need for the reform of industrial relations, or a fundamentally different method of working?**

A. I do not foresee that we shall be providing reports in the sense that the National Board for Prices and Incomes produces them. Reports imply that you set out what you believe people ought to have done, or what you think they ought to be doing. We will be operating a process of getting things done, rather than advising the First



Secretary or the public how we think they should or could be done. We will be having to persuade people by a continuing process until agreement is reached. There will have to be an annual report in which we will set out what we have done. I do not think we are going to produce 100 particular reports in 3½ years. I hope we will have dealt with a lot of situations in that time, but as a general rule I do not think that we shall report on each and every case.

**Q. How vital do you feel it will be to establish a reputation for independence? And do you propose to conduct your inquiries formally and in public or informally and in private?**

A. I shall want to establish a reputation for independence, but not for truculence. There is all the difference in the world between being independent and being truculent, snotty or intractable. I am not going into the job showing how tough I can be with the government. At the same time I have no intention of becoming a creature of the government. Independence does not mean hostility. What we do will be informal and in private. We are seeking to have talks across the table, real discussions to get information and to reach agreements. Although it is a royal commission which has power to call and examine witnesses and ask a lot of questions it will operate differently. The essence of the talks will be private and informal.

**Q. The Government has made it clear that the CIR will not be responsible for applying prices and incomes criteria or be directly concerned with raising productivity. Do you nevertheless see a danger of overlapping with the NBPI?**

A. I have heard this suggested. But I must emphasise that there must be no overlapping with the NBPI. If the CIR became responsible for applying the criteria of wage settlements instead of concentrating on collective bargaining procedures it would find one function overlapping with another. I hope there will be no danger of that. Indeed, every effort must be made to prevent it.

**Q. If you are to act as a catalyst for the reform of industrial relations you will presumably feel a strong obligation to undertake educational/promotional work. What form will that take?**

A. Certainly we shall have a strong obligation to undertake education and promotional work. That is what I have always had in mind. We shall have to do it simultaneously. What form it will take I cannot say, but certainly I think it will be necessary to look at the question of "educational work".

**Q. How important do you feel it is to have been given at the outset a practical agency for following up your**

**recommendations in the form of the DEP's Manpower and Productivity Service?**

A. I hope in many cases that they will not be recommendations, but will be agreements accepted and supported by the people themselves. So far as they need to be followed up, I am glad that this will be undertaken by the Manpower and Productivity Service of the Department of Employment and Productivity. If we were to undertake all the work of following up, it would need a very large organisation, and that to my mind would militate against its efficiency. I would prefer the commission to be a compact body able to get on with whatever particular tasks it had. We are not thinking so much in terms of producing recommendations, but more in terms of getting things done.

**Q. Have you any special message for the trade union movement on taking up your new post?**

A. I would say that, leaving aside the three exceptions which I have said do not fit, the proposals in the White Paper, and the CIR in particular, are well in the tradition of the British trade unionism established by the pioneers of the movement more than 100 years ago. It is now up to the movement to take full advantage of this opportunity offered to develop trade unionism and collective bargaining on principles established years ago, but never related to the present day.

**Q. Any message for management?**

A. I hope that employers generally will now accept not only the inevitability of trade unionism but that they will recognise the desirability of collective bargaining and that collective bargaining involves trade unionism. Good employers already do. I hope that the rest will be generous in their understanding of the need for workpeople to have an organisation representing them, and of implications of the voluntary system.

**Q. And have you any message for Government?**

A. To Government I would say it would do well in the early years to concentrate on the voluntary approach through the CIR rather than rush precipitately into the use of discretionary powers.

**Q. Finally, Mr. Woodcock, you clearly see your new task as vital to the community's interest. Within what period of time do you think it would be reasonable to expect to see some impact on industrial relations from the formation of a CIR and the legislative proposals in the White Paper?**

A. I would expect to see some impact fairly quickly, but the effect ought to be cumulative. I expect a continuous process rather than something that is once for all, that it will grow and develop constantly.

## Exporting in the future

By Fred Davies, O.B.E., Assistant Overseas Director (Promotion & Marketing) Confederation of British Industry

*The Central Training Council's report TRAINING OF EXPORT STAFF published in December (see this GAZETTE, December 1968, page 992) will be discussed at a one-day conference sponsored by BACIE, CBI, BNEC and BIM next month. In this article, Mr Davies, who was a member of the working group which prepared the report, analyses trends of modern exporting which lend urgency to the report's proposals for the systematic and imaginative training of all export staff in this country.*

Probably no subject has been more extensively written about or talked about since the end of the war than exporting. Handbooks still appear with persistent regularity on the elements of selling overseas; seminars discuss the subject, and businessmen's senses are deadened by further exhortations to step up export performance. The British manufacturer now has more support at his disposal to aid his export effort than anywhere else in the world. But still the need persists—the reality of the trade gap hangs over the national economy as an ever present (since the end of the war) reminder that economic victory has still to be won.

What justification can there be for yet another analysis of the situation? Certainly none, if all that it produces is repetition of the consequences of the reduction in the holding of foreign currency earning assets to pay for the war, or a comparison between the UK and overseas countries' performance in days lost through industrial disputes which satisfies everyone except the overseas customer whose special Christmas catalogue promotion failed because the goods did not arrive in time. This is a time for action, but for action which is based on careful research, thoughtful planning and sound strategy.

Exporters fall into two main categories—those companies which regard their overseas business as an important part of their whole operation, and those which look on overseas markets as a convenient alternative when home trade is slack, or when the home market is squeezed under the pressure of deflationary policies. There are also a few companies which have embraced the marketing concept in the conduct of their businesses, and who, therefore, regard the overseas market as an extension of the home market and exporting as one among several methods of operating abroad.

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In the present economic situation there is no doubt that these distinctions are academic. To extract the maximum advantage from devaluation and the other economic measures recently introduced a major effort is called for from every possible source. But when the crisis is diminished and the pressures are relaxed, will we have done anything towards the solution of the underlying problem, or shall we be forced in a few years once again to apply short term measures to what is a fundamental long term problem—short term measures which may even work against the long term solution?

### Hard core of companies

One side of the problem is shown by the fact that one half of the country's total export trade is conducted by some 120 firms—if the figure is expanded to two-thirds then this is accounted for by about 500 firms. This is a small proportion of the firms engaged in industry, and might be regarded as a poor response to the promotional efforts which have been made since 1949, the exhortations of Ministers and the considerable services which are made available to exporters through the Board of Trade and other government departments. In any situation it is this hard core of exporting companies to which we inevitably look to sustain their effort in normal circumstances, and to increase it at short notice when an extra effort is called for.

Exporting is not an activity which can be undertaken at will. It is a process involving careful and detailed examination of the market; adaptation of the product; the drawing up and implementation of a plan of operation involving the selection of distribution channels, promotion of the product, pricing and the servicing of the product once it is in the hands of the ultimate user or consumer. All this demands an organisation, either that of the exporting company, or of an intermediary through which the company is going to operate such as an export merchant, a resident buyer in the UK acting on behalf of the purchaser, or an agent or distributor overseas. Organisations of this type are not produced overnight, but have to be built up, often over many years.

### Small proportion of staff

However, the number of staff employed at home by UK manufacturing firms on export work is comparatively small. It has been estimated [THE EXPORTERS—A STUDY OF ORGANISATION STAFFING AND TRAINING, published by Ashridge Management College (1967), p. 24] that this amounts to the equivalent of about 30,000

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full-time staff of which approximately 12,000 are employed in management, marketing and sales, and 18,000 in export office work. In addition, it is believed that about 10,000 are employed in export houses. These are the people who organise and execute the exporting of over £5,000 million of exports from the UK annually—themselves the product of about 4 million out of our total labour force.

### Analysis by function

This is the segment of the labour force which is the target for the Central Training Council's latest publication TRAINING OF EXPORT STAFF (see this GAZETTE, December 1968, page 992). This report defines exporting "as comprising the market research, management strategy, sales promotion, selling effort, transportation and documentation, all of which are employed in the process of determining the needs of markets overseas and supplying them profitably". For the first time the work involved in exporting has been analysed, not by job titles which are misleading, but by function. There is a management function, and the report rightly draws attention to the importance of catering for the needs of other managers and specialists as well as those of managers primarily engaged in exporting; the job of overseas representation and export office work. Each is analysed carefully, and its training needs stated.

Perhaps most important in this report is the section (Chapter 6) which deals with attitudes, abilities and experience. Whilst being the shortest chapter in the report, it draws attention to those essential qualifications which distinguish export marketing from home marketing. Exporters must be able to adapt themselves to environment more so than in the home market; they must be able to communicate clearly and concisely; they must possess the ability to persuade and motivate others to carry out the wishes and policies of the company and they must have some proficiency in foreign languages. Overseas trade is carried on, to a high degree, through intermediaries, and there is less opportunity for direct confrontation between the manufacturer at home and the ultimate user abroad than in home trade.

### Training problems

This distinction must be drawn and the training problems recognised, but there is a danger of over-emphasis. Selling to customers overseas is part of a company's total marketing operation—the general principles of marketing theory apply, and should be the foundation for any course of training in exporting. Overseas marketing may present situations not experienced in the home market, for example, the need to make provision for after-sales service; or it may offer opportunities for practising different marketing techniques, for instance a market leader at home might compete on price overseas when this would be dangerous at home; a branded product assisted in the home market by a well-known name may need to be marketed overseas by quite different techniques if its name is unknown.

The author has said elsewhere [THE MARKETING OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, Ed. Aubrey Wilson, Hutchinson (1965), Chapter XII "International Marketing"] that "the international scene is probably the easiest area in business in which to be fooled—and to fool others". Those who engage in overseas marketing need to use their critical faculties to the full. Few products can be taken straight from their home environment into an overseas market unchanged—that is if we accept that the real definition of a product is not only the "thing itself", but also its manner of presentation and the reaction which it provokes in the mind of the consumer. The fact that it is an "imported" product will produce certain reactions—"will it improve my status to own it?"; "will it work?"; "can I get service and spare parts?". As exporters we cannot take all these things for granted. We must not be surprised if what we have to offer is not what the foreign user wants to buy. Washing machines and vacuum cleaners which sell successfully at home will not appeal to a country which does not have electricity, or which operates on a different voltage to our own. Colours which might be harmless in the home market may offend religious beliefs or taboos overseas and trade names acceptable at home may have different meanings abroad and have to be changed. "Skol" may be an ideal name for a certain type of beer in most markets of the world, but in some Scandinavian countries this means "school"; certain countries prohibit motor vehicles which are painted red or white as these colours are reserved for fire and ambulance services. Some market research at the beginning to find out what the overseas buyer wants will pay handsome dividends.

### Marketing operations

The basis of any marketing operation is first to analyse the forces and influences which bear on the market, and then to devise a "marketing mix" of the various elements in the armoury of the marketer to match these forces. Among the influences which bear on any market are the attitudes and habits of the people who make up the markets. "What do they think about us?"; "what do they think about our products?"; "how do they normally do business?"; "what do they think about imports?", etc. About five years ago the Reader's Digest published the results of some research which they had done into the European Common Market and Britain [THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET AND BRITAIN—Readers' Digest Association, Inc. (1963)] in which, among other items affecting markets, they obtained opinions about what the people of the European countries thought of each other and each other's products. The unanimous verdict in the seven countries of the survey was that up-to-date products come from the USA, and the majority thought that well-finished products and reliable products are made by Germany in preference to any other country. Although the British sample thought of themselves primarily as reliable no other country shared this view, although hard working was a characteristic frequently attributed to the British.

In 1967 an investigation into the problems experienced by overseas customers in buying British products was carried out in Western Germany [HINDRANCES TO BUYING

BRITISH—Marketing Services Division, Urwick Orr & Partners Ltd., (1967)]. Among its general conclusions were where two attitudes differ—British companies regard their language deficiencies as relatively unimportant, whereas their customers clearly do not; German importers experience considerable difficulty with British weights and measures, whilst this point is not mentioned at all by British companies as a problem in exporting.

At the end of last year yet another study of European attitudes towards British performance appeared. This dealt more specifically with problems of transport, and, in particular, deliveries [DELIVERING THE GOODS—A Study of Moving British Exports to Europe, NEDO (1968)]. The findings were not unfavourable to British manufactureres—in the eyes of European customers British firms were near the top of the punctuality league on deliveries.

### Opinions about actions

However, when people abroad express opinions about "the British" or importers comment upon the use of British language or measurement problems, these must be based on experiences with individual companies either directly or at second hand. In the final analysis, opinions about our actions, like the remedies to our balance of payments problems which have so far eluded our grasp, depend on the activities of individual manufacturers. We can undertake to promote exports on a group basis through trade fairs, missions and other forms of trade promotions; we can exhort manufacturers through conferences and meetings of trade associations or chambers of commerce, but before long we must decide how we can motivate the management in one single company to make an individual contribution to the overseas trade effort.

How much do we know about the individual company and its management and the forces which influence it? Businesses are organised to run at a profit. In the long run all business activities must be measured against this yardstick—those activities which fail to contribute to the overall profitability of the company have to be modified or discontinued, or the whole enterprise will fall behind its competitors and fail. The first decision which any entrepreneur has to take, therefore, is whether he should enter the overseas arena at all. Is this action going to contribute to the overall profitability of the company? From what has already been said it can be seen that this is no easy sphere within which to operate.

### Considerable change needed

It calls for considerable change. First, the company itself—has it the necessary resources of production, finance, manpower and management to see the project through to a profitable conclusion? Some resources may have to be re-directed from where they are currently engaged, additional resources may need to be engaged. In either event this will lead to an addition to operating costs. External factors have to be considered, predominant among which will be the competitive conditions of the industry and the activities of competitors. Then there is the product itself and the alterations which may be entailed and the distribution and after-sales services which may need to be provided.

It is possible to suggest some sound commercial reasons why a company should enter the overseas market [EXPORTING FOR THE NEW EXPORTER, CBI Guidance Sheet No. 1 published in British Industry Week, September 1968.]; each company must examine these in the light of its own circumstances. A spread of markets minimises the risks of relying solely on the home market and its uncertainties, including changes in Government policies. Equally, it is advantageous to spread trade over more than one overseas market. A move into exporting, either in advance of, or in response to, competitors restricts their flexibility and ultimately their growth. In overseas business a company exposes itself to foreign competition, and this is a good yardstick for efficiency. It is also a useful area in which to learn and apply new marketing techniques which might not be possible in the home market. Foreign markets also offer possibilities for growth and increased profitability when such possibilities may be increasingly difficult in a saturated home market.

The profits from overseas trade are not always direct—they may be reaped over the whole of the operation, they may be earned in third markets through greater competitive efficiency. Success in overseas business is often as much the reward of the attitude of mind as it is of the elements of the marketing programme and overseas trading contributes to this attitude.

### Success stories

We must, however, recognise that a company needs this sound commercial reason for moving overseas, and we must also recognise that the evidence which we have to offer the majority of individual companies is not always favourable. Success stories overseas are not all that easy to come by. The bad story makes the more spectacular reading, and successful companies do not always want to talk about their successes if to do so will alert the competition or inhibit their further expansion. A survey by Mr. P. J. Hovell of the University of Salford published last year [EXPORT PRICING POLICIES by P. J. Hovell, District Bank Review September 1968 pp 34-55.] records the views of a sample of 50 companies on the profitability of exporting. Nearly 60 per cent. of the sample felt that export business is less profitable than that executed in the domestic market. These were companies which typically export between 10 per cent. and 25 per cent. of their output. They gave as their reason for doing so the insurance against under-employment of capacity through fluctuations in domestic demand. The adoption of more sophisticated pricing policies might have changed their views on profitability, but it is depressing to consider that such a high proportion of the sample, many with high export percentages, should still view exporting as an insurance against home market fluctuations, and not as part of an overall marketing strategy for growth in which overseas marketing was to make a positive contribution.

A small section of the sample (including one international company) regarded the question on profitability of exporting as irrelevant. It is the profitability of the company which is important and success in the market contributes to this irrespective of whether that market is at home or overseas. Summed up by one of the



spokesmen the case was put in this manner: "This question implicitly assumes that if we did not export then we would sell more on the home market and possibly gain a high profit accordingly. We export the amount we do because by so doing we can only achieve given growth and profitability targets" [Hovell op. cit. p.43]. Here is the notion of an optimum balance between home and overseas trade—an allocation of scarce resources which have alternative uses.

How many companies in British industry, or those people concerned with trade policies and promotions have realised the significance of the changes which are taking place in the pattern of world trade?

Prior to 1914 free trade at home restricted attempts to form monopoly agreements and the predominance of British industry in a world trade based on exports further encouraged a multiplicity of small, independent and highly individualistic businesses in traditional areas of production. Between the wars, to insulate herself against some of the effects of world depression, Britain based her trade policy on a series of preferential tariff arrangements with Commonwealth countries which were formulated in the Ottawa Agreement of 1932. The system led to a general increase in trade between members of the Commonwealth supplying the UK with favourable sources of raw materials and providing outlets for manufactured goods. During this period, and after, Britain tended to develop trading relationships with other members of the Commonwealth where the demands were for traditional exports, and at the same time to ignore the more highly competitive industrialised markets of western Europe, and, particularly, of the USA where new marketing techniques were being developed, and where there was consequently a greater incentive to innovation and the introduction of new products.

#### Forces against tradition

At the beginning of the post-war reconstruction period Britain's traditional trading pattern was still with the countries of the Commonwealth, and since then a number of important influences have emerged. One, of course, is associated with the general extension of multilateral trade principles through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which has led to steady reductions in preferential margins given to British exports in Commonwealth markets and the emergence of independent nations, some prejudiced against Britain and a more general awareness of other competing sources of supply. Another force working against the continuation of the traditional pattern has been the development of industry in Commonwealth countries which are protected by high tariffs against British as well as other foreign competition. By 1967 the proportion of Britain's exports going to Commonwealth countries was 25 per cent. compared with 39 per cent. in 1956.

At the same time the pattern of world trade has moved to show that the greatest growth area was in trade between advanced industrial countries. The opportunities lay in the products of international industrial

specialisation and of highly advanced techniques and technological developments. This is the age of automation, aerospace industries, nuclear and electronic discoveries, not of traditional industries. It is also an age of regional trading areas superseding national boundaries and political groupings—a development in which Britain has not yet found a stable position.

In this sort of trading world global marketing strategies are important. It is no longer possible to think of markets solely in terms of national areas, nor to think of one market in preference to another. We have got to be in a position to expand our trade, and this means going for growth areas in a world market irrespective of country. It also means that we have got to choose methods of operating overseas which suit the objectives we aim for. Exporting is one of those methods but not the only one and, often, not the most effective. We need to consider all forms of overseas trading, investment in production facilities, in marketing organisations and in the sale of know-how and processes by licensing.

#### Organisation of international trading

One of the phenomena of the world trading pattern is the so-called "multi-national" company. Bred from the increasing costs of research and development, and the need to create mass markets to match the products of mass production, it is not a new development. The major oil companies and companies like Unilever have operated on a multi-national basis for many years. However, it is now becoming increasingly possible to travel around the world enjoying everywhere a favourite breakfast cereal or soft drink, exercising the same choice about brand of petrol or make of automobile or aeroplane in which to travel. Inevitably this development is associated with companies originating in the USA and it has not proceeded in all areas without running into political trouble. Even in the UK the fact that US subsidiary companies in 1964 [Christopher Layton, TRANS-ATLANTIC INVESTMENTS (The Atlantic Institute 1966)] accounted for a share of turnover in major industries of over 50 per cent. in cars; over 20 per cent. in pharmaceuticals; over 40 per cent. in tractors and agricultural machinery, and over 40 per cent. in computers, etc., is reflected in the fact that American undertakings in the UK now account for about 18 per cent. of all British manufactured exports.

The conclusion is that international trading has become much more international in its organisation. The days when this was synonymous with the practice of "making it at home and shipping it abroad" are over. This has now become embraced in the overall marketing concept, and the man who enters overseas trading as a career today needs a degree of training which is equal to the developments which have taken place. He will operate in an area where he will meet the competition of the best people in the world and where he will be exposed to techniques which go beyond his experiences in the domestic market. The main question which we need to answer in our drive to establish a favourable trading account is whether we are doing all we can to match the training needs of the market.

# Earnings and Hours in October 1968

In October 1968 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity were 459s. 11d. a week, compared with 445s. 3d. in the previous April. In manufacturing industries the figures were 472s. 4d., against 456s. 6d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings were 225s. 11d. in all industries covered and 226s. 3d. in manufacturing industries only. In April 1968 the corresponding figures were 218s. 10d. in all industries covered and 219s. 2d. in manufacturing industries only.

There was a slight upward movement in the average level of hours worked by men. In October 1968 in all industries covered by the enquiry they worked on average 46.4 hours compared with 46.2 six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 45.8 against 45.6. The corresponding figures for women working full-time however showed very little change. They were 38.3 compared with 38.4 six months earlier in all industries covered and 38.2 compared with 38.3 in manufacturing industries only.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by about 50,000 establishments employing over 6,000,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.\* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in October 1968, that is, the pay-week which included 9th October 1968. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, in other words, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

The regional analyses of earnings and hours given in tables 11-13 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 October 1968 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total number of

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

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 126 and 127, and a regional analysis for men on page 130. 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: second pay-week, October 1968†

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)‡		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)§		Girls (under 18 years)	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Full-time	Part-time	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	441 11	229 0	219 1	115 8	156 10			
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	472 11	240 5	220 1	115 11	152 6			
Metal manufacture . . .	487 8	242 4	223 6	114 3	145 8			
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	461 6	193 4	236 10	127 4	154 0			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	478 7	198 1	215 1	94 2	151 5			
Vehicles . . .	528 11	222 2	266 8	127 7	151 5			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	459 5	209 9	218 9	115 4	141 9			
Textiles . . .	426 7	230 4	223 5	119 4	165 4			
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	408 4	221 11	208 5	116 0	136 9			
Clothing and footwear . . .	405 5	213 9	219 6	130 1	149 1			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	467 8	252 11	216 11	112 10	143 8			
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	443 1	202 6	244 1	121 11	142 4			
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	539 0	228 5	233 10	121 8	141 5			
Other manufacturing industries . . .	471 9	237 3	217 6	123 0	148 2			
All manufacturing industries . . .	472 4	214 10	226 3	121 2	152 1			
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . .	453 6	266 11	220 10	111 4	133 2			
Construction . . .	457 5	228 2	201 1	90 4	111 4			
Gas, electricity and water . . .	413 11	216 5	237 7	119 4	133 2			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . .	483 11	240 7	311 10	116 9	133 2			
Certain miscellaneous services¶ . . .	387 10	174 1	192 0	101 11	134 11			
Public administration** . . .	349 5	207 2	224 5	97 0	138 0			
All the above, including manufacturing industries	459 11	214 6	225 11	118 7	151 4			

† 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 126 to 127, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 141s. 5d. and the hours worked averaged 18.2.

§ 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 126 and 127.

\*\* 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 126 and 127 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.



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 128 and 129, and a regional analysis for men on page 130. 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 128 and 129 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 43 and 49½, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 39½ and 44, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 36 and 40½, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 37 and 40½; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 19 and 24.

**Table 2 Average hours worked: second pay-week, October 1968†**

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)‡		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)§		Girls (under 18 years)
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	
Food, drink and tobacco	47.6	42.7	39.0	21.5	39.3	39.3	
Chemicals and allied industries	45.9	41.1	38.5	21.5	39.0	39.0	
Metal manufacture	45.9	41.0	38.1	21.1	38.3	38.3	
Engineering and electrical goods	45.6	40.9	38.4	21.3	38.8	38.8	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45.7	39.9	38.0	20.0			
Vehicles	43.9	40.4	38.6	21.1	38.0	38.0	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	46.1	41.5	37.9	21.2	38.4	38.4	
Textiles	46.1	42.2	38.1	21.6	38.6	38.6	
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.6	42.5	37.9	22.6	39.4	39.4	
Clothing and footwear	42.4	40.5	37.3	23.7	38.5	38.5	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	47.9	42.3	37.4	21.0	38.9	38.9	
Timber, furniture, etc.	45.9	41.9	37.9	21.4	38.7	38.7	
Paper, printing and publishing	46.2	42.4	39.3	21.5	39.6	39.6	
Other manufacturing industries	46.7	42.1	38.5	22.0	38.6	38.6	
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.8</b>	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	51.1	44.7	40.4				
Construction	47.8	44.1	39.0	17.3			
Gas, electricity and water	43.9	41.3	37.2	20.9			
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	50.4	43.9	43.7	20.9	40.4	40.4	
Certain miscellaneous services†	44.6	41.7	38.9	21.4	39.3	39.3	
Public administration**	43.7	40.4	39.8	19.2	39.2	39.2	
<b>All the above, including manufacturing industries</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.8</b>	

†‡§¶\*\* See footnotes on previous page.

**Hourly earnings**

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 128 and 129, and a regional analysis for men on page 131.

