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# Results of a new survey of earnings in September 1968

## Part 2—Distributions of earnings by industry and wage agreement

This is the second of the series of articles presenting results of the new survey of the wages and salaries of employees in Great Britain recently conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity. The first was published in the May 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Delivery of some copies of that issue was affected by an industrial dispute at the HMSO main publishing warehouse in London. We apologise to those readers who were thereby inconvenienced. Copies of the May issue are now available at HMSO.

That article gave a general description of the survey, definitions being used in these articles, and results relating to the distribution of earnings by occupation, age and region. The present article gives corresponding information about the earnings of employees within major industries and industry groups and of those whose pay is affected by certain national collective wage agreements and statutory wage regulation orders of wages boards or councils.

The distributions of earnings by industry, agreement and statutory order are presented in a similar way to those by occupation, age and region in the earlier article. For reasons explained in that article, the present analyses relate only to those *full-time adult employees paid for the full week*; thus they exclude those full-time adults who were paid for less than their normal basic hours during the period, and, of course, all part-time workers and all juveniles.

Earnings are measured on Basis D, defined in that article, and exclude the value of benefits in kind and tips or gratuities; that is to say they are gross earnings, converted where necessary on to a weekly basis, (including all monetary additions to basic pay and before any statutory or other deductions).

Any payments to the employee for holidays outside the pay period, and also arrears and advances of pay have been excluded. Where an employee received a shift premium payment, the actual amount for the particular pay period has been replaced by his *average* weekly shift-premium over his full shift-cycle, as recorded elsewhere on the return. Similarly, where an employee received commission or bonuses, his average weekly amount over a longer period, as recorded on the return, has been substituted for the amount, if any, paid to him during the particular pay period.

The results relate to September 1968.

The methods by which employees have been classified by industry, wage agreement or statutory order are outlined in the Appendix to this article. The figures for an

agreement or order relate to those employees reported by their employers to be affected by it.

### Distribution of earnings, by industry

Distributions of earnings are shown in two ways. For each industry group, table 15 gives the number in the sample of full-time manual men paid for the full week and the proportion of this number with earnings in each range. Table 19 gives the median, quartile and decile earnings for such men in each industry group. In addition to the three broad groups of all manufacturing industries, all index of production industries and all non-manufacturing industries, separate figures are given for those industry groups which were represented by at least 100 such men in the sample.

These are mostly groups of related Minimum List Headings, including complete Orders, of the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. These tables relate to the manual men who were included in tables 4 and 6, for example, in the earlier article. Similar information in finer industry detail will become available later, and ultimately be published in the comprehensive report on the survey; meanwhile, subject to limitations relating to the disclosure of information obtained under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, information relating to individual industries (Minimum List Headings) will be obtainable on request from the Statistics Division C.5, Department of Employment and Productivity, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. as it becomes available.

Tables 16 and 20, 17 and 21, 18 and 22 give corresponding information for full-time non-manual men, manual women and non-manual women, respectively.

**Full-time manual men.**—The information given in tables 15 and 19 can be used in many ways. For example, the first table shows that, in most of the industry groups shown, less than 10 per cent. of these men paid for a full week earned under £15, that over one-quarter earned above £25, and more than 10 per cent. above £30, excluding income in kind, tips etc. The second table shows that 10 per cent. of these men earned less than the amount shown under the heading *lowest decile*, one-quarter less than the amount shown under *lower quartile*, one-half less than the *median* figure, one-quarter more than the upper quartile figure and 10 per cent. more than the highest decile figure. Where the lowest decile and lower quartile are relatively low, the industry has a relatively high proportion of men with low earnings; where the upper quartile and highest decile are relatively low, the proportion with high earnings is low.

In the following industries, more than 10 per cent. earned under £15; there may, of course, be other smaller industries not shown in the tables with similar or higher proportions of low earners.

	Lowest decile*	Highest decile*
	£	£
Agriculture (MLH 001)	11.9	22.4
Clothing (MLHs 441-9)	14.7	26.6
Distributive trades (Order XX)	13.5	28.0
Retail distribution (MLH 820)	13.2	27.2
Insurance, banking, finance (Order XXI)	12.4	27.7
Professional & scientific services (Order XXII)	13.2	27.0
Miscellaneous services (Order XXIII)	11.6	29.0
Catering, hotels etc (MLH 884)	8.7	25.0
Public administration (Order XXIV)	13.7	29.5

\* That is to say, 10 per cent. earned less than the lowest decile; 10 per cent. earned more than the highest decile; and 80 per cent. had earnings in between these two figures.

In agriculture one-quarter of the men earned under £13.5 and three-quarters under £18.7; in catering one-quarter earned under £11.2 and three-quarters under £19.5. It is emphasised that the earnings figures take no account whatsoever of the value of income in kind provided by the employer, or of tips and gratuities. These exclusions are particularly important when interpreting the survey results for these industries. In gas, electricity and water (Order XVIII), three-quarters of the men earned under £24.1.

On the other hand, more than half the men earned above £25 in motor vehicle manufacture (MLH 381), aircraft manufacture (MLH 383), printing and publishing (MLHs 486-9), other manufacturing (Order XVI), transport—other than rail and road (MLHs 704-6); in printing and publishing, one-quarter earned more than £34.7.

**Full-time non-manual men.** Tables 16 and 20 show that the earnings of non-manual workers were generally higher than those of manual workers. The proportion earning under £15 was less than 10 per cent. in each of the industries shown, except medical and dental services (MLH 874) where this proportion was 11.8 per cent. At least half the men earned over £25, except in

	Median £
Iron and Steel (MLH 311 to 313)	24.6
Railways (MLH 701)	24.3
Retail distribution (MLH 820)	23.2
Other distribution (MLHs 831, 832)	24.1
Medical and dental services (MLH 874)	24.4

Also at least 10 per cent. earned over £40, except in railways where this proportion was 7.2 per cent. Median earnings were highest in educational services (MLH 872) where half the men earned at least £32.2. Upper quartile earnings were highest in chemical and allied industries (Order IV), where one-quarter earned at least £43.3.

**Full-time manual women.** Tables 17 and 21 show that the earnings of women were much lower than those of men. Although their earnings varied within narrower ranges in monetary terms, the variation was much the

same as that for men when expressed in terms of percentage of median earnings. Earnings were generally somewhat higher in manufacturing industries than in non-manufacturing industries, in which over half the women earned under £10. A marked exception was transport and communication (Order XIX) where the proportion with earnings under £10 was small (9.1 per cent.) and nearly 60 per cent. earned over £15 and over 10 per cent. more than £24. In educational services (MLH 872) and catering, hotels etc. (MLH 884), over one-quarter earned under £8 and over half under £9 excluding income in kind, tips, etc. The proportion with earnings over £15 was above 10 per cent. in all the manufacturing industries shown, except food (MLHs 211-229) and paper and board (MLHs 481-3), was nearly 25 per cent. in public administration (Order XXIV) and nearly 60 per cent. in transport and communication, but was under 10 per cent. in other service industries shown.

**Full-time non-manual women.** Tables 18 and 22 show that, as for men, the earnings of non-manual women were generally higher than those of manual women. The proportion with earnings under £10 was under 25 per cent. in each of the industries shown, except in retail distribution (MLH 820), and was less than 10 per cent. in vehicle manufacture (Order VIII), printing and publishing (MLHs 486-9), gas, electricity and water (Order XVIII), transport and communication (Order XIX), educational services (MLH 872) and public administration (Order XXIV). On the other hand, in medical and dental services (MLH 874) over 11 per cent. earned under £8. As for men, median earnings were highest in educational services (MLH 872) where half earned at least £21.7 and over 10 per cent. earned over £35. Public administration (Order XXIV) is the only other group shown in which more than one-quarter earned over £20.

#### Distribution of earnings, by agreement or order

The distributions of earnings of full-time men paid for a full week are analysed by collective wage agreement or statutory order in tables 23 and 25. Corresponding analyses for women are given in tables 24 and 26.

The specific agreements and orders listed are those national ones which were shown on the survey returns as affecting the pay of 100 or more full-time men (or women) in the sample who were paid for a full week. An agreement which covered both manual and non-manual workers has been regarded, for this purpose, as two separate agreements; one for manual and one for non-manual workers. Figures are also given for some broad groups of workers, namely all those affected by national collective agreements in the private industrial sector; those affected by such agreements in the public sector; these two groups combined; all those affected by statutory wages board or council orders; and finally all those affected by such national agreements and/or orders, including some workers affected by both an agreement and an order. Workers covered by a particular agreement are included in these broad groups even though separate figures for the agreement are not given.

Finally, corresponding figures are given for the residual groups of full-time adults paid for the full week; these are workers reported to be not affected by any statutory

order or any national collective agreement. This does not imply that their pay and conditions of employment are not affected by any negotiated agreement whatsoever; some of them would be affected by agreements of a non-national character for example, district, company, local plant or establishment or workplace agreement within the plant or establishment. At this stage of processing the survey data, the numbers reported as affected by such agreements are not available. The following table compares the distribution of earnings of full time adults paid for a full week (a) reported to be affected by national agreements and/or orders and (b) others.

	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Manual men</b>					
(a)	15.2	18.1	22.3	27.1	32.8
(b)	15.0	18.2	22.8	28.2	34.1
<b>Non-manual men</b>					
(a)	16.8	20.6	26.5	34.3	43.9
(b)	17.1	21.6	28.7	38.3	53.3
<b>Manual women</b>					
(a)	7.8	9.1	10.8	13.1	16.0
(b)	7.4	8.8	10.5	12.9	15.9
<b>Non-manual women</b>					
(a)	9.4	11.8	15.4	20.3	28.5
(b)	9.2	10.8	13.1	16.5	20.9

It is of particular interest to note that both for manual men and for manual women the earnings distributions for the two groups were very much the same. For non-manual workers, the distributions differ; the earnings of non-manual men affected by national agreements or orders were below those of others not affected; the earnings of non-manual women affected by agreements or orders were above those of others not affected.

Non-manual workers in the private industrial sector are affected by national agreements to a much smaller extent than non-manual workers in the public sector, most of whom are affected by such agreements.

**Full-time manual men.** Tables 23 and 25 show separate information for 16 national agreements in the private sector, 19 in the public sector and five wages boards or councils. Virtually all men affected by national agreements earned at least £12, but 7.1 per cent. affected by statutory orders earned under £12. The proportions earning under £12 excluding income in kind and tips were 30.3 per cent. for the Licensed Residential Establishments and Restaurants Wages Council and 13.6 per cent. for the Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales). The proportions earning under £15 exceed 30 per cent. in these cases and also the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Wages Council and the local authorities manual workers agreements.

The exclusion of income in kind, tips and gratuities must again be emphasised, particularly in relation to agricultural and catering workers.

The figures for those shown with high proportions of lower-paid men were

	Lowest decile*	Highest decile*
	£	£
<i>Private sector agreements</i>		
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	14.1	26.7
Retail co-operative societies	13.2	26.0
<i>Public sector agreements</i>		
Coal mining	14.9	31.5
Government industrial establishments	13.3	28.1
Health service ancillary staff	13.6	26.4
Local authorities: manual workers:		
England and Wales	13.4	23.7
Scotland	13.1	21.5
Water supply: England and Wales	14.3	27.8
<i>Wages board and council orders</i>		
All statutory orders	12.5	28.1
Agriculture: England and Wales	11.6	22.0
Licensed residential establishments etc.	8.0	24.0
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear	12.1	22.7

\* see footnote on page 514.

Among the agreements shown, median earnings were highest in the case of the Dock workers N.J.C. (£28.8) and lowest for local authorities manual workers agreements (£16.6 in England and Wales and £16.1 in Scotland).

**Full-time non-manual men.** Tables 23 and 25 show separate information for three agreements in the private sector and 10 in the public sector. The figures for those shown with high proportion of lower-paid men were

	Lowest decile*	Highest decile*
	£	£
<i>Agreements</i>		
Retail co-operative societies	14.8	31.5
Civil Service: clerical officers	14.1	24.5
Local authorities:		
general and clerical division:		
England and Wales	14.7	26.8

\* see footnote on page 514.

Among those shown, median earnings were lowest, in the case of the retail cooperative societies agreement (£18.4) and highest for the Burnham Committee (England and Wales) agreement for teaching in establishments for further education (£38.0). Others with low proportions of lower-paid men were the Burnham agreement for teachers in primary and secondary schools, Civil Service executive grades agreement and also the engineering agreement for draughtsmen and allied technicians.

**Full-time manual women.** Tables 24 and 26 show separate information for two national agreements in the private sector, two in the public sector and seven wages councils. The figures for those shown with high proportions of lower-paid women were

	Lowest decile* £	Highest decile* £
<i>Agreements</i>		
Retail cooperative societies	7.5	11.1
Local authorities: manual workers: England and Wales	7.4	13.2
<i>Wages council orders</i>		
All statutory orders	7.0	14.3
Industrial and staff canteens	7.0	14.5
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants	6.0	14.0
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear	7.3	13.5
Retail Food Trades (England and Wales)	6.8	11.2
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades	7.2	13.7

\* see footnote on page 514.

**Full-time non-manual women.** Tables 24 and 26 show separate information for one national agreement in the private sector, six in the public sector and one wages council. The figures for those shown with relatively high proportions of lower-paid women were

	Lowest decile* £	Highest decile* £
<i>Agreements</i>		
Engineering: clerical workers	9.5	16.2
Local authorities: general and clerical division: England and Wales	9.8	19.5
<i>Wages council orders</i>		
All statutory orders	8.4	18.8
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear	9.0	19.8

\* see footnote on page 514.

Among those shown, median earnings were highest, in the case of the teaching agreements; more than 10 per cent. affected by these agreements earned over £35.

## Appendix

### CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY AND BY AGREEMENT/ORDER

In the survey, each employee was classified to the industry to which the establishment in which he was employed is classified for statistical purposes, according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

The present analyses relate only to full-time adults paid for a full week. They exclude full-time adults paid for less than their normal basic hours, all juveniles and all part-time employees. They take no account of subsidiary employment; thus where a full-time worker had an additional part-time job in the same or another industry, the data relate only to his main job.

The survey questionnaire included a numbered list of national collective agreements and statutory wage regulation orders, each of which affects the rates of pay of

substantial numbers of workers. The use of these numbers facilitated completion and processing of the returns, but there was provision for other unlisted national agreements and orders to be recorded, where applicable, on the returns and also for recording (in reply to a separate question) that the employee's basic rate of pay was determined by an agreement which was not of a national character. The latter could be, for instance, a district agreement, company agreement, local plant or establishment agreement or workplace agreement within the plant or establishment.

The wording of the main question was

17 (a) If the pay, normal hours of work or other conditions of employment of this employee are affected by a national agreement and/or statutory order in the list, please write the number of that agreement or order or both in the box below.

If more than one agreement applies enter the number of the one most affecting the pay.

(b) If the employee's pay and conditions are affected by a national agreement and/or statutory order which is not in the list, please give the title of the agreement or order or both and tick the appropriate box.

(c) If the employee's pay and conditions are not affected by any national agreement or statutory order, please tick this box.

Where a national agreement was quoted in reply to this question, the employer was asked whether he was a member of the employers' organisation which was a party to the agreement.

It was explained that a national agreement or order was to be regarded as affecting the pay, normal hours of work or other conditions of an employee if the centrally determined arrangement either

(a) provided the basis for the actual pay and conditions of employment of a group of employees in the plant or establishment and the group included the employee, or alternatively,

(b) provided a minimum standard, even though the employer might be operating a district, company, plant or establishment agreement which was more favourable to the employee.

It must, however, be recognised that the concept of being "affected by" a national agreement or statutory order is not a precise one, and, that, in particular circumstances if the effect is not a direct one, it can be a matter of judgment whether the pay and conditions of employment of an employee are considered to be affected by such an agreement or order. For example, where there is a workplace agreement which is more favourable than a district agreement in the industry, and beyond that a national agreement and/or a statutory order, the effect of the latter is remote and liable to be disregarded. The employer may not even be aware of the provisions of the national agreement or order or at least not conscious that they might be regarded as affecting the pay and conditions of employment of the employee. It was not possible to give guidance on the survey questionnaire to indicate precisely how the question was to be interpreted in every particular type of

circumstance, in view of the wide variety of cases that could arise. Consequently the term "affected by" was probably interpreted differently by different employers.

In processing the returns, an employee was classified under a particular agreement or order if and only if the employer quoted it in reply to Question 17 on the return relating to the employee. It was not practicable to check the position with the employer, if other information on the return suggested it might have been relevant but had not been quoted. As a result, the numbers of employees in the sample reported as affected by some agreements and orders may well have been smaller than the numbers who could be said, in a wider sense, to be affected. Because the concept is less precise, the distributions of earnings by agreement and/or order shown in the analyses may not be quite so reliable as those by occupation and industry. They should be more reliable for some agreements and orders than for others, since the risk of being disregarded would be small in some cases. The risk would be small where the work-places are part of the Civil Service, a nationalised industry or an industry in the private sector with a relatively small number of firms closely associated in an employers' organisation. The risk would be much higher where a

large number of employers was involved and they are much less closely organised.