**Table 3 Average hourly earnings: second pay-week, October 1968†**

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)‡	Youths and boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)§		Girls (under 18 years)
			Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	111.4	64.4	67.4	64.6	47.9
Chemicals and allied industries	123.6	70.2	68.6	64.7	46.9
Metal manufacture	127.5	70.9	70.4	65.0	45.6
Engineering and electrical goods	121.4	56.7	74.0	71.7	47.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	125.7	59.6	67.9	56.5	
Vehicles	144.6	66.0	82.9	72.6	47.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	119.6	60.7	69.3	65.3	44.3
Textiles	111.0	65.5	70.4	66.3	51.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	107.5	62.7	66.0	61.6	41.6
Clothing and footwear	114.7	63.3	70.6	65.9	46.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	117.2	71.7	69.6	64.5	44.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	115.8	58.0	77.3	68.4	44.1
Paper, printing and publishing	140.0	64.6	71.4	67.9	42.9
Other manufacturing industries	121.2	67.6	67.8	67.1	46.1
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	106.5	71.7	65.6		
Construction	114.8	62.1	61.9	62.7	
Gas, electricity and water	113.1	62.9	76.6	68.5	
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	115.2	65.8	85.6	67.0	39.6
Certain miscellaneous services†	104.3	50.1	59.2	57.1	41.2
Public administration**	95.9	61.5	67.7	60.6	42.2
<b>All the above, including manufacturing industries</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>46.8</b>

**Industries not covered by the enquiry**

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, the shipping service, the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining some particulars are given below. A table is also included giving particulars for dock workers in the port transport industry before decasualisation in September 1967. Similar figures for London Transport are given on page 131 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.
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>					
1956 April-1956 September	174	2	101	10	111
1956 October-1957 March	174	11	103	0	114
1957 April-1957 September	184	10	109	6	116
1957 October-1958 March	183	5	111	9	120
1958 April-1958 September	195	7	116	6	124
1958 October-1959 March	193	9	118	0	126
1959 April-1959 September	204	1	120	7	129
1959 October-1960 March	195	2	118	8	127
1960 April-1960 September	211	8	125	9	132
1960 October-1961 March	206	11	124	10	134
1961 April-1961 September	224	1	132	6	146
1961 October-1962 March	215	1	131	1	136
1962 April-1962 September	231	6	139	6	143
1962 October-1963 March	228	2	138	8	142
1963 April-1963 September	248	1	145	3	147
1963 October-1964 March	242	8	143	5	147
1964 April-1964 September	261	6	155	6	158
1964 October-1965 March	250	1	148	5	152
1965 April-1965 September	279	5	163	1	163
1965 October-1966 March	272	8	166	7	166
1966 April-1966 September	295	9	176	7	182
1966 October-1967 March	286	3	174	1	190
1967 April-1967 September	309	1	180	4	195
1967 October-1968 March	300	9	174	4	186
1968 April-1968 September	325	4	194	1	208
<b>Yearly periods</b>					
1956 April-1957 March	174	7	102	5	112
1957 April-1958 March	184	2	110	7	118
1958 April-1959 March	194	8	117	3	125
1959 April-1960 March	199	7	119	7	128
1960 April-1961 March	209	3	125	3	133
1961 April-1962 March	219	7	131	9	141
1962 April-1963 March	229	11	139	1	142
1963 April-1964 March	245	5	144	4	147
1964 April-1965 March	255	9	152	0	160
1965 April-1966 March	276	1	164	10	175
1966 April-1967 March	291	0	175	4	186
1967 April-1968 March	304	9	177	4	190

**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.
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>					
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
<b>Yearly periods</b>					
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
<b>1967 April-1968 March</b>					
	49.3		47.9		44.4

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

**Table 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.
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>					
1956 April-1956 September	39.8		23.9		27.4
1956 October-1957 March	40.9		24.6		28.8
1957 April-1957 September	41.7		25.2		28.4
1957 October-1958 March	43.2		26.8		30.0
1958 April-1958 September	44.3		27.3		31.0
1958 October-1959 March	45.3		28.1		31.7
1959 April-1959 September	46.2		28.3		32.2
1959 October-1960 March	46.3		29.0		31.8
1960 April-1960 September	49.0		29.8		34.0
1960 October-1961 March	49.1		30.4		34.9
1961 April-1961 September	51.7		31.2		37.7
1961 October-1962 March	51.6		32.3		36.0
1962 April-1962 September	54.0		33.5		36.2
1962 October-1963 March	54.5		33.7		37.3
1963 April-1963 September	56.7		34.3		37.8
1963 October-1964 March	58.6		35.6		40.0
1964 April-1964 September	60.3		36.8		41.2
1964 October-1965 March	61.4		37.1		42.2
1965 April-1965 September	66.0		41.1		47.2
1965 October-1966 March	66.6		41.3		39.8
1966 April-1966 September	70.2		43.4		47.2
1966 October-1967 March	70.1		44.3		49.3
<b>1967 April-1968 March</b>					
	74.2		44.9		51.5
	74.6		44.3		52.0
	78.6		48.7		56.7
<b>Yearly periods</b>					
1956 April-1957 March	40.4		24.3		28.1



Table 8 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1968

Industry	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1968				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal)</b>					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	10,186	507	56	39	453 6	274 10	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	8,820	585	19	45	449 6	264 3	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	4,399	270	285	62	463 3	259 1	206 5	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>									
Grain milling	15,812	885	2,046	483	459 10	284 11	241 0	122 0	—
Bread and flour confectionery	37,166	3,664	9,974	8,911	416 11	201 10	195 4	111 5	134 2
Biscuits	10,860	1,060	10,827	15,611	455 1	226 4	212 2	120 7	155 9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	18,830	2,066	11,450	8,143	438 0	225 6	223 4	115 11	155 9
Milk products	10,053	968	3,159	381	423 5	253 10	208 1	118 6	142 5
Sugar	7,542	555	1,844	385	539 7	350 8	278 8	131 3	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20,472	1,771	14,321	14,410	440 11	218 4	211 0	114 9	143 4
Fruit and vegetable products	16,545	1,185	15,411	8,672	440 1	243 2	203 8	111 8	156 9
Animal and poultry foods	5,774	297	650	367	457 7	280 3	209 5	105 11	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	9,665	862	5,476	2,561	479 10	234 8	203 11	114 11	152 3
Brewing and malting	38,934	2,016	4,351	1,493	184	446 5	239 10	228 5	101 5
Other drink industries	16,509	2,609	8,759	1,361	416 0	193 4	221 0	101 0	158 10
Tobacco	9,464	601	12,470	3,116	514 8	328 0	282 5	148 1	201 7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	8,555	372	36	50	428 0	268 11	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	11,790	793	498	277	533 7	262 6	232 10	135 1	—
Lubricating oils and greases	2,111	104	248	181	438 9	—	237 2	120 11	—
Chemicals and dyes	79,123	5,601	6,890	4,050	484 8	229 9	223 7	116 10	138 10
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	12,857	1,118	12,762	4,710	429 1	227 6	211 11	109 3	152 8
Explosives and fireworks	8,298	653	3,722	899	435 3	224 9	251 2	138 3	162 6
Paint and printing ink	10,968	733	1,950	860	100	425 3	210 2	108 0	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	11,647	769	2,997	1,889	431	510 11	273 2	212 1	120 0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	18,213	988	1,146	590	472 0	274 4	215 1	111 10	148 9
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2,511	230	667	376	460 1	280 10	210 7	118 0	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>									
Iron and steel (general)‡	159,097	15,498	4,690	1,775	501 2	257 5	203 10	110 1	—
Steel tubes	26,071	2,140	2,085	943	480 3	214 2	210 5	107 10	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	64,746	5,301	4,885	1,406	467 6	220 2	224 0	113 11	—
Light metals	25,301	1,586	2,713	1,352	493 1	246 6	243 11	125 11	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	36,386	2,848	5,041	1,683	469 11	225 0	233 0	111 7	152 8
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>									
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	14,220	2,528	575	172	420 11	187 6	229 2	97 7	—
Metal-working machine tools	36,564	6,133	2,526	941	478 0	189 4	224 6	114 0	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	17,739	2,810	3,707	899	487 10	183 11	220 7	117 8	—
Industrial engines	22,575	2,541	1,689	613	483 7	203 2	236 1	119 7	—
Textile machinery and accessories	25,266	3,543	2,591	680	437 11	184 11	222 8	111 11	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	14,118	1,559	166	87	507 1	203 1	—	—	—
Mechanical handling equipment	19,797	2,965	593	300	484 10	194 8	226 4	103 4	—
Office machinery	14,883	1,033	5,095	799	455 2	212 10	247 2	124 3	—
Other machinery	114,798	17,689	14,072	4,136	491	452 0	186 8	241 9	161 2
Industrial plant and steelwork	54,525	7,577	1,386	1,073	18	477 2	190 5	208 3	96 4
Ordnance and small arms	15,051	1,500	3,068	456	113	443 0	197 1	237 6	121 11
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	78,688	8,540	16,065	4,255	724	465 5	198 7	247 7	124 6
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	32,879	5,494	15,324	3,561	887	441 11	196 4	231 6	120 5
Watches and clocks	2,548	264	4,095	657	350	480 9	186 3	250 10	145 4
Electrical machinery	69,202	11,657	20,241	4,161	1,372	452 3	190 4	234 3	129 4
Insulated wires and cables	19,172	1,109	6,378	2,478	356	502 5	244 0	239 5	118 2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	21,725	2,450	18,778	5,657	456 2	205 1	241 2	135 11	145 6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	43,686	6,913	47,687	18,877	4,478	443 11	194 0	232 7	131 8
Domestic electrical appliances	16,739	1,671	9,009	1,671	456 1	232 3	241 5	134 8	144 3
Other electrical goods	30,981	3,337	23,651	9,317	460 10	199 1	239 11	131 0	164 4
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>									
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	81,499	10,518	1,131	540	485 5	193 2	222 1	94 3	—
Marine engineering	28,240	4,825	769	411	453 0	212 2	203 6	94 0	—
<b>Vehicles</b>									
Motor vehicle manufacturing	257,252	16,413	20,655	3,878	546 5	256 4	283 4	129 7	153 8
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	8,944	1,049	2,243	642	479 11	204 11	241 11	123 2	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	99,773	10,838	8,805	1,745	496 0	175 9	241 4	123 8	150 7
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	3,600	560	632	271	440 7	170 8	224 10	107 10	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	4,735	752	153	38	463 8	199 8	—	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,419	233	408	307	425 4	205 4	217 9	144 8	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>									
Tools and implements	6,484	968	3,185	917	407 7	182 9	211 4	114 2	—
Cutlery	3,337	384	2,478	837	470 5	178 5	215 9	114 2	132 5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	13,558	1,603	5,541	2,639	445 10	200 0	227 6	119 8	144 7
Wire and wire manufactures	18,733	1,757	2,535	987	191	478 10	219 5	216 9	111 1
Cans and metal boxes	7,447	1,196	6,083	5,083	464 2	223 8	201 0	102 8	129 7
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	5,755	681	2,723	809	457 1	220 10	198 2	113 0	139 0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	106,049	13,476	35,157	12,750	461 1	210 7	222 10	119 4	144 3

\* 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 second pay-week in October 1968

Industry	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1968				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Textiles</b>					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Production of man-made fibres	25,917	1,661	3,658	849	305	469 5	272 11	228 0	119 11
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	23,785	3,198	24,658	6,818	2,384	396 9	236 2	224 11	115 10
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	20,250	2,215	19,603	3,247	1,565	398 10	234 9	231 4	111 11
Woolen and worsted	42,132	5,109	32,937	9,195	4,357	407 10	222 0	215 0	112 2
Jute	5,453	552	4,134	1,013	379 2	236 11	216 0	114 9	149 4
Rope, twine and net	2,210	688	2,750	312	383 1	195 3	194 4	103 3	143 5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	17,845	2,321	39,223	7,570	7,797	472 10	229 6	237 0	137 9
Lace	1,129	169	1,532	317	179	418 0	—	197 2	111 6
Carpets	14,795	2,232	7,498	1,626	1,435	477 7	245 10	263 0	128 4
Narrow fabrics	4,454	582	5,725	1,930	704	405 2	209 0	207 9	110 7
Made-up textiles	2,277	623	6,362	1,162	905	377 6	190 5	188 0	114 9
Textile finishing	23,748	2,141	7,364	1,749	675	419 1	232 4	206 10	110 9
Other textile industries	8,533	541	1,997	525	179	470 2	245 2	223 1	115 9
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>									
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	10,998	1,610	2,313	484	136	412 8	233 11	217 11	122 5
Leather goods	2,073	543	4,126	1,068	794	373 3	198 5	197 7	114 10
Fur	1,332	215	859	258	107	447 11	225 8	246 8	113 11
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>									
Weatherproof outerwear	1,568	274	6,325	896	1,048	385 5	186 8	213 8	139 2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9,774	1,706	32,877	5,158	7,365	389 9	194 7	219 4	131 8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3,222	588	10,466	1,907	2,181	415 2	187 3	221 1	128 8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2,296	565	16,671	2,331	4,726	381 5	180 2	204 8	125 2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	2,385	830	25,247	4,395	6,454	392 2	178 0	211 8	129 1
Hats, caps and millinery	1,466	215	3,168	692	269	374 5	173 10	191 1	122 5
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2,286	353	10,709	2,083	2,987	370 11	196 1	206 1	120 7
Footwear	24,075	4,696	30,675	3,292	4,943	429 7	261 8	256 4	149 5
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>									
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	33,498	3,909	1,961	442	127	452 4	255 0	209 0	96 9



Table 9 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1968

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1968 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1968 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)†	
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal)</b>									
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	53.2	47.4	—	—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	50.9	43.7	—	—	102.3	69.6	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	46.2	42.3	38.5	—	106.0	72.6	—	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>									
Grain milling	50.9	45.4	39.3	22.2	108.4	75.3	73.6	65.9	—
Bread and flour confectionery	48.1	42.4	39.3	21.6	104.0	57.1	59.6	61.9	40.0
Biscuits	50.1	43.5	39.7	22.4	109.0	62.4	64.1	64.6	—
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.1	41.6	39.2	21.3	111.6	65.0	68.4	65.3	48.5
Milk products	50.3	46.6	40.3	22.5	101.0	65.4	62.0	63.2	43.0
Sugar	51.4	43.2	39.5	21.1	126.0	97.4	84.7	74.6	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	45.2	41.7	38.8	21.4	117.1	62.8	65.3	64.3	44.6
Fruit and vegetable products	47.9	42.8	37.7	21.0	110.3	68.2	64.8	63.8	49.8
Animal and poultry foods	47.6	43.6	38.9	20.5	115.4	77.1	64.6	62.0	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	48.4	43.1	37.6	22.3	119.0	65.3	65.1	61.8	46.4
Brewing and malting	45.9	43.2	38.2	18.6	116.7	75.0	71.8	65.4	—
Other drink industries	46.2	42.5	39.8	19.6	108.1	54.6	66.6	61.8	47.3
Tobacco	45.5	42.3	39.8	21.6	135.7	93.0	85.2	82.3	61.1
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	45.6	41.7	—	—	112.6	77.4	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	42.4	40.4	38.1	23.0	151.0	78.0	73.3	70.5	—
Lubricating oils and greases	47.1	—	40.1	19.5	111.8	—	71.0	74.4	—
Chemicals and dyes	46.1	40.6	38.3	21.3	126.2	67.9	70.1	65.8	43.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	45.9	41.4	38.7	21.2	112.2	65.9	65.7	61.8	46.5
Explosives and fireworks	45.9	40.8	39.5	23.6	113.7	66.1	76.3	70.3	50.9
Paint and printing ink	44.8	41.0	38.0	20.9	113.9	66.8	66.4	62.0	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	49.2	43.4	37.8	22.0	124.6	75.5	67.3	65.5	46.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	45.2	42.1	38.1	21.5	125.3	78.2	67.7	62.4	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	50.0	42.5	36.7	21.4	110.4	79.3	68.9	66.2	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>									
Iron and steel (general)‡	45.7	40.8	37.1	22.2	131.6	75.7	65.9	59.5	—
Steel tubes	47.2	41.2	37.0	20.5	122.1	62.4	68.2	63.1	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	46.1	41.4	37.9	21.3	121.7	63.8	70.9	64.2	—
Light metals	45.3	40.9	39.3	21.7	130.6	72.3	74.5	69.6	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	46.1	41.2	38.8	19.6	122.3	65.5	72.1	68.3	48.1
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>									
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	45.8	42.6	38.5	20.3	110.3	52.8	71.4	57.7	—
Metal-working machine tools	44.7	40.2	37.4	21.6	128.3	56.5	72.0	63.3	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	45.7	40.6	38.5	21.1	128.1	54.4	68.8	66.9	—
Industrial engines	45.9	40.7	37.6	21.9	126.4	59.9	75.3	65.5	—
Textile machinery and accessories	45.3	40.5	38.1	21.5	116.0	54.8	70.1	62.5	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	46.9	41.4	—	—	129.7	58.9	—	—	—
Mechanical handling equipment	47.9	41.5	38.5	20.4	121.5	56.3	70.5	60.8	—
Office machinery	44.0	40.4	38.7	20.5	124.1	63.2	76.6	72.7	—
Other machinery	45.8	40.9	38.4	20.5	118.4	54.8	75.5	67.3	50.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	46.4	41.0	37.8	20.5	123.4	55.7	66.1	56.4	—
Ordnance and small arms	44.7	38.0	39.3	23.1	118.9	62.2	72.5	63.3	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	45.3	41.1	38.8	20.9	123.3	58.0	76.6	71.5	48.5
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	44.2	40.3	38.1	21.1	120.0	58.5	72.9	68.5	46.0
Watches and clocks	45.4	40.4	38.6	21.3	127.1	55.3	78.0	81.9	49.7
Electrical machinery	45.2	41.1	38.4	22.3	120.1	55.6	73.2	69.6	47.9
Insulated wires and cables	48.2	41.6	38.6	20.8	125.1	70.4	74.4	68.2	42.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	44.9	40.6	37.7	20.4	121.9	60.6	76.8	80.0	45.5
Radio and other electronic apparatus	45.7	40.5	38.7	21.8	116.6	57.5	72.1	72.5	47.8
Domestic electric appliances	45.5	41.6	38.6	23.1	120.3	67.0	75.1	70.0	44.7
Other electrical goods	44.6	41.0	38.3	20.7	124.0	58.3	75.2	75.9	51.4
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>									
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	45.8	39.9	38.4	19.7	127.2	58.1	69.4	57.4	—
Marine engineering	45.5	40.0	37.3	20.4	119.5	63.7	65.5	55.3	—
<b>Vehicles</b>									
Motor vehicle manufacturing	43.8	41.0	38.7	20.3	149.7	75.0	87.9	76.6	48.3
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	41.8	40.0	38.5	22.4	137.8	61.5	75.4	66.0	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	44.2	39.7	38.5	21.8	134.7	53.1	75.2	68.1	47.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	44.8	40.1	36.4	20.7	118.0	51.1	74.1	62.5	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	45.2	39.8	—	—	123.1	60.2	—	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	45.1	40.9	37.5	24.0	113.2	60.2	69.7	72.3	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>									
Tools and implements	45.6	41.7	37.7	22.2	107.3	52.6	67.3	61.7	—
Cutlery	43.9	40.2	37.8	21.4	128.6	53.3	68.5	64.0	39.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	44.8	40.9	38.1	20.2	119.4	58.7	71.7	71.1	46.1
Wire and wire manufactures	47.9	42.3	37.9	21.0	120.0	62.2	68.6	63.5	—
Cans and metal boxes	47.7	42.0	38.7	21.3	116.8	63.9	62.3	57.8	40.8
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	44.8	41.4	37.6	20.9	122.4	64.0	63.2	64.9	42.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	46.0	41.5	37.8	21.3	120.3	60.9	70.7	67.2	45.2

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

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

Table 9 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1968

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1968 by the workers shown on the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1968 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)†	
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time
<b>Textiles</b>									
Production of man-made fibres	43.3	39.9	38.5	21.7	37.7	d.	d.	d.	d.
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	45.9	42.0	38.1	20.6	37.9	130.1	82.1	71.1	66.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	43.4	40.6	38.0	20.7	38.0	103.7	67.5	70.8	67.5
Woolen and worsted	48.5	43.8	38.3	21.0	38.3	110.3	69.4	73.1	64.9
Jute	45.5	40.4	37.8	20.4	38.3	100.9	60.8	67.4	64.1
Rope, twine and net	47.5	40.3	37.8	21.4	37.9	100.0	70.4	68.6	67.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	43.8	42.0	37.9	23.5	38.9	96.8	58.1	61.7	57.9
Lace	46.3	—	38.3	23.0	—	129.5	65.6	75.0	53.0
Carpets	44.3	41.3	38.8	21.2	38.6	108.3	—	61.8	58.2
Narrow fabrics	44.8	41.4	38.1	21.6	39.5	129.4	71.4	81.3	72.6
Made-up textiles	46.6	41.4	37.6	22.1	38.7	108.5	60.6	65.4	61.4
Textile finishing	48.7	43.4	38.7	21.4	39.7	97.2	55.2	60.0	62.3
Other textile industries	48.6	44.6	38.6	20.7	—	103.3	64.2	64.1	62.1
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>									
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	46.1	42.2	38.4	22.4	—	107.4	66.5	68.1	65.6
Leather goods	43.5	42.2	37.4	23.4	39.7	103.0	56.4	63.4	58.9
Fur	46.8	44.6	39.4	19.6	—	114.9	60.7	75.1	69.7
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>									
Weatherproof outerwear	43.3	42.5	36.2	23.3	38.2	106.8	52.7	70.8	71.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	42.9	40.3	37.7	24.2	38.4	109.0	57.9	69.8	65.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	42.4	40.6	37.3	24.0	38.6	117.5	55.3	71.1	64.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	46.4	41.7	38.0	23.1	38.4	98.6	51.8	64.6	65.0
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	43.3	39.7	36.9	23.8	38.6	108.7	53.8	68.8	65.1
Hats, caps and millinery	42.0	40.0	36.4	23.6	37.9	107.0	52.2	63.0	62.2
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	43.7	41.4	37.7	23.3	38.7	101.9	56.8	65.6	62.1
Footwear	41.2	40.3	37.0	23.8	38.3	125.1	77.9	83.1	75.3
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>									
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	47.7	41.7	37.4	19.0	—	113.8	73.4	67.1	61.1
Pottery	45.6	41.6	36.5	21.8	38.5	116.8	63.7	68.4	63.9
Glass	46.4	41.4	38.9	20.9	39.7	122.7	71.1	72.1	66.1
Cement	50.6	43.9	—	19.8	—	124.8	79.9	—	61.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.2	44.2	38.2	20.9	—	114.9	73.6	71.5	63.6
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>									
Timber	45.8	42.0	39.0	19.3	38.7	106.8	58.1	75.6	65.3
Furniture and upholstery	44.1	41.4	37.9	22.1	38.8	129.1	56.3	85.0	76.7
Bedding, etc.	42.4	41.2	35.9	21.5	—	115.9	64.0	83.7	71.7
Shop and office fitting	51.8	43.5	38.7	21.8	—	118.0	59.2	66.0	61.5
Wooden containers and baskets	45.6	41.5	38.2	23.1	—	111.9	58.9	59.0	60.6
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	46.3	42.5	37.5	21.4	—	109.7	59.4	68.2	66.0
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>									
Paper and board	49.1	45.1	39.2	21.1	40.3	120.9	77.0	67.4	69.2
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	47.3	42.8	38.6	21.9	39.8	126.9	72.9	67.4	63.8
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	46.3	42.6	38.3	21.0	38.6	116.2	64.6	71.5	68.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	45.3	41.4	40.3	22.2	40.8	173.9	62.9	83.4	74.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	45.1	41.5	39.8	21.5	39.8	137.8	58.6	72	



(continued from page 125)

For the weeks ended 6th April 1968 and 14th October 1967 the corresponding cash earnings were 89s. 11d. and 86s. 7d., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 469s. 10d. in the week ended 12th October 1968, 469s. 1d. in the week ended 6th April 1968 and 444s. 8d. in the week ended 14th October 1967. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings, and the value of the allowances in kind, at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are shown in table 7.

**Dock labour**

Since the decasualisation of dock labour in September 1967 the figures relating to port and inland water transport (see pages 126 and 128) cover those dock workers who were formerly on daily or half-daily engagements but who are now wage earners in the regular employment of the firms and authorities concerned. The following table gives statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board showing the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers in Great Britain on daily or half-daily engagements prior to September 1967.

**Table 10 Dock labour: Great Britain: Workers on daily or half-daily engagements prior to decasualisation.**

Date	Average weekly earnings†		Three-monthly periods	Average weekly earnings†	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
<b>Week ended</b>					
1956 April 28th	269	7	1956 April-June	262	10
October 27th	270	9	October-December	258	10
1957 April 13th	265	7	1957 April-June	273	0
October 26th	285	4	October-December	279	5
1958 April 26th	271	11	1958 April-June	264	2
November 1st	265	8	October-December	278	3
1959 May 2nd	290	11	1959 April-June	285	10
October 17th	279	11	October-December	300	10
1960 April 30th	309	3	1960 April-June	307	4
November 19th	341	1	October-December	330	6
1961 April 22nd	308	3	1961 April-June	309	9
October 14th	302	5	October-December	308	11
1962 April 14th	347	6	1962 April-June	341	5
October 13th	334	3	October-December	336	0
1963 April 27th	352	11	1963 April-June	363	7
October 12th	352	11	October-December	362	7
1964 April 18th	379	7	1964 April-June	378	5
October 17th	384	2	October-December	392	9
1965 May 1st	420	2	1965 April-June	417	7
October 16th	406	4	October-December	411	4
1966 April 23rd	447	5	1966 April-June	427	10
October 15th	443	8	October-December	433	10
1967 April 22nd	456	6	1967 April-June	454	9

† Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

**Table 11 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1968: analysis by standard region**

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	476 0	434 8	428 11	450 8	436 4	417 10	439 7	419 3	420 6	385 8	395 2
Chemicals and allied industries	476 11	446 2	476 6	446 3	419 0	430 2	491 5	469 11	461 10	481 9	463 5
Metal manufacture	493 7	423 5	489 10	488 11	495 10	469 8	485 10	450 8	479 6	528 0	348 7
Engineering and electrical goods	467 7	423 9	438 0	489 9	450 3	429 11	448 7	465 3	480 4	459 7	348 7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	469 6	401 11	471 1	†	476 4	†	476 4	464 3	492 6	591 9	483 8*
Vehicles	537 4	425 10	513 8	579 6	490 5	453 5	494 6	526 9	457 11	470 1	447 5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	472 6	404 11	436 9	462 10	447 7	453 10	430 11	456 9	461 1	467 8	388 6
Textiles	459 6	390 5	422 11	480 11	477 7	423 11	406 9	446 1	393 6	445 0	386 3
Leather, leather goods and fur	420 10	380 0	431 3	393 1	395 0	403 7	401 8	405 4	404 11	401 6	†
Clothing and footwear	419 6	385 8	454 5	397 5	405 10	388 6	388 6	423 0	410 6	390 8	358 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	500 8	478 10	455 0	453 8	447 8	468 4	468 10	444 0	454 0	438 1	398 1
Timber, furniture, etc.	484 7	414 6	394 2	419 1	414 5	405 1	415 10	445 10	413 9	387 1	331 10
Paper, printing and publishing	590 5	503 9	488 1	499 6	444 11	470 9	527 4	493 6	478 2	475 10	465 11
Other manufacturing industries	466 10	420 0	473 0	504 6	440 2	418 0	464 9	477 5	467 4	455 10	412 5
All manufacturing industries	494 8	433 9	456 6	498 3	454 10	440 1	459 0	459 4	458 11	481 10	408 1
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	486 0	†	435 1	493 3	484 5	447 9	476 6	418 7	424 3	477 9	382 0
Construction	465 4	403 2	392 5	451 8	444 11	434 7	454 4	433 0	453 3	443 10	378 5
Gas, electricity and water	439 8	427 1	403 0	429 5	401 1	392 8	397 9	399 0	399 9	401 2	378 10
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	521 0	477 7	437 8	480 7	463 7	468 3	486 4	437 5	449 8	483 8	416 9
Certain miscellaneous services‡	409 1	386 6	368 9	403 10	382 8	378 11	379 3	358 11	383 4	359 0	351 2
Public administration§	375 5	311 9	335 9	360 10	348 2	330 1	351 0	329 2	330 11	322 5	293 3
All the above, including manufacturing industries	479 9	424 2	426 11	482 10	445 5	434 0	454 4	441 3	446 0	458 3	393 0

**Table 12 Average hours worked (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1968: analysis by standard region**

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	Food, drink and tobacco	48.0	49.0	48.5	45.9	49.1	48.4	47.2	47.0	46.8	48.8
Chemicals and allied industries	46.4	48.9	49.1	45.5	46.9	46.0	46.4	45.2	44.7	44.8	45.5
Metal manufacture	47.0	47.2	45.8	45.8	46.2	46.5	48.0	46.5	47.3	42.9	43.2
Engineering and electrical goods	45.7	46.5	46.0	45.1	45.3	45.9	45.5	45.2	45.8	46.0	45.0*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	46.3	43.1	46.2	†	46.4	†	46.4	44.3	45.5	54.2	†
Vehicles	44.8	45.4	44.0	42.4	45.2	45.5	44.7	43.7	42.1	43.4	43.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	46.7	45.2	48.2	44.9	45.7	47.0	46.1	47.0	47.4	45.4	44.8
Textiles	46.9	44.2	45.1	46.9	44.9	48.1	46.1	45.1	45.3	42.1	43.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.0	42.4	46.2	44.1	45.1	45.9	46.5	46.9	45.8	46.4	†
Clothing and footwear	41.7	41.3	42.4	41.6	41.4	43.5	42.7	42.7	44.2	42.2	42.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	49.6	48.4	47.2	46.1	48.2	48.0	47.2	48.3	48.5	47.9	48.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	46.3	45.3	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.6	45.3	44.5	42.6	45.8
Paper, printing and publishing	46.1	45.9	45.2	45.9	45.1	46.1	47.1	47.3	47.3	46.2	43.3
Other manufacturing industries	48.4	46.8	45.1	44.4	47.0	47.9	48.3	46.5	45.5	46.3	40.8
All manufacturing industries	46.2	46.6	46.0	44.7	45.7	46.7	46.2	45.6	45.9	44.6	44.6
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	56.5	†	48.3	56.1	55.5	51.4	53.1	48.8	51.0	50.5	53.9
Construction	47.9	47.8	45.8	47.1	47.9	46.6	47.6	46.9	47.6	47.5	47.1
Gas, electricity and water	45.0	43.2	42.8	44.1	43.3	43.0	44.3	44.6	43.2	41.6	44.7
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	49.8	51.5	50.4	51.5	52.9	51.7	51.1	49.8	49.0	50.2	48.0
Certain miscellaneous services‡	45.1	45.5	44.3	44.8	44.2	45.3	44.5	43.7	43.0	43.6	43.0
Public administration§	44.1	42.6	43.7	43.2	43.7	43.0	44.4	43.1	43.6	43.1	41.2
All the above, including manufacturing industries	46.8	47.1	46.1	45.4	46.5	46.8	46.8	46.1	46.4	45.5	45.6

\* † ‡ § See footnotes on page 131.

**Table 13 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1968: analysis by standard region**

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Food, drink and tobacco	119.0	106.4	106.0	117.8	106.6	103.6	111.7	107.0	107.9	94.9	104.1
Chemicals and allied industries	123.3	109.4	116.5	117.6	107.2	127.2	127.2	124.7	124.1	128.9	122.1
Metal manufacture	126.0	107.7	128.2	128.2	128.8	121.2	121.5	116.3	121.8	147.8	96.8
Engineering and electrical goods	122.8	109.3	114.3	130.4	119.3	112.5	118.3	123.5	125.9	119.9	†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	121.7	112.0	122.5	†	†	123.2	129.3	125.7	130.0	130.9	115.6*
Vehicles	143.9	112.6	140.2	163.9	130.1	119.5	132.9	144.7	130.4	129.9	122.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	121.4	107.5	108.8	123.6	117.6	115.8	112.1	116.6	116.7	123.6	104.0
Textiles	117.6	106.0	112.5	123.0	127.6	105.7	105.9	118.6	104.3	126.9	106.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	112.2	107.5	112.0	107.0	105.0	105.5	103.7	103.8	106.2	103.9	†
Clothing and footwear	120.7	112.2	128.6	114.6	117.7	107.1	109.1	118.8	111.4	111.2	100.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	121.1	118.7	115.6	118.0	111.5	121.0	119.2	110.4	112.3	109.8	98.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	125.6	109.8	104.5	110.2	108.0	106.5	110.2	118.2	111.7	109.8	86.9
Paper, printing and publishing	153.7	131.8	129.5	130.6	118.4	122.5	134.4	129.2	121.3	123.6	129.1
Other manufacturing industries	115.7	107.7	125.9	136.4	112.4	104.8	115.5	123.1	123.2	118.2	121.4
All manufacturing industries	128.5	111.7	119.0	133.7	119.6	113.1	119.3	120.8	119.9	129.7	109.7
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	103.2	†	108.1	105.5	104.7	104.5	107.7	103.0	99.9	113.5	85.1
Construction	116.6	101.2	102.8	115.1	115.1	111.9	114.5	110.8	114.3	112.1	96.4
Gas, electricity and water	117.2	118.7	112.9	116.9	111.2	109.5	107.8	107.2	111.0	115.6	101.7
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	125.5	111.3	104.2	112.0	105.1	108.7	114.1	105.5	110.2	115.7	104.1
Certain miscellaneous services‡	108.8	101.9	98.8	108.3	104.0	100.4	102.3	99.6	106.9	98.8	98.1
Public administration§	102.2	87.8	92.1	100.1	95.7	92.1	95.0	91.7	91.1	89.8	85.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	123.0	108.1	111.2	127.7	115.0	111.3	116.5	115.0	115.5	120.9	103.4

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

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

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

§ Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the



ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FOURTH QUARTER 1968

Between 1st October and 31st December last year 83,284 accidents at work, 172 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 68,293 (105 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 12,246 (61 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,450 (six fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 295 (none 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	14	8,232
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	14	4,795
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	6	6,787
Midlands (Birmingham)	10	6,539
Midlands (Nottingham)	8	6,217
London and Home Counties (North)	10	5,029
London and Home Counties (East)	20	6,639
London and Home Counties (West)	17	5,464
South Western	9	3,751
Wales	9	6,182
North Western (Liverpool)	9	7,794
North Western (Manchester)	7	5,431
Scotland	39	10,424
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>83,284</b>

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes	2	686
Cotton weaving processes	1	375
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	74
Woollen spinning processes	—	292
Worsted spinning processes	—	409
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	1	164
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	298
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	2	236
Carpet manufacture	—	445
Rope, twine and net making	—	116
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	185
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	2	478
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	44
Laundries	—	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,984</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	—	857
Pottery	—	422
Other clay products	—	284
Stone and other minerals	—	206
Lime	2	534
Cement	—	98
Asphalt and bitumen products	1	17
Boiler insulation materials	—	29
Tile slabbing	—	4
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	1	399
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,850</b>
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	1	387
Iron Conversion	1	1,266
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	157
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	6
Other metals, extraction and refining	2	347
<b>Metal rolling:</b>		
Iron and steel	6	1,742
Non-ferrous metals	—	266
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	—	97
Metal forging	1	789
Metal drawing and extrusion	2	668
Iron founding	2	2,631
Steel founding	—	612
Die casting	—	253
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	460
Metal plating	—	172
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	140
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10,153</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	290
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	3	558
Engine building and repairing	—	800
Boiler making and similar work	—	716
Constructional engineering	1	1,028
Motor vehicle manufacture	—	1,988
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	353
Vehicle repairing	2	2,179
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	5	2,029
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	314
Aircraft building and repairing	1	515
Machine tool manufacture	—	570
Miscellaneous machine making	2	3,076
Tools and implements	—	604
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	3	1,631
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	966
Sheet metal working	2	1,217
Metal pressing	—	661
Other metal machining	—	1,076
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	5	1,262
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,313
Railway running sheds	—	28
Cutlery	—	76
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	14
Iron and steel wire manufacture	1	259
Wire rope manufacture	—	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23,655</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	2	805
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	194
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	757
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	424
Cable manufacture	—	468
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	204
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	2	805
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,657</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	3	524
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	71
Plywood manufacture	—	37
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	47
Wooden box and packing case making	1	151
Coopering	—	74
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	453
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	9
Engineers pattern making	—	56
Joinery	1	1,050
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	1	315
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,787</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	1	516
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	310
Other chemicals	1	408
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	106
Oil refining	1	281
Explosives	—	105
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	542
Soap, etc.	1	122
Paint and varnish	—	199
Coal gas	1	411
Coke oven operation	—	305
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	70
Patent fuel manufacture	—	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,434</b>
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring	1	292
Other clothing	—	350
Hatmaking and millinery	—	11
Footwear manufacture	—	248
Footwear repair	—	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>908</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	—	1,249
Paper staining and coating	—	230
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	585
Bag making and stationery	—	332
Printing and bookbinding	—	904
Engraving	—	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,322</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling	1	118
Coarse milling	—	237
Other milling	1	36
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,427
Sugar confectionery	—	693
Food preserving	2	1,133
Milk processing	—	428
Edible oils and fats	—	137
Sugar refining	—	175
Slaughter houses	—	261
Other food processing	2	1,613
Alcoholic drink	—	966
Non-alcoholic drink	—	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7,442</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	3	936
Plant using atomic reactors	—	42
Other use of radioactive materials	—	21
Tobacco	—	168
Tanning	—	201
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	43
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	72
Rubber	—	1,286
Linoleum	—	76
Cloth coating	—	48
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	849
Glass	1	1,086
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	248
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	20	178
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	62
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	1	183
Processes associated with agriculture	—	43
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	17
Water purification	—	22
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	520
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6,101</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>68,293</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	12	2,056
Maintenance	2	307
Demolition	4	61
<b>Commercial and public building:—</b>		
Construction	10	2,441
Maintenance	—	516
Demolition	2	56
<b>Blocks of flats:—</b>		
Construction	4	820
Maintenance	2	74
Demolition	—	1
<b>Dwelling houses:—</b>		
Construction	5	2,076
Maintenance	3	681
Demolition	—	59
<b>Other building operations:—</b>		
Construction	—	452
Maintenance	—	161
Demolition	—	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9,785</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	1	94
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	47
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	164
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	5	429
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	138
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	134
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	62
Sea defence and river works	1	45
Work on roads or airfields	4	1,019
Other works	4	329
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,461</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12,246</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	6	2,450
Work at inland warehouses	—	295
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,745</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>83,284</b>

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Every year several hundred fatal accidents, and more than a quarter of a million non-fatal accidents are notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. In addition to these, there are a large number of non-notifiable accidents—where the injured person is disabled for three days or less. Against this background, there is an obvious need to ensure adequate precautions for safety, health and welfare in factories and other employment. To encourage and guide both employers and employees in the latest and best practices, the Department of Employment and Productivity produces a "Safety, Health and Welfare" series of booklets. These are based on the wide knowledge of HM Factory Inspectors and the considerable assistance given by industry and others with special knowledge.

The booklets cover a wide range of industries—from dry cleaning to construction, and from drop-forging to biscuit-making. They also deal with hazards which may arise in many different types of factories; for example, "Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Cause and Prevention", "Safety in Electrical Testing" and "Fire Fighting in Factories". The booklets are written in practical terms, with photographs and illustrations where appropriate. Although they do not provide an interpretation of legal requirements, reference is made to the Factories Acts and other legislation affecting the subject of each booklet.

Apart from the physical and emotional results of accidents, they also cost money to men and managements. Many of the hundreds of thousands of industrial accidents which occur each year in Britain could be prevented: the series of "Safety, Health and Welfare" booklets is designed and published to help to achieve this. They are available from HM Stationery Office or any bookseller.



**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD**

Average retail prices on 10th December 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 200 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Item	Number of quotations 10th December 1968	Average price 10th December 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Items	Numbers of quotations 10th December 1968	Average price 10th December 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		d.	d.	<b>Fresh vegetables (contd.)</b>		d.	d.
Chuck . . . . .	861	69.6	60 - 78	Brussels sprouts . . . . .	825	9.9	8 - 12
Sirloin (without bone) . . . . .	876	92.8	80 - 102	Peas . . . . .	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)* . . . . .	917	87.4	78 - 96	Runner beans . . . . .	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)* . . . . .	763	60.7	54 - 72	Carrots . . . . .	869	6.4	5 - 8
Fore ribs (with bone) . . . . .	797	59.8	52 - 70	Onions . . . . .	885	8.4	6 - 10
Brisket (with bone) . . . . .	793	38.9	30 - 48	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Rump steak* . . . . .	920	117.4	96 - 138	Apples, cooking . . . . .	864	14.5	12 - 18
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				Apples, dessert . . . . .	891	23.2	18 - 30
Chuck . . . . .	—	—	—	Pears, dessert . . . . .	829	15.5	12 - 20
Sirloin (without bone) . . . . .	—	—	—	Oranges . . . . .	877	16.0	12 - 20
Silverside (without bone)* . . . . .	—	—	—	Bananas . . . . .	877	17.7	15 - 20
Back ribs (with bone)* . . . . .	—	—	—	<b>Bread</b>			
Fore ribs (with bone) . . . . .	—	—	—	White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf . . . . .	848	19.0	18 - 20
Brisket (with bone) . . . . .	—	—	—	White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf . . . . .	740	18.5	18 - 20
Rump steak* . . . . .	—	—	—	White, 14 oz. loaf . . . . .	796	11.5	10½ - 12½
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Brown, 14 oz. loaf . . . . .	719	13.0	12½ - 14
Loin (with bone) . . . . .	840	69.9	60 - 78	<b>Flour</b>			
Breast* . . . . .	816	20.6	12 - 30	Self-raising, per 3 lb. . . . .	895	23.0	18 - 27
Best end of neck . . . . .	799	53.8	40 - 66	<b>Bacon</b>			
Shoulder (with bone) . . . . .	833	49.4	42 - 60	Collar* . . . . .	729	50.8	44 - 58
Leg (with bone) . . . . .	845	68.0	62 - 78	Gammon* . . . . .	795	75.4	66 - 82
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Middle cut*, smoked . . . . .	553	66.5	56 - 80
Loin (with bone) . . . . .	558	54.7	48 - 62	Back, smoked . . . . .	493	71.1	64 - 76
Silverside (without bone)* . . . . .	514	13.2	8 - 18	Back, unsmoked . . . . .	487	68.7	60 - 76
Breast* . . . . .	533	43.7	36 - 54	Streaky, smoked . . . . .	480	45.5	40 - 54
Best end of neck . . . . .	533	43.7	36 - 54	<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b> . . . . .	840	117.3	104 - 132
Shoulder (with bone) . . . . .	555	40.2	34 - 46	<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can</b> . . . . .	821	31.7	24 - 36
Leg (with bone) . . . . .	551	59.7	54 - 66	<b>Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can</b> . . . . .	930	50.5	46 - 54
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				<b>Milk, ordinary, per pint</b> . . . . .	—	10.5	—
Leg (foot off) . . . . .	885	62.8	54 - 72	<b>Butter, New Zealand</b> . . . . .	872	39.9	38 - 42
Belly* . . . . .	880	39.0	34 - 46	<b>Butter, Danish</b> . . . . .	878	45.6	42 - 50
Loin (with bone) . . . . .	913	72.5	66 - 78	<b>Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.</b> . . . . .	172	11.1	10 - 12
<b>Pork sausages</b> . . . . .	882	40.5	36 - 44	<b>Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.</b> . . . . .	162	8.2	8 - 9
<b>Beef sausages</b> . . . . .	809	33.5	28 - 38	<b>Lard</b> . . . . .	930	15.1	12 - 20
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)</b> . . . . .	669	37.7	32 - 44	<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b> . . . . .	903	41.7	36 - 48
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled†</b> . . . . .	458	42.6	36 - 54	<b>Eggs, large, per doz.</b> . . . . .	788	60.2	57 - 64
<b>Fresh fish</b>				<b>Eggs, standard, per doz.</b> . . . . .	816	55.4	51 - 60
Cod fillets . . . . .	623	43.6	36 - 48	<b>Eggs, medium, per doz.</b> . . . . .	436	49.7	45 - 54
Haddock fillets . . . . .	648	52.2	42 - 60	<b>Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.</b> . . . . .	931	17.5	16½ - 18½
Haddock, smoked, whole . . . . .	561	47.8	42 - 54	<b>Coffee extract, per 2 oz.</b> . . . . .	917	32.9	31 - 36
Plaice, whole . . . . .	578	41.7	30 - 48	<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>			
Halibut cuts . . . . .	393	88.5	72 - 108	Higher priced . . . . .	377	23.7	23 - 24
Herrings . . . . .	561	23.8	18 - 30	Medium priced . . . . .	1,965	18.6	17 - 21
Kippers, with bone . . . . .	679	32.7	28 - 36	Lower priced . . . . .	748	17.3	16 - 18
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>							
Potatoes, old, loose							
White . . . . .	684	3.7	3 - 4				
Red . . . . .	555	4.5	3½ - 5				
Potatoes, new, loose . . . . .	—	—	—				
Tomatoes . . . . .	882	29.7	24 - 36				
Cabbage, greens . . . . .	591	7.8	6 - 10				
Cabbage, hearted . . . . .	726	6.7	4 - 9				
Cauliflower or broccoli . . . . .	664	16.7	10 - 24				

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

**WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 142-143 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 December, 1968 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

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

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	119.1	33.2	<b>Textiles</b>	56.7	16.1
Bread and flour confectionery . . . . .	25.5	39.7	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres . . . . .	9.2	19.3
Biscuits . . . . .	17.3	51.6	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres . . . . .	5.9	15.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products . . . . .	17.9	39.5	Woolen and worsted . . . . .	13.6	18.3
Milk products . . . . .	2.5	19.5	Hosiery and other knitted goods . . . . .	12.6	13.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery . . . . .	23.9	45.4	Carpets . . . . .	2.6	14.1
Fruit and vegetable products . . . . .	13.1	30.9	Narrow fabrics . . . . .	2.7	21.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified* . . . . .	5.4	23.6	Made-up textiles . . . . .	2.2	12.5
Brewing and malting . . . . .	2.7	13.1	Textile finishing . . . . .	3.1	15.9
Other drink industries* . . . . .	4.1	16.2	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	3.8	16.2
Tobacco . . . . .	4.2	19.1	Leather goods . . . . .	2.2	15.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	24.3	17.1	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	37.2	10.4
Chemicals and dyes . . . . .	15.4	7.1	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear . . . . .	8.1	10.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations . . . . .	7.8	17.5	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear . . . . .	3.9	9.5
Paint and printing ink . . . . .	2.2	16.7	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. . . . .	4.1	12.0
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents . . . . .	2.7	22.7	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. . . . .	9.6	10.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	11.0	15.1	Dress industries not elsewhere specified* . . . . .	4.9	16.1
Iron and steel (general) . . . . .	3.2	12.7	Footwear . . . . .	4.1	7.5
Copper, brass and other base metals . . . . .	2.8	16.6	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	9.9	12.7
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	116.2	18.3	Pottery . . . . .	3.1	9.2
Metal-working machine tools . . . . .	2.6	17.7	Glass . . . . .	2.9	14.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges . . . . .	3.0	18.3	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified* . . . . .	2.7	16.4
Other machinery* . . . . .	9.7	14.9	<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	9.0	15.0
Industrial plant and steelwork . . . . .	3.2	15.9	Timber . . . . .	2.5	17.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified* . . . . .	9.1	16.2	Furniture and upholstery . . . . .	2.7	12.7
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. . . . .	8.1	16.2	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	35.4	16.4
Electrical machinery . . . . .	7.3	14.0	Paper and board . . . . .	2.9	14.8
Insulated wires and cables . . . . .	4.4	23.2	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases . . . . .	6.3	21.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus . . . . .	8.0	21.9	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified* . . . . .	7.3	20.7
Radio and other electronic apparatus . . . . .	31.9	21.2	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals . . . . .	6.4	17.5
Domestic electric appliances . . . . .	4.0	16.8	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.* . . . . .	12.5	13.1
Other electrical goods* . . . . .	17.8	24.6	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	31.1	22.8
<b>Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering</b>	2.0	17.1	Rubber . . . . .	8.2	22.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	13.4	12.0	Toys, games and sports equipment . . . . .	6.9	26.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing . . . . .	7.8	12.1	Plastics moulding and fabricating . . . . .	10.0	24.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing . . . . .	3.7	10.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries . . . . .	3.0	17.8
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	42.8	22.1	<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b> . . . . .	511.9	18.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. . . . .	3.1	19.5			
Cans and metal boxes . . . . .	7.3	38.0			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified* . . . . .	26.4	21.5			

\* 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 for employment in particular factories. The number of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders\* current on 31st December 1968, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	32,065	592	1,237	33,894
Chemical and allied industries	7,214	295	648	8,157
Metal manufacture	1,463	1,147	4	2,614
Engineering and electrical goods	31,766	1,097	1,068	33,931
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,029	260	238	6,527
Hosiery and knitted goods	1,964	165	247	2,376
Cotton, linen and lace	8,528	674	698	9,900
Wool and worsted	8,111	509	669	9,289
Other textiles	6,609	610	859	8,078
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur	3,499	179	537	4,215
Bricks, pottery, glass and cement	3,460	129	31	3,620
Timber, furniture, etc.	539	184	55	778
Paper, printing and publishing	7,987	925	989	9,901
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services	15,978	311	219	16,508
Total	135,212	7,077	7,499	149,788

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on 31st December 1968† were:

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 561,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 11th November 1968, it is estimated that about 237,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 60,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance\*. About 131,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance\* only, and 133,000 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".

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS GREAT BRITAIN: JUNE 1968

The Department of Employment and Productivity compiles industrial analyses of the estimated numbers of employees in Great Britain in respect of June in each year. These estimates are based mainly on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange in June and actually exchanged before the first Monday in December. They also take account of voluntary returns made by employers showing the numbers of insurance cards held at the beginning of June.

Period of validity	Numbers of new Orders	Numbers of renewal Orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	599	1,448
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	216	59
Three months or less	231	20
Total	1,046	1,527

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st January 1969, according to the type of exemption granted ‡ 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 §	22,364	1,211	2,516	26,091
Double day shifts	35,474	2,428	2,496	40,398
Long spells	10,416	619	723	11,758
Night shifts	10,522	1,270	—	11,792
Part-time work ¶	15,973	—	2	15,975
Saturday afternoon work	4,122	152	108	4,382
Sunday work	14,991	899	531	16,421
Miscellaneous	4,424	253	81	4,758
Total	118,286	6,832	6,457	131,575

\* See page 63 of the January 1969 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of employment permitted by these Orders.

† Corresponding information for 31st December 1967 was published on page 124 of the February 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

|| Includes 10,049 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.

Entitlement to Benefit	Thousands				
	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	199	18	15	5	237
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	55	3	1	1	60
Total receiving unemployment benefit	255	21	16	6	297
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	114	12	2	4	131
Others registered for work	89	13	16	14	133
Total	458	46	33	23	561

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

The department tries to publish these estimates in the issue of the EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE for the following February, but this is not always possible because of the large amount of work entailed in collecting, examining and compiling the figures. This year some additional checking has been necessary, and, in consequence, the mid-1968 estimates are not ready in time for inclusion in this issue. It is expected that they will be published in the March issue.

News and Notes

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

Proposed changes in the rebates payable from the Redundancy Fund to employers who have made payments to employees under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, were announced in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Joint Under Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. Mr. Hattersley said:

"The Government has been considering the position of the Redundancy Fund set up under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, from which rebates are paid to employers making payments under the Act to workers dismissed by reason of redundancy.

"The House approved last July an Order increasing the rates of contribution to the fund paid by all employers, which came into operation in September. By the time the fund received its full income at the new level its deficit had risen to £17 million, and it has since remained at about this level, outgoings and income being roughly in balance.

"During the last two years there has been a marked rise in the size of average payments to redundant workers, which reflects changes in rates of pay, age and length of service, and it is prudent to assume that this trend will continue. In the absence of corrective action expenditure could be expected shortly to begin to exceed income, thus endangering the position of the fund, whose borrowing from the National Loans Fund is limited by the Act to £20 million.

"In reaching a decision on what action should be taken the Government has three objectives in mind:

to remedy the prospective difficulty faced by the fund;

to reduce the amount of the fund's indebtedness. The fund was intended to be self-financing, but it has been increasingly in deficit for most of its existence. The Government considers that measures should now be taken which will reduce substantially the amount of the debt;

to reverse the tendency for more workers to be made redundant over 40 than was the case before the scheme was introduced.

"The Government considers that these objects should be secured by a reduction in the rebates paid to employers from the fund, and not in the payments received by individual redundant workers. They propose that the present rebate of two-thirds in respect of service under 41 should be reduced to one-half, and that this rate of rebate should apply also to payments in respect of service at the age of 41 and over.

"This uniform rebate would end the present system whereby the fund carries the entire cost of the extra payment made in respect of service from the age of 41 and would provide an encouragement to employers to re-examine the ages at which

employees are selected for redundancy, in those cases where selection is possible. It is estimated that the change will save the fund rather more than £17 million a year, about half of which should go to offset the expected increase in expenditure and the remainder towards reducing the fund's deficit."

He added that the Government proposed to introduce a Bill to bring about this change, and the Redundancy Rebates Bill providing for the new rate of rebate was subsequently presented to Parliament.

From 1st October 1968 to 31st December 1968 redundancy payments under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 amounted to £15,483,000 of which £11,688,000 was borne by the fund, and £3,795,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 65,208. These figures include payments to 715 workers in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (11,800), construction (8,700), mining and quarrying (5,500), distributive trades (5,300), miscellaneous services (4,400), and transport and communication (3,100).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 1,983 in England and Wales and 234 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,684 cases were heard in England and Wales and 502 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 202 were heard and 58 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 31st December 1968 there were 1,755 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 226 in Scotland.

TRAINING OF SYSTEMS ANALYSTS

It is estimated that at the present rate of increase in the use of computers there will be a shortage of about 15,000 systems analysts by 1970. To help overcome the shortage of trained systems analysts—those who apply their knowledge of computer applications to the investigation and solution of problems—the Department of Employment and Productivity has published a booklet, THE TRAINING OF SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (COMMERCIAL)—HMSO or through any bookseller, price 5s.) for the guidance of those concerned with their training.

There are three major areas of systems analyst work: process control including manufacturing processes; the computer-aided solution of scientific and technological problems; and the more general application of computers in administration, management control and business operations. This last group, numerically the largest,

is identified by the title Systems Analyst (Commercial), and it is the training of these key personnel with which the booklet is concerned.

The job of a systems analyst was studied in detail over a range of those who use computers and a job specification was agreed on which the training recommendations are based. The report indicates that the training of a systems analyst can be divided into three stages: business training, computing training and systems analyst training.

On business training the objectives are to give the trainee an understanding of: the purpose and inter-relationship of the main functions within an organisation;

the problems of introducing computer based systems to industrial concerns.