Estimates of numbers of workers affected by specific agreements or orders which are available from other sources include full-time and part-time workers, adults and juveniles, those in employment and those not in employment at any particular date, and in some cases, those who are affected only in respect of their subsidiary employments; for example, licensed, catering and retail establishments employ substantial numbers of double-jobbing part-time workers with main jobs elsewhere. The conceptual difficulties mentioned above are also relevant. Thus even in those cases where such estimates are available, they are not directly comparable with those which can be derived from the present survey by applying grossing-up factors.

The present analyses relate only to full-time adults paid for the full week, and so the application of grossing-up factors to the sample numbers of persons given in tables 23 and 24 does not yield estimates of the total numbers of full-time adults affected by the national agreements and orders. The total numbers of employees in the sample who were reported as affected by the agreements and orders will become available later.



Table 17 Distribution of earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual women paid for a full week

Table 17: Distribution of earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual women paid for a full week. Columns include Industry group, Order or MLH of SIC (1958), Number in sample, and Percentage with weekly earnings less than (£6, £8, £10, £12, £15, £17, £20, £24, £30, £35, £40).

\* Coverage as in table 15

Table 18 Distribution of earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time non-manual women paid for a full week

Table 18: Distribution of earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time non-manual women paid for a full week. Columns include Industry group, Order or MLH of SIC (1958), Number in sample, and Percentage with weekly earnings less than (£6, £8, £10, £12, £15, £17, £20, £24, £30, £35, £40).

\* Coverage as in table 15.





Table 21 Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual women paid for a full week

Industry group	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	£ per week					As percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
		Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.
All industries and services	I-XXIV	7.7	9.0	10.8	13.1	16.0	71.1	83.4	121.1	148.3	0.1	0.4
All Index of Production industries	II-XVIII	8.6	10.0	11.7	13.8	16.5	73.0	85.2	117.9	140.9	0.1	0.5
All manufacturing industries	III-XVI	8.6	10.0	11.7	13.7	16.4	73.1	85.2	117.5	139.9	0.1	0.5
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XVII-XXIV	7.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	15.4	72.2	85.6	123.0	157.7	0.1	0.6
Food, drink and tobacco	III 211-229	8.3	9.4	10.9	12.6	15.3	76.1	85.9	115.5	140.5	0.2	1.6
Food		8.2	9.3	10.5	12.2	14.6	78.4	88.3	116.5	139.0	0.2	1.7
Chemicals and allied industries	IV	8.7	9.8	11.5	13.0	15.4	75.9	85.3	112.6	134.1	0.3	2.4
Engineering and electrical goods	VI 331-349 361-369	9.8	10.8	12.3	13.9	15.8	79.1	87.8	112.7	127.7	0.1	0.9
Mechanical engineering		9.0	10.7	12.3	13.9	16.1	73.3	86.7	113.2	130.8	0.3	2.2
Electrical apparatus		9.9	10.9	12.3	13.8	15.5	80.5	88.3	111.8	126.0	0.1	1.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	8.6	9.9	11.4	12.9	15.9	75.5	87.4	113.6	139.9	0.2	2.0
Textiles	X	8.2	9.6	11.6	14.2	16.7	70.6	82.9	121.8	143.6	0.2	1.4
Clothing and footwear	XII 441-449	8.4	9.5	11.4	13.7	16.6	73.6	83.6	120.8	146.0	0.2	1.4
Clothing		8.2	9.3	11.1	13.5	16.3	73.6	84.2	121.8	146.9	0.2	1.5
Paper, printing and publishing	XV 481-483 486-489	8.7	10.3	11.7	13.7	15.6	74.4	88.0	117.6	133.9	0.2	1.8
Paper and board		8.4	9.6	11.5	13.2	14.9	73.2	83.9	114.6	129.8	0.3	2.4
Printing and publishing		9.1	10.6	11.8	14.4	16.8	76.6	89.7	122.2	142.0	0.3	2.6
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	8.2	9.8	11.6	13.6	16.0	71.2	84.2	117.6	137.9	0.3	2.3
Transport and communications	XIX	10.1	12.7	16.4	20.6	24.2	61.8	77.6	125.9	147.5	0.5	3.3
Distributive trades	XX 810 820	7.2	8.3	9.2	10.7	13.5	77.6	90.2	116.4	146.2	0.1	0.9
Wholesale distribution		7.6	8.5	9.7	10.6	13.6	77.8	87.6	109.0	139.9	0.2	2.5
Retail distribution		7.1	8.3	9.2	10.7	13.3	77.6	90.0	117.1	144.9	0.1	0.9
Professional and scientific services	XXII 872 874	7.6	8.7	10.2	12.3	14.3	74.7	85.3	120.5	140.0	0.1	1.2
Educational services		7.1	7.6	8.7	10.3	12.9	81.2	87.5	118.7	147.6	0.2	1.8
Medical and dental services		8.7	9.9	11.1	12.6	14.8	79.0	89.3	114.1	133.5	0.1	1.3
Miscellaneous services	XXIII 884 885-886, 888-899	6.2	7.7	9.5	11.5	14.2	65.4	80.9	121.5	149.6	0.1	1.4
Catering, hotels, etc.		6.0	7.0	8.9	11.0	13.3	67.2	78.7	123.2	149.3	0.2	2.0
Other miscellaneous services*		6.4	8.0	9.8	11.9	14.4	64.9	81.6	121.2	146.3	0.2	2.1
Public administration and defence (excluding HM Forces)	XXIV	8.1	9.6	11.3	14.6	17.4	72.3	85.6	129.7	154.3	0.2	2.2
Local government service		7.8	9.1	11.3	15.4	18.0	69.4	80.5	136.2	159.6	0.3	2.8

\* Coverage as in table 15.

Table 22 Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time non-manual women paid for a full week

Industry group	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	£ per week					As percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
		Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.
All industries and services	I-XXIV	9.3	11.1	14.1	18.3	24.8	65.4	78.8	129.3	175.5	0.1	0.5
All Index of Production industries	II-XVIII	9.5	10.9	13.0	15.8	19.8	73.1	83.7	121.8	149.8	0.1	0.7
All manufacturing industries	III-XVI	9.5	10.8	12.9	15.6	19.4	73.7	84.1	121.5	150.9	0.1	0.7
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XVII-XXIV	9.2	11.4	14.8	19.2	26.4	62.4	77.3	129.7	178.8	0.1	0.6
Food, drink and tobacco	III 211-229	9.0	10.6	13.1	15.8	19.6	68.3	80.6	120.2	149.2	0.3	2.4
Food		8.9	10.5	12.7	15.4	19.7	70.4	82.7	121.5	155.2	0.4	2.8
Chemicals and allied industries	IV	9.8	11.9	14.4	18.1	23.6	68.4	82.7	125.7	164.1	0.4	3.0
Metal manufacture	V	8.5	11.0	13.1	15.3	17.9	64.9	83.7	116.5	136.5	0.4	3.4
Engineering and electrical goods	VI 331-349 361-369	9.5	10.9	12.6	15.4	18.5	75.4	86.2	121.9	146.8	0.2	1.3
Mechanical engineering		9.5	10.6	12.3	15.3	18.0	76.7	85.6	123.7	146.4	0.2	1.7
Electrical apparatus		9.8	11.0	13.0	15.3	19.0	75.3	84.9	118.1	146.7	0.3	2.0
Vehicles	VIII	10.0	11.3	12.5	14.8	18.5	80.0	90.6	118.6	147.7	0.3	2.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX 441-449	9.4	10.5	12.0	14.4	18.1	78.6	87.5	119.9	150.4	0.4	3.0
Textiles		9.4	10.6	12.0	15.5	18.8	78.3	88.4	128.8	156.4	0.3	2.9
Paper, printing and publishing	XV 486-489	9.8	11.3	14.0	17.3	21.8	70.1	80.4	123.8	156.1	0.4	2.6
Printing and publishing		10.0	11.6	14.0	18.2	22.7	71.2	82.9	129.3	161.6	0.4	3.0
Construction	XVII	9.0	10.5	13.0	16.3	20.0	69.2	80.8	125.5	153.8	0.4	3.1
Gas, electricity and water	XVIII	10.0	12.0	14.5	16.9	20.4	69.0	83.2	116.8	141.1	0.4	2.9
Transport and communications	XIX 707	10.0	12.4	15.4	18.1	21.7	65.1	80.9	118.0	141.5	0.2	1.5
Postal services and telecommunications		9.7	12.7	14.9	18.0	22.0	65.1	85.3	120.1	147.1	0.3	2.1
Distributive trades	XX 810 820	9.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	18.6	75.0	83.3	125.0	155.2	0.1	1.1
Wholesale distribution		9.2	10.5	13.0	16.0	20.0	70.9	80.6	123.1	153.8	0.3	2.4
Retail distribution		8.8	9.9	11.7	14.7	18.8	75.4	85.3	125.7	161.1	0.2	1.4
Other distribution	831-832	9.3	10.4	12.0	14.5	16.7	77.1	87.0	120.7	139.4	0.3	2.5
Insurance, banking and finance	XXI	9.4	11.1	13.5	17.1	22.1	69.3	81.9	126.8	163.2	0.2	1.5
Professional and scientific services	XXII 872 874	8.4	11.9	16.3	23.0	30.4	51.8	73.2	141.6	187.0	0.2	1.2
Educational services		12.0	15.7	21.7	28.8	35.2	55.2	72.4	132.7	162.4	0.3	1.6
Medical and dental services		7.8	10.4	14.0	18.7	24.1	55.8	74.3	133.6	172.1	0.2	1.5
Other professional and scientific services	871, 873, 875-879	9.0	11.0	14.0	18.4	23.1	64.3	78.3	131.3	165.0	0.3	2.4
Miscellaneous services	XXIII 881-883 885-886, 888-899	8.7	10.4	13.5	17.1	22.0	64.9	77.4	126.9	163.2	0.2	1.7
Entertainment and sport		9.0	10.1	14.4	18.0	22.4	62.6	70.5	124.8	155.7	0.6	3.9
Other miscellaneous services*		9.3	11.0	14.7	18.1	23.0	63.2	75.2	123.5	156.6	0.3	2.2
Public administration and defence (excluding HM Forces)	XXIV	11.0	13.6	16.3	20.6	28.6	67.2	83.5	126.2	175.1	0.2	1.3
National government service		901	11.0	13.6	15.9	20.1	25.0	69.2	85.7	126.7	157.1	0.2
Local government service	906	10.9	13.6	16.4	21.8	29.7	66.5	83.1	133.1	181.5	0.3	1.9

\* Coverage as in table 15.

**Table 23** Distribution of earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968:  
Full-time men paid for a full week.

Agreement or Order	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
Building Industry, National Joint Council (England and Wales)	1,105	0.1	0.2	2.4	11.5	34.8	62.5	84.4	92.7	95.9	99.4	99.9
Building Industry, National Joint Council (Scotland)	189	0.5	1.6	7.4	16.9	37.6	60.3	84.1	92.1	97.4	100.0	100.0
Chemical and Allied Industries, Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	213	0.0	0.0	2.8	10.3	23.9	52.1	79.3	91.5	97.7	100.0	100.0
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (Great Britain)	375	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.2	14.9	38.7	65.9	79.2	88.0	96.5	99.2
Dock workers, National Joint Council (Great Britain)	175	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	9.7	22.9	54.9	78.3	88.6	96.0	98.9
Electrical Contracting Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales)	142	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	9.9	40.1	59.9	74.6	88.7	96.5	97.9
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom)	3,530	0.1	0.4	4.0	9.4	24.5	50.3	81.5	93.0	97.6	99.5	99.8
Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	141	0.0	0.0	5.7	11.3	29.1	56.0	82.3	95.0	97.9	100.0	100.0
Printing and Bookbinding (England and Wales except London)	266	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.4	21.4	42.9	70.3	80.8	87.2	95.5	99.6
Merchant Navy, National Maritime Board	133	0.0	0.0	2.3	5.3	17.3	38.3	62.4	76.7	84.2	90.2	95.5
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, National Joint Industrial Council (United Kingdom)	229	0.9	0.9	14.8	32.3	59.0	80.8	95.2	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.0
Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making (United Kingdom)	154	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.1	18.2	45.5	76.6	89.6	98.1	99.4	100.0
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	161	0.0	0.0	28.0	46.6	64.6	85.7	95.7	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Road Passenger Transport, Company-owned undertakings (Great Britain)	215	0.0	0.9	7.9	18.1	36.7	61.9	90.2	96.7	98.1	99.1	100.0
Rubber Manufacturing Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	186	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.8	10.8	37.6	71.5	90.3	96.8	98.9	99.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (United Kingdom)	206	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.2	21.4	42.2	69.9	81.6	90.3	97.6	99.5
<b>Non-manual workers</b>												
Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)	273	0.0	0.7	4.0	12.1	34.8	71.1	94.1	98.5	99.3	99.6	100.0
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (United Kingdom)	364	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.2	21.4	70.1	89.0	96.4	99.5	99.7
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	108	0.0	0.0	10.2	37.0	62.0	78.7	88.0	94.4	99.1	100.0	100.0
<b>All national agreements in the private sector—</b>	<b>11,119</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.7</b>
<b>manual workers</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>
<b>non-manual workers</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
Coal mining (Great Britain)	1,136	0.0	0.0	10.7	19.5	30.6	53.6	87.4	94.2	97.9	99.7	99.9
Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain)	579	0.2	0.2	3.1	15.2	45.9	79.4	94.6	98.3	99.7	100.0	100.0
Gas Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	215	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.3	34.0	64.7	87.0	96.3	97.7	99.1	99.5
Government industrial establishments	550	0.0	3.1	24.4	40.4	61.3	79.1	93.1	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.0
Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)	321	0.0	0.3	29.3	46.4	72.0	86.3	95.6	97.5	99.4	99.7	100.0
Iron and steel melting and rolling (Certain districts in England and Wales)	152	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.3	14.5	42.1	78.3	87.5	94.1	99.3	99.3
<b>Local authorities (England and Wales)</b>												
Building and civil engineering	745	0.0	0.1	3.8	17.4	40.8	67.0	87.4	94.0	97.2	99.3	99.7
Engineering craftsmen	116	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.3	31.0	61.2	92.2	97.4	99.1	100.0	100.0
Manual workers	1,044	0.0	0.3	33.1	54.1	76.1	90.9	97.4	98.9	99.5	99.9	100.0
<b>Local authorities (Scotland)</b>												
Building and civil engineering	103	0.0	1.0	2.9	10.7	26.2	46.6	74.8	95.1	98.1	100.0	100.0
Manual workers	164	0.0	0.0	32.9	64.0	86.0	95.1	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Police service</b>												
Post Office engineering grades	422	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	12.6	40.3	73.2	87.0	95.0	98.8	100.0
Post Office manipulative grades	309	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.1	25.6	51.1	80.3	91.6	96.8	98.4	99.7
Post Office manipulative grades	497	0.2	0.2	2.8	20.5	46.1	63.6	82.9	94.0	98.0	99.4	99.8
Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff	520	0.0	0.0	6.2	13.1	28.7	53.1	80.4	93.5	97.9	99.8	100.0
Railway workshop	195	0.0	0.0	6.2	10.3	27.2	63.1	90.8	94.9	98.5	100.0	100.0
Road passenger transport—municipal undertakings	169	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.0	35.5	57.4	89.3	96.4	99.4	100.0	100.0
Road passenger transport—London Transport Board	124	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	17.7	45.2	83.1	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Waterworks Undertakings Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales)	110	0.0	0.0	15.5	24.5	48.2	73.6	93.6	97.3	98.2	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-manual workers</b>												
Civil Service—clerical	326	0.9	1.8	13.5	27.9	47.5	89.6	97.2	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Civil Service—executive	440	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	4.8	13.4	39.5	56.8	74.1	88.0	94.8
Coal mining (Great Britain)	124	0.0	0.0	4.8	15.3	27.4	44.4	66.1	78.2	86.3	96.0	97.6
Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain)	112	0.0	0.9	3.6	6.3	13.4	23.3	44.6	58.9	72.3	92.0	96.4
<b>Local authorities (England and Wales)</b>												
General and clerical division	132	0.0	2.3	12.1	18.9	52.3	80.3	94.7	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Administrative, professional and technical	584	0.3	0.5	3.4	5.8	14.6	31.0	54.8	69.3	77.1	93.5	98.8
<b>Post Office engineering grades</b>												
Post Office engineering grades	119	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	16.8	36.1	64.7	88.2	96.6	100.0	100.0
Post Office manipulative grades	161	0.6	0.6	3.7	14.9	29.2	48.4	75.2	88.2	94.4	97.5	99.4

**Table 23 (continued)** Distribution of earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968:  
Full-time men paid for a full week.