On computing training, the objectives are to give the trainee an understanding of:

Computer "Hardware"—that is the computer and its associated equipment; Computer "Software"—the structure and content of computer programmes; Data collection and preparation;

The organisation of computing and data processing departments.

On systems analyst training, the objectives are to equip the trainee with:

a working knowledge of the practice of systems analysis; the job skills and knowledge, additional to those dealt with in business training and computing training, which he requires to perform satisfactorily in his first post of responsibility.

It is pointed out that the education, commercial and industrial experience of the trainee will have to be taken into account in determining the most appropriate training. For example, the training arrangements differ for newly entered graduates without previous experience, programmers with about two years experience and existing qualified staff such as accountants or technologists.

A joint committee of industrial training boards—the Computer Training Policy Committee—has chosen the setting for systems analyst training in the environment of a manufacturing industry engaged in engineering as this tends to bring in the numerous departments of design, manufacture, purchasing, sales, personnel, finance and cost control. This provides a wide and adequate guide to the nature and methods of planning training both on and off the job.

It is specifically emphasised that the report is a fundamental guide to the training of systems analysts employed on administration, management control and business operations and, with appropriate interpretation, these guide lines can be usefully employed in all commercial and industrial undertakings.



### FUTURE OPERATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRAINING BOARD

Mr. Roy Hattersley, Mr. John Mackie and Mr. Norman Buchan, respectively Joint Parliamentary Secretaries at the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Scottish Office recently met representatives of the National Farmers Unions, the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, and the Agricultural, Horticultural & Forestry Industry Training Board to discuss the Government's proposals for the future operation of the board.

The Ministers reiterated their belief that the training board must receive full co-operation from the industry if effective progress was to be made in developing training. The Government's proposals were designed to provide a basis on which such co-operation could be established.

The main features of the proposals are:

The Agricultural Training Board will continue to be established under the Industrial Training Act, and will remain responsible to the First Secretary of State, who will act in association with the Agricultural Ministers on all matters relating to the operations of the board. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will also maintain direct liaison with the board through the appointment of an assessor.

The board's area committees will be reconstituted to include representatives of employers and employees selected from lists submitted by the appropriate employer and employee organisations. The committees will also include agricultural educationalists appointed by the board after consultation with appropriate local education interests. The committees will have power to co-opt additional members subject to the approval of the board.

The size and precise composition of area committees will remain flexible, and will be determined by the board after consultation with the employers' and employees' organisations. The chairman of county agricultural executive committees in the area will be invited to serve on the board's area committees, and in suitable cases one of them might be invited to act as chairman.

The functions of area committees, subject to the general responsibilities of the board, will be to assess local training needs and develop a suitable pattern of training for the area; ensure that the training requirements of the area are met; maintain a close liaison with the local education authorities in the area; and ensure that the existing facilities for training are used to the full. They will have the right to raise with the board any matters, including matters of policy, and they will be consulted on all policy matters, including the annual scheme of training grants and all major new developments in training.

As soon as necessary legislation can be obtained, the board's operations covering agriculture and horticulture will be financed by deductions from

the fertiliser subsidy. The precise method of deduction will be a matter for further consideration. At the same time consideration will be given to amending the Industrial Training Act to include self-employed persons.

As fertiliser subsidy is not payable to forestry employers, separate arrangements will be made for this part of the board's work in consultation with the interests concerned.

There is no prospect of an immediate opportunity for legislation. For 1968-1969, therefore, the board will be financed by levy in the normal way.

When the alternative financial arrangements outlined above are introduced, the board will secure the maximum savings in administrative costs made possible by discontinuance of the levy.

The Ministers asked the parties to examine these proposals as a matter of urgency. At the same time Ministers made clear that the board's finances must be maintained. The First Secretary would, therefore, shortly be presenting an Order to enable the board to raise a levy to meet the cost of its operations during the current year 1968-69, and the board would continue proceedings to recover payments from employers who had not yet paid the levy for 1967-68.

### PLAN FOR HIGHER PENSIONS

Fundamental changes in social security in Britain proposed by the Government were outlined in a White Paper *National Superannuation and Social Insurance* (Cmnd. 3883, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s. net) published recently.

The present mainly flat-rate, national insurance scheme will be replaced by a new scheme in which both contributions and benefits will be related to the earnings of the individual employee. This will mean higher contributions than at present for most people, and, in return, new and higher personal pensions and other benefits.

The full rates of the new earnings-related pensions will be paid to people who reach pension age after the scheme has been running for 20 years. People reaching pension age during this 20-year period will get pensions at rates intermediate between the present-scheme rates and the full new-scheme rates. The full new pension rates will normally be enough for people to live on without other means. At present nearly 30 per cent of all pensioners are dependent in some degree on means-tested supplementary benefit. The proportion will gradually decline as more people draw the higher pensions earned by their contributions to the new scheme.

The new earnings-related pensions will not be available to those who are pensioners already, or who go on to pension before the scheme starts, but they will continue to share in the nation's rising living standards through a new system for periodical increases in their pensions. The Government will be required by law to review every two years the main rates of pensions and other benefits in payment. These reviews will cover both pensions and benefits awarded under the present scheme and

those under the new scheme. The increases made will, as a minimum, compensate for any rise in prices during the preceding two-year period.

The White Paper emphasises that occupational pension schemes have an important part to play in partnership with the State scheme. The best foundation for the success of occupational schemes is the existence of a substantial basic compulsory State scheme. The new scheme is designed to assist the long-term development of occupational schemes.

The Government recognises that the major changes proposed in the State scheme will inevitably involve readjustment in occupational provision. But the extent of this can be limited by an arrangement for "partial contracting out" of the new scheme, on lines proposed in the White Paper.

People changing their employment will be legally entitled to have their occupational pension rights preserved. The Government endorses the conclusion of a Committee of the Minister of Labour's National Joint Advisory Council, in 1966, that there are strong social arguments for more extensive arrangements for safeguarding occupational pension rights when people change their jobs. They intend to require all occupational schemes to give their members the right, if desired, to have their pension rights preserved on change of employment. But those employees who prefer will still be able to have their contributions returned to them.

The White Paper states that the Government rejects the idea of placing too much reliance on occupational pension schemes. It points out that the coverage of such schemes varies considerably among the different groups of the population. For example, about 75 per cent of male non-manual employees are in a scheme but probably not much more than 50 per cent of male manual workers. Small employers are less equipped to have a scheme than large employers. It is estimated that even by the turn of the century about a third of retirement pensioners will still have no occupational pension at all. It would be impracticable to attempt to close this gap by making occupational schemes compulsory.

Occupational schemes tend not to be adjusted to family needs such as provision for wives or widows, and often make little or no provision for maintaining the value of pensions after award. In the Government's view it is no criticism of occupational schemes to draw attention to needs which, by their nature, they cannot be expected to meet. Their purposes are different from those of a social security scheme. They can add to the pensions of many; but they cannot be a substitute for an adequate State scheme.

### REFRESHER COURSE FOR INSTRUCTORS

It is widely recognised that the instructional ability of even a good instructor may with the passage of time tend to fall from the standards reached following his instructor training course. Many instructors who attended courses some time ago could now be below an acceptable standard while

others may feel in need of further coaching. The Department of Employment and Productivity can now offer a one-week refresher course for instructors who have previously attended an instructor training course and who would benefit from a specially planned follow-up course. This is a new training service.

The course is essentially practical, and is tailored to the instructional needs of the course members. Theory is kept to a minimum, and the basic instructional techniques (individual instruction, group instruction, shop talks, lesson and lecture giving) are demonstrated, and practised as necessary, by each member under the guidance of a skilled tutor until an acceptable standard is reached. Tuition is by the discussion method throughout and the instructional experiences and problems of the members are analysed and discussed.

Additional sessions are devoted to job analysis, fault recognition, arranging a training programme, note taking, report writing, shop discipline, visual aids, induction of new workers, programmed learning, interviewing techniques and training problems—subjects that constantly crop up in an instructor's day-to-day duties.

This course is immediately available at the department's instructor training colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) and Glasgow (Hillington), and will be later available at Cardiff, Perivale, Liverpool, Leicester and Killingworth instructor training units.

The fee for the course is 12 guineas a member, exclusive of accommodation. Further information may be obtained from any local employment exchange, or from the Department of Employment and Productivity, (T.E1), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1 (01-730 9661).

### ABOLITION OF WAGES COUNCIL PROPOSED

A proposal that the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) should be abolished in July 1969, is recommended in the report of a commission of inquiry published recently (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 2s. net).

The commission, which was set up under the Wages Council Act 1959 to consider objections raised by employers in the cutlery trade to a draft order abolishing the wages council, states that, although no formally constituted voluntary machinery exists for the regulation of wages and conditions within the industry, representatives of employers and workers have, nevertheless, met regularly since about 1960 and reached agreement on changes in wage rates and holidays, these agreements being subsequently put to the wages councils as joint motions.

Membership of the United Kingdom Cutlery and Silverware Manufacturers' Association (UKCSMA) and the General and Municipal Workers Union (Cutlery Branch) (GMWU), the employers' association and the trade union whose members virtually constitute the wages council, is thought to be sufficiently widespread throughout the cutlery establishments to ensure the observance of minimum standards laid down in voluntary agreements,

and, should statutory protection be necessary, section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959, provides an adequate safeguard.

Evidence was submitted by the association and the union, by the independent members of the wages council and by the Department of Employment and Productivity. The union supported the department's contention that voluntary organisation within the industry was sufficiently well developed to warrant abolition of the council, and its continuing existence the union found to be a hindrance to recruitment and the speedy application of voluntary agreements. The employers, on the other hand, maintained their opposition to abolition on the grounds that the wages council exerted a strong stabilising influence within the industry, which was particularly vulnerable to competition from low cost manufacturers abroad: any trade recession would put pressure on existing wages standards and they considered that, in these circumstances, statutory regulation would be even more necessary than it was at present. The Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity has accepted the recommendations of the commission, and an Order abolishing the wages council will be made not earlier than the middle of July 1969.

### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals submitted by the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to one per cent of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968 have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. Employers whose total payroll is less than £2,500 are exempt.

The Order approving the board's proposals (SI 1969, No. 59 HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) came into operation on 12th February.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of a wide range of occupations including apprentices, training officers, instructors, operatives, managers and young office workers. Grants are also available for attendance at safety and shop steward courses, and for the use of consultants on training assignments.

The board, which was set up in 1966, and covers about 1,400 establishments, has been studying and preparing training recommendations for various occupations in its industry, and intends that subsequently, payment of grant should be linked to compliance with its published standards.

Mrs. Castle, has appointed Mr. D. Babington Smith to be chairman of the board from 27th January 1969. He succeeds the late Mr. H. Veasey, who died suddenly on 12th December last.

Mr. Babington Smith has been a member of the board since its establishment. He entered the knitting industry after the war, and from 1946 to November 1965 was on the staff of I. R. Morley Limited, being for most of this period a director responsible for production at the company's factories at Heanor and elsewhere. Since 1965 he has been acting as a consultant mainly in

exports. He has for many years been on the council of the Hosiery and Allied Trades Research Association.

Mrs. Castle has appointed Sir David Watherston, a director of Tube Investments Ltd., to succeed Mr. C. T. Melling as chairman of the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board.

### LIGHTING IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

Good lighting, whether natural or artificial, can do much to promote the health, safety and well-being of those at work. Section 8(1) of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 requires that effective provision shall be made for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting, whether natural or artificial, in every part of the premises in which persons work or pass.

A booklet, *LIGHTING IN OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES*, (Safety, Health and Welfare New Series No 39), HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4s 6d net, provides information to help occupiers, employers and others concerned with lighting in offices, shops and railway premises.

A calculator is included in the pocket of the back cover of this booklet which is designed to give a rough assessment of artificial lighting installations in rooms between a hundred and a thousand square feet in area and to give some idea of the wattage of lamps needed to produce different lighting levels.

Sections of the booklet deal with sufficient and suitable lighting, assessment of lighting systems, improving lighting systems, planning new buildings or new installations, exterior lighting, and further advice. Appendices in the booklet include the section of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 concerning lighting, a schedule of illumination levels, and the appropriate colours of fluorescent tubes for different situations.

### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 69,080 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 13th January 1969, of whom 61,898 were males and 7,182 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 59,576 (53,454 males and 6,122 females), while there were 9,504 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the five weeks ended 8th January, 1969, 5,104 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,269 men, 754 women and 81 young persons. In addition, 139 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.



INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In January, 67 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 62 in December. This total included 32 arising from factory processes, 30 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 25th January, compared with seven in the four weeks ended 28th December. These 11 included eight underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with four and one a month earlier.

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

In January, no seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with seven in December.

In January, 41 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. One fatal case of epitheliomatous ulceration was reported: eight were of chrome ulceration, ten of lead poisoning, 18 of phosphorus poisoning and five of epitheliomatous ulceration.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AFFAIRS

Trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties, and the protection and facilities afforded to workers' representatives

in the undertaking will be among the subjects discussed at the 1970 International Labour Conference. These subjects were selected for the conference by the Governing Body of the ILO at its 173rd session at Geneva in November 1968.

At this session the Governing Body arranged the 1970 programme of meetings of industrial and analogous committees; sessions of the standing coal mines committee, metal trades committee and the committee on work on plantations are to be held.

Included in this session of the Governing Body was a discussion on a programme of ILO action on questions of automation. The governing body also accepted the Director-General's proposals for lines of possible ILO action to encourage peoples to moderate the rate of population growth.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 9th December 1968, 4,251 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,293 were able-bodied and 958 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,145 (6,365 able-bodied and 1,780 disabled), of whom 7,076 (6,232 able-bodied and 844 disabled) were at government training centres, 513 (121 able-bodied and 392 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 50 (12 able-bodied and 38 disabled) at employers' establishments and 506 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,490 persons (2,894

able-bodied and 596 disabled), and 3,486 (2,866 able-bodied and 620 disabled) were placed in employment.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 4th December 1968 was 30,755 consisting of 28,219 men and 2,536 women, of whom 13,822 men and 870 women were in employment.

During the period 5th September 1968 to 4th December 1968 the number of vacancies filled was 3,216. The number of vacancies unfilled at 4th December was 9,269.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 6th December, 1968 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £30,060,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 6th September, 1968 the corresponding figure was £28,561,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 8th December, 1967, it was £29,675,000.

CORRECTION

On page 37 of the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, the grand total figure of male employees in column (2) of table 24 should have read 5,544,470, not 5,554,470 as published.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,102,100 in December (8,186,500 males, 2,915,600 females). The total included 8,727,500 (5,977,400 males, 2,750,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,498,600 (1,413,700 males, 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 8,000 lower than that for November 1968 and 71,000 lower than in December 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 12,000 higher than in November 1968 and 27,000 higher than in December 1967. The number in construction was 15,000 lower than in November 1968 and 21,000 lower than in December 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 13th January 1969 in Great Britain was 580,318. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 506,000, representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 520,000 in December.

In addition, there were 3,695 unemployed school-leavers and 10,506 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 594,519, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees. This was 42,829 more than in December when the percentage rate was 2.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in January, 248,799 (42.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 218,498 (40.7 per cent.) in December; 106,712 (18.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 85,067 (15.8 per cent.) in December.

Between December and January the number temporarily stopped fell by 1,169 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 1,200.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 8th January 1969, was 180,934; 14,330 less than on 4th December. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 208,000, compared

with about 224,500 in December. Including 71,331 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 8th January was 252,265; 14,523 less than on 4th December.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th December 1968, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,166,200. This is about 36.9 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 23,700, or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st January 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 175.7 and 193.8, compared with 175.3 and 193.3 (revised figures) at 31st December 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 14th January the official retail prices index was 129.1 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 128.4 at 10th December and 121.6 at 16th January 1968. The index for food was 126.1 compared with 125.4 at 10th December.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 178 involving approximately 120,700 workers. During the month approximately 130,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 350,000 working days were lost, including 44,000 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-December 1968, and for the two preceding months and for December 1967.

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	December 1967*			October 1968*			November 1968*			December 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>	<b>8,278.3</b>	<b>2,895.1</b>	<b>11,173.4</b>	<b>8,184.1</b>	<b>2,909.5</b>	<b>11,093.6</b>	<b>8,195.0</b>	<b>2,915.1</b>	<b>11,110.1</b>	<b>8,186.5</b>	<b>2,915.6</b>	<b>11,102.1</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	<b>5,970.4</b>	<b>2,730.2</b>	<b>8,700.6</b>	<b>5,958.6</b>	<b>2,743.9</b>	<b>8,702.5</b>	<b>5,966.0</b>	<b>2,749.6</b>	<b>8,715.6</b>	<b>5,977.4</b>	<b>2,750.1</b>	<b>8,727.5</b>
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	<b>507.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>529.5</b>	<b>455.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>477.7</b>	<b>452.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>474.9</b>	<b>449.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>471.7</b>
Coal mining	450.0	16.9	466.9	398.2	16.9	415.1	395.4	16.9	412.3	392.2	16.9	409.1
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>476.3</b>	<b>358.1</b>	<b>834.4</b>	<b>473.4</b>	<b>359.4</b>	<b>832.8</b>	<b>474.6</b>	<b>360.2</b>	<b>834.8</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>359.0</b>	<b>834.6</b>
Grain milling	30.2	8.1	38.3	29.0	7.9	36.9	28.8	7.9	36.7	28.8	7.9	36.7
Bread and flour confectionery	88.9	65.4	154.3	87.4	63.6	151.0	87.2	64.0	151.2	87.5	64.3	151.8
Biscuits	18.9	34.7	53.6	19.6	35.9	55.5	19.6	35.3	54.9	19.4	33.5	52.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	49.0	43.5	92.5	49.9	44.3	94.2	50.3	45.0	95.3	50.5	45.3	95.8
Milk products	23.2	12.0	35.2	24.6	13.1	37.7	24.5	13.0	37.5	24.2	12.8	37.0
Sugar	13.7	3.9	17.6	13.0	3.9	16.9	13.3	4.0	17.3	13.2	4.0	17.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.5	51.6	92.1	40.1	53.4	93.5	40.4	52.6	93.0	40.3	52.6	92.9
Fruit and vegetable products	31.6	43.2	74.8	32.2	41.8	74.0	32.4	42.1	74.5	32.4	42.4	74.8
Animal and poultry products	18.5	5.3	23.8	18.4	5.4	23.8	18.4	5.4	23.8	18.5	5.4	23.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.6	22.7	50.3	28.0	23.1	51.1	28.1	23.1	51.2	28.4	22.9	51.3
Brewing and malting	74.9	20.2	95.1	73.5	20.2	93.7	73.5	20.4	93.9	74.0	20.6	94.6
Other drink industries	41.2	25.0	66.2	39.9	24.6	64.5	40.3	25.1	65.4	40.5	25.3	65.8
Tobacco	18.1	22.5	40.6	17.8	22.2	40.0	17.8	22.0	39.8	17.9	22.0	39.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>373.7</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>514.9</b>	<b>373.7</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>515.5</b>	<b>373.7</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>516.0</b>	<b>374.0</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>516.2</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.2	8	23.2	15.0	8	23.0	15.1	8	23.1	15.1	8	23.1
Mineral oil refining	23.1	2.9	26.0	23.1	2.9	26.0	23.2	2.9	26.1	23.2	2.9	26.1
Lubricating oils and greases	7.1	2.4	9.5	6.9	2.5	9.4	6.9	2.5	9.4	6.9	2.5	9.4
Chemicals and dyes	177.5	46.6	224.1	178.7	46.1	224.8	178.7	46.3	225.0	178.9	46.2	225.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.0	42.4	77.4	35.2	43.9	79.1	34.7	44.4	79.1	34.8	44.5	79.3
Explosives and fireworks	17.8	9.4	27.2	16.9	8.8	25.7	16.8	8.7	25.5	16.7	8.7	25.4
Paint and printing ink	32.1	13.3	45.4	32.1	13.1	45.2	32.1	13.1	45.2	32.1	13.2	45.3
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.0	12.1	36.1	23.3	12.3	35.6	23.3	12.2	35.5	23.4	11.9	35.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	32.0	6.7	38.7	32.8	6.8	39.6	33.1	6.8	39.9	33.1	6.9	40.0
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.9	4.8	14.7	9.7	4.8	14.5	9.8	4.8	14.6	9.8	4.8	14.6
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>514.4</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>587.5</b>	<b>514.5</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>515.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>588.1</b>	<b>516.6</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>589.4</b>
Iron and steel (general)	256.9	25.1	282.0	257.2	25.1	282.3	257.4	25.1	282.5	257.6	25.2	282.8
Steel tubes	45.7	8.3	54.0	44.8	7.7	52.5	44.9	7.8	52.7	45.0	7.7	52.7
Iron castings, etc.	97.4	13.1	110.5	96.3	12.7	109.0	97.0	12.7	109.7	97.5	12.7	110.2
Light metals	46.6	10.2	56.8	47.5	10.1	57.6	47.7	10.2	57.9	47.8	10.3	58.1
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.8	16.4	84.2	68.7	17.1	85.8	68.4	16.9	85.3	68.7	16.9	85.6
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>1,703.6</b>	<b>625.4</b>	<b>2,329.0</b>	<b>1,680.1</b>	<b>630.2</b>	<b>2,310.3</b>	<b>1,680.5</b>	<b>632.5</b>	<b>2,313.0</b>	<b>1,682.6</b>	<b>635.2</b>	<b>2,317.8</b>
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.7	5.0	34.7	29.7	4.9	34.6	29.7	4.9	34.6	29.7	4.9	34.6
Metal-working machine tools	82.8	14.7	97.5	80.6	14.6	95.2	80.5	14.6	95.1	80.6	14.7	95.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.0	16.6	69.6	51.6	16.4	68.0	51.5	16.4	67.9	51.8	16.4	68.2
Industrial engines	34.0	5.9	39.9	32.5	5.5	38.0	32.6	5.5	38.1	32.6	5.5	38.1
Textile machinery and accessories	39.5	7.5	47.0	39.3	7.5	46.8	39.6	7.6	47.2	39.7	7.6	47.3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.5	4.5	39.0	35.2	4.4	39.6	35.0	4.4	39.4	35.1	4.4	39.5
Mechanical handling equipment	52.6	7.3	59.9	52.9	7.3	60.2	53.2	7.3	60.5	53.5	7.4	60.9
Office machinery	36.1	15.1	51.2	38.1	15.7	53.8	38.2	15.9	54.1	38.1	16.0	54.1
Other machinery	296.4	65.0	361.4	293.2	64.3	357.5	293.2	64.8	358.0	293.5	65.3	358.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	161.0	20.9	181.9	154.2	20.0	174.2	154.0	20.0	174.0	153.4	20.1	173.5
Ordnance and small arms	18.9	5.2	24.1	16.9	4.7	21.6	16.9	4.6	21.5	16.9	4.6	21.5
Other mechanical engineering	193.6	54.7	248.3	195.3	55.4	250.7	195.8	56.0	251.8	196.6	56.2	252.8
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	91.5	49.6	141.1	90.9	50.3	141.2	90.7	50.1	140.8	90.9	50.0	140.9
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.6	13.7	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.3	8.0	14.3
Electrical machinery	169.7	55.4	225.1	155.3	52.1	207.4	153.8	52.2	206.0	153.2	52.0	205.2
Insulated wires and cables	41.4	19.4	60.8	39.3	19.1	58.4	39.3	19.1	58.4	39.3	19.0	58.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	54.6	41.8	96.4	54.6	37.2	91.8	54.5	37.4	91.9	54.5	36.6	91.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus	192.6	139.9	332.5	198.6	147.9	346.5	199.5	148.5	348.0	200.1	150.2	350.3
Domestic electric appliances	35.0	22.5	57.5	35.7	23.6	59.3	35.8	23.8	59.6	35.9	23.8	59.7
Other electrical goods	80.6	66.8	147.4	80.2	71.3	151.5	80.5	71.4	151.9	80.9	72.5	153.4

\*Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards.  
†Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡Order III—XVI.  
§Under 1,000.

Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	December 1967*			October 1968*			November 1968*			December 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>189.4</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	144.1	8.5	152.6	139.3	8.4	147.7	138.5	8.3	146.8	139.9	8.4	148.3
Marine engineering	39.8	3.2	43.0	38.4	3.3	41.7	38.1	3.3	41.4	37.8	3.3	41.1
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>701.0</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>810.9</b>	<b>706.2</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>817.3</b>	<b>707.1</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>818.2</b>	<b>709.8</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>821.2</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	404.5	61.4	465.9	417.2	64.2	481.4	419.0	64.4	483.4	421.7	64.6	486.3
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.1	6.5	23.6	18.4	6.7	25.1	18.6	6.7	25.3	18.8	6.8	25.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	213.3	36.4	249.7	206.7	34.6	241.3	205.6	34.4	240.0	205.8	34.4	240.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.3	2.1	31.4	27.9	2.0	29.9	27.9	2.0	29.9	27.7	2.0	29.7
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	34.2	2.0	36.2	33.3	2.0	35.3	33.3	2.0	35.3	33.2	2.0	35.2
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.6	1.6	4.2
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>374.5</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>563.7</b>	<b>374.6</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>567.2</b>	<b>375.9</b>	<b>193.4</b>	<b>569.3</b>	<b>376.7</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>570.2</b>
Tools and implements	14.6	8.2	22.8	14.4	8.1	22.5	14.4	8.2	22.6	14.5	8.2	22.7
Cutlery	6.6	5.8	12.4	6.5	6.2	12.7	6.5	6.2	12.7	6.5	6.2	12.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.2	15.9	44.1	28.1	15.7	43.8	28.3	15.8	44.1	28.4	15.9	44.3
Wire and wire manufactures	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.7	10.1	42.8	32.9	10.1	43.0
Cans and metal boxes	15.7	19.0	34.7	16.0	19.3	35.3	16.1	19.3	35.4	16.1	19.2	35.3
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.4	11.2	27.6	16.4	11.1	27.5	16.5	11.2	27.7	16.5	11.0	27.5
Other metal industries	260.4	119.0	379.4	260.6	122.1	382.7	261.4	122.6	384.0	261.8	122.9	384.7
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>344.0</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>695</b>									







Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 13th January, 1969

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM				
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	497,061	86,952	9,566	940	506,627	87,892	594,519	539,179	96,663	635,842		
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	278,431	24,442	5,544	684	283,975	25,126	309,101	303,091	28,557	331,648		
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	128,722	23,323	4,665	683	133,387	24,006	157,393	139,731	27,327	167,058		
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	14,161	1,399	3,469	103	17,630	1,502	19,132	20,911	1,597	22,508		
Agriculture and horticulture	10,232	1,327	265	101	10,497	1,428	11,925	13,483	1,521	15,004		
Forestry	943	62	3	1	946	62	1,008	1,077	64	1,141		
Fishing	2,986	10	3,201	2	6,187	12	6,199	6,351	12	6,363		
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	26,179	244	27		26,206	244	26,450	26,461	248	26,709		
Coal mining	24,744	199	4		24,748	199	24,947	24,751	199	24,950		
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	563	17	5		568	17	585	776	20	796		
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	331	11	12		343	11	354	369	12	381		
Other mining and quarrying	541	17	6		547	17	564	565	17	582		
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	13,996	3,845	104	47	14,100	3,892	17,992	15,020	4,571	19,591		
Grain milling	671	72	1		672	72	744	758	84	842		
Bread and flour confectionery	2,900	581	3	3	2,903	584	3,487	3,125	635	3,760		
Biscuits	637	335	1	6	638	341	979	650	351	1,001		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,364	431	88	24	1,452	455	1,907	1,592	512	2,104		
Milk products	757	172	6		763	172	935	892	256	1,148		
Sugar	504	54	1		505	54	559	510	55	565		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,024	461	2	4	1,026	465	1,491	1,047	490	1,537		
Fruit and vegetable products	994	543	3	3	994	546	1,540	1,091	633	1,724		
Animal and poultry foods	683	60			684	60	744	733	67	800		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	683	283	1	6	684	289	973	693	283	986		
Brewing and malting	1,803	208			1,803	208	2,011	1,831	214	2,045		
Other drink industries	1,364	431			1,364	431	1,795	1,434	458	1,892		
Tobacco	612	215			612	215	827	664	523	1,187		
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	7,762	1,131	25	1	7,787	1,132	8,919	7,939	1,160	9,099		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	284	4			284	4	288	284	4	288		
Mineral oil refining	1,026	69			1,026	69	1,095	1,038	69	1,107		
Lubricating oils and greases	145	12			145	12	157	145	12	157		
Chemicals and dyes	3,355	289	6		3,361	289	3,650	3,468	304	3,772		
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	584	288	1	1	585	289	874	588	296	884		
Explosives and fireworks	343	185			343	185	528	346	186	532		
Paint and printing ink	723	96	1		724	96	820	732	98	830		
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	528	109	1		529	109	638	539	111	650		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	546	54	14		560	54	614	563	54	617		
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	228	25	2		230	25	255	236	26	262		
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	11,509	591	1,147	51	12,656	642	13,298	12,788	652	13,440		
Iron and steel (general)	5,843	210	672	1	6,515	211	6,726	6,563	212	6,775		
Steel tubes	825	30	31	1	856	31	887	862	31	893		
Iron castings, etc.	2,764	173	394	22	3,158	195	3,353	3,198	197	3,395		
Light metals	741	91	1		742	91	833	754	93	847		
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,366	87	49	27	1,385	114	1,499	1,411	119	1,530		
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	30,507	5,081	212	43	30,719	5,124	35,843	31,837	5,592	37,429		
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	514	33			517	33	550	528	34	562		
Metal-working machine tools	1,377	120	55	16	1,432	136	1,568	1,459	145	1,604		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	770	88	1		771	88	859	803	90	893		
Industrial engines	486	42	2		488	42	530	494	42	536		
Textile machinery and accessories	604	45	1		605	46	651	606	91	697		
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	421	23			421	23	444	440	24	464		
Mechanical handling equipment	861	52			861	52	913	870	52	922		
Office machinery	507	137			507	137	646	550	151	701		
Other machinery	5,992	569	22	1	6,014	570	6,584	6,120	579	6,699		
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,224	131	56		3,280	131	3,411	3,299	133	3,432		
Ordnance and small arms	367	43	1		368	43	411	370	43	413		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,333	314	9	3	3,342	317	3,659	3,428	338	3,766		
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1,001	273	2	6	1,003	279	1,282	1,024	300	1,324		
Watches and clocks	131	108			131	108	239	137	109	246		
Electrical machinery	3,356	542	3	2	3,359	544	3,900	3,419	564	3,983		
Insulated wires and cables	983	121	3		986	121	1,107	1,017	148	1,165		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,267	596	1		1,268	596	1,864	1,311	756	2,067		
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,619	1,036	13	2	2,632	1,038	3,670	2,986	1,125	4,111		
Domestic electric appliances	1,162	323	22	12	1,184	335	1,519	1,200	354	1,554		
Other electrical goods	1,535	485	16		1,551	485	2,036	1,576	514	2,090		
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	9,734	185	246	1	9,980	186	10,166	11,163	193	11,356		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	9,002	163	159	1	9,161	163	9,324	10,192	169	10,361		
Marine engineering	732	22	87		819	23	842	971	24	995		
<b>Vehicles</b>	9,014	718	289	51	9,303	769	10,072	9,611	812	10,423		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,079	400	239	40	5,318	440	5,758	5,447	449	5,896		
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	405	52	42	11	447	63	510	450	64	514		
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,241	193	6		2,247	193	2,440	2,414	224	2,638		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	639	29			639	29	668	641	31	672		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	513	14			513	14	527	519	14	533		
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	137	30	2		139	30	169	140	30	170		
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	10,579	1,715	306	23	10,885	1,738	12,623	11,041	1,781	12,822		
Tools and implements	627	80	73	2	700	82	782	715	86	801		
Cutlery	220	66	8	1	228	67	295	232	76	308		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	425	100			425	100	525	426	100	526		
Wire and wire manufactures	640	105	1	4	641	109	750	646	113	759		
Cans and metal boxes	401	212			401	212	613	419	215	634		
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	225	60	27	2	252	62	314	254	64	318		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,041	1,092	197	14	8,238	1,106	9,344	8,349	1,127	9,476		
<b>Textiles</b>	7,989	2,850	717	178	8,706	3,028	11,734	10,035	4,095	14,130		
Production of man-made fibres	430	49			430	49	485	435	64	559		
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,133	388	25	11	1,158	399	1,557	1,447	632	2,079		
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	770	307	14	54	784	361	1,145	1,006	524	1,530		
Woolen and worsted	1,855	638	119	13	1,974	651	2,625	2,028	716	2,744		
Jute	446	75			446	75	521	451	78	529		
Rope, twine and net	148	52	6	3	154	55	209	191	68	259		
Hosiery and other knitted goods	778	612	216	77	994	689	1,683	1,075	815	1,890		
Lace	54	13			54	13	67	64	53	117		
Carpets	436	141		4	436	145	581	789	212	1,001		
Narrow fabrics	174	109	14	4	188	113	301	198	122	320		
Made-up textiles	356	240		3	356	243	599	406	497	903		
Textile finishing	1,027	182	322	6	1,349	188	1,537	1,494	264	1,758		
Other textile industries	382	44	1	2	383	46	429	391	50	441		

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM				
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	925	220	15	7	940	227	1,167	989	243	1,232		
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	591	75	13	4	604	79	683	635	87	722		
Leather goods	254	122	2	3	256	125	381	272	133	405		
Fur	80	23			80	23	103	82	23	105		
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	2,516	2,895	121	112	2,637	3,007	5,644	2,741	3,713	6,454		
Weatherproof outerwear	170	153	1	6	171	159	330	179	186	365		
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	467	632	5	9	472	641	1,113	486	767	1,253		
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	441	273	25	9	466	282	748	467	287	754		
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	133	314			133	317	450	170	618	788		
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	357	818	8	17	365	835	1,200	380	924	1,304		
Hats, caps and millinery	79	62	34	19	113	81	194	122	110	232		
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	201	296	48	1								



AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 13th January 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western . . . . .	5,912	1,879	315	8,106	39	6.0
Merseyside . . . . .	23,526	2,955	1,373	27,854	65	3.5
Northern . . . . .	59,083	7,792	3,201	70,076	1,174	5.1
Scottish . . . . .	63,966	15,581	4,498	84,045	3,193	4.3
Welsh . . . . .	23,587	4,889	1,849	30,325	201	4.7
<b>Total all Development Areas . . . . .</b>	<b>176,074</b>	<b>33,096</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>220,406</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Northern Ireland . . . . .</b>	<b>31,383</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>41,323</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>8.0</b>

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>South East</b>						
Greater London . . . . .	59,320	7,945	2,092	69,357	593	1.5
†Aldershot . . . . .	309	43	24	376	—	1.2
†Aylesbury . . . . .	231	39	42	312	—	1.0
†Basingstoke . . . . .	229	68	19	316	—	1.2
†Bedford . . . . .	605	86	35	726	—	1.4
†Bournemouth . . . . .	3,299	528	81	3,908	13	3.4
†Braintree . . . . .	469	107	19	595	31	2.1
†Brentwood . . . . .	367	46	14	427	9	1.5
†Brighton . . . . .	3,256	479	125	3,860	33	3.2
†Chatham . . . . .	1,508	354	170	2,032	—	2.7
†Chelmsford . . . . .	900	125	27	1,052	—	1.8
†Chichester . . . . .	918	144	25	1,087	1	2.7
†Colchester . . . . .	900	174	46	1,120	4	2.5
†Crawley . . . . .	1,068	162	51	1,281	2	1.1
†Eastbourne . . . . .	942	106	12	1,060	10	3.0
†Gravesend . . . . .	1,244	188	62	1,494	3	2.3
†Guildford . . . . .	560	130	42	732	2	1.4
†Harlow . . . . .	914	110	45	1,069	9	1.9
†Hastings . . . . .	1,489	175	46	1,710	49	4.7
†High Wycombe . . . . .	754	149	25	928	173	1.2
†Letchworth . . . . .	334	76	13	423	80	1.1
†Luton . . . . .	1,169	139	55	1,363	5	1.3
†Maidstone . . . . .	823	127	52	1,002	9	1.7
†Newport, I.O.W. . . . .	1,056	231	37	1,324	—	4.0
†Oxford . . . . .	1,652	316	95	2,063	10	1.4
†Portsmouth . . . . .	3,932	589	265	4,786	3	3.2
†Ramsgate . . . . .	1,081	227	61	1,369	—	5.3
†Reading . . . . .	1,456	236	59	1,751	72	1.3
†St. Albans . . . . .	725	117	25	867	—	0.9
†Slough . . . . .	1,027	132	36	1,195	—	1.1
†Southampton . . . . .	3,192	522	173	3,887	—	2.6
†Southend-on-Sea . . . . .	4,440	475	220	5,135	—	3.3
†Stevenage . . . . .	311	54	13	378	—	1.3
†Tunbridge Wells . . . . .	884	135	38	1,057	—	1.3
†Watford . . . . .	1,173	142	56	1,371	3	1.3
†Weybridge . . . . .	683	119	69	871	9	1.0
†Worthing . . . . .	1,292	161	25	1,478	38	3.3
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge . . . . .	529	82	11	622	—	0.9
Great Yarmouth . . . . .	1,008	125	56	1,189	6	3.6
†Ipswich . . . . .	1,720	268	61	2,049	27	2.5
†Lowestoft . . . . .	645	42	13	700	—	2.6
†Norwich . . . . .	2,106	159	68	2,333	30	2.2
†Peterborough . . . . .	623	161	55	839	1	1.6

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>South Western</b>						
Bath . . . . .	584	147	31	762	—	2.1
†Bristol . . . . .	5,444	694	169	6,307	22	2.2
†Cheltenham . . . . .	1,110	200	47	1,357	—	2.7
†Exeter . . . . .	1,503	181	54	1,738	—	3.1
†Gloucester . . . . .	1,062	239	82	1,383	10	2.4
†Plymouth . . . . .	2,679	581	161	3,421	—	3.6
†Salisbury . . . . .	457	124	53	634	—	1.9
†Swindon . . . . .	1,116	146	72	1,334	27	1.9
†Taunton . . . . .	708	108	21	837	—	2.6
†Torbay . . . . .	2,564	561	100	3,225	85	5.3
†Yeovil . . . . .	494	123	16	633	2	1.9
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham . . . . .	10,216	1,426	388	12,030	242	1.8
†Burton-on-Trent . . . . .	552	67	37	656	10	2.0
†Cannock . . . . .	582	57	24	663	1	2.6
†Coventry . . . . .	3,967	737	193	4,897	239	2.4
†Dudley . . . . .	927	119	20	1,066	14	2.5
†Hereford . . . . .	774	127	77	978	—	3.2
†Kidderminster . . . . .	397	79	15	491	1	1.6
†Leamington . . . . .	541	83	44	668	6	1.6
†Nuneaton . . . . .	991	81	65	1,137	37	3.7
†Oakengates . . . . .	861	312	64	1,237	—	3.1
†Redditch . . . . .	249	50	5	304	65	1.2
†Rugby . . . . .	495	98	44	637	—	2.2
†Shrewsbury . . . . .	608	62	46	716	—	1.9
†Stafford . . . . .	431	121	29	581	—	1.2
†Stoke-on-Trent . . . . .	3,756	489	117	4,362	44	2.1
†Stourbridge . . . . .	783	72	13	868	85	2.3
†Walsall . . . . .	1,832	239	81	2,152	35	1.8
†Warley . . . . .	746	79	29	854	132	1.0
†West Bromwich . . . . .	1,239	93	25	1,357	31	1.4
†Wolverhampton . . . . .	2,424	416	73	2,913	115	2.0
†Worcester . . . . .	726	84	19	829	5	1.7
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield . . . . .	1,986	305	78	2,369	2	3.0
†Coalville . . . . .	341	59	16	416	2	1.4
†Corby . . . . .	523	81	28	632	—	2.3
†Derby . . . . .	1,686	172	43	1,901	7	1.5
†Kettering . . . . .	337	35	13	385	3	1.4
†Leicester . . . . .	2,411	320	72	2,803	159	1.3
†Lincoln . . . . .	1,392	286	99	1,777	2	3.4
†Loughborough . . . . .	273	54	10	337	5	0.9
†Mansfield . . . . .	1,261	218	74	1,553	10	2.6
†Northampton . . . . .	826	76	29	931	8	1.3
†Nottingham . . . . .	5,945	552	200	6,697	188	2.5
†Sutton-in-Ashfield . . . . .	1,005	58	31	1,094	43	3.5
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
†Barnsley . . . . .	2,983	264	118	3,365	27	4.6
†Bradford . . . . .	3,330	368	114	3,812	78	2.2
†Castleford . . . . .	2,095	231	97	2,423	13	4.1
†Devsbury . . . . .	1,329	160	52	1,541	19	2.2
†Doncaster . . . . .	3,910	489	285	4,684	4	4.6
†Grimsby . . . . .	1,877	115	101	2,093	22	3.1
†Halifax . . . . .	526	69	40	635	10	1.0
†Harrogate . . . . .	529	109	18	656	4	2.3
†Huddersfield . . . . .	781	185	15	981	40	1.0
†Hull . . . . .	5,700	498	232	6,430	62	3.7
†Keighley . . . . .	485	102	11	598	5	2.0
†Leeds . . . . .	6,279	586	230	7,095	117	2.4
†Mexborough . . . . .	1,554	241	116	1,911	17	6.0
†Rotherham . . . . .	2,175	235	88	2,498	157	4.4
†Scunthorpe . . . . .	861	356	83	1,300	24	2.3
†Sheffield . . . . .	6,166	755	153	7,074	377	2.5
†Wakefield . . . . .	1,072	62	29	1,163	6	2.3
†York . . . . .	1,228	176	38	1,442	2	2.1

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 13th January 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>North Western</b>						
†Accrington . . . . .	472	130	13	615	10	2.0
†Ashton-under-Lyne . . . . .	1,273	175	46	1,494	57	1.8
†Barrow-in-Furness . . . . .	993	260	48	1,301	189	4.0
†Blackburn . . . . .	1,912	219	32	2,163	7	1.9
†Blackpool . . . . .	3,577	1,006	119	4,702	148	5.2
†Bolton . . . . .	1,838	285	99	2,222	55	2.1
†Burnley . . . . .	546	159	13	718	12	1.5
†Bury . . . . .	795	239	13	1,047	15	1.7
†Chester . . . . .	776	136	37	949	—	2.0
†Crewe . . . . .	819	182	38	1,039	2	2.4
†Lancaster . . . . .	1,183	161	31	1,375	24	3.2
†Leigh . . . . .	835	151	22	1,008	76	2.3
†Liverpool . . . . .	21,760	2,579	1,278	25,617	64	3.9
†Manchester . . . . .	14,868	1,374	626	16,868	182	2.3
†Nelson . . . . .	353	103	7	463	19	1.7
†Northwich . . . . .	702	101	41	844	7	2.6
†Oldham . . . . .	1,236	179	30	1,445	18	1.7
†Preston . . . . .	1,976	407	89	2,472	17	1.9
†Rochdale . . . . .	759	91	7	857	4	1.6
†St. Helens . . . . .	869	204	43	1,116	10	3.8
†Southport . . . . .	980	121	9	1,110	—	1.2
†Warrington . . . . .	709	187	53	949	3	1.2
†Widnes . . . . .	897	172	52	1,121	1	2.5
†Wigan . . . . .	1,563	353	42	1,958	12	2.9
<b>Wales</b>						
†Bargoed . . . . .	1,490	292	98	1,880	—	7.0
†Cardiff . . . . .	4,517	484	269	5,270	5	3.4
†Ebbw Vale . . . . .	1,080	293	147	1,520	—	4.9
†Llanelli . . . . .	708	216	36	960	—	3.1
†Neath . . . . .	644	163				



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

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

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

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

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

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

### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults December 1968\*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Men</b>					
<b>Farm workers, fishermen, etc.</b>	6,403	1,193	<b>Woodworkers</b>	5,892	2,715
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,807	527	Carpenters, joiners	4,944	1,621
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,429	629	Cabinet makers	208	239
Forestry workers	91	36	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	405	476
Fishermen	2,076	1	Pattern makers	108	135
			Other woodworkers	227	244
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	834	2,076	<b>Leather workers</b>	604	271
Colliery workers	673	1,959	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	155	130
Other miners and quarrymen	161	117	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	449	141
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	364	360	<b>Textile workers</b>	1,000	1,404
<b>Glass workers</b>	6,832	191	Textile spinners	127	164
<b>Pottery workers</b>	117	80	Textile weavers	94	416
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	1,707	1,518	Other textile workers	779	824
Moulders and coremakers	687	776	<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	1,165	740
Smiths, forgemen	400	228	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	158	59
Other workers	620	514	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	331	339
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	6,286	3,173	Other clothing workers	282	200
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,355	1,355	Upholstery workers, etc.	394	142
Electricians	3,422	854	<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	1,064	479
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,509	964	Workers in food manufacture	983	444
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	31,009	23,755	Workers in drink manufacture	52	17
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,383	84	Workers in tobacco manufacture	29	18
Platers	632	682	<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	1,070	534
Riveters and caulkers	394	70	Paper and paper products workers	199	206
Shipwrights	395	162	Printing workers	871	328
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	604	78	<b>Building materials workers</b>	206	315
Sheet metal workers	942	1,442	Brick and tile production workers	71	224
Welders	3,323	1,155	Other building materials workers	135	91
Toolmakers	187	386	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	779	759
Press toolmakers	117	356	Rubber workers	132	272
Mould makers	33	113	Plastics workers	309	348
Precision fitters	2,914	2,333	Other workers	338	139
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,362	1,540	<b>Construction workers</b>	11,347	1,793
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,311	2,715	Bricklayers	3,544	774
Turners	587	1,448	Masons	261	70
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,869	4,324	Slaters	449	138
Machine-tool operators	2,510	2,078	Plasterers	1,169	191
Electro platers	120	103	Others	5,924	620
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,940	1,252	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	9,829	1,041
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,655	1,717	Painters	8,929	681
Watchmakers and repairers	107	48	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	900	360
Instrument makers and repairers	397	451			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	68	33			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	421	523			
Aircraft body building	268	145			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	470	517			

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

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Men—continued</b>					
<b>Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.</b>	4,217	687	<b>Shop assistants</b>	8,105	2,560
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	30,959	19,598	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	18,171	4,564
Railway workers	325	753	Police etc.	1,108	833
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	24,533	2,540	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	512	4,733	Kitchen staff	3,117	933
Seamen	3,237	65	Bar staff	1,772	243
Harbours and docks workers	161	36	Waiters, etc.	1,410	390
Other transport workers	686	382	Others	1,399	467
Communications workers	1,505	11,089	Hairdressers	605	169
<b>Warehousemen, packers, etc.</b>	5,693	1,317	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	209	70
Warehouse workers	4,826	1,013	Domestics	272	152
Packers, bottlers	867	304	Attendants	2,600	488
<b>Clerical workers</b>	43,120	4,457	Porters, messengers	1,941	507
Clerks	38,866	3,359	Entertainment workers	2,549	21
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,730	951	Others	1,189	291
Other clerical workers	524	147	<b>Labourers</b>	220,544	10,827
<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	27,288	13,850	General labourers (heavy)	89,451	2,249
Laboratory assistants	670	476	General labourers (light)	75,322	400
Draughtsmen	1,323	1,267	Factory hands	20,901	2,695
Nurses	426	2,456	Other labourers	34,870	5,483
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	24,869	9,651	<b>Grand total—Men</b>	<b>444,605</b>	<b>100,257</b>
<b>Women</b>					
<b>Farm workers, etc.</b>	404	244	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	150	808
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	44	93	Rubber workers	13	178
<b>Glass workers</b>	33	107	Plastics workers	36	249
<b>Pottery workers</b>	54	697	Other workers	101	381
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	50	150	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	49	79
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	130	644	<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	3,130	6,256
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	1,611	6,571	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	409	141
Welders	20	141	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	84	427
Machine-tool operators	420	1,952	Other transport workers	468	391
Miscellaneous engineering workers	871	3,287	Communications workers	2,169	5,297
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	300	1,191	<b>Warehouse workers, packers, etc.</b>	1,466	2,439
<b>Woodworkers</b>	26	97	Warehouse workers	150	252
<b>Leather workers</b>	189	751	Packers, bottlers	1,316	2,187
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	92	302	<b>Clerical workers</b>	18,863	12,417
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	97	449	Clerks	12,212	4,350
<b>Textile workers</b>	793	3,649	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,839	2,186
Textile spinners	120	399	Shorthand-typists	2,199	2,808
Textile weavers	104	708	Typists	1,687	1,943
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	46	164	Office machine operators	926	1,130
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	123	598	<b>Shop assistants</b>	8,260	7,148
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	112	443	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	14,834	15,361
Other workers	288	1,337	Hotels and catering:		
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	1,467	10,890	Kitchen staff	2,344	3,143
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	85	325	Bar staff	1,937	2,924
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	436	3,198	Waitresses, etc.	1,943	1,976
Light clothing machinists	438	4,478	Others	2,094	1,712
Other light clothing workers	225	1,221	Hairdressers	541	1,027
Hat makers	32	115	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	518	1,135
Other clothing workers	115	854	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,830	2,429
Upholstery workers, etc.	136	699	Attendants	436	691
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	340	1,132	Entertainment workers	857	25
Workers in food manufacture	280	1,114	Other workers	334	299
Workers in drink manufacture	9	3	<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	4,776	12,214
Workers in tobacco manufacture	51	15	Laboratory assistants	272	220
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	345	698	Draughtsmen, tracers	158	162
Paper and paper products workers	121	433	Nurses	1,594	10,794
Printing workers	224	265	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,752	1,038
<b>Building materials workers</b>	9	45	<b>Other workers</b>	19,171	12,517
			Factory hands	12,569	6,373
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,238	4,270
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,364	1,874
			<b>Grand total—Women</b>	<b>76,194</b>	<b>95,007</b>

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th December and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th December. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 28 issue (March 1969) of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices,*

*Employment and Production* obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 30s. (30s. 10d. including postage).



**DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED**

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain at 13th January 1969. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Males													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		
One or less	4,541	4,715	9,404	6,129	4,816	3,903	3,469	3,181	2,259	1,935	2,183	140	46,675	
Over 1 and up to 2	2,884	3,200	6,778	4,636	3,711	3,105	2,854	2,645	2,062	2,220	3,369	142	37,606	
Over 2 and up to 3	1,241	1,895	4,139	3,087	2,433	2,065	1,958	1,716	1,434	1,481	2,133	89	23,671	
Over 3 and up to 4	956	1,807	4,077	2,887	2,378	1,954	1,878	1,708	1,324	1,318	1,748	72	22,107	
Over 4 and up to 5	831	1,590	3,594	2,754	2,279	1,935	1,837	1,623	1,225	1,135	1,556	63	20,422	
Over 5 and up to 6	741	1,366	3,188	2,361	2,078	1,879	1,792	1,572	1,177	1,351	1,749	66	19,320	
Over 6 and up to 7	565	1,208	2,836	2,276	1,913	1,830	1,718	1,569	1,224	1,333	1,993	77	18,542	
Over 7 and up to 8	443	992	2,308	1,882	1,633	1,475	1,450	1,311	1,041	1,099	1,535	68	15,237	
Over 8 and up to 9	397	896	2,190	1,798	1,580	1,355	1,335	1,289	991	1,111	1,560	53	14,555	
Over 9 and up to 13	974	2,493	6,216	5,404	4,947	4,468	4,427	4,121	3,335	3,894	6,570	197	47,046	
Over 13 and up to 26	1,344	3,409	8,247	7,586	7,260	7,159	7,053	7,032	6,175	8,193	17,035	400	80,893	
Over 26 and up to 39	352	1,149	2,837	2,931	3,059	3,238	3,488	3,281	3,243	4,437	11,931	198	40,144	
Over 39 and up to 52	135	543	1,444	1,525	1,811	1,963	2,140	2,156	1,978	3,195	8,395	139	25,424	
Over 52	150	825	2,929	3,514	4,528	5,508	6,982	7,850	8,112	11,750	29,923	463	82,534	
Total	15,554	26,088	60,187	48,770	44,426	41,837	42,381	41,054	35,580	44,452	91,680	2,167	494,176	

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Females													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		
One or less	2,707	2,023	3,011	1,196	826	704	747	743	652	508	85	13,202		
Over 1 and up to 2	1,761	1,401	2,246	839	472	418	467	509	512	544	60	9,229		
Over 2 and up to 3	622	736	1,268	451	272	228	270	337	366	360	25	4,935		
Over 3 and up to 4	499	606	932	386	216	228	212	294	302	248	18	3,941		
Over 4 and up to 5	454	562	852	348	246	214	268	272	264	268	26	3,774		
Over 5 and up to 6	367	507	851	334	208	212	242	296	278	291	26	3,612		
Over 6 and up to 7	291	447	802	337	225	208	245	296	287	282	20	3,440		
Over 7 and up to 8	291	382	682	291	198	210	228	281	256	234	33	3,086		
Over 8 and up to 9	196	356	629	280	185	194	249	206	215	23	23	2,727		
Over 9 and up to 13	646	1,083	2,036	927	544	520	656	873	848	974	79	9,186		
Over 13 and up to 26	728	1,309	2,676	1,283	780	862	1,019	1,326	1,420	1,826	115	13,344		
Over 26 and up to 39	166	365	858	459	269	337	400	544	670	872	46	4,986		
Over 39 and up to 52	65	176	445	243	188	194	263	342	475	576	35	3,002		
Over 52	97	242	646	412	369	482	734	1,193	1,638	2,407	88	8,308		
Total	8,890	10,195	17,934	7,786	4,998	5,011	5,945	7,555	8,174	9,605	679	86,772		

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
<b>South East</b>																
2 or less	4,642	13,485	8,713	26,840	1,951	2,890	1,619	6,460	1,100	3,352	2,044	6,496	723	736	269	1,728
Over 2 and up to 5	1,792	8,615	6,940	17,347	618	1,297	976	2,891	896	3,668	2,468	7,032	439	534	239	1,212
Over 5 and up to 8	972	6,449	6,295	13,716	325	1,004	910	2,239	667	2,870	2,345	5,882	294	465	266	1,025
Over 8 and up to 13	751	6,633	7,805	15,189	273	998	1,042	2,313	734	3,352	2,995	7,081	323	523	352	1,198
Over 13 and up to 26	573	5,877	10,411	16,861	214	757	1,172	2,143	913	4,075	5,973	10,961	330	589	552	1,471
Over 26 and up to 52	258	3,271	8,748	12,277	60	309	749	1,118	403	2,452	7,022	9,877	138	389	411	938
Over 52	108	2,181	11,588	13,877	34	195	766	995	166	2,479	8,915	11,560	51	223	631	905
Total	9,096	46,511	60,500	116,107	3,475	7,450	7,234	18,159	4,879	22,248	31,762	58,889	2,298	3,459	2,720	8,477
<b>Northern</b>																
2 or less	322	986	716	2,024	147	199	104	450	877	2,168	1,329	4,374	610	536	201	1,347
Over 2 and up to 5	239	829	776	1,842	67	106	96	269	624	1,874	1,330	3,828	319	396	202	917
Over 5 and up to 8	129	566	592	1,287	57	93	245	484	1,695	1,394	3,573	276	359	207	842	
Over 8 and up to 13	110	589	816	1,515	40	121	102	264	561	1,627	4,209	300	452	299	1,051	
Over 13 and up to 26	92	522	1,256	1,870	34	91	138	263	609	2,501	3,033	6,143	325	552	516	1,393
Over 26 and up to 52	24	221	929	1,174	9	33	76	118	259	1,575	3,098	4,932	116	278	368	762
Over 52	9	217	1,708	1,934	13	45	141	199	114	1,571	5,357	7,042	47	220	682	949
Total	923	3,930	6,793	11,646	367	691	750	1,808	3,528	13,405	17,168	34,101	1,993	2,793	2,475	7,261
<b>East Anglia</b>																
2 or less	836	2,294	1,674	4,804	541	684	285	1,510	2,138	4,622	2,520	9,280	1,290	1,377	571	3,238
Over 2 and up to 5	427	1,839	1,725	3,991	292	441	331	1,064	1,572	5,096	3,022	9,690	728	1,213	516	2,457
Over 5 and up to 8	318	1,336	1,417	3,071	202	333	309	844	909	3,478	2,585	6,972	449	1,008	472	1,929
Over 8 and up to 13	271	1,596	2,148	4,015	220	489	465	1,174	766	3,887	3,570	8,223	546	1,308	725	2,579
Over 13 and up to 26	244	1,491	3,494	5,229	198	486	667	1,351	770	4,667	5,427	10,864	478	1,714	1,005	3,197
Over 26 and up to 52	74	697	2,931	3,702	42	121	325	488	419	3,340	5,523	9,282	205	1,228	860	2,293
Over 52	51	599	5,136	5,786	17	109	473	599	200	3,476	10,226	13,902	84	581	1,530	2,195
Total	2,221	9,852	18,525	30,598	1,512	2,663	2,855	7,030	6,774	28,566	32,873	68,213	3,780	8,429	5,679	17,888
<b>South Western</b>																
2 or less	836	2,294	1,674	4,804	541	684	285	1,510	2,138	4,622	2,520	9,280	1,290	1,377	571	3,238
Over 2 and up to 5	427	1,839	1,725	3,991	292	441	331	1,064	1,572	5,096	3,022	9,690	728	1,213	516	2,457
Over 5 and up to 8	318	1,336	1,417	3,071	202	333	309	844	909	3,478	2,585	6,972	449	1,008	472	1,929
Over 8 and up to 13	271	1,596	2,148	4,015	220	489	465	1,174	766	3,887	3,570	8,223	546	1,308	725	2,579
Over 13 and up to 26	244	1,491	3,494	5,229	198	486	667	1,351	770	4,667	5,427	10,864	478	1,714	1,005	3,197
Over 26 and up to 52	74	697	2,931	3,702	42	121	325	488	419	3,340	5,523	9,282	205	1,228	860	2,293
Over 52	51	599	5,136	5,786	17	109	473	599	200	3,476	10,226	13,902	84	581	1,530	2,195
Total	2,221	9,852	18,525	30,598	1,512	2,663	2,855	7,030	6,774	28,566	32,873	68,213	3,780	8,429	5,679	17,888
<b>Scotland</b>																
2 or less	836	2,294	1,674	4,804	541	684	285	1,510	2,138	4,622	2,520	9,280	1,290	1,377	571	3,238
Over 2 and up to 5	427	1,839	1,725	3,991	292	441	331	1,064	1,572	5,096	3,022	9,690	728	1,213	516	2,457
Over 5 and up to 8	318	1,336	1,417	3,071	202	333	309	844	909	3,478	2,585	6,972	449	1,008	472	1,929
Over 8 and up to 13	271	1,596	2,148	4,015	220	489	465	1,174	766	3,887	3,570	8,223	546	1,308	725	2,579
Over 13 and up to 26	244	1,491	3,494	5,229	198	486	667	1,351	770	4,667	5,427	10,864	478	1,714	1,005	3,197
Over 26 and up to 52	74	697	2,931	3,702	42	121	325	488	419	3,340						



## PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 120,388 adults in employment in the five weeks ended 8th January 1969. At that date 180,934 vacancies remained unfilled, 14,330 less than at 4th December. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 208,000 in January, compared with 224,500 in December and 194,900 in October 1968. (See table 119 on page 179.)

Youth employment offices placed 17,540 young persons in employment in the five weeks ended 8th January. At that date 71,331 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 193 less than at 4th December.

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 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 December 1968		Five weeks ended 8th January 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 8th January 1969 (5 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	82,093	100,257	83,289	89,657	83,289
Women	36,589	95,007	37,099	91,277	37,099
Total Adults	118,682	195,264	120,388	180,934	120,388
Boys	12,291	30,779	10,529	30,466	10,529
Girls	7,497	40,745	7,011	40,865	7,011
Total Young Persons	19,788	71,524	17,540	71,331	17,540
Total	138,470	266,788	137,928	252,265	137,928

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 8th January 1969					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th January 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
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>83,289</b>	<b>10,529</b>	<b>37,099</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>137,928</b>	<b>89,657</b>	<b>30,466</b>	<b>91,277</b>	<b>40,865</b>	<b>252,265</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>46,056</b>	<b>5,757</b>	<b>11,253</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>66,031</b>	<b>56,692</b>	<b>15,504</b>	<b>43,705</b>	<b>18,863</b>	<b>134,764</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>30,893</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>49,034</b>	<b>45,642</b>	<b>12,146</b>	<b>42,886</b>	<b>18,073</b>	<b>118,747</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2,787</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3,594</b>
Coal mining	275	70	17	7	369	2,586	544	45	8	3,183
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>7,619</b>
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>4,664</b>
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>5,171</b>
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>12,305</b>	<b>18,149</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>9,937</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>33,823</b>
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,003	718	1,217	213	8,151	12,825	2,306	3,344	1,312	19,787
Electrical goods and machinery	2,162	252	1,524	216	4,154	5,324	776	6,593	1,343	14,036
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,466</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>5,388</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>7,712</b>
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>9,397</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>12,727</b>
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	534	93	263	55	945	720	174	1,676	574	3,144
Woollen and worsted	369	81	181	96	727	434	288	1,163	694	2,579
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1,276</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>16,443</b>
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>4,147</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>3,796</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>5,475</b>
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	735	117	336	121	1,309	718	307	1,154	668	2,847
Printing and publishing	358	113	305	149	925	549	583	635	861	2,628
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>5,031</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>13,946</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>15,487</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>11,005</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,418</b>
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>17,508</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>8,765</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>11,612</b>
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>15,997</b>	<b>6,153</b>	<b>6,583</b>	<b>11,102</b>	<b>10,706</b>	<b>34,544</b>
<b>Insurance, banking and finance</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>5,615</b>
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>15,804</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>24,703</b>
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>8,197</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>18,384</b>	<b>6,211</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>15,121</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>29,834</b>
Entertainments, sports, etc.	437	50	230	33	750	357	170	842	166	1,535
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,663	168	6,227	167	12,225	1,780	495	6,590	724	9,589
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	237	149	371	152	909	162	199	1,341	662	2,364
<b>Public administration</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>8,406</b>
National government service	1,390	108	1,123	105	2,726	2,580	308	1,587	392	4,867
Local government service	1,431	99	396	101	2,027	1,680	454	1,030	375	3,539

Table 3

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 8th January 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 8th January 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	30,479	3,140	13,679	1,630	48,928	38,145	12,371	36,812	14,801	102,129
Greater London	16,519	1,489	7,558	624	26,190	17,228	7,031	20,114	8,096	52,469
East Anglia	2,183	299	789	183	3,454	2,671	724	2,539	1,014	6,948
South Western	6,257	619	3,659	466	10,981	4,825	1,815	5,206	2,089	13,935
Midland	8,990	1,465	3,088	871	14,414	15,225	6,892	13,762	7,508	42,587
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,718	892	2,494	618	9,722	6,399	2,800	7,729	3,903	20,831
North Western	11,831	1,301	4,871	792	18,795	10,110	2,832	13,851	4,816	31,609
Northern	5,762	782	2,356	562	9,462	3,722	1,017	3,387	1,255	9,821
Wales	4,960	448	2,163	414	7,985	2,819	858	2,258	1,255	7,190
Scotland	7,129	1,583	4,000	1,475	14,187	5,741	1,957	5,733	3,784	17,215
Great Britain	83,289	10,529	37,099	7,011	137,928	89,657	30,466	91,277	40,865	252,265
London and South Eastern	22,154	2,104	10,264	1,034	35,536	23,552	9,456	25,836	11,075	69,919
Eastern and Southern	10,528	1,335	4,204	779	16,846	17,264	3,639	13,515	4,740	39,158

Note: Industries analysed according to Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Department, was 178. In addition, 28 stoppages which began before January 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 130,900. This total includes 10,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 120,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 109,900 were directly involved and 10,800 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

Industry group	January 1969		January 1968	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages in progress	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	3	800
Coal mining	9	1,100	16	1,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	3	200	2	100
Chemicals, etc.	2	500	1	†
Metal manufacture	10	2,100	12	6,000
Engineering	49	13,900	25	6,700
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9	1,600	5	400
Motor vehicles and cycles	18	20,200	23	24,400
Aircraft	7	1,500	—	—
Other metal goods	10	1,000	13	400
Textiles	4	1,500	3	1,600
Clothing and footwear	1	300	4	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	4	800	2	100
Timber, furniture, etc.	1	100	†	500
Paper and printing	—	—	—	—
Remaining manufacturing industries	7	3,400	6	2,200
Construction	16	1,500	31	5,400
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	1	100
Port and inland water transport	8	6,400	10	5,100
All other transport and communication	10	63,300	7	600
Distributive trades	4	100	—	—
Administrative, professional, etc. services	5	1,100	2	100
Miscellaneous services	—	—	1	†
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>120,700</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>55,500</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision. They have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.  
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

The aggregate of 350,000 working days lost in January includes 44,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Causes of stoppages—beginning in January 1969

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	78	20,700
—other wage disputes	18	3,900
Hours of work	4	2,100
Employment of particular classes or persons	38	12,200
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	27	8,100
Trade union status	9	3,300
Sympathetic action	4	59,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>109,900</b>

## Duration of stoppages—ending in January

Duration of stoppage	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	45	74,100	75,000
2 days	32	12,100	28,000
3 days	20	2,400	7,000
4-6 days	32	4,700	33,000
Over 6 days	25	14,300	345,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>107,600</b>	<b>488,000</b>

## Principal stoppages of work during January

A claim for parity with male workers about bonus payments led to 49



### BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to manual workers only.

The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, i.e. excluding short-time or overtime.

#### Indices

At 31st January 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 January	167.2	90.7	184.3	165.8	90.6	182.9
1968 December	175.3	90.7	193.3	173.5	90.6	191.5
1969 January	175.7	90.7	193.8	174.0	90.6	192.2

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

#### Principal changes reported in January

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

**Engineering:** Current minimum earnings levels converted into minimum time rates (20th January).  
**Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council):** Statutory minimum remuneration increased by varying amounts (13th January).  
**Laundering (Wages Council):** Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 with a compensating increase of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates (1st January).  
**Heavy chemicals manufacture (Joint Industrial Council):** Increases of 4d. an hour for maintenance craftsmen and 3½d. for other workers (first full pay week following 1st January).  
**Road passenger transport (Municipal undertakings):** Increase of 20s. a week for all adult workers other than craftsmen. Payment of this increase, which was retrospective to 14th December 1967, had been deferred until the Standstill Order imposed under the Prices and Incomes Act expired on 26th December 1968.  
**Biscuit manufacture:** Minimum weekly rates increased by 8s. 6d. (6th January).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in January indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 736,000 workers were increased by a total of £358,000 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 January, with operative effect from earlier months (146,000 workers, £108,000 in weekly rates of wages).

During January about 118,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £358,000, about £200,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £85,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £60,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the month, with the figures for January 1968 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	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	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying	3,000	1,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	45,000	20,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	105,000	55,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	194,000	50,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	30,000	10,000	37,000	37,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	—	—	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10,000	5,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	1,000	1,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	35,000	25,000	6,000	6,000
Distributive trades	165,000	80,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	2,000	3,000	74,000	74,000
<b>Totals—January 1969</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>
<b>Totals—January 1968</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>2,140,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>

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				
January	1,540	—	2,140	150
February	845	—	435	145
March	1,885	—	410	20
April	385	—	185	50
May	490	—	160	80
June	550	—	195	—
July	740	—	350	35
August	530	—	475	—
September	955	—	455	45
October	1,235	—	620	13
November*	2,490	—	1,365	4
December*	3,305	1,190	2,630	40
1969				
January	590	—	250	118

\* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

### RETAIL PRICES 14th January 1969

At 14th January 1969 the official retail prices index was 129.1 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 128.4 at 10th December and 121.6 at 16th January 1968.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of meat and a number of other commodities and services.

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 124.6 and that for all other items of food was 126.7.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** Rises in the average levels of prices of beef, lamb, potatoes and most other vegetables were partly offset by reductions in the prices of eggs, tomatoes and fresh fruit. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations fell by nearly one per cent. to 124.6, compared with 125.7 in December. The index for the food group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 126.1, compared with 125.4 in December.

**Alcoholic drink:** Prices of beer, wines and spirits showed some further rises in January after those in December which followed the increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 22nd November 1968. The group index rose by 1½ per cent. to 134.7, compared with 132.7 in December.

**Durable household goods:** There were rises in the average levels of prices for many items, particularly furniture and floor coverings, and the group index figure rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 116.1, compared with 115.4 in December.

**Clothing and footwear:** 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 115.1, compared with 114.7 in December.

**Transport and vehicles:** The principal change in this group was a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The group index figure fell slightly to 122.2, compared with 122.5 in December.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items in this group, and the group index figure rose by rather more than 1½ per cent. to 130.2, compared with 128.0 in December.

**Services:** Mainly as a result of an increase in the charge for radio/television receiving licences, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than 2 per cent. to 140.2, compared with 137.7 in December.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>126.1</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	131
Meat and bacon	135
Fish	127
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	125
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	137
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	126
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	110
Other food	119

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>137.4</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>135.1</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>143.7</b>
Rent	149
Rates and water charges	147
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	121
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>138.4</b>
Coal and coke	142
Gas	127
Electricity	145
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>116.1</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	124
Radio, television and other household appliances	107
Pottery, glassware and hardware	117
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>115.1</b>
Men's outer clothing	120
Men's underclothing	119
Women's outer clothing	112
Women's underclothing	115
Children's clothing	114
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	111
Footwear	118
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>122.2</b>
Motoring and cycling	114
Fares	139
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>130.2</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	161
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	117
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	114
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	127
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>140.2</b>
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	137
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	144
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>130.5*</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>129.1</b>

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



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self-employed*	Civil employment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which Males*	Females
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>									
1962	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	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	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	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	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	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	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†</b>									
1962	22,527		24,189				25,012	16,504	8,508
June	22,563		24,221				25,084	16,523	8,561
September	22,554		24,212				25,104	16,546	8,558
December	22,496		24,149				25,078	16,511	8,568
1963	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	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	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	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	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	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961

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

† A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure are published for the first time in 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
<b>Standard Regions</b>											
1965	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	991	2,167	23,209
December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	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	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
*September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	962	2,129	22,905
*December	7,883	608	1,278	2,279	1,416	2,049	2,891	1,272	954	2,093	22,733
1968	7,834	603	1,275	2,260	1,406	2,024	2,869	1,256	938	2,086	22,561

\* Regional estimates are provisional.



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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	11,375.9	8,704.2	6,874.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966 June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1965 April	11,513.9	8,827.9	6,933.4	486.1	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
May	11,548.3	8,852.7	6,933.4	486.1	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9
June	11,537.8	8,846.7	6,933.4	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	633.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
July	11,553.8	8,864.4	6,933.4	486.1	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1
August	11,599.2	8,903.9	6,933.4	486.1	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3
September	11,656.3	8,932.0	6,933.4	486.1	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3
October	11,654.6	8,943.8	6,933.4	486.1	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3
November	11,659.5	8,957.7	6,933.4	486.1	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4
December	11,633.5	8,961.9	6,933.4	486.1	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3
1966 January	11,553.7	8,899.2	6,933.4	486.1	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5
February	11,548.0	8,893.5	6,933.4	486.1	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6
March	11,532.8	8,872.2	6,933.4	486.1	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6
April	11,534.6	8,879.0	6,933.4	486.1	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9
May	11,557.5	8,870.9	6,933.4	486.1	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6
June(a)	11,548.8	8,868.2	6,933.4	486.1	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
July	11,607.5	8,993.7	6,933.4	486.1	570.6	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7	59.0
August	11,637.6	9,033.4	6,933.4	486.1	568.3	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1	59.4
September	11,611.1	9,029.4	6,933.4	486.1	566.2	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5	59.0
October	11,587.2	9,007.7	6,933.4	486.1	564.9	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8	57.9
November	11,529.2	8,961.5	6,933.4	486.1	564.2	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3	57.7
December	11,480.7	8,921.6	6,933.4	486.1	562.7	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4	57.1
1967 January	11,363.9	8,840.9	6,933.4	486.1	561.0	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0	56.7
February	11,320.9	8,801.4	6,933.4	486.1	559.7	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9	56.3
March	11,287.2	8,770.1	6,933.4	486.1	557.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3	56.3
April	11,276.3	8,762.1	6,933.4	486.1	556.1	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1	56.8
May	11,256.4	8,732.5	6,933.4	486.1	553.9	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8	56.3
June	11,220.7	8,700.5	6,933.4	486.1	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1
July	11,214.5	8,699.3	6,933.4	486.1	546.7	841.6	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	196.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8
August	11,231.3	8,709.8	6,933.4	486.1	544.1	843.9	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	195.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1
September	11,228.0	8,709.1	6,933.4	486.1	541.3	835.7	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	194.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7
October	11,206.6	8,705.3	6,933.4	486.1	537.2	838.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	194.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4
November	11,203.0	8,709.5	6,933.4	486.1	532.8	839.3	515.3	587.6	2,332.7	195.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0
December	11,173.4	8,700.6	6,933.4	486.1	529.5	834.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	195.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4
1968 January	11,064.0	8,627.7	6,933.4	486.1	526.4	815.2	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	193.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1
February	11,059.9	8,630.1	6,933.4	486.1	522.7	810.3	512.6	584.9	2,310.4	194.2	808.9	560.5	694.7	55.2
March	11,051.7	8,618.9	6,933.4	486.1	516.8	809.5	511.8	583.9	2,305.2	193.8	810.2	559.4	693.4	55.5
April	11,027.4	8,607.9	6,933.4	486.1	508.0	806.9	511.4	583.5	2,298.2	194.5	809.7	558.5	694.5	55.1
May	11,061.8	8,625.0	6,933.4	486.1	502.8	811.2	512.2	583.2	2,295.5	194.3	809.9	559.8	696.9	55.9
June	11,041.0	8,619.0	6,933.4	486.1	496.6	815.9	511.1	582.2	2,294.3	191.9	809.2	558.8	697.3	55.8
July	11,047.0	8,644.6	6,933.4	486.1	491.7	835.0	513.2	584.1	2,296.1	191.8	808.6	560.1	697.4	55.8
August	11,086.3	8,683.5	6,933.4	486.1	486.2	840.2	517.8	586.3	2,301.9	191.6	808.4	562.2	702.0	56.2
September	11,091.2	8,686.9	6,933.4	486.1	481.7	829.4	515.8	587.8	2,308.0	191.8	813.8	563.6	703.4	56.2
October	11,093.6	8,702.5	6,933.4	486.1	477.7	832.8	515.5	587.2	2,310.3	189.4	817.3	567.2	704.8	56.1
November	11,110.1	8,715.6	6,933.4	486.1	474.9	834.8	516.0	588.1	2,313.0	188.2	818.2	569.3	708.5	56.4
December	11,102.1	8,727.5	6,933.4	486.1	471.7	834.6	516.2	589.4	2,317.8	189.4	821.2	570.2	710.5	55.9

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

(See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)  
§ Figures after June 1967 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968.  
Notes: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown in both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.  
Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959 June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960 June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962 June	561.1	347.0	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963 June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.2	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964 June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
(b)†	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965 June	531.5	354.												



**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								
1964	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
	589.9	2.5	572.0	3.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.3
	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.4
	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5
	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5
	547.4	2.3	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5
	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4
	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	528.8	2.3
	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	520.1	2.2
1969	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	505.5	2.2

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males: Great Britain**

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	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	321.8	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	279.6	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								
1964	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	265.3	225.0	1.5
	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	223.6	233.6	1.6
	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	360.6	2.4
	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	2.8
	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	429.8	2.9
	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	444.3	3.0
	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	455.5	3.1
	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	461.0	3.1
	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	445.0	3.0
	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	442.5	3.0
	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	444.9	3.0
1968	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	425.2	2.9
	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	412.3	2.8
	492.9	3.3	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	418.2	2.8
	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	449.3	3.0
	461.5	3.1	449.9	2.8	11.6	446.0	466.0	3.2
	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	488.1	3.3
	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	497.0	3.4
	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	496.6	3.4
	459.7	3.1	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	488.2	3.3
	459.6	3.1	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	468.2	3.2
	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	449.8	3.1
	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	440.9	3.0
1969	506.6	3.4	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	423.6	2.9



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
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		1.2
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
Monthly averages								
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
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1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
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1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
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1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
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1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1964	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1965	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1966	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1967	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
1968	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
1969	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2		



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

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	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	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	0.9
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	1.1
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	1.7
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8	1.7	1.7
1964	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	25.7	25.7
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2
	June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0
	November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0
	December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2
1969	January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	43.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	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	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	..	1.9
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
1964	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	33.0
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	35.9
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	36.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	35.8
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	34.6
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.0
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.1
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	31.9
1969	January 13	38.2	2.8	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	31.0

Including Dorset other than Poole.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
Monthly averages								
1964	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	1.8
	February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	42.3	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	1.8
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.1
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	2.0
	August 12	52.3	2.2	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	2.0
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	2.0
	October 14	47.5	2.0	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.6

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
Monthly averages								
1964	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	1.7
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	1.6
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	1.6
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	1.7
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.9
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.8	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.8



**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
	(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	1.0
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	1.9
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.4	2.4
Monthly averages								
1964	October 12	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
	December 12	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
	March 13	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
	June 12	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
	July 10	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
	September 11	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
	October 9	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
	November 13	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
	December 11	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	January 8	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
	February 12	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
	March 11	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
	April 8	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.4
	May 13	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1	2.5
	June 10	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6
	July 8	2.3	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2	2.6
	August 12	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6	2.6
	September 9	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6	2.6
	October 14	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8	2.6
	November 11	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3	2.4
	December 9	2.5	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	48.8	2.4
1969	January 13	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	48.3	2.3

**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
	(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	..	1.8
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.5
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	..	2.7
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.0
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	45.5	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
1968	72.7	2.4	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4
Monthly averages								
1964	October 12	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
	March 13	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
	May 8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
	June 12	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
	July 10	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
	August 14	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.5
	September 11	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
	October 9	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
	November 13	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.4
	December 11	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	January 8	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.4
	February 12	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0	2.3
	March 11	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6	2.3
	April 8	2.5	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6	2.4
	May 13	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	69.8	2.3
	June 10	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	71.4	2.4
	July 8	2.2	66.7	1.1				