Agreement or Order	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60
<b>Teaching—agreements of the Burham Committee (England and Wales)</b>												
Primary and secondary schools	541	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.8	11.5	20.7	39.9	70.2	85.8	97.4	98.9
Establishments for further education	122	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	9.8	23.8	40.2	58.2	91.8	99.2
<b>All national agreements in the public sector—</b>	<b>8,214</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>manual workers</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>96.8</b>
<b>All national agreements in both sectors—</b>	<b>19,333</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.8</b>
<b>manual workers</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>97.0</b>
<b>non-manual workers</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>97.0</b>
<b>WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
<b>Wages boards</b>												
Agricultural (England and Wales)	316	2.5	13.6	40.2	60.1	82.9	95.6	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Wages councils</b>												
Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant (Great Britain)	142	19.0	30.3	50.7	60.6	77.5	90.1	95.8	96.5	99.3	99.3	100.0
Milk Distributive (England and Wales)	138	0.0	0.7	2.9	12.3	31.9	66.7	92.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)	119	0.0	7.6	32.8	54.6	77.3	91.6	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Road Haulage (Great Britain)	430	0.0	0.2	4.4	9.3	26.0	57.2	86.0	95.8	98.4	99.3	100.0
<b>All wages board and council orders—</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>manual workers</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>97.1</b>
<b>non-manual workers</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>97.1</b>
<b>ALL NATIONAL AGREEMENTS, WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS*</b>												
<b>manual workers</b>	<b>21,153</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.8</b>
<b>non-manual workers</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>97.0</b>
<b>OTHER WORKERS†</b>												
<b>manual</b>	<b>7,972</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.7</b>
<b>non-manual</b>	<b>7,824</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>93.0</b>

\* 74 manual and 39 non-manual men covered both by a National Agreement and a Wages Board or Council Order are counted twice in these aggregates.

† An employee has been included in this group if the return stated that his pay and conditions were not affected by any National Agreement or Statutory Order. His pay and conditions might nevertheless have been affected by an agreement which was not a national one.

**Table 24** Distribution of earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968:  
Full-time women paid for a full week

Agreement or Order	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£6	£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom)	618	0.0	0.2	7.4	36.7	82.4	92.7	98.1	99.2	99.8	99.8	100.0
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	160	0.0	18.8	75.0	95.0	97.5	98.1	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-manual workers</b>												
Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)	310	0.0	2.3	13.9	47.4	84.2	92.9	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
<b>All national agreements in the private sector— manual workers</b>	2,153	0.1	5.1	25.9	54.0	83.1	91.4	96.8	98.8	99.8	99.9	100.0
<b>non-manual workers</b>	887	0.5	6.4	20.2	45.2	73.1	83.2	92.0	95.6	98.8	99.3	99.4
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)	448	0.0	2.9	28.1	63.2	91.7	96.2	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Local authorities (England and Wales) Manual workers	276	0.4	29.0	66.3	81.9	94.9	97.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-manual workers</b>												
Civil Service—clerical	517	0.0	0.2	4.8	13.5	41.2	60.9	80.3	98.1	99.8	99.8	99.8
Local authorities (England and Wales) General and clerical division	330	0.0	1.2	10.3	21.8	54.8	71.2	92.7	99.1	99.7	100.0	100.0
Administrative, professional and technical	275	0.4	2.9	6.9	12.0	28.7	45.5	64.0	77.8	93.5	96.0	97.5
Post Office manipulative grades	164	0.0	0.0	6.7	17.7	51.8	68.3	85.4	97.6	99.4	99.4	100.0
Teaching—agreements of the Burnham Committee (England and Wales) Primary and secondary schools	758	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	4.1	19.7	31.7	45.3	70.2	88.1	96.0
Teaching—agreements of the Scottish equivalent of the Burnham Committee Primary and secondary schools	108	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	17.6	34.3	44.4	64.8	83.3	97.2
<b>All national agreements in the public sector— manual workers</b>	1,097	0.1	10.2	36.4	61.4	83.0	89.4	94.9	98.3	99.6	100.0	100.0
<b>non-manual workers</b>	3,948	0.3	4.0	9.9	18.5	37.8	52.8	67.8	79.5	90.5	95.6	98.1
<b>All national agreements in both sectors— manual workers</b>	3,250	0.1	6.8	29.4	56.5	83.1	90.7	96.2	98.6	99.8	99.9	100.0
<b>non-manual workers</b>	4,835	0.3	4.5	11.8	23.4	44.3	58.4	72.2	82.5	92.0	96.3	98.3
<b>WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS</b>												
<b>Wages councils</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (England and Wales)	112	0.0	8.0	36.6	58.9	88.4	93.8	97.3	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings (Great Britain)	134	2.2	22.4	55.2	77.6	92.5	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant (Great Britain)	149	7.4	28.2	59.1	77.9	92.6	96.0	97.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring (Great Britain)	120	0.0	7.5	26.7	53.3	90.0	96.7	99.2	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)	269	1.1	13.8	58.4	79.9	95.2	96.7	98.9	99.3	99.3	99.6	100.0
Retail Food Trades (England and Wales)	112	0.9	30.4	78.6	95.5	97.3	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades (Great Britain)	121	0.0	16.5	65.3	82.6	95.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-manual workers</b>												
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)	217	0.0	3.2	21.2	43.3	72.8	82.0	91.2	94.9	98.2	99.5	99.5
<b>All wages board and council orders— manual workers</b>	1,829	2.2	19.6	54.7	76.2	92.5	96.2	98.4	99.3	99.7	99.8	99.9
<b>non-manual workers</b>	534	0.9	6.7	27.3	53.0	76.8	83.5	92.3	96.3	98.9	99.8	99.8
<b>ALL NATIONAL AGREEMENTS, WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS*</b>												
<b>manual workers</b>	5,079	0.9	11.4	38.5	63.6	86.5	92.7	97.0	98.9	99.7	99.9	100.0
<b>non-manual workers</b>	5,369	0.4	4.7	13.3	26.3	47.5	60.9	74.2	83.9	92.7	96.6	98.5
<b>OTHER WORKERS†</b>												
<b>manual</b>	1,957	2.9	14.7	41.4	67.0	85.8	93.8	97.5	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.8
<b>non-manual</b>	4,625	0.4	3.4	16.1	37.8	64.7	76.9	87.8	94.4	97.9	99.1	99.5

\* 72 manual and 32 non-manual women covered both by a National Agreement and a Wages Board or Council Order are counted twice in these aggregates. † See note to table 24.

**Table 25** Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968:  
Full-time men paid for a full week

Agreement or Order	£ per week					As percentage of the median				Standard error of median		
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.	
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
Building Industry, National Joint Council (England and Wales)	16.7	18.9	21.9	26.8	32.8	76.4	86.3	122.5	150.1	0.2	1.0	
Building Industry, National Joint Council (Scotland)	15.4	18.0	21.7	27.0	33.5	70.9	83.0	124.3	154.1	0.6	2.8	
Chemical and Allied Industries, Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	16.7	20.3	23.5	28.8	34.0	71.1	86.2	122.2	144.7	0.6	2.4	
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (Great Britain)	18.9	22.0	26.0	33.3	42.4	72.6	84.4	128.2	163.2	0.5	2.0	
Dock workers, National Joint Council (Great Britain)	20.2	24.5	28.8	34.6	42.5	70.0	85.0	120.2	147.5	0.8	2.8	
Electrical Contracting Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales)	19.8	22.1	26.3	35.2	42.3	75.2	84.0	133.8	160.8	0.8	3.1	
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom)	17.1	20.1	24.0	28.3	33.1	71.5	83.8	118.2	138.3	0.1	0.5	
Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	16.8	19.3	23.1	26.8	32.6	72.8	83.5	116.0	141.1	0.6	2.7	
Printing and Bookbinding (England and Wales except London)	17.7	20.6	25.3	31.8	42.1	69.9	81.2	125.4	166.1	0.7	2.6	
Merchant Navy, National Maritime Board	18.0	21.7	27.2	34.5	49.8	66.3	79.8	126.8	183.1	1.2	4.3	
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, National Joint Industrial Council (United Kingdom)	14.1	16.4	18.6	22.4	26.7	75.9	88.1	120.9	143.6	0.4	2.1	
Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making (United Kingdom)	17.8	21.2	24.6	29.8	35.2	72.5	86.3	121.3	143.1	0.7	2.7	
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	13.2	14.6	17.7	21.7	26.0	74.8	82.7	122.9	147.1	0.5	2.6	
Road Passenger Transport, Company-owned undertakings (Great Britain)	15.3	18.3	22.5	26.3	29.9	67.9	81.4	116.6	132.8	0.5	2.2	
Rubber Manufacturing Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	19.5	22.0	26.3	30.9	35.1	74.3	83.8	117.6	133.5	0.6	2.1	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (United Kingdom)	17.0	20.7	25.2	31.7	40.0	67.2	81.9	125.5	158.5	0.7	2.9	
<b>Non-manual workers</b>												
Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)	16.7	18.8	21.2	24.6	28.1	78.8	88.9	116.1	132.9	0.3	1.5	
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (United Kingdom)	21.3	24.5	27.2	30.7	35.8	78.1	89.9	112.6	131.4	0.4	1.3	
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	14.8	16.6	18.4	23.6	31.5	80.5	90.1	128.1	171.1	0.7	3.5	
<b>All national agreements in the private sector— manual workers</b>	16.5	19.4	23.4	28.4	34.3	70.3	83.0	121.5	146.4	0.1	0.3	
<b>non-manual workers</b>	17.1	20.6	25.4	30.7	38.6	67.3	80.8	120.8	152.2	0.3	1.1	
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR</b>												
<b>Manual workers</b>												
Coal mining (Great Britain)	14.9	18.3	23.4	26.6	31.5	63.7	78.0	113.3	134.4	0.3	1.1	
Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain)	16.1	18.4	20.6	23.3	26.5	78.2	88.9	112.8	128.3	0.2	1.0	
Gas Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	17.0	19.3	22.2	25.8	31.2	76.6	86.7	116.2	140.3	0.4	2.0	
Government industrial establishments	13.3	15.1	18.2	22.4	28.1	72.9	83.3	123.4	154.5	0.3	1.6	
Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)	13.6	14.6	17.4	20.5	26.4	77.9	83.9	117.5	151.4	0.3	1.8	
Iron and steel melting and rolling (certain districts in England and Wales)	19.1	21.5	24.9	29.3	37.4	76.7	86.6	117.9	150.5	0.7	2.7	
<b>Local authorities (England and Wales)</b>												
Building and civil engineering	16.0	18.2	21.4	26.2	31.6	74.8	85.2	122.5	148.1	0.3	1.2	
Engineering craftsmen	16.7	19.2	22.4	25.8	29.4	74.5	85.6	114.9	131.1	0.6	2.6	
Manual workers	13.4	14.5	16.6	19.6	23.7	80.9	87.3	118.5	143.0	0.1	0.9	
<b>Local authorities (Scotland)</b>												
Building and civil engineering	16.7	19.6	24.5	30.2	33.7	68.2	80.0	123.1	137.5	0.8	3.4	
Manual workers	13.1	14.1	16.1	18.2	21.5	81.4	87.7	113.0	133.4	0.3	1.9	
<b>Police service</b>												
Post Office engineering grades	19.1	22.0	25.3	30.7	36.4	75.6	86.9	121.1	143.8	0.4	1.5	
Post Office manipulative grades	18.3	19.9	23.8	28.9	34.1	76.9	83.7	121.4	143.5	0.4	1.7	
Post Office manipulative grades	15.5	17.5	20.6	26.8	33.4	75.1	84.8	130.0	162.0	0.3	1.7	
Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff	16.2	19.3	23.5	28.3	33.4	68.9	82.3	120.2	142.0	0.4	1.5	
Railway workshop	16.9	19.8	22.6	26.5	30.0	74.6	87.3	116.8	132.3	0.5	2.0	
Road passenger transport—municipal undertakings	16.4	19.1	22.4	26.6	30.2	73.3	85.2	118.8	135.0	0.5	2.3	
Road passenger transport—London Transport Board	19.1	21.0	25.2	28.3	31.8	75.6	83.0	112.1	125.9	0.6	2.2	
Waterworks Undertakings Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales)	14.3	17.1	20.4	24.6	27.8	70.1	83.9	120.9	136.3	0.6	3.1	
<b>Non-manual workers</b>												
Civil Service—clerical	14.1	16.2	20.6	22.2	24.5	68.7	78.8	107.9	119.2	0.3	1.5	
Civil Service—executive	22.4	26.9	32.9	40.9	51.1	68.0	81.8	124.2	155.3	0.6	1.9	
Coal mining (Great Britain)	16.2	19.3	25.4	33.0	42.1	63.7	76.1	130.1	165.8	1.1	4.2	
Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain)	18.4	24.3	31.1	41.5	49.5	59.3	78.1	133.6	159.2	1.4	4.6	
<b>Local authorities (England and Wales)</b>												
General and clerical division	14.7	17.2	19.8	22.9	26.8	74.2	86.9	115.9	135.6	0.5	2.6	
Administrative, professional and technical	18.1	22.2	28.5	38.1	46.5	63.6	77.9	133.5	163.3	0.5	1.9	
<b>Post Office engineering grades</b>												
Post Office engineering grades	19.1	21.2	26.8	31.9	36.4	71.2	79.1	119.1	135.7	0.8	2.9	
Post Office manipulative grades	16.2	18.8	24.4	30.0	35.5	66.3	76.9	122.9	145.5			

Table 25 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968:  
Full-time men paid for a full week

Agreement or Order	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	As percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
						Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.
<b>WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS</b>											
Manual workers											
Wages boards											
Agricultural (England and Wales)	11.6	13.0	16.0	18.4	22.0	72.2	81.3	114.9	137.5	0.3	1.8
Wages councils											
Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant (Great Britain)	8.0	10.7	14.7	18.7	24.0	54.4	72.6	127.0	162.8	0.7	4.5
Milk Distributive (England and Wales)	16.5	19.3	21.7	25.7	29.1	76.1	88.9	118.4	134.4	0.5	2.4
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)	12.1	14.0	16.5	19.8	22.7	73.2	84.8	120.0	137.3	0.5	2.8
Road Haulage (Great Britain)	17.1	19.9	22.8	27.5	31.0	74.8	87.2	120.6	135.8	0.3	1.4
All wages board and council orders— manual workers	12.5	15.3	18.9	23.2	28.1	66.0	80.7	122.6	148.3	0.2	0.9
non-manual workers	14.8	17.6	22.5	28.9	39.1	65.7	78.1	128.5	174.1	0.6	2.6
<b>*ALL NATIONAL AGREEMENTS, WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS</b>											
manual workers	15.2	18.1	22.3	27.1	32.8	68.2	81.4	121.6	147.0	0.1	0.3
non-manual workers	16.8	20.6	26.5	34.3	43.9	63.4	77.6	129.4	165.8	0.2	0.6
<b>OTHER WORKERS†</b>											
manual	15.0	18.2	22.8	28.2	34.1	65.6	79.6	123.5	149.4	0.1	0.4
non-manual	17.1	21.6	28.7	38.3	53.3	59.5	75.2	133.5	185.6	0.2	0.6

\* 74 manual and 39 non-manual men covered both by a National Agreement and a Wages Board or Council Order are counted twice in these aggregates. † See note to table 24.

Table 26 Median, quartiles and deciles of earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September, 1968:  
Full-time women paid for a full week.

Agreement or Order	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	As percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
						Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR</b>											
Manual workers											
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom)	10.3	11.4	12.6	14.2	16.3	81.6	90.2	112.2	128.8	0.1	0.9
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	7.5	8.5	9.1	10.0	11.1	82.6	93.4	110.2	122.5	0.1	1.5
Non-manual workers											
Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)	9.5	10.8	12.0	13.8	16.2	79.2	89.7	114.7	135.2	0.2	1.5
All national agreements in the private sector:											
manual workers	8.7	9.9	11.7	13.9	16.7	74.2	84.6	118.6	142.1	0.1	0.7
non-manual workers	8.5	10.5	12.4	15.4	18.8	69.0	84.4	124.2	152.2	0.2	1.3
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR</b>											
Manual workers											
Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)	9.0	9.9	11.1	12.8	14.8	81.2	89.0	115.3	132.4	0.1	1.1
Local authorities (England and Wales)											
Manual workers	7.4	7.8	9.0	11.0	13.2	82.2	87.2	122.0	146.8	0.2	1.7
Non-manual workers											
Civil service—clerical	11.5	13.6	15.8	19.0	21.3	72.8	86.2	120.4	135.1	0.2	1.3
Local authorities (England and Wales)											
General and clerical division	9.8	12.3	14.7	17.2	19.5	66.7	83.7	117.0	132.7	0.3	1.8
Administrative, professional and technical	11.5	14.2	17.9	22.7	27.7	64.2	79.5	127.3	155.3	0.5	2.6
Post Office manipulative grades	11.0	13.0	14.8	17.2	21.1	74.3	88.3	116.8	143.1	0.4	2.5
Teaching—agreements of the Burnham Committee (England and Wales)											
Primary and secondary schools	15.7	18.1	25.3	31.2	35.8	62.0	71.6	123.1	141.3	0.4	1.5
Teaching—agreements of the Scottish equivalent of the Burnham Committee											
Primary and secondary schools	15.0	18.0	27.7	32.9	36.8	54.4	64.9	118.7	132.8	1.2	4.2
All national agreements in the public sector—											
manual workers	8.0	9.5	11.0	13.4	17.3	72.8	86.7	121.9	157.8	0.1	1.1
non-manual workers	10.1	13.3	16.4	22.0	29.5	61.7	81.1	134.2	180.1	0.1	0.8
All national agreements in both sectors—											
manual workers	8.4	9.8	11.5	13.8	16.8	73.3	84.8	119.6	146.2	0.1	0.6
non-manual workers	9.7	12.3	15.7	20.8	28.8	61.5	78.1	132.0	182.9	0.1	0.8
<b>WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS</b>											
Wages councils											
Manual workers											
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (England and Wales)	8.0	9.3	10.9	13.4	15.3	73.3	85.3	123.1	140.5	0.3	3.0
Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings (Great Britain)	7.0	8.0	9.6	11.6	14.5	72.8	83.6	121.4	151.7	0.3	3.1
Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant (Great Britain)											
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring (Great Britain)	6.0	7.5	9.0	11.5	14.0	66.5	83.1	127.4	155.1	0.3	3.4
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)	8.2	9.8	11.5	13.4	15.5	71.5	85.4	115.9	134.4	0.3	2.8
Retail Food Trades (England and Wales)	7.3	8.5	9.5	11.0	13.5	77.0	89.5	115.8	142.3	0.2	1.8
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades (Great Britain)	6.8	7.7	8.7	9.6	11.2	78.6	88.4	111.4	129.5	0.2	2.3
Non-manual workers	7.2	8.4	9.2	10.9	13.7	78.1	91.4	119.1	149.0	0.3	2.9
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)											
Manual workers	9.0	10.3	12.4	15.3	19.8	72.8	83.1	123.7	160.4	0.3	2.6
All wages board and council orders—											
manual workers	7.0	8.3	9.6	11.8	14.3	72.7	85.7	122.8	148.0	0.1	0.8
non-manual workers	8.4	9.7	11.6	14.6	18.8	72.5	83.7	125.3	161.8	0.2	1.7
<b>ALL NATIONAL AGREEMENTS, WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS*</b>											
manual workers	7.8	9.1	10.8	13.1	16.0	71.5	83.7	121.2	147.7	0.1	0.5
non-manual workers	9.4	11.8	15.4	20.3	28.5	61.2	76.7	131.8	185.3	0.1	0.7
<b>OTHER WORKERS†</b>											
manual	7.4	8.8	10.5	12.9	15.9	70.4	83.3	122.5	151.7	0.1	0.8
non-manual	9.2	10.8	13.1	16.5	20.9	70.0	81.8	125.7	159.4	0.1	0.6

\* 72 manual and 32 non-manual women covered both by a National Agreement and a Wages Board or Council Order are counted twice in these aggregates. † See note to table 24.

# Earnings of manual workers in construction; January 1969

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in January 1969 in broad occupational groups in the construction industries (Order XVII of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958). Some analyses, by standard region, are also given. Corresponding estimates relating to the engineering and metal-using industries including vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture were published in the May 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

These estimates have been obtained from a sample enquiry which is the latest in a series held each January and June under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The corresponding estimates for January and June 1968 were published in the June and November 1968 issues of this GAZETTE.

In January 1969 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, in all construction industries covered ranged from £18 13s. 3d. for labourers to £23 11s. 5d. for the "plus-rated" group (see definitions below) and average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, from 7s. 10 1/2d. for lorry drivers to 9s. 6 1/2d. for skilled and qualified workers.

Except for skilled and qualified workers, whose average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose by 1s. 6d. (0.3 per cent.) earnings in each occupational group shown in table 2 were lower than in June 1968. The decreases, which mainly reflect the seasonal decrease in hours worked, ranged from 2s. 6d. (-0.7 per cent.) for labourers to 12s. 8d. (-2.6 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group. The average hours actually worked in the week by workers included in the enquiry were 45.5, compared with 47.0 in June 1968. The decreases varied from 1.3 hours for the skilled group to 1.9 hours for both the "plus-rated" group and lorry drivers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, were, however, higher in each occupational group. The increases ranged from 2 1/2d. (2.2 per cent.) for lorry drivers to 4 1/2d. (3.7 per cent.) for the skilled group.

During this period, that is June 1968-January 1969, standard hourly rates of wages in building, civil engineering and associated industries were increased by 2 1/2d. for craftsmen and qualified men and 2d. for labourers. In the electrical contracting industry there were increases ranging from 3d. to 1s. 6d. an hour for skilled men and 2 1/2d. for labourers in England and Wales, while journeymen electricians in Scotland received increases of 3d., 6d. or 9d. an hour, according to age. Under the terms of a new long-term agreement, certain workers in constructional engineering received wage increases of 1 1/2d. or 2d. an hour and, at the same time, new national minimum earnings levels were introduced ranging from 318s. 4d. to 354s. a week. At a later stage the revised minimum earnings levels were converted into minimum time rates.

The increases between January 1968 and January 1969 are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. Over this period, the increases in weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 11s. 10d. (2.9 per cent.) for lorry drivers to 23s. 3d. (5.2 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group. Average hours worked were 46.0 in January 1968, namely 0.5 higher than in January 1969.

The increases in hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 4.9d. (5.5 per cent.) for lorry drivers to 6.9d. (6.9 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group.

Detailed figures are given tables 2 to 6.

In the enquiry, employers of one or more persons in the construction industries in Great Britain were asked to state against each occupational heading, the number of adult males at work in the pay-week which included January 22nd 1969; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for reasons such as inclement weather; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings, including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

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

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the general half-yearly enquiries held in April and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 99 or less employees. Of the 4,070 forms sent out about 3,720 were returned which were suitable for processing. These are analysed in table 1.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
<b>Constructional engineering:</b>		
Firms with 100 or more employees . . .	45	15,270
Firms with 25-99 employees . . .	18	660
Firms with 24 or less employees . . .	3	50
<b>Construction (other than constructional engineering):</b>		
Firms with 100 or more employees . . .	1,453	275,660
Firms with 25-99 employees . . .	1,042	37,360
Firms with 24 or less employees . . .	1,196	10,840

The results of the enquiry were based on returns which are representative of about 17,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 459,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 22nd January 1969. These numbers are equivalent to nearly one-half of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in the construction industries. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries. For example watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc. were excluded.

The information collected about occupational earnings in these industries differs in some respects from that collected from the other industries (see, for example, the May 1969

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

Occupations for which information was sought are given in table 6 on page 536. Building trades craftsmen, other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen, were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who received increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and others.

Because of seasonal factors, such as weather and hours of daylight, which influence the hours of work, and consequently the summer and winter earnings in the construction industries, table 2 compares the January 1969 estimates with those for January and June 1968. The January to January changes are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. It is important to bear in mind that each enquiry relates to a specified pay-week and so changes may be dependent to some extent on the particular weeks specified; also the enquiries are not based on completely matched samples, although there is a considerable overlap between successive enquiries.

### Definition of terms

**Adult males**—The term is normally confined to adult males aged 21 years and over. As the adult rate is paid to young labourers aged 18 years and over in the building and civil engineering industries, information was obtained in respect of males aged 21 years and over and those below 21 years in receipt of adult male rate.

**Weekly earnings**—All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses, before any deductions were made for income tax, employees' insurance contributions, etc. 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 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. Payment for travelling time is included in total earnings, but travelling time is not included in hours of work.

**Weekly hours**—The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including 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.

**Overtime premium**—These figures relate to money paid in respect of the premium element of overtime only. For example if a man whose time rate is 7s. 6d. and hour and who is paid time-and-one-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 2s. 6d. an hour (a third of 7s. 6d.) and total overtime premium paid is 20s. Shift allowances are not included in overtime premium.

**Timeworkers** (constructional engineering)—Lieu workers are classed as timeworkers. Workpeople on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc., are classed as "other than timeworkers".

**Guaranteed weekly minimum wage**—An operative who keeps himself available for work throughout the normal working hours of each working day but is prevented from working by reason of inclement weather or other similar reasons beyond the control of employer and employee, is paid half his hourly rate for the time lost, subject to a minimum payment during the week of not less than 36 times his hourly wage rate. The difference between the payments for hours of work plus that for the hours of availability paid at half rate, and the guaranteed weekly minimum wage is referred to as "make-up" pay.

**Overtime**—Where hours in excess of the normal working week in the industry are paid for at flat-rate no overtime premium results. These hours have, therefore, not been treated as overtime hours.

Also, where the normal practice of rounding entries to the nearest pound on an individual return results in no overtime premium, the corresponding overtime hours entry on the form has been ignored. For instance, a class of workpeople shown on a return may have worked four hours overtime and received 9s. overtime premium. As entries of amounts on a form are shown to the nearest pound, the form will show four hours overtime for no overtime premium. After the application of a sampling fraction this may become 40 hours overtime for no premium. To avoid distortion, the overtime entry has been ignored.

Table 2 All construction industries covered: changes in earnings

Occupational group	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1968-January 1969		January 1968-January 1969	
				Absolute change	Percentage Change	Absolute change	Percentage Change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:</b>							
Skilled and qualified workers . . . . .	s. d. 428 11	s. d. 449 10	s. d. 451 4	s. d. +1 6	+0.3	s. d. +22 5	+5.2
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen . . . . .	448 2	484 1	471 5	-12 8	-2.6	+23 3	+5.2
Labourers . . . . .	357 11	375 9	373 3	-2 6	-0.7	+15 4	+4.3
Lorry drivers . . . . .	405 9	429 6	417 7	-11 11	-2.8	+11 10	+2.9
All workers covered . . . . .	412 2	433 7	432 9	-10	-0.2	+20 7	+5.0
<b>Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:</b>							
Skilled and qualified workers . . . . .	d. 108.0	d. 110.5	d. 114.6	d. +4.1	+3.7	d. +6.6	+6.1
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen . . . . .	100.5	103.9	107.4	+3.5	+3.4	+6.9	+6.9
Labourers . . . . .	89.4	91.5	94.5	+3.0	+3.2	+5.1	+5.7
Lorry drivers . . . . .	89.2	92.0	94.1	+2.1	+2.2	+4.9	+5.5
All workers covered . . . . .	101.4	103.8	107.7	+3.9	+3.7	+6.3	+6.2

**Table 3 Summary by skill for Great Britain**

Occupational group	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				s. d.	d.	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>ALL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES COVERED</b>										
Skilled and qualified workers	271,190	s. d. 451 4	s. d. 430 1	45.0	4.6	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 120.3	d. 114.6	
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	65,990	471 5	433 10	48.4	8.2	0.1	0 3	116.7	107.4	
Labourers	123,750	373 3	353 11	44.8	5.0	0.2	0 3	99.6	94.5	
Lorry drivers	14,930	417 7	387 7	49.4	7.1	—	—	101.3	94.1	
<b>Constructional engineering</b>										
Qualified workers	12,060	s. d. 653 1	s. d. 596 10	47.6	9.3	0.1	s. d. —	d. 164.5	d. 150.3	
Helpers, mates and handymen	3,540	561 6	511 8	48.3	9.5	0.1	—	139.4	127.0	
Labourers	1,240	406 2	373 10	46.2	7.1	—	—	105.6	97.1	
Lorry drivers	200	457 4	413 8	49.4	10.2	—	—	111.0	100.4	
<b>Construction (other than constructional engineering)</b>										
Skilled workers	259,140	s. d. 441 11	s. d. 422 4	44.9	4.3	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 118.1	d. 112.9	
"Plus-rated" men and mates	62,450	466 4	429 5	48.4	8.2	0.1	0 3	115.5	106.3	
Labourers	122,510	72 11	353 9	44.8	5.0	0.2	0 3	99.6	94.4	
Lorry drivers	14,730	417 1	387 3	49.4	7.1	—	—	101.2	94.0	

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

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				s. d.	d.	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>Firms with 24 or less manual employees</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	64,840	s. d. 381 9	s. d. 374 6	43.8	1.8	—	s. d. —	d. 104.6	d. 102.7	
Electricians	12,480	465 4	442 8	44.6	4.5	—	—	125.3	119.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,360	417 10	406 2	46.1	2.7	—	—	108.8	105.8	
Electricians' labourers	280	357 10	342 2	42.4	2.9	—	—	101.2	96.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	290	349 8	335 2	45.9	4.0	—	—	91.4	87.6	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,220	416 4	400 6	47.1	4.0	—	—	106.0	102.0	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	21,360	331 11	324 3	43.9	2.1	—	—	90.8	88.7	
Lorry drivers	3,610	360 11	353 0	46.1	2.0	—	—	93.9	91.9	
<b>Firms with 25-99 manual employees</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	39,350	s. d. 415 10	s. d. 401 5	44.7	3.6	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 111.5	d. 107.6	
Electricians	4,720	517 0	475 11	47.5	7.8	—	—	130.5	120.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,260	494 4	461 10	51.0	7.6	—	—	116.3	108.6	
Electricians' labourers	280	417 0	378 9	47.5	9.3	—	—	105.4	95.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	470	424 4	390 1	52.7	10.1	—	—	96.5	88.8	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,930	428 6	400 1	47.5	6.5	0.1	—	108.2	101.1	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	18,860	345 0	332 2	44.3	3.8	0.1	0 3	93.3	89.9	
Lorry drivers	2,870	396 1	376 3	48.4	5.3	—	—	105.1	93.3	
<b>Firms with 100 or more manual employees</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	116,680	s. d. 463 1	s. d. 440 8	44.7	5.1	0.1	s. d. 0 3	d. 124.0	d. 118.0	
Electricians	13,990	541 4	492 4	48.3	8.7	—	—	134.5	122.3	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	4,470	529 7	483 0	49.7	9.9	—	—	128.0	116.7	
Electricians' labourers	3,200	388 10	356 8	45.9	6.6	—	—	101.7	93.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,240	429 1	392 10	50.8	11.1	—	—	101.4	92.8	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	44,560	486 6	445 8	48.7	8.8	0.2	0 4	119.6	109.5	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	82,290	390 0	366 4	45.2	6.1	0.2	0 4	103.2	96.9	
Lorry drivers	8,260	448 10	406 0	51.3	9.9	—	—	105.1	95.0	

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

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

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				s. d.	d.	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>South East</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	67,720	s. d. 430 9	s. d. 415 7	44.9	3.8	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 115.0	d. 110.9	
Electricians	10,930	533 6	493 7	47.8	7.6	—	—	134.0	124.0	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	2,490	503 2	462 9	49.3	8.8	—	—	122.4	112.6	
Electricians' labourers	1,800	403 2	367 2	46.5	7.3	—	—	104.0	94.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	1,110	411 10	379 5	50.5	10.4	—	—	97.9	90.2	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	11,350	504 4	469 6	49.0	8.0	0.1	—	123.4	114.9	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	34,540	389 8	370 11	45.9	5.4	0.1	0 2	101.8	96.9	
Lorry drivers	3,870	414 5	391 7	48.5	5.2	—	—	102.5	96.9	
<b>East Anglia†</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	6,800	s. d. 383 9	s. d. 375 4	43.4	2.6	—	s. d. —	d. 106.0	d. 103.6	
Electricians	690	455 9	433 9	44.0	3.6	—	—	124.2	118.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians' labourers	120	302 1	291 5	41.0	1.7	—	—	88.5	85.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,400	439 10	409 1	47.5	7.9	0.1	0 2	110.8	103.1	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	3,640	332 4	322 4	43.6	3.1	—	—	91.3	88.6	
Lorry drivers	430	406 11	380 8	49.0	6.3	—	—	99.6	93.2	
<b>South Western†</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	14,790	s. d. 379 9	s. d. 369 9	42.8	2.3	—	s. d. —	d. 106.5	d. 103.7	
Electricians	1,600	443 5	421 11	44.0	3.9	—	—	121.0	115.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	360	405 7	392 8	45.2	2.7	—	—	107.8	104.3	
Electricians' labourers	310	310 7	295 2	41.4	2.5	—	—	90.0	85.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,510	444 1	413 2	46.3	6.4	—	—	115.1	107.1	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,490	325 1	313 5	43.0	3.0	—	—	90.7	87.5	
Lorry drivers	1,040	368 4	352 6	46.4	4.1	—	—	95.2	91.1	
<b>West Midlands</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	15,820	s. d. 431 8	s. d. 419 9	43.9	3.2	0.1	s. d. 0 2	d. 117.8	d. 114.6	
Electricians	2,450	503 1	470 6	45.8	6.1	—	—	131.9	123.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	520	498 8	469 9	51.5	6.1	—	—	116.1	109.4	
Electricians' labourers	180	378 5	344 9	44.8	5.9	—	—	101.3	92.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	130	442 7	396 5	53.8	12.0	—	—	98.8	88.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,390	457 8	427 9	47.0	7.8	0.3	0 7	116.3	108.7	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,640	348 9	334 7	43.6	4.0	0.3	0 5	95.6	91.7	
Lorry drivers	1,120	427 11	398 5	49.9	7.5	—	0 1	102.7	95.7	
<b>East Midlands</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	12,990	s. d. 417 2	s. d. 406 10	44.3	2.7	0.1	s. d. 0 4	d. 112.8	d. 110.0	
Electricians	1,270	490 3	458 11	46.6	6.0	—	—	126.2	118.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	550	490 9	454 5	49.2	8.2	—	—	119.8	110.9	
Electricians' labourers	150	370 0	344 2	45.6	5.5	—	—	97.5	90.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	310	399 0	370 7	49.0	8.9	—	—	97.7	90.8	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,340	445 8	417 10	47.1	6.4	0.1	—	113.5	106.4	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	6,670	341 6	331 3	43.1	2.9	0.3	0 8	94.5	91.7	
Lorry drivers	850	404 7	379 0	49.7	6.5	—	—	97.6	91.4	
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	18,950	s. d. 421 2	s. d. 405 5	43.8	3.8	0.1	s. d. —	d. 115.3	d. 111.0	
Electricians	3,790	486 4	452 0	46.3	6.3	—	—	126.0	117.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	750	547 9	499 11	50.5	9.6	—	—	130.1	118.8	
Electricians' labourers	300	386 11	350 5	47.3	7.8	—	—	98.1	88.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	420	444 6	405 6	50.6	10.1	—	—	105.4	96.2	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,370	436 6	405 0	46.9	7.7	0.1	—	111.5	103.4	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	10,170	346 3	330 7	43.0	4.1	0.8	0 1	95.8	91.5	
Lorry drivers	1,420	407 11	376 9	48.8	8.1	—	—	100.4	92.7	
<b>North Western</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	23,840	s. d. 425 3	s. d. 411 6	44.0	3.7	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 115.9	d. 112.1	
Electricians	4,090	512 1	472 0	47.0	7.8	—	—	130.9	120.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	300	521 10	481 8	49.9	9.7	—	—	125.6	115.9	
Electricians' labourers	420	423 1	392 9	47.2	8.5	—	—	107.7	100.0	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	120	441 9	406 7	51.0	10.8	—	—	103.9	95.6	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,040	452 10	419 8	48.1	7.3	0.2	—	112.8	104.5	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	12,140	373 3	356 9	44.7	5.0	0.1	0 2	99.9	95.5	
Lorry drivers	1,780	430 4	400 4	49.8	7.5	—	0 1	103.7	96.5	
<b>Northern</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	11,900	s. d. 426 8	s. d. 411 8	43.7	3.4	0.2	s. d. 0 3	d. 116.9	d. 112.7	
Electricians	1,500	476 1	448 10	45.0	4.6	—	—	126.9	119.7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	490	460 2	434 9	45.8	6.5	—	—	120.5	113.8	
Electricians' labourers	130	352 6	325 7	44.0	5.0	—	—	96.1	88.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	150	378 8	353 7	47.0	7.9	—	—	96.		