**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	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
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	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1964	October 12 November 9 December 7	3.0 3.0 3.0	39.6 39.8 39.3	1.5 0.8 0.5	0.4 0.3 0.4	38.1 39.0 38.8	39.0 37.1 36.1	3.0 2.8 2.7
1965	January 11 February 8 March 8	3.1 3.0 2.8	40.3 38.8 36.4	0.5 0.3 0.2	1.1 1.1 1.0	39.9 38.5 36.2	34.6 33.5 32.8	2.6 2.5 2.5
	April 12 May 10 June 14	2.6 2.3 2.1	34.3 30.9 28.0	1.5 0.6 0.3	0.4 0.4 0.3	32.8 30.3 27.7	31.6 31.2 31.3	2.4 2.3 2.3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	2.1 2.6 2.4	27.5 34.9 32.1	0.5 6.0 2.5	0.3 0.2 0.3	27.0 28.9 29.6	32.2 33.5 32.9	2.4 2.5 2.5
	October 11 November 8 December 6	2.4 2.5 2.8	32.0 32.0 34.5	0.9 0.4 0.3	0.3 0.9 3.2	31.1 31.6 34.3	31.8 30.1 32.1	2.4 2.3 2.4
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	2.7 2.7 2.5	34.9 34.4 31.8	0.3 0.2 0.1	1.7 2.1 1.1	34.6 34.2 31.7	29.9 29.7 28.8	2.2 2.2 2.2
	April 18 May 16 June 13	2.4 2.2 2.0	30.9 28.0 26.1	0.9 0.3 0.2	1.1 0.9 0.5	30.0 27.7 25.9	28.8 28.4 29.1	2.2 2.1 2.2
	July 11 August 8 September 12	2.0 2.6 2.6	26.3 34.5 33.8	0.4 5.5 2.5	0.3 0.3 0.4	25.9 29.0 31.3	30.9 33.7 34.8	2.3 2.5 2.6
	October 10 November 14 December 12	2.9 3.5 3.6	36.9 42.1 45.2	1.1 0.5 0.4	1.3 4.7 2.3	35.8 41.6 44.8	36.6 39.5 41.4	2.7 3.0 3.1
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	3.9 3.9 3.8	50.4 50.2 49.1	0.4 0.3 0.2	1.9 1.8 1.6	50.0 49.9 48.8	44.0 43.6 44.0	3.3 3.3 3.3
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4.0 3.7 3.7	50.5 48.2 46.8	1.1 0.5 0.4	1.9 1.3 1.9	49.4 47.7 46.4	48.1 49.7 52.0	3.6 3.7 3.9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3.7 4.3 4.2	47.0 56.3 54.5	0.7 6.5 3.7	2.0 0.7 1.1	46.3 49.8 50.9	54.4 57.5 56.8	4.1 4.3 4.3
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4.2 4.3 4.4	54.1 55.7 57.6	1.6 0.8 0.5	1.0 0.8 1.1	52.5 54.9 57.1	53.7 51.9 52.4	4.0 3.9 4.0
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	4.7 4.6 4.5	61.1 59.6 58.4	0.6 0.4 0.3	1.2 1.2 1.2	60.5 59.2 58.1	53.6 51.8 52.2	4.0 3.9 3.9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4.5 4.4 4.3	59.3 58.1 55.9	1.3 0.6 0.5	0.7 0.6 0.5	58.0 57.4 55.4	56.7 60.0 62.1	4.3 4.5 4.7
	July 8 August 12 September 9	4.4 4.9 4.8	57.3 65.1 63.2	0.8 6.0 3.5	0.7 0.5 0.7	56.4 59.1 59.7	66.1 68.1 66.6	5.0 5.1 5.0
	October 14 November 11 December 9	4.8 4.9 4.8	62.6 63.7 63.2	1.3 0.7 0.5	1.0 0.8 0.6	61.4 63.0 62.7	62.8 59.5 57.4	4.7 4.5 4.3
1969	January 13	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	59.7	4.5

**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	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
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		2.5
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.2
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	1.3	21.4		2.9
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	32.7		2.4
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.8	27.5		2.7
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	0.8	38.3		3.9
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.2		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2			
1964	October 12 November 9 December 7	2.5 2.6 2.6	25.1 15.6 25.9	0.8 0.5 0.3	0.2 0.2 0.2	24.3 25.2 25.6	24.3 24.1 24.4	2.4 2.4 2.4
1965	January 11 February 8 March 8	2.8 2.8 2.7	27.6 27.4 27.1	0.4 0.3 0.2	0.4 0.2 0.5	27.3 27.1 26.4	23.7 23.7 24.3	2.4 2.4 2.4
	April 12 May 10 June 14	2.5 2.3 2.1	24.9 23.3 21.4	0.8 0.5 0.5	0.3 0.2 0.1	24.1 23.9 21.2	23.2 23.6 24.2	2.3 2.4 2.4
	July 12 August 9 September 13	2.3 2.6 2.6	22.6 26.1 25.6	1.2 2.7 1.6	0.1 0.4 0.2	21.4 23.0 24.0	25.0 25.7 26.4	2.5 2.6 2.6
	October 11 November 8 December 6	2.7 2.8 2.8	26.6 27.7 27.8	0.7 0.4 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.6	25.9 27.1 27.5	26.0 26.2 26.3	2.6 2.6 2.6
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	3.0 2.9 2.8	29.7 29.1 27.8	0.3 0.2 0.2	0.7 0.3 1.0	29.4 28.9 26.6	25.6 25.2 24.5	2.5 2.5 2.4
	April 18 May 16 June 13	2.7 2.4 2.2	26.4 23.6 21.5	0.9 0.4 0.2	1.2 0.1 0.2	25.5 23.3 21.3	24.6 24.1 24.3	2.4 2.4 2.4
	July 11 August 8 September 12	2.2 2.6 2.8	22.2 26.4 28.2	0.8 2.9 1.9	0.2 0.1 0.2	21.4 23.4 26.3	25.1 26.1 29.0	2.5 2.6 2.9
	October 10 November 14 December 12	3.5 3.9 3.9	32.4 36.2 38.1	1.1 0.7 0.5	3.1 3.1 1.3	31.3 35.6 37.6	31.6 34.8 36.2	3.1 3.5 3.6
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	4.3 4.3 4.1	40.9 40.9 39.9	0.5 0.4 0.4	1.9 1.6 0.8	40.3 40.5 39.6	35.6 35.2 36.2	3.6 3.6 3.7
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4.2 3.9 3.7	40.4 38.5 36.2	1.2 0.6 0.4	0.8 0.8 1.2	39.2 37.2 34.6	38.1 38.3 39.2	3.9 3.9 4.0
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3.7 4.2 4.0	36.2 40.9 39.7	1.0 3.9 2.6	0.7 0.3 0.2	35.2 37.0 37.1	40.0 40.6 41.1	4.1 4.1 4.2
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4.0 4.2 4.2	39.6 41.7 41.4	1.2 0.7 0.5	0.3 0.8 0.5	38.4 40.2 40.9	38.8 39.5 39.4	3.9 4.0 4.0
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	4.4 4.2 4.1	42.8 41.4 39.9	0.5 0.4 0.3	0.4 0.2 0.2	42.3 41.0 39.6	37.4 35.6 36.2	3.8 3.6 3.7
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4.0 3.8 3.6	39.7 37.5 35.4	0.4 0.5 0.4	0.2 0.1 0.1	39.2 37.0 35.1	38.1 38.1 39.7	3.9 3.9 4.0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	3.6 4.0 4.0	35.7 39.8 39.1	0.5 3.4 2.2	0.2 0.1 0.1	35.2 36.4 36.9	40.0 40.0 40.9	4.1 4.1 4.1
	October 14 November 11 December 9	3.9 4.0 4.0	38.6 39.0 39.7	0.8 0.5 0.4	0.2 0.1 0.1	37.8 38.5 39.3	38.2 37.7 37.9	3.9 3.8 3.8
1969	January 13	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	36.2	3.7



**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)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		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	
Monthly averages									
1964	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.1
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.6
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	84.4	3.9
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	85.7	3.9
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	82.0	3.8
	October 14	79.2	3.6	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	81.5	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	76.9	3.5
	December 9	79.2	3.6	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	75.1	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	74.1	3.4

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		Index of production industries II-XVIII	Manufacturing industries III-XVI	Construction industry XVII	Agriculture, forestry and fishing I	Transport and communication XIX	Distributive trades XX	Catering, hotels, etc. MLH 884	All other industries and services XXI-XXIV*	
										All
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
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	Monthly averages	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	147	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966		323	155	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
1966	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	15	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	12	34	56	28	133
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	29	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



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

TABLE I18

		MALES AND FEMALES										
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0								
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5								
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0								
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6								
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7								
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9								
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3								
1961	Monthly averages	306.4	67.9	22.2								
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1964		October 12	33.5	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
		November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
		December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965		January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3				
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0				
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7	
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1				
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1				
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8	
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7				
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9				
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1	
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8				
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5				
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0	
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4				
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6				
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3	
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3				
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2				
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8	
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8				
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3				
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0	
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6				
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4				
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6	
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4				
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8				
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8	
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3				
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9				
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8	
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6				
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2				
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3	
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2				
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4				
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8	
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0				
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0				
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8	
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2				
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8				
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9	
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8				
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4				
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4	
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6				
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8				
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8	

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

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

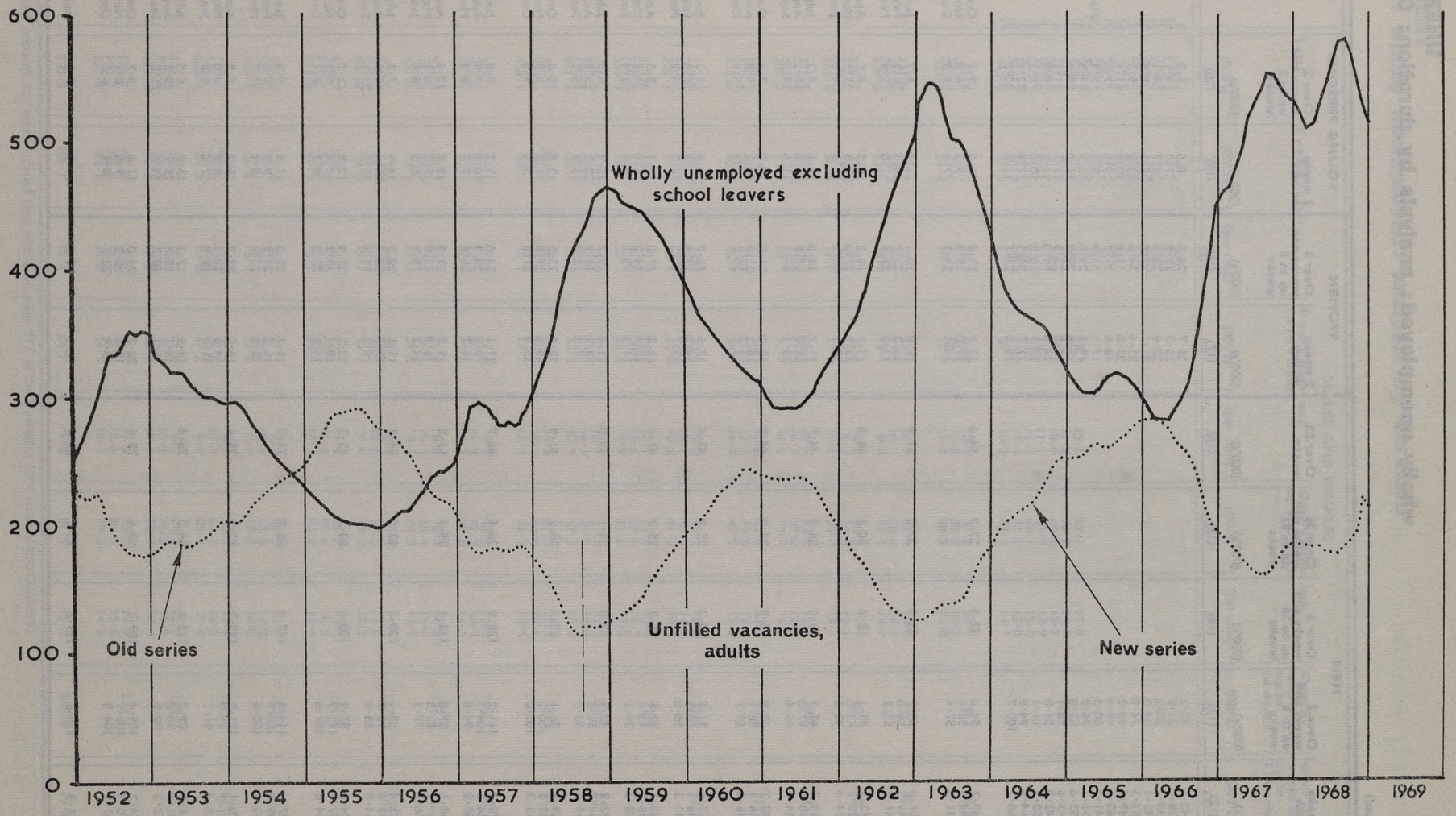
TABLE I18 (continued)

		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	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
		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	
		231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7	
		238.1	44.9	58.4				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8	
		239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3	
		260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7	
		254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3	
		244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4	
		223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5	
		312.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7	
		196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0	
		194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	
		205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5	
		207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8	
		217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9	
		224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8	
		234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4	
		250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	
		242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0	
		227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	
		218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	
		200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	
		189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	
		191.4	42.2	42.3	4							



### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted





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	April 8	307.5	108.3	104.1	212.4	104.6	101.1	205.8	95.1
	May 6	326.6	116.3	110.8	227.1	107.3	102.8	210.3	99.6
	June 10	368.4	128.4	122.5	250.8	113.3	105.8	219.1	117.5
	July 8	380.5	127.5	122.6	250.2	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3
	August 5	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7
	September 9	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2
	October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
	November 4	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
	December 2	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	January 6	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
	February 3	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
	March 3	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
	April 7	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
	May 5	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
	June 9	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
	July 7	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
	August 4	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
	September 8	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
	October 6	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
	November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
	December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	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

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

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



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

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	
1961 May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962 May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1964 July 18	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	2	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	1	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	7	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15†	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19†	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16†	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14†	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18†	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16†	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13†	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17†	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16†	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6†	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18†	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15†	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17†	1,865	31.9	15,875	8½	1	59	18	147	8½	19	0.3	206	11
September 14†	2,051	35.1	17,668	8½	9	359	20	175	9	28	0.5	534	19
October 19†	2,125	36.3	18,489	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	206	10
November 16†	2,188	37.3	18,739	8½	1	58	21	182	9	22	0.4	240	11
December 14†	2,166	36.9	18,839	8½	1	43	23	209	9	24	0.4	252	10½

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

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

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.4	102.5	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	100.0	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	100.0
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.9	101.2
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	100.4
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.0	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.6
1968	91.4	94.4	87.5	83.3	91.4	94.6	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1965 April 10	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.3	100.8
May 15	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
June 19	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
July 17*	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.3	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	100.4
August 14*	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.0	86.0	99.2	98.2	95.7	100.3	100.5	100.6
September 18	101.8	103.3	97.2	97.7	99.8	105.1	98.8	98.2	96.5	100.2	98.8	100.0
October 16	101.8	103.8	97.3	97.4	99.7	104.8	98.9	98.2	96.8	100.0	98.4	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 19†	99.3	103.1	96.6	94.8	93.1	101.4	97.6	97.3	96.8	98.9	96.7	98.5
March 19												







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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1961	£ s. d. 20 13 2	£ s. d. 22 10 0	£ s. d. 19 11 6	£ s. d. 19 14 4	£ s. d. 18 18 8	£ s. d. 19 16 1	£ s. d. 20 14 4	£ s. d. 21 0 0	£ s. d. 20 13 4	£ s. d. 19 13 2	£ s. d. 19 19 3
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
Females											
1961	£ s. d. 8 3 10	£ s. d. 8 18 0	£ s. d. 8 7 0	£ s. d. 8 1 2	£ s. d. 7 10 9	£ s. d. 8 5 2	£ s. d. 8 0 2	£ s. d. 7 17 2	£ s. d. 8 7 7	£ s. d. 7 18 3	£ s. d. 7 18 7
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†		
										Males	
1961	£ s. d. 21 19 11	£ s. d. 20 13 0	£ s. d. 20 7 1	£ s. d. 19 0 2	£ s. d. 19 7 8	£ s. d. 18 18 6	£ s. d. 20 2 11	£ s. d. 19 17 3	£ s. d. 20 0 9	No. covered 1,331,000	
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	19 17 3	21 2 8	1,345,000	
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1	1,375,000	
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7	1,373,000	
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8	1,424,000	
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9	1,486,000	
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 6	27 18 1	1,504,000	
Females											
1961	£ s. d. 9 2 5	£ s. d. 8 5 7	£ s. d. 8 5 4	£ s. d. 9 12 9	£ s. d. 8 1 1	£ s. d. 10 8 0	£ s. d. 8 8 0	£ s. d. 629,000	£ s. d. 12 6 5	£ s. d. 10 13 6	No. covered 1,500,000
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 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	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

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.  
† All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124 1959 = 100

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

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

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings (1)	Average hourly wage earnings (2)	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3)	Average hourly wage rates (4)	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4)) (5)
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956 April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 6.9	+ 6.0	+ 0.9

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



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

TABLE 127

		Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.5	87.5	87.2	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	89.1	89.6	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	88.5	89.9	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	93.1	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	94.4	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.1	94.9	95.2	98.7
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	98.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	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	103.3	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	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6	118.0
	June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.4	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	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3	120.6
	December*	126.4	119.0	117.3	116.7	117.2	118.7	116.8	116.9	113.9	117.3	116.2	111.9

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

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

\* Provisional.

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

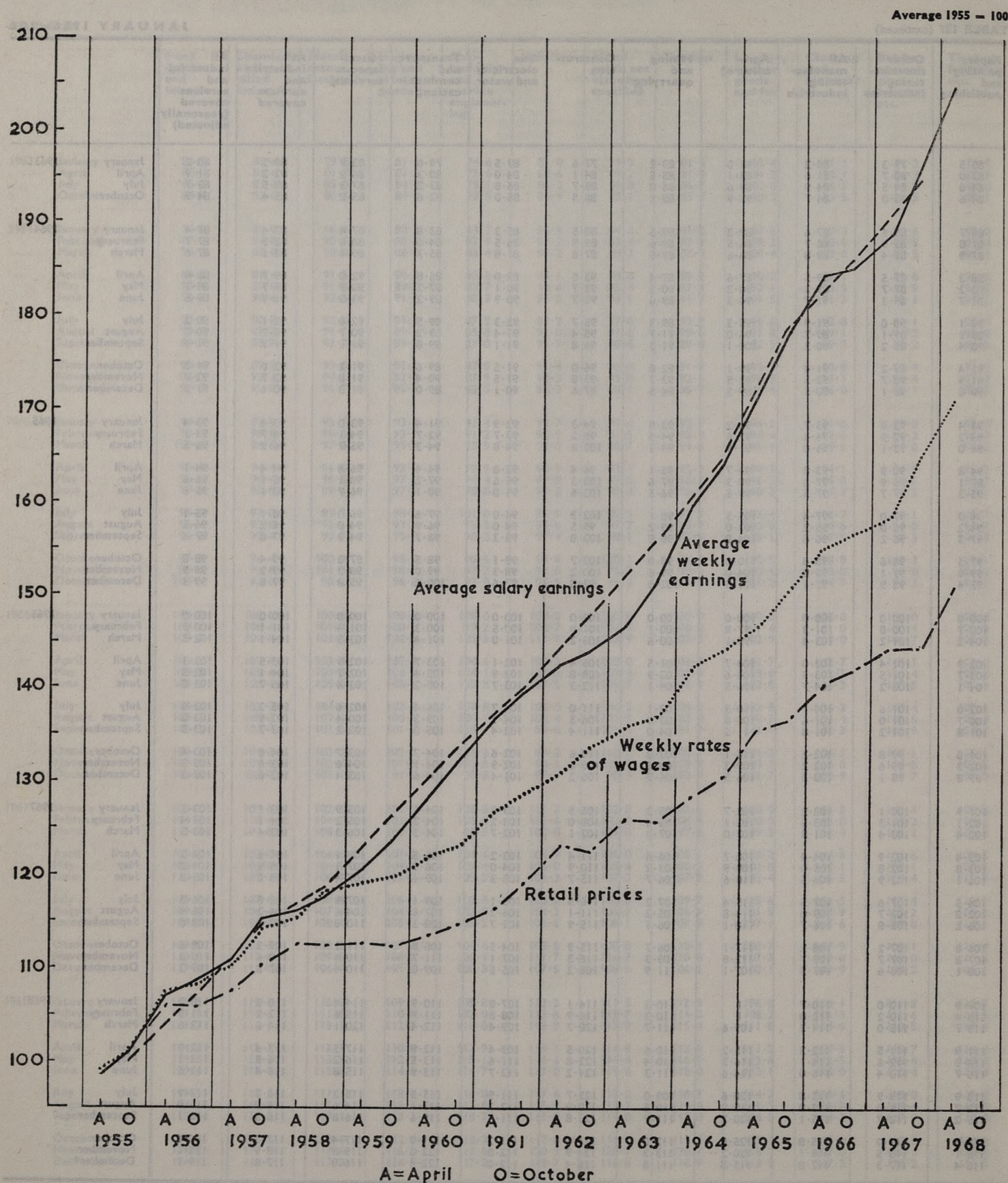
TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January 1963
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April 1963
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July 1963
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	October 1963
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January 1964
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	88.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February 1964
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March 1964
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April 1964
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May 1964
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June 1964
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July 1964
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8	August 1964
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.1	September 1964
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.5	October 1964
	November	91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.4	November 1964
	December	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.3	December 1964
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	91.4	93.0				



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



Note: See footnote † to table 129.

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	118.5	114.6	117.5	121.1	127.1	495 7	120.3	121.2	122.8	129.2	132.1	123.4
Semi-skilled	116.1	108.1	112.8	119.7	126.0	435 7	117.3	117.2	118.1	126.3	127.8	104.7
Labourers	118.0	112.2	116.3	119.5	127.0	355 7	118.4	119.1	120.7	126.5	130.6	85.7
All timeworkers	117.6	112.4	116.1	121.0	127.3	455 3	119.0	120.1	121.2	128.3	130.8	111.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	119.3	115.4	118.6	120.4	127.9	513 9	121.6	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.6	137.1
Semi-skilled	116.6	108.9	114.1	116.9	124.7	463 11	119.0	117.1	119.9	124.9	129.3	123.6
Labourers	116.1	112.0	114.9	118.8	123.3	366 7	117.6	118.1	118.6	126.1	128.6	91.2
All payment-by-result workers	117.8	112.2	116.3	118.6	126.1	483 7	120.1	120.0	122.2	127.2	131.2	128.6
All skilled workers	118.8	114.9	117.9	120.6	127.4	503 11	120.9	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	129.5
All semi-skilled workers	116.4	108.5	113.3	118.0	125.1	450 1	118.2	117.0	118.7	125.1	128.1	114.0
All labourers	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.4	126.2	358 0	118.4	119.0	120.5	126.5	130.3	86.9
All workers covered	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.6	126.5	468 4	119.6	120.0	121.6	127.4	130.7	119.1
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	129.4	124.5	131.3	127.5	130.2	442 1	122.8	126.9	132.8	134.7	138.5	109.3
Semi-skilled	130.5	131.3	130.5	137.2	141.3	393 9	125.0	126.7	127.1	133.5	133.6	86.2
Labourers	122.2	119.3	122.9	122.8	129.0	343 5	119.0	121.3	123.4	131.3	135.2	79.9
All timeworkers	126.1	126.2	130.8	129.8	133.4	404 8	120.9	127.5	131.4	135.6	138.2	95.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	130.9	128.5	131.0	130.9	140.8	517 4	125.5	128.9	130.9	135.7	140.9	129.8
Semi-skilled	127.4	125.7	127.2	128.0	138.9	407 10	123.6	123.7	126.6	130.5	140.8	98.0
Labourers	119.4	116.2	114.2	118.0	131.9	414 6	117.6	118.7	120.2	124.8	129.2	89.0
All payment-by-result workers	129.6	126.8	128.9	129.6	140.1	485 3	125.2	127.1	129.7	134.6	140.6	118.8
All skilled workers	131.0	127.9	130.9	130.2	139.4	505 2	125.6	128.7	131.0	135.2	141.0	126.5
All semi-skilled workers	128.3	127.1	128.0	130.3	139.5	404 4	124.2	124.7	126.8	130.9	139.1	95.0
All labourers	120.2	118.8	118.2	120.8	132.7	387 8	117.7	121.0	121.9	128.3	133.1	85.7
All workers covered	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	139.5	468 4	125.0	128.0	130.2	134.8	141.0	113.8
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
Time workers						s. d.						d.
General workers	123.7	121.2	124.2	130.7	133.5	452 5	123.7	127.3	127.6	137.2	139.2	110.8
Craftsmen	128.3	124.0	124.5	132.7	135.3	508 8	124.6	124.3	124.6	134.8	138.4	125.0
All timeworkers	124.7	121.7	124.3	131.2	133.9	465 4	124.1	126.5	127.2	136.8	139.3	114.1
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	121.8	117.3	122.0	127.7	131.7	468 1	121.7	121.5	123.8	129.6	130.7	120.2
Craftsmen	120.4	114.2	122.0	129.6	132.0	567 6	116.4	114.9	120.4	125.2	126.9	130.3
All payment-by-result workers	121.2	116.5	121.6	128.1	131.8	481 6	120.1	119.7	122.5	128.3	129.5	122.4
All general workers	123.1	119.6	123.4	129.5	132.9	459 7	123.6	125.2	126.6	134.3	136.1	115.1
All craftsmen	125.0	119.8	123.4	131.5	134.1	517 2	121.2	120.1	122.6	130.6	133.5	127.4
All workers covered	123.3	119.5	123.2	129.9	133.2	472 8	122.7	123.8	125.4	133.3	135.4	117.9
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	121.1	114.3	114.5	119.4	124.8	440 2	122.1	120.9	116.0	124.3	123.0	104.3
Maintenance workers (skilled)	117.7	115.8	118.0	120.9	133.1	531 2	123.0	121.4	122.3	127.0	144.0	130.5
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	111.8	116.0	119.1	126.2	134.5	458 8	115.4	112.8	113.3	126.5	130.5	103.1
Service workers	113.2	110.8	113.3	116.8	125.2	418 7	116.3	117.6	118.4	118.8	125.0	99.0
Labourers	115.3	113.8	115.2	120.6	126.3	373 5	118.3	117.7	118.9	123.1	124.7	85.3
All timeworkers	118.3	115.5	116.9	121.6	130.6	443 10	121.1	120.5	119.8	125.3	131.7	105.0
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	110.9	108.4	110.7	115.9	123.3	491 7	114.0	115.0	115.8	122.3	126.9	129.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)	114.7	112.0	115.6	118.5	124.2	532 9	119.8	118.4	119.6	123.3	127.3	134.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.2	106.7	110.7	113.9	119.3	453 3	114.4	113.0	115.0	118.6	121.5	113.1
Service workers	111.8	110.7	114.9	119.5	126.7	455 9	113.3	116.6	118.4	122.6	127.7	113.5
Labourers	114.0	112.6	118.4	121.6	126.1	399 10	116.5	118.0	118.5	123.1	128.7	96.5
All payment-by-result workers	111.7	109.4	112.4	117.0	123.6	483 0	114.9	115.8	116.7	122.3	126.7	124.2
All process workers	112.1	109.2	111.3	116.4	123.6	485 11	115.2	116.1	116.1	122.9	126.7	124.2
All maintenance workers (skilled)	115.0	112.7	116.1	118.9	125.9	532 4	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.8	108.6	112.6	116.2	121.9	453 11	115.1	114.1	116.6	120.8	123.9	111.8
All service workers	112.6	111.0	114.5	118.4	126.0	441 4	114.7	117.4	118.6	121.0	126.4	107.8
All labourers	114.9	113.8	118.2	122.1	127.0	390 0	117.8	118.9	120.0	124.2	128.2	92.2
All workers covered	113.1	110.9	113.7	118.2	125.1	475 4	116.6	117.5	118.2	123.6	128.0	120.2

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



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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS‡
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	123.2
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1961	January 127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
	April 128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
	July 129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
	October 130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962	January 130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
	April 132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
	July 134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
	October 134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	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 176.0	194.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October 176.4	194.5	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	—
	November 178.1	196.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
	December 180.7	199.3	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969	January 181.1	199.8	90.6	—	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.  
 \* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