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

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				s. d.	d.	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>Scotland†</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	31,450	s. d. 449 10	s. d. 425 3	44·6	4·6	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 121·1	d. 114·5	
Electricians	4,020	509 3	460 8	47·0	8·0	—	130·1	117·7		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	550	437 11	411 0	47·2	4·8	—	111·5	104·6		
Electricians' labourers	200	412 0	379 5	46·3	6·8	—	106·9	98·4		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	7,180	471 6	431 10	48·5	7·7	0·1	0 2	116·6	106·8	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	17,250	367 6	346 4	44·2	4·9	—	0 1	99·8	94·1	
Lorry drivers	1,900	414 2	378 10	50·0	8·2	—	—	99·5	91·0	
<b>Wales†</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	7,240	s. d. 399 8	s. d. 388 7	43·2	2·9	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 111·0	d. 107·9	
Electricians	650	431 0	410 8	43·0	3·5	—	—	120·4	114·7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	150	387 10	380 11	42·6	0·6	—	—	109·3	107·3	
Electricians' labourers	120	319 10	300 10	42·4	3·4	—	—	90·5	85·1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	1,460	425 5	377 7	46·7	7·8	0·2	0 8	109·1	96·8	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	4,500	330 9	316 1	43·4	3·6	0·1	0 2	91·3	87·2	
Lorry drivers	680	383 9	346 10	48·2	6·5	—	—	95·5	86·3	
<b>Multi-regional firms‡</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	9,370	s. d. 552 0	s. d. 515 1	49·7	9·6	0·3	s. d. 0 11	d. 135·1	d. 123·8	
Electricians	210	651 8	583 6	51·4	11·5	—	0 2	152·1	136·2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	860	591 8	537 5	52·5	12·4	—	—	135·2	122·8	
Electricians' labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	640	443 6	406 6	52·6	11·4	—	—	101·1	92·7	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	8,160	531 9	476 8	52·2	11·1	0·3	0 9	121·8	109·2	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	11,770	464 6	420 8	49·3	10·0	0·3	0 9	112·5	101·8	
Lorry drivers	910	505 6	447 1	55·6	13·5	0·2	0 1	109·0	96·4	

\*† See footnotes on page 535.

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

Table 6 Summary by occupation: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				s. d.	d.	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>Constructional engineering</b>										
Timeworkers†										
Qualified workers	5,230	s. d. 653 9	s. d. 579 11	51·4	12·2	—	s. d. —	d. 152·7	d. 135·4	
Helpers, mates and handymen	1,300	510 8	456 5	49·1	10·5	—	—	124·8	111·5	
Labourers	900	391 8	362 9	45·6	6·5	—	—	103·1	95·5	
Lorry drivers	150	463 11	417 7	50·7	10·7	—	—	109·8	98·9	
Other than timeworkers‡										
Qualified workers	6,820	652 7	609 10	44·7	7·1	0·2	—	174·9	163·5	
Helpers, mates and handymen	2,240	590 11	543 8	47·8	8·9	0·2	—	148·0	136·2	
Labourers	340	444 3	403 0	47·7	8·7	—	—	111·7	101·3	
Lorry drivers§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Construction (other than constructional engineering)</b>										
Building trades craftsmen	220,860	s. d. 430 10	s. d. 414 3	44·5	3·9	0·1	s. d. 0 1	d. 116·2	d. 111·7	
Electricians	31,190	507 3	470 0	46·7	6·9	—	—	130·4	120·8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	7,090	501 10	464 6	49·2	8·1	—	—	122·4	113·3	
Electricians' labourers	3,760	388 8	357 2	45·8	6·6	—	—	101·9	93·7	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,990	420 8	386 10	50·6	10·2	—	—	99·7	91·7	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	55,700	474 0	436 7	48·4	8·2	0·1	0 3	117·2	108·0	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	122,510	372 11	353 9	44·8	5·0	0·2	0 3	99·6	94·4	
Lorry drivers	14,730	417 1	387 3	49·4	7·1	—	—	101·2	94·0	

\* See footnote on page 535.

† Includes lieu workers.

‡ Includes workers on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc.

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

# Employees in Great Britain mid-1968 analysis by age, sex, region and industry

Estimated total numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1968 analysed by sex, industry and region were published in the March 1969 issue of the GAZETTE (pages 222 to 231).

This article provides additional information about the age distributions of employees at June 1968, separately for males, married females and other females, and also provides some estimates of the age distributions of employees by industry (SIC Order) and by region. Comparisons are made also with corresponding estimates for previous years.

The corresponding analyses for June 1967 were published in the June 1968 issue of the GAZETTE (pages 470 to 474). This article follows a format similar to last year's article, and the table showing the annual changes in employees, classified by birth-date, has been updated and extended.

As explained in the March 1969 issue of the GAZETTE, the mid-year estimates of employees include the registered wholly unemployed as well as employees in employment. The latter include some persons who were not actually in jobs in June, but had worked at some time during the previous twelve months and have been counted as still in the working population at June (for example, occasional workers, and students who worked during vacation). They also include those in employment who were absent from work in June owing to sickness, holidays and other causes.

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

The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on information

- (i) from a one per cent. sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Department of Health and Social Security,
- (ii) about those civil servants and GPO employees who do not hold national insurance cards and
- (iii) about the group of 43,000 wholly unemployed who were registered in June 1968 but had not been in recent employment and so were not covered by the counts of national insurance cards exchanged.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors and these may become relatively important, particularly for estimates involving small numbers of under 10,000 (see March 1969 GAZETTE). Consequently, some of the detailed age analyses for certain SIC Orders are not given.

The article in the March 1969 GAZETTE showed that between mid-1967 and mid-1968 the total estimated number of employees fell by about 141,000 (a decrease of about 156,000 males and an increase of about 14,000 females), and that within this total the number aged 18 and over fell by about 48,000 (a decrease of about 105,000 men and an increase of about 57,000 women) and the number aged under 18 fell by about 94,000 (51,000 boys and 43,000 girls). The fall of about 141,000 between 1967 and 1968 (124966)

follows a larger fall of about 261,000 between 1966 and 1967 and both contrast sharply with earlier increases of 208,000 between 1964 and 1965 and 137,000 between 1965 and 1966.

## Age distributions

Table 1 of this article shows, by single years of age and by sex, the estimated numbers of employees in 1967 and 1968 and table 2 shows, by age groups and by sex, the estimated numbers at June 1968 and the annual changes in numbers of employees in these age groups between 1965 and 1968. Similar information about female employees classified by marital status is given in table 3.

Table 1 Numbers of employees in Great Britain classified by age, and sex 1967 and 1968.

Age at June in the year	THOUSANDS				Age at June in the year	THOUSANDS			
	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	
15	105	100	118	109	45	325	303	199	191
16	234	211	245	230	46	345	328	211	206
17	303	281	303	283	47	335	340	225	209
18	341	314	323	311	48	236	332	151	225
19	377	353	346	308	49	229	236	141	151
20	425	376	359	322	50	255	228	160	143
21	317	414	257	326	51	279	254	169	158
22	325	313	235	232	52	293	275	186	171
23	338	318	207	209	53	305	289	175	188
24	315	327	178	183	54	287	301	178	175
25	284	311	145	160	55	289	283	164	178
26	269	285	123	132	56	278	275	159	163
27	291	270	117	111	57	272	262	150	159
28	289	285	119	111	58	278	277	151	150
29	291	285	114	118	59	266	273	134	146
30	284	289	116	117	60	256	260	100	103
31	284	279	116	120	61	240	247	91	84
32	284	278	120	118	62	234	233	71	78
33	271	278	119	128	63	221	223	63	62
34	278	268	120	123	64	210	205	62	56
35	280	277	136	129	65	101	93	40	49
36	287	276	141	140	66	74	69	32	31
37	279	280	151	147	67	61	59	29	26
38	286	280	161	153	68	47	47	23	24
39	293	287	162	166	69	40	37	18	19
40	298	289	166	166	70 and over	139	131	59	58
41	300	297	175	175					
42	305	295	178	175					
43	300	306	181	182					
44	306	299	186	185					
					Total aged 15 and over	14,736	14,580	8,558	8,572

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

Annual changes in employee age distributions can arise from a variety of factors such as the changing age/sex population structure, changes in the pressure of demand for labour (which was especially marked between 1966 and 1967), changes in the numbers of persons of working age in full-time education, changes from employee to self-employed status, and, for females, changes in the age at marriage and in the participation of married women in the labour force.

Table 2 shows that the fall of about 142,000 in the total number of employees between 1967 and 1968 was concentrated mainly in the age groups 15-19 (195,000 fairly equally distributed between both sexes), 30-39 (35,000, mainly males) and 50-59 (80,000, where a large male fall was slightly offset by a small female rise). These losses were partly offset by rises in the age groups 20-29 (90,000) and 40-49 (98,000), both fairly equally distributed between both sexes. The changes in the two remaining age groups (60-64, and 65 and over) were rather smaller, with the exception of males above the normal pensionable age of 65 (a relatively large fall of 26,000).

Changes between 1967 and 1968 in the numbers of employees in the age groups 15-19, 20-29, 40-49 and 50-59 can partly be associated with changes over the same period in the mid-year total population estimates in these age groups published in the quarterly returns of the Registrars-General for England and Wales and for Scotland. Revised estimates show decreases of about 133,000 and about 172,000 in the total for the age groups 15-19 and 50-59 respectively and rises of about 208,000 and 65,000 in the total for the age groups 20-29 and 40-49 respectively. One exception to the general trend was found for females aged 50-59 where an increase of about 5,000 employees during the year was achieved despite a decrease of about 90,000 in the total population of this age/sex group.

Table 2 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by age group and sex. Totals at June 1968 and annual changes, 1965 to 1968.

	Total at June 1968	Annual changes		
		1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
<b>Age 15-19</b>				
Males	1,259	+ 17	-124	-101
Females	1,241	- 17	-123	- 94
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-247</b>	<b>-195</b>
<b>Age 20-29</b>				
Males	3,184	+ 15	+ 89	+ 40
Females	1,904	+ 46	+ 79	+ 50
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>+ 61</b>	<b>+168</b>	<b>+ 90</b>
<b>Age 30-39</b>				
Males	2,792	- 48	- 70	- 34
Females	1,341	+ 9	- 27	- 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>- 39</b>	<b>- 97</b>	<b>- 35</b>
<b>Age 40-49</b>				
Males	3,025	+ 3	- 6	+ 46
Females	1,865	+ 57	+ 8	+ 52
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>+ 60</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 98</b>
<b>Age 50-59</b>				
Males	2,717	- 20	- 64	- 85
Females	1,631	+ 34	- 29	+ 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,348</b>	<b>+ 14</b>	<b>- 93</b>	<b>- 80</b>
<b>Age 60-64</b>				
Males	1,168	+ 9	+ 11	+ 7
Females	383	+ 28	+ 2	- 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>+ 37</b>	<b>+ 13</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
<b>Age 65 and over</b>				
Males	436	+ 4	- 6	- 26
Females	207	+ 3	- 1	+ 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>+ 7</b>	<b>- 7</b>	<b>- 20</b>
<b>All ages (15 and over)</b>				
Males	14,580	- 26	-167	-156
Females	8,572	+163	- 93	+ 14
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,152</b>	<b>+137</b>	<b>-260</b>	<b>-142</b>

See footnote to table 1.

Table 3. Numbers of female employees in Great Britain, classified by age group and marital status. Totals at June 1968 and annual changes, 1965 to 1968.

	Total at June 1968	Annual changes		
		1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
<b>Age 15-19</b>				
Married	52	+ 7	+ 3	- 16
Other	1,190	- 24	-126	- 77
<b>Age 20-29</b>				
Married	814	+ 19	+ 4	+ 27
Other	1,091	+ 29	+ 75	+ 24
<b>Age 30-39</b>				
Married	1,073	+ 22	- 6	+ 7
Other	267	- 12	-22	- 9
<b>Age 40-49</b>				
Married	1,520	+ 59	+ 22	+ 60
Other	343	- 1	-15	-10
<b>Age 50-59</b>				
Married	1,146	+ 47	- 6	+ 20
Other	484	- 14	-22	-16
<b>Age 60 and over</b>				
Married	344	+ 20	+ 15	+ 13
Other	246	+ 11	-14	-11
<b>All ages (15 and over)</b>				
Married	4,948	+175	+ 31	+110
Other	3,624	- 12	-124	- 96

See footnote to table 1.

Annual changes in "birth-date" groups

In table 4 employees are grouped by birth-dates, corresponding to specified ages at June, 1968 and the table shows annual changes from 1964 to 1968 among these groups of employees. The table clearly indicates the pattern of net in-flow to the labour force, mainly from education, for persons of both sexes aged under 19, and how for males this net in-flow continued for those aged 19 in June 1968. A change to net out-flow starts, for males, in the 20-24 age group and continues to age 65 and over where the pattern of age retirement is sharply marked. There is wastage because of deaths and illness for all age groups, but additional wastage arising from other causes including net emigration and changes to self-employment appears to be more marked in the younger age groups.

Table 4 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by birth-date. Totals at June 1968 and annual changes, 1964 to 1968.

Date* of birth	Age at June 1968	Total at June 1968	Annual changes			
			1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
<b>Males</b>						
1952/53	15	100			+105	+100
1951/52	16	211			+115	+106
1950/51	17	281	+119	+115	+105	+97
1949/50	18	314	+124	+123	+115	+111
1948/49	19	353	+130	+115	+115	+112
1943/48	20-24	1,748	+110	+40	-5	-34
1938/43	25-29	1,436	+8	-3	-21	-12
1933/38	30-34	1,392	-9	-26	-37	-22
1928/33	35-39	1,400	-1	-17	-27	-10
1923/28	40-44	1,486	-5	-10	-18	-10
1918/23	45-49	1,539	-26	-7	-29	-18
1913/18	50-54	1,347	-10	-16	-21	-14
1908/13	55-59	1,370	-28	-22	-33	-34
1903/08	60-64	1,168	-35	-41	-50	-49
Pre-1903	65 and over	436	-185	-218	-218	-236
<b>Females</b>						
1952/53	15	109			+118	+109
1951/52	16	230			+117	+112
1950/51	17	283	+144	+128	+117	+105
1949/50	18	311	+144	+127	+117	+107
1948/49	19	308	+135	+103	+117	+107
1943/48	20-24	1,272	+1	-87	-99	-132
1938/43	25-29	632	-96	-73	-84	-50
1933/38	30-34	606	-25	-20	-11	+21
1928/33	35-39	735	+34	+35	+14	+26
1923/28	40-44	883	+34	+33	+14	+21
1918/23	45-49	982	+24	+34	+2	+10
1913/18	50-54	835	+4	+17	-24	+4
1908/13	55-59	796	-22	+11	-30	-6
1903/08	60-64	383	-44	-70	-78	-76
Pre-1903	65 and over	207	-61	-58	-62	-56

See footnote to table 1.