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

**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	114.4	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	154.1	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	172.6	180.1	188.5	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	January 166.0	170.3	177.7	167.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.3
	February 166.5	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.6	188.3	196.9	184.9
	March 166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.1	188.5	197.4	185.3
	April 167.1	171.6	179.5	168.4	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.3	189.0	197.9	185.6
	May 167.2	172.1	180.1	168.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.4	189.6	198.6	185.8
	June 167.4	172.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.6	189.9	198.9	186.0
	July 168.3	173.2	181.6	169.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	185.6	190.8	200.2	187.0
	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 169.4	174.0	182.4	170.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.8	191.7	201.1	188.2
	October 169.7	175.0	183.2	171.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.1	192.8	202.0	188.7
	November 171.4	176.3	185.1	172.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	189.0	194.3	204.0	190.5
	December 174.0	177.6	188.4	175.3	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	192.0	195.8	207.7	193.3
1969	January 174.4	178.4	189.0	175.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	192.4	196.8	208.6	193.8
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.9	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	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	138.0	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	171.2	177.1	184.4	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.7	173.3	178.9	167.6	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.6	191.9	197.7	184.9
1968	January 164.1	170.6	176.4	165.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
	February 164.3	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1
	March 164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.1	189.4	195.4	183.3
	April 164.7	171.9	177.7	166.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
	May 164.9	172.8	178.1	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.7	191.4	196.7	184.1
	June 165.0	172.8	178.2	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.8	191.4	196.8	184.2
	July 165.5	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 165.7	174.5	179.4	167.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.6	193.3	198.1	185.2
	October 166.1	174.8	179.9	168.2	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.0	193.7	198.7	185.6
	November 166.4	175.3	180.2	168.5	90.6	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.5	194.1	199.1	186.0
	December 172.0	177.3	186.6	173.5	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	189.6	196.4	206.1	191.5
1969	January 172.4	178.1	187.3	174.0	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	190.1	197.3	207.0	192.2

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

Notes.— 1. These indices measure the movement in minimum weekly entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and minimum hourly entitlements of manual workers in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. They are based on minimum entitlements (i.e. basic rates of wages, standard







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

TABLE 132

ALL ITEMS	FOOD*										
	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported from raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported from raw materials	All items except food
			Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All						
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
Weights	1,000	350									650
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-47.8 (provisional)	215.2-216.6 (provisional)	39.8-40.7 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 (provisional)	104.2-105.6 (provisional)			737	
17th January 1956 = 100											
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.0	
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	114.7	116.9	116.9	
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	
1962 April 17	119.7	104.1	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.9	
July 17	120.4	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	100.5	101.5	
October 16	119.1	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3	101.9	
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	
April 9	104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	102.9	
July 16	103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1	103.2	
October 15	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	103.5	
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	
April 14	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	105.3	
July 14	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.8	106.7	
October 13	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	107.7	
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	
April 13	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.0	112.3	111.0	112.2	
July 13	112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	112.6	
October 12	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	113.8	
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	
April 19	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3	
July 19	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8	
October 18	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2	
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	
April 18	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4	
July 18	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5	
October 17	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8	
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	
February 20	122.2	121.8	121.2	122.2	116.4	123.9	121.2	127.7	132.4	122.4	
March 19	122.6	122.1	122.9	122.2	116.5	124.7	121.7	127.5	118.5	122.8	
April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3	
May 21	124.9	123.6	126.0	123.4	119.2	126.1	123.6	129.0	118.0	125.5	
June 18	125.4	124.1	127.4	123.7	119.2	126.5	123.8	129.3	118.6	125.9	
July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1	
August 20	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6	
September 17	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0	127.0	
October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6	
November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.1	131.8	119.6	127.8	
December 10	128.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	120.5	128.3	125.5	132.2	120.0	129.5	
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	

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

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

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

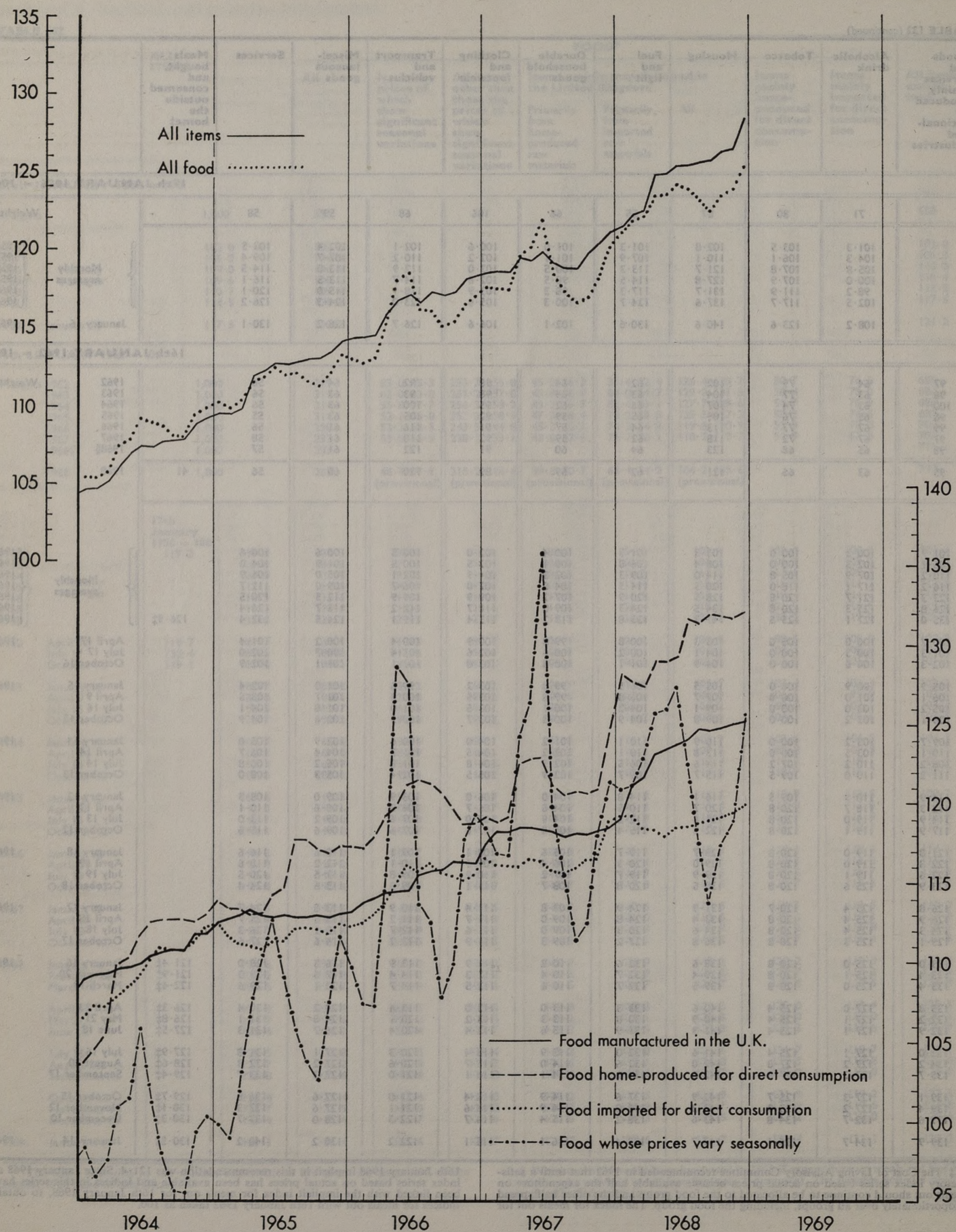
TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	Weights
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		
	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4		
	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		
	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		
	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		
	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962
98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963
100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1964
98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1965
99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1966
97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1967
98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968§
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968
17th January 1956 = 100											
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6		
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		
100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4		1962
101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0		1963
102.3	100.6	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9		1964
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		1965
106.1	101.0	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5		1966
105.2	103.0	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1		1967
106.1	103.2	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9		1968
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		1962



Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	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	2,375	2,387	2,254§	2,401§	4,698	56	3,373	39	234	559	437	
1965	January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
	February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
	March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
	April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
	May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
	June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
	September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
	October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
	November	198	227	70	74	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
	December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
	February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
	March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
	April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
	May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
	June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
	August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
	September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	3	251	3	41	36	68
	October	256	318	74	91	377	10	208	5	27	51	77
	November	252	324	75	94	299	7	209	5	14	31	33
	December	107	155	21	29	114	2	75	1	11	12	13
1969	January	178	206	121	131	350	5	195	6	9	114	21

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1968 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.  
 ‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.  
 || Direct comparison of number of stoppages with earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages following decasualisation in the port transport industry.



**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 (1960=100)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a	90.8	94.9	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.6	113.0	116.0	117.7	119.4
1b	97.6	98.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.5	102.9	103.8	104.0	102.5
1c	93.1	96.6	100.0	100.8	101.8	105.0	109.8	111.8	113.2	116.5
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d	96.8	98.4	100.0	103.2	106.8	108.8	110.9	115.0	118.7	122.5
1e	98.7	99.4	100.0	105.2	109.6	110.0	112.3	116.4	122.6	125.3
1f	98.8	99.5	100.0	105.5	110.1	110.8	113.0	117.6	125.7	128.6
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a	—	—	100.0	101.2	102.3	105.8	114.0	117.2	118.6	118.5
2b	—	—	100.0	101.3	101.0	99.9	101.6	102.7	102.4	99.4
2c	—	—	100.0	99.9	101.3	105.9	112.2	114.1	115.8	119.2
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d	100.6	99.3	100.0	105.2	107.8	107.7	109.4	115.4	120.4	122.1
2e	100.7	99.4	100.0	105.6	108.5	108.8	110.5	116.9	123.9	122.9
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a	—	—	100.0	100.2	100.6	104.7	113.0	116.8	118.3	117.2
3b	—	—	100.0	101.2	100.5	99.3	100.7	101.9	101.9	99.1
3c	—	—	100.0	99.0	100.1	105.4	112.2	114.6	116.1	118.3
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3d	100.7	100.2	100.0	106.3	108.7	107.4	108.7	114.8	120.3	123.3
3e	100.8	100.4	100.0	106.8	109.5	108.6	109.9	116.3	123.9	122.1
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a	—	—	100.0	98.6	101.3	101.2	101.5	97.8	92.1	91.1
4b	—	—	100.0	95.7	92.9	89.2	85.8	81.3	75.4	71.7
4c	—	—	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.5	118.3	120.3	122.1	127.1
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d	103.8	100.1	100.0	102.4	100.0	99.7	99.6	102.4	106.9	107.7
4e	103.0	99.6	100.0	102.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	104.4	110.3	111.6
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a	—	—	100.0	94.1	88.9	93.1	105.5	110.2	103.5	97.2
5b	—	—	100.0	101.8	97.1	96.3	100.6	102.3	100.1	95.3
5c	—	—	100.0	92.4	91.6	96.7	104.9	107.7	103.4	102.0
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d	103.6	103.3	100.0	111.5	115.3	112.9	113.8	119.7	129.8	135.3
5e	103.7	103.4	100.0	112.2	116.6	115.0	115.8	122.0	134.2	135.1
<b>6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a	—	—	100.0	106.6	108.4	110.9	120.7	126.7	133.8	134.7
6b	—	—	100.0	104.3	105.8	105.0	107.7	111.1	113.4	112.1
6c	—	—	100.0	102.2	102.5	105.6	112.1	114.0	118.0	120.2
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
6d	98.6	98.1	100.0	102.9	105.1	104.5	106.1	112.6	114.9	118.0
6e	98.7	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.0	105.8	107.4	114.2	118.6	117.0
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a	—	—	100.0	93.1	94.9	102.5	107.1	109.6	111.2	102.7
7b	—	—	100.0	97.9	96.5	95.4	95.6	94.8	93.3	90.2
7c	—	—	100.0	95.1	98.3	107.4	112.0	115.6	119.2	113.9
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d	101.7	99.6	100.0	110.8	109.7	106.0	110.9	115.1	115.3	125.4
7e	101.8	99.5	100.0	111.2	110.5	106.9	111.8	116.4	118.6	124.3
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a	—	—	100.0	96.6	94.7	99.3	105.3	107.0	106.3	103.2
8b	—	—	100.0	99.1	95.2	93.0	92.7	91.2	89.6	83.6
8c	—	—	100.0	97.5	99.5	106.8	113.6	117.3	118.6	123.4
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d	102.3	97.9	100.0	109.1	110.0	108.1	108.6	112.8	120.0	120.3
8e	102.5	98.0	100.0	109.2	111.0	109.1	109.9	114.6	124.2	119.2
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a	—	—	100.0	104.6	112.9	120.4	124.3	131.5	136.9	141.4
9b	—	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.9	108.5	110.3	113.6	113.9
9c	—	—	100.0	102.4	108.6	112.6	114.6	119.2	120.5	124.1
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d	99.1	100.1	100.0	102.7	103.0	103.9	109.0	115.9	116.7	116.6
9e	98.9	100.4	100.0	103.4	103.5	104.9	109.8	116.9	118.7	119.1

\*Civil Employment and H.M. Forces.

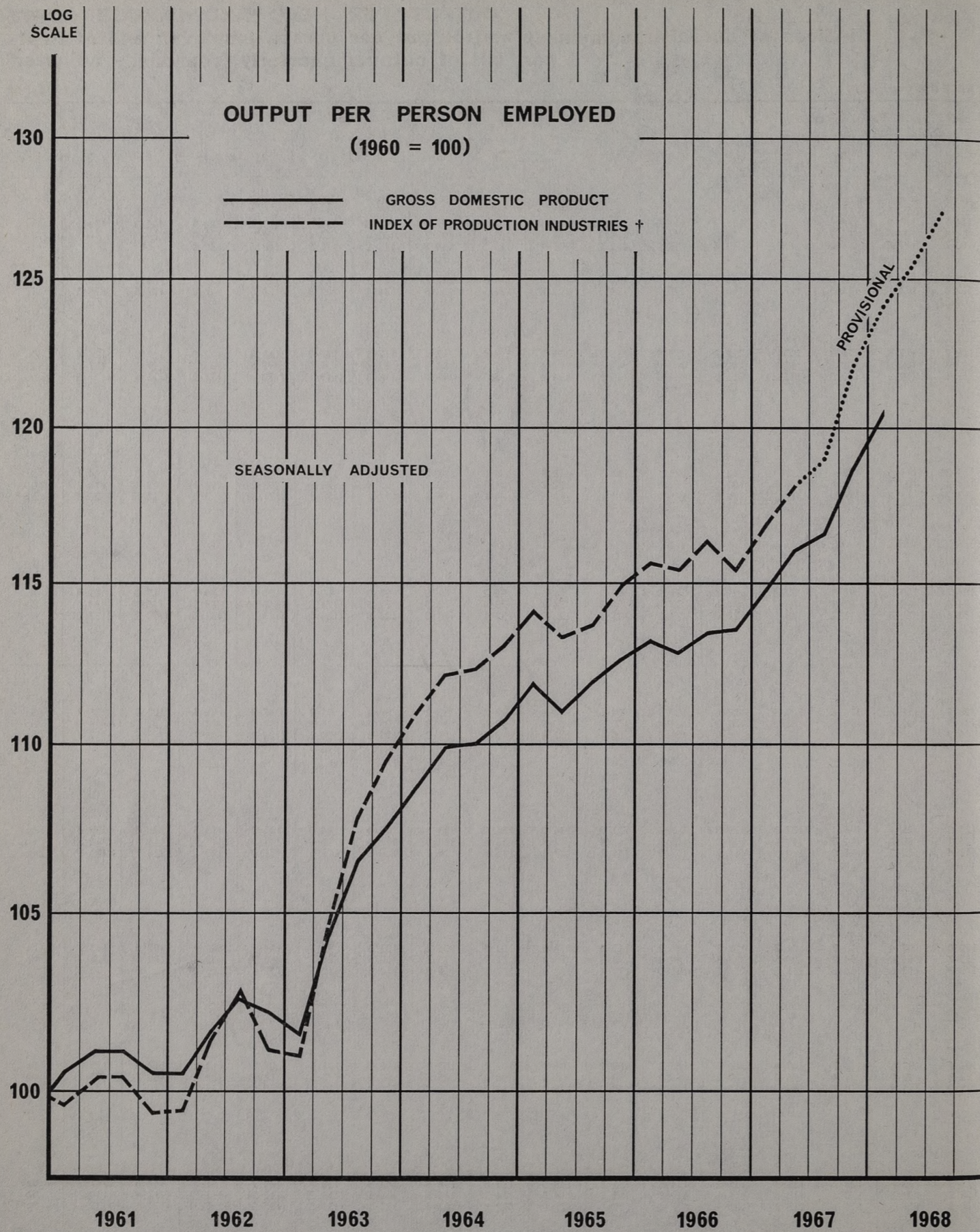
†These indices have been revised in this issue to take account of improved estimates of seasonal adjustment factors.

**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

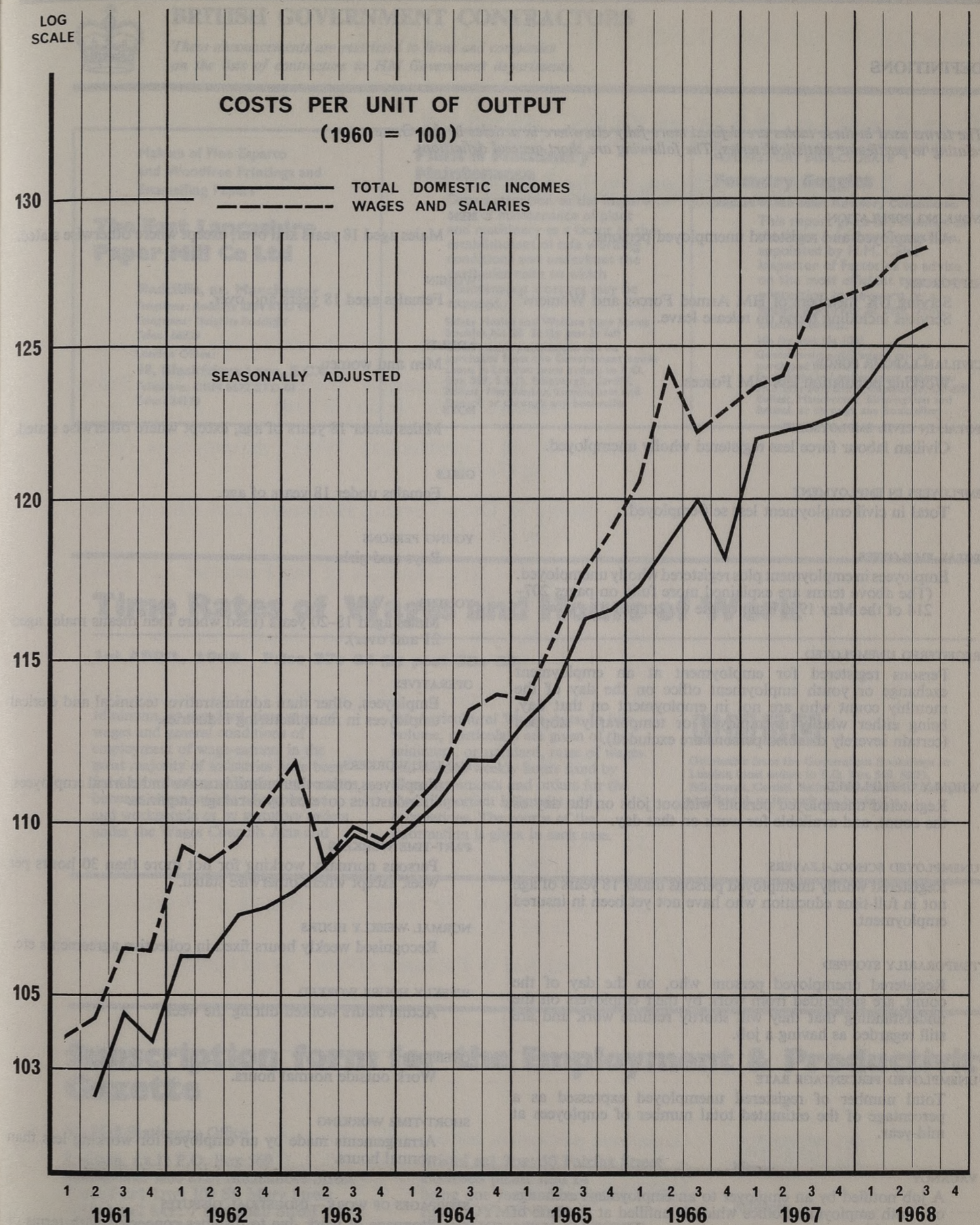
TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

1964	1965				1966				1967			1968				
	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†		2†
114.5	115.9	115.1	116.0	117.2	118.0	117.6	118.1	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.5	121.2	122.9	122.3	124.3	1a
103.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.2	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.2	102.0	—	—	1b
110.7	111.8	111.0	111.9	112.5	113.1	112.8	113.4	113.5	114.8	116.0	116.5	118.6	120.4	—	—	1c
111.8	113.0	114.0	116.4	116.7	117.5	118.8	120.0	118.3	122.1	122.3	122.7	122.8	124.1	125.2	125.7	1d
113.8	113.7	115.5	117.6	118.9	120.9	124.3	122.2	122.9	123.8	124.1	126.3	126.6	127.0	128.0	128.3	1e
115.7	117.3	116.4	117.0	118.3	119.2	118.7	119.2	117.1	117.6	117.9	117.9	120.4	122.0	122.8	124.4	2a
102.3	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	102.8	102.4	101.4	100.5	99.7	99.0	(98.5)	(98.2)	(97.9)	(97.7)	2b
113.1	114.3	113.5	113.8	115.0	115.8	115.5	116.4	115.5	117.0	118.3	(119.1)	(122.2)	(124.2)	(125.4)	(127.3)	2c
114.8	116.6	116.1	116.4	118.1	119.6	118.6	118.9	116.0	116.7	116.4	116.4	119.1	120.9	122.3	124.1	3a
101.4	101.7	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.3	102.2	102.1	101.1	100.1	99.4	(98.6)	(98.2)	(98.1)	(98.1)	(98.2)	3b
113.2	114.7	114.0	114.1	115.6	116.9	116.0	116.5	114.7	116.6	117.1	(118.1)	(121.3)	(123.2)	(124.7)	(126.4)	3c
101.2	100.9	97.2	97.4	95.4	93.9	93.3	91.1	90.2	91.8	91.9	90.1	90.3	89.7	87.8	86.4	4a
84.6	83.4	82.2	80.7	79.1	77.4	75.8	74.7	73.9	73.0	72.5	(71.5)	(69.9)	(68.2)	(65.9)	(64.0)	4b
119.6	121.0	118.2	120.7	120.6	121.3	123.1	122.0	122.1	125.8	126.8	(126.0)	(129.2)	(131.5)	(133.2)	(135.0)	4c
108.9	111.6	110.6	109.9	108.8	107.1	105.6	102.4	98.8	98.2	97.4	95.2	97.9	99.6	102.8	105.7	5a
101.9	102.5	102.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	100.5	100.0	98.6	96.9	95.7	(94.6)	(94.0)	(93.9)	(93.9)	(94.0)	5b
106.9	108.9	107.9	107.5	106.5	105.6	105.1	102.4	100.2	101.3	101.8	(100.6)	(104.1)	(106.1)	(109.5)	(112.4)	5c
123.8	125.1	125.1	127.3	129.8	133.1	131.8	134.0	136.0	134.3	135.4	134.0	135.0	135.5	138.3	139.4	6a
109.1	110.0	110.7	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.8	112.4	(111.8)	(111.6)	(111.1)	(110.9)	(110.8)	6b
113.4	113.7	113.0	114.1	115.7	117.9	116.2	117.8	119.9	119.1	120.5	(119.9)	(121.0)	(122.0)	(124.7)	(125.8)	6c
109.0	107.4	110.7	106.8	112.9	114.2	113.4	112.8	103.4	104.2	103.6	99.3	104.5	106.9	107.5	113.1	7a
95.7	95.4	94.9	94.5	94.5	94.4	93.8	93.3	91.9	90.8	90.5	(89.9)	(89.7)	(89.8)	(89.6)	(89.7)	7b
113.9	112.6	116.6	113.0	119.5	121.0	120.4	120.9	112.5	114.8	114.5	(110.5)	(116.3)	(119.0)	(120.0)	(126.1)	7c
106.1	107.1	106.7	107.4	106.7	108.2	109.9	106.1	101.2	102.1	102.0	101.5	107.2	113.2	117.5	118.0	8a
92.3	92.0	91.4	91.0	90.5	90.3	90.1	89.9	88.2	85.8	84.0	(82.6)	(81.9)	(82.2)	(82.7)	(83.1)	8b
115.0	116.4	116.7	118.0	117.9	119.8	120.0	118.0	114.7	119.0	121.4	(122.9)	(130.9)	(137.7)	(142.1)	(142.0)	8c
127.8	130.1	128.2	131.9	135.3	134.8	135.2	138.0	139.8	138.8	142.8	138.7	144.7	151.9	144.6	147.2	9a
108.9	109.2	110.0	110.6	111.6	112.7	113.5	114.0	114.3	114.3	114.1	(113.9)	(113.2)	(112.3)	(111.4)	(110.2)	9b
117.3	119.1	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.

<b>WORKING POPULATION</b> All employed and registered unemployed persons.	<b>MEN</b> Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
<b>HM FORCES</b> Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Womens' Services including those on release leave.	<b>WOMEN</b> Females aged 18 years and over.
<b>CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE</b> Working population less HM Forces.	<b>ADULTS</b> Men and women.
<b>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT</b> Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	<b>BOYS</b> Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
<b>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT</b> Total in civil employment less self-employed.	<b>GIRLS</b> Females under 18 years of age.
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES</b> Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.)	<b>YOUNG PERSONS</b> Boys and girls.
<b>REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED</b> 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).	<b>YOUTHS</b> Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
<b>WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED</b> Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	<b>OPERATIVES</b> Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
<b>UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS</b> Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age not in full-time education who have not yet been in insured employment.	<b>MANUAL WORKERS</b> Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
<b>TEMPORARILY STOPPED</b> 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.	<b>PART-TIME WORKERS</b> Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
<b>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE</b> Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	<b>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS</b> Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
<b>VACANCY</b> A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	<b>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED</b> Actual hours worked during the week.
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b> Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	<b>OVERTIME</b> Work outside normal hours.
	<b>SHORT-TIME WORKING</b> Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	<b>STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</b> 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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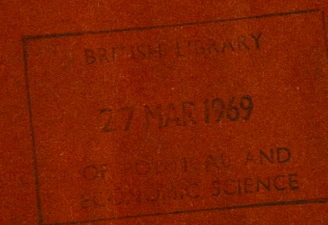
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