\*Dates of birth refer to persons born June to May inclusive, i.e. 1952/53 means born between June 1952 and May 1953.

For females there is, on the other hand, a net out-flow starting at about the age of 19 and continuing to about the age of 30 that can be attributable to marriage and the raising of a family. After the age of 30 the annual changes for females show a net in-flow until about the 55-59 age group, when the annual changes revert to a net out-flow.

Age distributions by industry and sex

Tables 5 and 6 show the estimated percentage age distributions by broad age groups within certain SIC Orders and also provide a column showing the number of employees in each SIC Order as a percentage of employees in all industries and services. Percentage distributions are not given for those SIC Orders with small numbers (in other words less than 10,000 employees) in one or more individual cells corresponding to age groups below the normal pensionable ages.

Table 5 Percentage age distributions within industries (SIC Orders) of male employees in Great Britain, June 1968.

Industry or service (SIC Orders)	Age group				Percentage of total in all industries and services
	15-19	20-29	40-64	65 and over	
<b>Total—All industries and services</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Index of Production industries</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12	39	43	6	2
Mining and quarrying	5	32	63	1	3
Food, drink and tobacco	8	42	47	3	3
Chemicals and allied industries	5	42	52	1	3
Metal manufacture	7	38	54	1	4
Engineering and electrical goods	8	42	47	2	12
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8	35	54	3	1
Vehicles	5	40	54	1	5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10	41	45	4	3
Textiles	10	38	48	4	2
Leather, leather goods and fur	*				1
Clothing and footwear	13	35	47	5	1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8	42	48	2	2
Timber, furniture, etc.	13	41	43	2	2
Paper, printing and publishing	9	45	43	3	3
Other manufacturing industries	8	45	44	3	1
Construction	11	48	39	2	10
Gas, electricity and water	6	39	55	1	2
Transport and communication	4	40	54	2	9
Distributive trades	15	39	41	4	9
Insurance, banking and finance	7	44	45	4	2
Professional and scientific services	5	43	47	5	6
Miscellaneous services	13	41	39	6	7
Public administration	4	35	57	4	7

See footnotes to table 11.

\*Age distribution not shown because of small numbers in certain age groups.

†Smaller than 0.5 per cent.

Table 6 Percentage age distributions within industries (SIC Orders) of female employees in Great Britain, June 1968.

Industry or service (SIC Orders)	Age group				Percentage of total in all industries and services
	15-19	20-29	40-59	60 and over	
<b>Total—All industries and services</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Index of Production industries</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*				1
Mining and quarrying	*				1
Food, drink and tobacco	15	36	44	4	4
Chemicals and allied industries	15	42	39	4	2
Metal manufacture	13	41	42	4	7
Engineering and electrical goods	14	43	40	4	4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*				1
Vehicles	12	43	40	4	4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	13	37	44	6	2
Textiles	16	35	41	8	4
Leather, leather goods and fur	*				1
Clothing and footwear	22	35	36	6	4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	13	33	48	6	1
Timber, furniture, etc.	17	38	39	6	1
Paper, printing and publishing	20	41	34	5	3
Other manufacturing industries	14	38	42	5	2
Construction	17	42	36	6	1
Gas, electricity and water	*				1
Transport and communication	12	43	40	5	3
Distributive trades	22	32	39	7	18
Insurance, banking and finance	26	47	23	4	4
Professional and scientific services	6	40	46	8	21
Miscellaneous services	12	35	42	12	14
Public administration	9	37	46	7	5

See footnotes to table 5.

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

More detailed information about numbers of employees by age and sex within certain SIC Orders is given in tables 11 and 12.

Table 7 shows the estimated percentages of married female employees at June 1968 in total and by industry. In 1968 about 58 per cent. of the total female employees were married, an increase more than one per cent. since 1967, and the corresponding percentages in individual SIC Orders ranged from under 40 per cent. in insurance, banking and finance to well over 60 per cent. in a number of SIC Orders.

Table 7 Numbers of married female employees in Great Britain, classified by industry (SIC Orders), June 1968.

Industry or service (SIC Orders)	THOUSANDS	
	Number of married female employees (thousands)	Percentage of total female employees
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47	60
Mining and quarrying	13	61
Food, drink and tobacco	215	61
Chemicals and allied industries	76	55
Metal manufacture	44	60
Engineering and electrical goods	383	62
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6	53
Vehicles	65	59
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12	65
Textiles	210	60
Leather, leather goods and fur	14	57
Clothing and footwear	195	53
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	49	64
Timber, furniture, etc.	37	61
Paper, printing and publishing	108	50
Other manufacturing industries	88	64
Construction	50	56
Gas, electricity and water	33	57
Transport and communication	154	57
Distributive trades	847	55
Insurance, banking and finance	122	39
Professional and scientific services	1,131	62
Miscellaneous services	735	61
Public administration	242	55
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>58</b>

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

(2) See footnote to table 1.

Regional distribution by age and sex





# Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households

The Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity announced on 10th July 1968 that she had accepted a recommendation by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled and published for one-person and two-person pensioner households at present excluded from the weighting pattern of the General Index of Retail Prices (see this GAZETTE, July 1968, page 549). The Committee recommended that the proposed indices should at present exclude housing costs, subject to review in due course in the light of information available to the Department of Health and Social Security on rents paid by supplementary pensioners.

Other recommendations were that they should be chain indices constructed in the same way as the General Index of Retail Prices based on January 1962 taken as 100, that the all-items indices should be published quarterly as averages of the three monthly figures for the quarter, and that annual averages of the major group indices should be published annually.

The quarterly indices for one-person and two-person households for the years 1962 to 1969 (1st quarter) are given in tables 1 and 3. The annual averages of the indices for "all items" and the major groups and the group weights for each year are given in tables 2 and 4. For purposes of comparison tables 5 and 6 give the corresponding figures for the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing.

The average indices (16th January 1962 = 100) for the first quarter of 1969 were 129.4 for one-person pensioner households, 129.6 for two-person pensioner households and 128.1 for the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing.

For 1968 the group indices and comparable weights for the three classes of households were:

	Weights (1968)			Indices (Average 1968) (16th January 1962 = 100)		
	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	Retail Price Index households	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	Retail Price Index households
All items (except housing)	1,000	1,000	1,000	124.5	124.6	123.1
Food	432	450	299	122.4	123.3	123.2
Alcoholic drink	17	29	72	128.0	127.1	127.1
Tobacco	27	59	76	125.8	126.0	125.5
Fuel and light	222	159	71	131.5	132.3	133.8
Durable household goods	39	42	67	110.8	113.0	113.2
Clothing and footwear	57	78	102	112.0	113.5	113.4
Transport and vehicles	25	33	136	137.4	135.0	119.1
Miscellaneous goods	75	75	68	126.9	123.1	124.5
Services	90	68	63	128.9	126.2	132.4
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	16	7	46	126.7	126.7	126.9

Over the seven years to 1968 the index for one-person pensioner households rose by 24.5 per cent., the index for two-person pensioner households by 24.6 per cent., while the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing, rose by 23.1 per cent. This relatively small difference may seem surprising in view of the striking differences between the weights used for the two pensioner indices and those used for the General Index of Retail Prices. Both groups of pensioner households spend a much larger proportion of their total expenditure on food and on fuel and light than "general index" households and proportionately less on all other expenditure groups except miscellaneous goods and services. It will be seen that the group index for food prices in 1968 is almost the same for all three indices and not very different from the All-items figure in the General Index excluding housing. The

heavier weight for food in the "pensioner" indices, therefore, tended to pull their all-items indices towards that for the "general index". Fuel and light charges, however, rose significantly more than food prices, and the much heavier weight for fuel and light in the "pensioner" indices, therefore, would tend to raise their all-items index above that for households covered by the "general index".

The movements in the group price indices were generally much the same for all three classes of household. But for transport and vehicles, the rise in the price index for both pensioner groups was almost twice as great as in the General Index of Retail Prices, while for services the rise was a little less.

### Definition of pensioner households

For the purpose of these indices and the General Index of Retail Prices, pensioner households are defined as households in which at least three-quarters of the total income is derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary pensions or allowances paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions. Such households will include at least one person over the national insurance retirement age.

It is estimated that about one-third of all national insurance retirement pensioners live in pensioner households as defined above. The expenditure of national insurance retirement pensioners who are members of households covered by the General Index of Retail Prices and whose standard of living normally depends on the income of the household and not on the level of pensions is reflected in the weights of the General Index of Retail Prices.

### Weights used for the indices

The indices are chain base-weighted indices as is the General Index of Retail Prices, and the weights are revised each year; the new weights being first used in February when they are applied to indices calculated with the previous month taken as 100. The weights are based on the pattern of expenditure of pensioner households which co-operated in the Family Expenditure Survey in the three years ended in the June prior to the date of revision, revalued at the prices obtaining at the date of revision.

When the weights of the General Index of Retail Prices are calculated from the results of the Family Expenditure Survey, allowances are made for known under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco and cigarettes, sweets and chocolate,

ice cream and meals out. It is possible to make reliable estimates of these adjustments from alternative sources of information about national expenditure since the expenditures of "general index" households form a very large proportion of total national expenditure. It is not possible to make similar estimates of any under-recording of expenditure on these items by pensioner households, but it is considered unlikely to be as great as for other households. The Cost of Living Advisory Committee accordingly recommended that no allowances for under-recording should be made when weights for "pensioner" indices are being prepared.

The weights for the sections into which the "pensioner" indices are divided are given in tables 7 and 8. If comparisons are made between those weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published in the March issues of this GAZETTE in the years 1962 to 1969, it should be remembered that prior to 1968 no separate weight was allocated in the "general index" to meals bought and consumed outside the home, and that in all years the weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a weight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of weights, the group weights of the General Index of Retail Prices excluding Housing, but including the implicit weight for meals bought and consumed outside the home have been given in table 6.

### Price indicators

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that, for the purpose of the "pensioner" indices consideration should be given to the collecting of prices of smaller cans of vegetables and fruit and of smaller quantities of other items of food than are at present obtained for the General Index of Retail Prices, and also

to the use of any special price indicators such as meat pies and prepared meals. Four such items have been introduced in computing the "pensioner" indices for the first quarter of 1969. The Committee pointed out, however, that such new prices could not be used retrospectively in compiling indices between 1962 and 1968.

In this connection it is relevant that the National Food Survey shows that the average prices paid by pensioner households for a majority of foods, including most staple items, are not significantly different from those paid by all households; the main exception are some canned and pre-packed items available in small and large sizes. It appears, therefore, that pensioner households buy much the same kinds of individual foodstuffs as do all households taken together, notwithstanding some variations in their overall pattern of food expenditure.

The section indices used in compiling the "pensioner" indices up to 1968 are, therefore, those which were compiled for the General Index of Retail Prices, with certain modifications, for instance, the omission of free school and reduced-price milk from the index for milk and of State school meals from the index for meals bought and consumed away from home. No new price indicators have been included in the non-food sections, but a small number including prescription charges have been omitted. The price indicators are being kept under review and alterations will be made whenever necessary in order to ensure that as far as possible the price indicators used in compiling the "pensioner" indices are sufficiently representative.

### Publication of indices

It is proposed to publish the indices for the second quarter of 1969 in the August issue of this GAZETTE, and further indices at three-monthly intervals.

## RETAIL PRICES INDEX: ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

Table 1 All-items indices (excluding housing)

	16th JANUARY 1962 = 100							
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	—
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	—
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	—

Table 2 Group weights and indices

	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	
Weights	1962	1,000	461	16	34	189	39	69	26	77	75	14
	1963	1,000	459	19	30	196	31	74	27	76	72	16
	1964	1,000	457	19	30	199	31	73	28	76	72	15
	1965	1,000	455	18	28	196	35	73	29	78	73	15
	1966	1,000	444	22	27	201	34	72	30	75	79	16
	1967	1,000	437	20	26	218	34	59	28	72	86	20
	1968	1,000	432	17	27	222	39	57	25	75	90	16
1969	1,000	422	18	31	213	41	57	24	82	96	16	
Indices Monthly averages	1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
	1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
	1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
	1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
	1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
	1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
	1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7











# News and Notes

## FIRST REFERENCES TO COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade union recognition in particular companies is the subject of two of the first three references made recently to the Commission on Industrial Relations by Mrs Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The references on recognition relate to:  
The staff of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries;  
The supervisory and technical staffs at the Associated Ocel Company Ltd. at Ellesmere Port.

The third reference concerns three companies in the Birmid/Qualcast Group, namely the Birmingham Aluminium Casting (1903) Company Limited, the Dartmouth Auto Castings Limited, and the Midland Motor Cylinder Company Limited, all at Smethwick. Industrial relations in these three companies have been difficult for some time, and frequent strikes have had a serious effect on the employment of workers in other companies in the motor-car industry depending on them for supplies.

Further references are under consideration and will be the subject of consultation with the CBI and TUC.

The CIR was set up under Royal Warrant on 1st March 1969 to examine such matters as may be referred from time to time by the Secretary of State "concerning the functions and development of institutions and procedures for the conduct of industrial relations between employers and their representatives on the one hand, and employees and their representatives on the other hand; to promote improvements in such institutions, procedures and relations; and to report".

It will be concerned with ways of improving collective bargaining procedural arrangements, such as the promotion of suitable company-wide procedures encompassing, for example, negotiating procedures and grievance procedures, and examination and/or improvement of existing industry-wide procedures. It will also deal with recognition problems, including simple cases of non-recognition of trade unions by employers and cases of inter-union conflict if they cannot be resolved by the TUC.

Also it will encourage trade union reform, and seek to improve the structure

of trade unions and their internal organisation and services to members.

The Government's proposals to put the CIR on a statutory basis are set out in the White Paper IN PLACE OF STRIFE (see this GAZETTE, January 1969, page 4). In addition to the functions it exercises already as a Royal Commission, the CIR will be responsible for the administration of a Trade Union Development Scheme by which grants and loans will be made available to trade unions for modernisation.

## REGISTRATION OF PROCEDURE AGREEMENTS

Thirty-five large companies and undertakings employing more than 5,000 employees in one establishment have been invited by the Department of Employment and Productivity to register their procedural agreements with its Manpower and Productivity Service.

Invitations to the 250 other companies and undertakings employing more than 5,000 workers are expected to follow soon.

The companies concerned are being asked to register written procedural agreements and less formal joint arrangements (as well as, where appropriate, stated company policies) on a range of subjects, including arrangements for the determination of terms and conditions of employment, the settlement of grievances and disputes, the recognition of trade unions, facilities for shop stewards, disciplinary procedures, procedures for dealing with redundancies and other matters which generally are the subject of consultation. They will also be asked to report the absence of such agreements or arrangements.

In the letter inviting them to co-operate it is emphasised that the department is not seeking registration of agreements dealing with actual pay and conditions of work (defined as substantive elements) but that where agreements contain a mixture of substantive and procedure clauses it might be convenient to let the department have copies of the whole agreement.

The intention to invite firms to register was announced by the Government in the White Paper IN PLACE OF STRIFE (see this GAZETTE, January 1969, page 4). The purpose of registration was, the White Paper stated, to emphasise to managements their responsibility for the efficient conduct of industrial relations in their undertakings, and to provide information which the DEP and the CIR would need to carry out their

task of helping industry to improve agreements.

The Manpower and Productivity Service, in consultation with those concerned, will use the agreements and other particulars notified to determine where its advice would be most useful, for example, in encouraging the introduction of procedural agreements or improving existing agreements. It follows that the fact that a company has registered its agreements does not imply the department's approval of their contents.

Registration is at present on a voluntary basis, but it is intended subsequently that it will be made statutory. The scope of the eventual statutory requirements to register, and within it the subjects for registration, will be decided in consultation with industry, in the light of experience with the voluntary system.

## TRAINING ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS

More applications were received and more financial aid given in the year ended 31st March 1969 than in any previous year, under the Department of Employment and Productivity's scheme for providing assistance towards training in development areas.

In that year there were 1,167 applications for assistance, compared with 863 in the previous year, and grants totalled £2,045,000 against £934,000.

Although much of the increase can be attributed to the doubling of the rates of grant in October 1967 it also reflects the steadily rising level of applications that has occurred since the inception of the scheme.

Recent experience has shown that grants are helping firms in development areas to train additional workers at the rate of 38,000 a year.

The scheme has been operated by the department since September 1964 and provides an extensive range of financial and direct assistance to firms moving into or expanding their businesses in development areas.

Financial assistance usually takes the form of grants towards the basic training undertaken by firms when providing additional jobs in the development areas, most of the jobs requiring short periods of training in skills below the craft level. Reimbursement may be made of half the tuition fees for some courses attended by

managerial, supervisory or professional staff, whilst grant may also be paid for half the rent and rates of premises rented temporarily for training purposes pending occupation of a permanent factory in the development area.

Direct training assistance may include the loan of the department's instructors to organise the training of new workers in semi-skilled engineering work and certain other occupations on employers' premises; the provision of free training facilities at government training centres and industrial rehabilitation units; and free courses of training in supervisory skills (TWI) and in instructional techniques.

Weekly rates of grant for financial assistance are £10 and £7 for male and female adult trainees, and £5 and £4 for those under 18.

## MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM FIRE IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

Advice and information on the provision of adequate means of escape from fire in premises covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 is given in a new booklet published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity (Safety, Health and Welfare, New Series, No. 40, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. net).

Under the Act all premises are required to have reasonable means of escape and fire certificates must be obtained for those premises where, because of the numbers employed, the risks to life are greater. In addition, doors must open easily from the inside and escape routes must be kept clear of obstruction.

All these requirements are fully set out, with information about certification procedures and responsibilities of owners and occupiers. Some advice is also included for those concerned with the planning design and erection of new buildings, which, when taken into occupation, will be subject to the Act.

The main purpose of the booklet, however, is to inform owners and occupiers of the various factors which have to be considered in assessing the adequacy of the means of escape from existing buildings, and to advise them how to improve the protection of existing escape routes or to provide additional routes if the initial survey of the building points this to be necessary.

## WAGES COUNCILS TO BE ABOLISHED

The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) is to be abolished with effect from 15th July under an Order presented to Parliament recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1969 No. 731, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6d. net).

It is the 11th Wages Council to be abolished since the war. It was originally established as a trade board in 1933. About 7,000 workers are estimated to be employed now on work falling within its scope, although the number had been 12,500 in 1939. The number of establishments has

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also fallen progressively, from 850 before the war to 292 at the end of 1967.

Because the machinery of the council had been used for several years merely to give effect to agreements on wages and conditions negotiated by voluntary arrangements, it was considered that it had outlived its function. Discussions opened in 1966 by the department with the United Kingdom Cutlery and Silverware Manufacturers' Association and the General and Municipal Workers' Union (Cutlery Branch) about the possibility for abolishing it.

A notice of intention for abolition was subsequently published, objections were received from employers, and the question was referred to a commission of inquiry in August, 1967. The commission recommended the abolition, and in March the Secretary of State notified her intention of proceeding with the making of an abolition order.

The Secretary of State has also given notice of her intention to abolish the Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) in response to applications from the Jute Joint Council (Dundee Area) and the Forfar and Kirriemuir Jute and Allied Textiles Joint Council.

The Jute Wages Council was originally set up as a trade board in 1919 for regulating the wages of certain workers employed in the jute industry, which is almost wholly centred in Scotland.

Both the Jute Joint Council (Dundee Area) and the Forfar and Kirriemuir Jute and Allied Textiles Joint Council were set up early in 1968. Each has represented to the Secretary of State that it provides machinery adequate for the effective regulation of remuneration and conditions of employment for workers in the jute industry.

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

## INQUIRY INTO OPERATION OF ROAD HAULAGE WAGES COUNCIL

A commission of inquiry is to look at the operation of the Road Haulage Wages Council to see how its scope can be redefined.

It has been appointed by Mrs. Barbara Castle, secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to advise her on this matter, because of two objections to a proposed variation order made necessary by the Transport Act 1968, which, by abolishing "A", "B", and "C" licences and introducing a new and entirely different system of carrier licensing, removes the present legal basis for statutory wage regulation in the industry.

The commission has three independent members, two representing employers and two representing workers. The independent members are: Professor J. C. Wood, chairman, Professor W. Hagenbuch, deputy chairman, and Dr. M. R. Fisher. The employers' representatives are Mr. R. N. Heaton, and Mr. R. W. Cox, and the workers' representatives Sir Sidney Ford, and Mr. G. H. Lowthian.

When the Secretary of State gave notice of her intention to vary the operation of the

wages council (see this GAZETTE, January 1969, page 511) it was explained that hitherto its scope, covering 200,000 workers, has been determined by the type of licence held. Holders of "A" and "B" licences were included but not holders of "C" licences. If its future work were linked to the carrier licensing system provided under the Transport Act, with its new "quality licence" covering goods vehicles of more than 30 cwt. unladen weight, many vehicles previously registered under "C" licences would be brought within its scope, and it is estimated that the number of workers involved would be increased threefold.

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

Accordingly, it was intended to redefine the council's scope of operation not by reference to the weight of the vehicle, as under the new licensing system, but to the use to which the vehicle is put. The proposed Order would, therefore, have broadly covered workers engaged in the carriage or haulage of goods wholly or mainly for hire or reward with certain specific exceptions. One objection received to the proposed Order considered that the definition of "mainly for hire or reward" was insufficiently precise, and the second objection concerned the clause relating to associated companies, which it considered was too wide in its effect, and would exclude some companies formerly operating under "A" and "B" licences.

## SAFETY IN USE OF POWER PRESSES

Safety aspects when using press brakes are considered in the seventh report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses, published by the Department of Employment and Productivity (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d.)

The report has four parts: design of press brakes; guarding of these machines; tool design; and inspection, examination and maintenance of press brakes and guards together with training of operators, and other precautions.

Although many of the problems of providing secure fencing of the tools of press brakes are similar to those encountered with power presses, the nature of press brake design and the wide range of work performed on this type of machine raises special problems. The recommendations deal with design problems for both new and existing machines; aspects dealt with include clutch and brake design, provision of a single stroking device, and prevention of over-run and gravity fall-back. Recommendations are also made for the various forms of guards, including the photo-electric, and, for certain of these, arrestor devices will be required within five years of publication of this report.

The major consideration in the design of tools and associated machine equipment should be to stop the need for the operator's hand to be placed between the

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tools, and press and tool designers are strongly recommended to give special attention to this point.

The report says it is most important in the interests of safety that press brakes and their guards should be subject to planned inspection and thorough examination and maintenance. Most important is the correct functioning of the brake on the press brake, and it is recommended that its performance should be checked at least twice daily.

Recommendations are made on the mechanical handling of tools for press brakes, which are invariably long and heavy, and for tools to be designed to facilitate handling.

**TRAINING LEVY FOR CERAMICS, GLASS AND MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY**

Proposals by the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

Employers in the pottery, glass and associated products industries are to pay a levy equal to 1½ per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969, and employers in the other industries covered by the board are to pay ¾ per cent.

The Order approving the proposals (SI 1969 No. 703, HMSO or through any bookseller price 1s. 9d. net) came into operation on 2nd June.

The bulk of the levy will be used to make grants to employers for the training of, among others, managers, supervisors, technicians and technologists, operatives, craftsmen, training officers and instructors and safety officers. Grants are also available for group training schemes, research, and training surveys.

In another Order (SI 1969 No. 689, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net) the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity has redefined the activities under which the board exercises its functions. This Order came into operation on 6th June.

Its main purpose is to clarify some provisions in the Schedule of the existing Order and to redefine the activities of the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board to include *inter alia*:

- (a) The crushing, grinding, washing, drying, grading or screening of sand, gravel or fluorspar whether or not carried out on land adjacent to a mine or quarry;
- (b) The processing of clinker or breeze;
- (c) The manufacture of articles from any mixture of clay and calcined or burnt animal bones.

The manufacture of prefabricated buildings or sections of buildings will from now on be excluded from the industry only where they are framed in wood or are constructed on a building or civil engineering site wholly or mainly from concrete or cast stone.

**TRAINING LEVY FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY**

Proposals for a levy on employers within the scope of the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board equal to 0.035 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 31st March 1968 have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Order giving approval to the proposals (SI 1969 No. 551, HMSO or through any bookseller price 9d. net) came into operation on 7th May.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of training officers and instructors and for research. The Electricity Supply Industry Training Board, which was constituted in June 1965, covers the activities of the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Area Electricity Boards, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, the South of Scotland Electricity Board and part of the London Transport Board.

Because of the special conditions in its industry, the training board raises only a very small levy, but ensures the proper development of training in the industry by a system of assurances given by the undertakings coming within its scope.

**DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER**

At 21st April 1969 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 644,822 compared with 654,788 at 15th April 1968.

There were 68,586 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 14th April 1969, of whom 61,649 were males and 6,937 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 58,761 (52,937 males and 5,824 females), while there were 9,825 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 9th April, 1969, 6,696 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,615 men, 985 women and 96 young persons. In addition, 191 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

**PROTECTION OF WORKERS AGAINST ASBESTOS DUST**

Measures for the protection of workers against asbestos dust are included in new Regulations presented to Parliament recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1969, No. 690, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s 3d net).

The Regulations will apply to all premises to which the Factories Act applies, with the exception of docks. Dock workers will be covered by the revised Dock

Regulations. The new code will supersede the Asbestos Industry Regulations 1931 which were made when the use of asbestos was on a much smaller scale than it is today, and when the hazards caused by asbestos dust were not fully appreciated.

The 1931 Regulations were inadequate in several respects. They were out of date, so far as many of their principles of protection were concerned, and they did not apply to certain types of work—lagging in particular—where the risks from asbestos dust are especially high.

The new Regulations remedy these deficiencies, and the onus of compliance is not only placed on the factory occupier as hitherto, but on any contractor working with asbestos within a factory, whether he employs labour or whether he is working on his own account. Certain duties are also placed on workers.

Broadly, the new Regulations aim to keep dust out of the air of work-places by requiring all asbestos processes to be carried on under an exhaust draught or in some equally safe way. If it is impracticable to comply with these requirements, persons employed where asbestos dust is liable to escape must be provided with protective clothing and respiratory protective equipment.

Stringent requirements govern the cleaning of premises and plant which must be done, so far as practicable, by a dustless method, or if this is impracticable by persons provided with protective clothing and equipment.

Other regulations deal with the construction of new buildings to be used for certain asbestos processes, the storage and distribution of asbestos, the accommodation to be provided for protective equipment and the cleaning of protective clothing. Except in specified circumstances young persons are prohibited from working in any process to which the Regulations apply, and from any cleaning work.

Written notice to the district inspector of factories is required from anyone undertaking any process involving crocidolite. Persons currently undertaking such processes when the Regulations come into operation are permitted 28 days to give this notice. Persons subsequently intending to undertake such processes are required to give 28 days prior notice.

The Regulations will come into operation on 14th May 1970. This interval is designed to allow factory occupiers and other employers to whom they apply time to make the modifications which these more stringent Regulations require concerning dust extracting, cleaning, etc.

**CORRECTION**

On page 444 of the May 1969 issue of this GAZETTE the number of fatal accidents given in table 2 (Analysis by Process) for "Clay, minerals, etc (tile slabbing)" should have read "—" (nil) not "1" as published.

**INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES**

In May, 57 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 58 in April. This total included 33 arising from factory processes and 23 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 11 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 31st May, compared with eight in the four weeks ended 26th April. These 11 included nine underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with six and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in May and five in the previous month.

In May, five seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with seven in April.

In May, 40 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 12 were of chrome ulceration, 11 of lead poisoning, two of mercurial poisoning, two of aniline poisoning and 13 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

**Accidents**

This well-illustrated booklet contains descriptions of accidents notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories. Details are given of safety precautions applicable to factories, buildings, operations, works of engineering construction and docks. How the Government booklet may be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

Year	Number of Fatal Accidents	Number of Industrial Diseases
May 1969	57	40
April 1969	58	39
May 1968	56	38
April 1968	55	37
May 1967	54	36
April 1967	53	35
May 1966	52	34
April 1966	51	33
May 1965	50	32
April 1965	49	31
May 1964	48	30
April 1964	47	29
May 1963	46	28
April 1963	45	27
May 1962	44	26
April 1962	43	25
May 1961	42	24
April 1961	41	23
May 1960	40	22
April 1960	39	21
May 1959	38	20
April 1959	37	19
May 1958	36	18
April 1958	35	17
May 1957	34	16
April 1957	33	15
May 1956	32	14
April 1956	31	13
May 1955	30	12
April 1955	29	11
May 1954	28	10
April 1954	27	9
May 1953	26	8
April 1953	25	7
May 1952	24	6
April 1952	23	5
May 1951	22	4
April 1951	21	3
May 1950	20	2
April 1950	19	1

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

# Accidents

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# 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 10,967,500 in April (8,077,900 males 2,889,600 females). The total included 8,678,200 (5,956,100 males 2,722,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,436,800 (1,348,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 10,000 higher than that for March 1969 and 39,000 lower than in April 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 13,000 higher than in March 1969 and 76,000 higher than in April 1968. The number in construction was 1,000 higher than in March 1969 and 51,000 lower than in April 1968.

### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 12th May 1969 in Great Britain was 505,944. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 518,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 519,000 in April.

In addition, there were 3,226 unemployed school-leavers and 14,113 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 523,283, representing 2.3 per cent. of employees. This was 34,410 less than in April when the percentage rate was 2.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in May, 195,452 (38.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 223,547 (40.9 per cent.) in April; 82,677 (16.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 90,249 (16.5 per cent.) in April.

Between April and May the number temporarily stopped rose by 6,372 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 5,137.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 7th May 1969, was 210,960; 5,581 more than on 9th April. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 195,800, compared with about

199,200 in April. Including 95,384 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 7th May was 306,344; 3,705 more than on 9th April.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 19th April 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,103,100. This is about 35.9 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 25,400 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st May 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 177.0 and 195.4 compared with 176.9 and 195.1 (revised figures) at 30th April.

### Index of Retail Prices

At 20th May the official retail prices index was 131.5 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 131.7 at 22nd April and 124.9 at 21st May 1968. The index for food was 131.6 compared with 132.1 at 22nd April.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 214 involving approximately 81,900 workers. During the month approximately 97,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 338,000 working days were lost, including 68,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## CORRECTION

On page 444 of the May 1969 issue of the Gazette the number of fatal accidents given in table 3 (Accidents by Process) for Clay workers on the Factory Aid project should have been 11.















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

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

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

**Indices**

At 31st May 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 May	168.6	90.7	185.8	166.9	90.6	184.1
1969 April	176.9	90.7	195.1	175.1	90.6	193.4
1969 May	177.0	90.6	195.4	175.4	90.5	193.9

**Notes:**

- The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
- The April figures have been revised to include some changes that were reported belatedly.

**Principal changes reported in May**

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

- Railway workshops (British Railways):** Introduction of a revised pay and grading structure resulting in increases of varying amounts. (The amounts of increase were settled in May, with retrospective effect to 23rd September 1968.)
- Agriculture (Scotland):** Increases in minimum weekly rates of 15s., 16s. 9d., or 18s., according to classification, for men and of 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d. or 13s. for women (26th May).
- Rope, twine and net making:** Increases of varying amounts in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, together with the introduction of minimum weekly rates of remuneration for time workers (21st May).
- Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture (Great Britain and Belfast):** Increase in basic rates of 10s. a week for men, with proportional amounts for women and young workers. Establishment of minimum earnings levels of 270s. a week for men and 200s. for women (14th April).
- Wool textile industry (Yorkshire):** Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 40 (5th May).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during May resulted in increases for workers in several industries, including carpet manufacture and wire and rope 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 May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 280,000 workers were increased by a total of £205,000, 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 May, with operative effect from earlier months (155,000 workers, £150,000 in weekly rates of wages). During May about 120,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours. Of the total increase of £205,000

about £85,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £70,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £45,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

**Analysis of aggregate changes**

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to May, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 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 (1958 SIC)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	380,000	£ 285,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	15,000	8,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	90,000	51,000	2,000	3,000
Chemicals and allied industries	125,000	75,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	2,000	4,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	93,000	42,000	149,000	201,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	85,000	26,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	18,000	8,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	100,000	34,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	6,000	9,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	72,000	6,000	6,000
Construction	32,000	45,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	100,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	75,000	60,000	6,000	6,000
Distributive trades	220,000	105,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	32,000	35,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	14,000	10,000	74,000	74,000
<b>Totals—January–May 1969</b>	<b>1,755,000</b>	<b>1,065,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>
<b>Totals—January–May 1968</b>	<b>4,725,000</b>	<b>3,330,000</b>	<b>445,000</b>	<b>485,000</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 (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)			
1968					
May	490	—	160	80	80
June	560	—	200	—	—
July	750	—	370	35	35
August*	540	—	480	—	—
September*	1,060	—	550	45	25
October	1,240	—	620	13	15
November	2,560	—	1,385	4	23
December	3,325	1,190	2,645	40	60
1969					
January	825	—	405	118	118
February*	730	—	375	—	—
March*	450	—	145	—	—
April*	275	—	85	—	—
May	125	—	55	120	175

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

**RETAIL PRICES 20th May 1969**

At 20th May 1969 the general\* index of retail prices was 131.5 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 131.7 at 22nd April and 124.9 at 21st May 1968.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average levels of prices of eggs, tomatoes and fresh green vegetables, whose prices vary seasonally, and a seasonal reduction in the average prices of household coal and coke. These reductions were partly offset by an increase, largely seasonal, in the prices of potatoes.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 147.5 and that for all other items of food was 128.5.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** Reductions in the average prices of eggs, fresh green vegetables and tomatoes were partly offset by an increase in the average price of potatoes. The index for foods which show significant seasonal variations fell by rather more than 3 per cent. to 147.5, compared with 152.4 in April. The index for the food group as a whole fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 131.6, compared with 132.1 in April.

**Alcoholic drink:** Prices of sherry rose following an increase in customs and excise duty which came into operation on 16th April. The average level for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 135.5, compared with 135.1 in April.

**Fuel and light:** Mainly as a result of seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by rather less than 3 per cent. to 134.8 compared with 138.6 in April.

**Clothing and footwear:** There were rises in the average levels of prices for many articles of clothing and footwear and the index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 117.1, compared with 116.7 in April.

**Transport and vehicles:** Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and of costs of repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles, the index for the group rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 124.7, compared with 124.1 in April.

**Miscellaneous goods:** As a result of increases in the prices of a number of items in this group, the group index figure rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 131.7, compared with 131.3 in April.

**Services:** As a result of rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services such as hairdressing and watch repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 141.3, compared with 140.9 in April.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of rather less than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 133.6 compared with 133.2 in April.

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>131.6</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	135
Meat and bacon	137
Fish	129
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	123
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	141
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	163
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	120
Other food	121

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>135.5</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>135.3</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>146.6</b>
Rent	151
Rates and water charges	153
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	123
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>134.8</b>
Coal and coke	132
Gas	127
Electricity	145
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>117.5</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	126
Radio, television and other household appliances	107
Pottery, glassware and hardware	119
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>117.1</b>
Men's outer clothing	122
Men's underclothing	122
Women's outer clothing	114
Women's underclothing	117
Children's clothing	116
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	112
Footwear	120
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>124.7</b>
Motoring and cycling	117
Fares	141
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>131.7</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	162
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	119
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	115
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	129
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>141.3</b>
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	137
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	145
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>133.6†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>131.5</b>

\* The description "general" index of retail prices will be used in future to differentiate from the two new indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices are published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of this issue of this GAZETTE.

† 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

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
THOUSANDS										
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1962	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
1962	December	22,496		24,149				25,078	16,511	8,568
1963	March	22,405		24,055				25,090	16,528	8,562
	June	22,591		24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614
	September	22,619		24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632
	December	22,758		24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March	23,309		24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013
	June	23,285		24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055
	September	23,247		24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060
	December	22,994		24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003
1967	March	22,846		24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971
	June	22,813		24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962
	September	22,821		24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932
	December	22,714		24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936
1968	March	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961
	June	22,633		24,313				25,268	16,293	8,975
	September	22,612		24,293				25,232	16,292	8,940

\* 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

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
THOUSANDS												
Standard Regions												
1965	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	991	2,167	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,516
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	*September	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701

\* Regional estimates are provisional.

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

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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av.1960=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av.1960=100)										
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	100.1	8,662.9	100.1	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	101.4	8,793.5	101.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	101.0	8,718.4	100.7	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	99.9	8,581.5	99.1	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4
1964 June (a)	11,375.9	101.1	8,704.2	100.6	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	
(b)§	22,892.0	11,408.3	102.3	8,731.4	101.9	528.4	626.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	102.4	8,846.7	102.2	486.1	654.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
1966 June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.4	8,868.2	102.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	11,610.1	102.3	8,976.4	102.2	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	
1967 June	22,828.0	11,610.1	99.0	8,700.5	99.0	432.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1968 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.2	8,613.1	98.0	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1965 July	11,553.8	102.3	8,864.4	102.0	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	524.3	634.4	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8
1965 August	11,599.2	102.4	8,903.9	102.1	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	521.4	634.4	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1
1965 September	11,656.3	102.6	8,932.0	102.1	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6
October	11,654.6	102.5	8,943.8	102.1	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	524.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7
1966 November	11,659.5	102.6	8,957.7	102.2	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	524.9	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6
1966 December	11,633.5	102.5	8,961.9	102.3	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3
1966 January	11,553.7	102.6	8,899.2	102.3	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	523.5	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7
1966 February	11,548.0	102.5	8,893.5	102.2	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	523.3	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2
1966 March	11,532.8	102.4	8,872.2	102.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5
1966 April	11,534.6	102.4	8,879.0	102.2	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4
1966 May	11,537.5	102.4	8,870.9	102.1	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3
1966 June (a)	11,548.8	102.4	8,868.2	102.2	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	11,610.1	102.4	8,976.4	102.2	466.5	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	
1966 July	11,607.5	102.3	8,993.7	102.2	466.5	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	
1966 August	11,637.6	102.1	9,033.4	102.3	570.6	850.4	527.3	622.6	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7
1966 September	11,611.1	101.7	9,029.4	102.0	568.3	856.4	530.3	622.8	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1
October	11,587.2	101.4	9,007.7	101.6	564.9	847.5	528.5	620.3	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8
1966 November	11,529.2	100.9	8,961.5	101.0	564.2	846.9	527.0	616.5	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3
1966 December	11,480.7	100.6	8,921.6	100.6	562.7	841.3	524.2	612.9	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4
1967 January	11,363.9	100.3	8,840.9	100.4	561.0	825.4	520.2	607.3	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0
1967 February	11,320.9	99.9	8,801.4	100.0	559.7	818.9	519.7	603.7	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9
1967 March	11,287.2	99.7	8,770.1	99.8	557.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3
1967 April	11,276.3	99.6	8,762.1	99.7	556.1	818.0	517.4	597.4	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1
1967 May	11,256.4	99.2	8,732.5	99.3	553.9	820.0	515.7	594.3	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8
1967 June	11,220.7	99.0	8,700.5	99.0	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
1967 July	11,212.0	98.8	8,698.4	98.8	545.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5	563.6	697.8
1967 August	11,226.2	98.5	8,708.1	98.6	542.2	842.1	515.1	588.8	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7	564.0	697.0
1967 September	11,220.7	98.3	8,706.9	98.3	538.5	833.4	512.5	589.8	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4	564.5	692.1
1967 October	11,196.6	98.0	8,701.8	98.2	533.6	835.1	509.5	587.3	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8	564.4	689.5
1967 November	11,191.4	97.9	8,705.9	98.2	528.2	835.5	509.3	586.7	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	194.3	806.1	566.1	689.6
1967 December	11,159.7	97.8	8,696.3	98.1	524.1	830.2	508.1	586.3	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5	566.9	691.1
1968 January	11,049.2	97.6	8,623.6	97.9	520.2	809.7	504.6	583.6	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4	562.9	686.4
1968 February	11,043.4	97.5	8,625.7	98.0	515.7	804.0	503.6	583.2	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7	564.7	689.5
1968 March	11,032.2	97.5	8,613.1	98.0	508.7	802.9	501.1	582.1	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2	564.1	687.5
1968 April	11,006.8	97.2	8,602.5	97.8	499.0	799.2	500.0	581.8	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3	564.1	687.5
1968 May	11,038.0	97.3	8,617.6	98.0	493.0	802.7	499.6	580.8	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9	565.4	689.6
1968 June	11,017.3	97.2	8,613.1	98.0	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1968 July	11,022.6	97.1	8,638.0	98.1	481.0	825.5	499.4	581.8	499.4	581.8	2,283.0	188.1	802.2	566.5	689.6
1968 August	11,062.2	97.1	8,677.2	98.2	475.5	831.1	504.1	583.7	504.1	583.7	2,288.4	187.9	802.1	568.7	694.3
1968 September	11,068.1	96.9	8,681.6	98.1	471.0	820.3	501.9	585.4	501.9	585.4	2,294.7	188.5	807.5	570.4	695.6
1968 October	11,071.4	96.9	8,698.1	98.1	467.0	824.3	501.7	584.7	501.7	584.7	2,297.1	185.9	811.1	573.7	697.1
1968 November	11,087.3	97.0	8,710.6	98.2	464.2	825.9	502.3	585.8	502.3	585.8	2,299.8	184.8	812.2	575.9	700.4
1968 December	11,080.2	97.1	8,723.4	98.4	461.0	825.9	502.5	587.1	502.5	587.1	2,304.5	186.2	815.0	576.9	702.3
1969 January	10,990.0	97.0	8,665.0	98.4	458.5	810.3	500.1	586.3	500.1	586.3	2,292.5	185.2	815.6	571.8	699.6
1969 February	10,980.6	97.0	8,669.3	98.5	456.7	805.2	500.7	587.8	500.7	587.8	2,296.5	185.4	821.7	572.9	700.8
1969 March	10,957.7	96.8	8,665.7	98.6	455.5	803.0	501.2	589.3	501.2	589.3	2,298.1	186.6	824.3	572.4	700.1
1969 April	10,967.5	96.9	8,678.2	98.7	453.1	807.2	502.8	589.6	502.8	589.6	2,300.2	186.1	826.4	572.2	700.7

\* 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 1960 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.  
† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).  
‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and for manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in Table 101.  
§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964 (a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)  
|| Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

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

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1961 June	62.6	569.2													

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEMPORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
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		1.3	
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	
1965	January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0		1.3
	February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5		1.3
	March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3		1.3
	April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7		1.3
	May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6		1.3
	June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5		1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2		1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9		1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7		1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2		1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5		1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6		1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9		1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5		1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3		1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5		1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0		1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8		1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3		1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	318.0		1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4		1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1		1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5		1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8		1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2		1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9		1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8		2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2		2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2		2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7		2.3
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2		2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	538.7		2.4
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3		2.4
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3		2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2		2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0		2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0		2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9		2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7		2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3		2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6		2.4
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9		2.5
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2		2.5
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9		2.5
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8		2.5
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6		2.4
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9		2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5		2.2
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3		2.2
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6		2.1
	March 10	589.4	2.5	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3		2.2
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6		2.2
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9		2.2

## UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEMPORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4		1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3		1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8		1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8		1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1		1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5		1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1		1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	248.1		1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5		1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2		1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6		1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4		1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7		1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1		1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1		1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1		1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5		1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6		1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6		1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	248.4		1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0		1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7		2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8		2.3
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0		2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7		2.4
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1		2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5		2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7		2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6		2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4		2.9
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5		3.0
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8		3.1
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3		3.1
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5		3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5		3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3		3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4		2.9
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0				

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

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7	1.0	
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1965	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	0.9	
January 11	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	0.9	
February 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	0.9	
March 8								
April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	0.9	
May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	0.9	
June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	0.9	
July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	0.9	
August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	0.9	
September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	0.9	
October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	0.8	
November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	68.2	0.8	
December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	0.8	
1966	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	0.7	
January 10	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	0.6	
February 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	0.7	
March 14								
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	0.7	
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	0.7	
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	0.8	
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	0.8	
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	0.8	
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	0.8	
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	0.9	
November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	1.0	
December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	1.0	
1967	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	1.0	
January 9	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	1.1	
February 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	1.1	
March 13								
April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	1.1	
May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.4	1.1	
June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	1.2	
July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	1.2	
August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	108.3	1.3	
September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	1.2	
October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	1.1	
November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	1.1	
December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	1.1	
1968	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	1.0	
January 8	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	1.0	
February 12	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	1.0	
March 11								
April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	1.0	
May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	1.0	
June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	1.0	
July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	1.1	
August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	1.1	
September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	1.0	
October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	1.0	
November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	0.9	
December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	0.9	
1969	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	0.8	
January 13	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	0.8	
February 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	0.8	
March 10								
April 14	81.9	1.0	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	0.9	
May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	0.9	

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

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4	..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3	..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7	..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2	..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4	..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3	..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6	..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6	..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0	..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2	..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8	..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9	0.8	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1	0.9	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.6	1.6	90.6	1.6	
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3	1.6	
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1965	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	0.8	
January 11	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	0.8	
February 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	0.8	
March 8								
April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	0.8	
May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	0.9	
June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	0.9	
July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	0.9	
August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	0.9	
September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	0.9	
October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	0.8	
November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	0.8	
December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	0.8	
1966	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	0.7	
January 10	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	0.7	
February 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	0.7	
March 14								
April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	0.8	
May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	0.8	
June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	0.8	
July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	0.9	
August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	0.9	
September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	1.0	
October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	1.0	
November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	1.2	
December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	1.3	
1967	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	1.4	
January 9	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	1.4	
February 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	1.4	
March 13								
April 10	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	1.5	
May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	90.7	1.6	
June 12	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	1.6	
July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	1.7	
August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	1.7	
September 11	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	1.8	
October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	1.6	
November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	1.6	
December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	1.6	
1968	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	1.5	
January 8	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	1.5	
February 12	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	1.5	
March 11								
April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	1.6	
May 13	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	1.6	
June 10	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	1.7	
July 8	84.0	1.4	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9	1.7	
August 12	89.4	1.5	88.8	4.8	0.7	83.9	1.7	
September 9	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	0.6	83.1	1.7	
October 14	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	86.3	1.5	
November 11	89.4	1.5	88.5	0.5	0.8	88.1	1.5	
December 9	91.7	1.6	88.1	0.3	3.6	87.8	1.5	
1969	96.9	1.7	96.1	0.4	0.8	95.7	1.4	
January 13	96.6	1.7	95.5	0.3	1.1	95.2	1.3	
February 10	93.4	1.6	92.5	0.2	0.9	92.3	1.4	
March 10								
April 14	90.4	1.6	89.7	1.2	0.7	88.5	1.4	
May 12	82.8	1.4	82.0	0.4	0.8	81.6	1.4	

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

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	
1962	35.7	..	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	..	
1964	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	
1965	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	
1966	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	
1967	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8	1.7	
1968								
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	1.5
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	1.9
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	1.9
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	1.9
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	1.8
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	1.7
	November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	1.7
	December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	1.6
1969	January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	1.6
	February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	1.5
	March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	1.6
	April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7	1.6
	May 12	46.8	1.7	45.4	0.2	1.4	45.2	1.7

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.4	0.4	25.2	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	2.5	
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	2.4
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	2.4
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	2.6
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	2.6
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	2.6
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	2.4
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	2.4
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	2.3
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	2.3
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	2.4
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	2.5
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	2.7
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	2.7
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	2.7
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	2.6
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	2.4
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	36.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	2.3
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	2.3
	March 10	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	2.5
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	2.5
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	2.6

Including Dorset other than Poole.

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

TABLE II

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school-leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.5	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	0.7	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	1.0	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1965	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
1965	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
1965	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
1965	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
1965	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
1965	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
1965	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
1965	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
1965	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
1965	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
1965	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
1965	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
1966	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
1966	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
1966	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
1966	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
1966	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
1966	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
1966	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
1966	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
1966	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
1966	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
1966	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
1967	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
1967	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
1967	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
1967	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8
1967	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
1967	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
1967	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
1967	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
1967	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
1967	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0
1967	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.9
1968	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8
1968	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	43.2	1.9
1968	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	45.9	2.0
1968	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	47.2	2.0
1968	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	48.6	2.1
1968	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.1
1968	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.1
1968	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	2.0
1968	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	44.8	1.9
1968	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	43.0	1.9
1968	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	41.4	1.8
1969	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	37.6	1.6
1969	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	35.3	1.5
1969	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	36.9	1.6
1969	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	38.8	1.7
1969	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	38.7	1.7

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

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school-leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1965	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
1965	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
1965	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
1965	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
1965	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
1965	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
1965	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
1965	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
1965	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
1965	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
1965	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
1965	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
1966	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
1966	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
1966	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
1966	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
1966	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
1966	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
1966	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
1966	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
1966	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
1966	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
1966	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
1967	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
1967	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
1967	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
1967	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
1967	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
1967	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
1967	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
1967	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
1967	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
1967	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
1967	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7
1968	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	1.6
1968	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	23.5	1.7
1968	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	24.8	1.7
1968	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.7	1.8
1968	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	26.2	1.8
1968	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	27.0	1.9
1968	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	27.6	1.9
1968	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	27.5	1.9
1968	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	27.9	2.0
1968	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	27.9	2.0
1968	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	27.0	1.9
1969	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	25.5	1.8
1969	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	25.0	1.8
1969	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	25.9	1.8
1969	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	25.9	1.8
1969	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	25.9	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	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
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	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	23.4	0.8	2.1	21.4	1.0	1.0
1966	25.4	1.2	23.9	0.9	4.5	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	2.5	2.5
Monthly averages								
1965	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.5
May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1	2.5
June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6
July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2	2.6
August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6	2.7
September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6	2.6
October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8	2.6
November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3	2.5
December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	48.8	2.4
1969	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	48.3	2.4
February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	46.8	2.3
March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	48.9	2.4
April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	51.6	2.5
May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	50.3	2.5

**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	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4
Monthly averages								
1965	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.5
September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.4
December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.4
February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0	2.4
March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6	2.3
April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6	2.4
May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	69.8	2.4
June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	71.4	2.4
July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	73.2	2.5
August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	74.3	2.5
September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	73.4	2.5
October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.6	2.4
November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	68.2	2.3
December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	67.4	2.3
February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	66.2	2.2
March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	67.1	2.3
April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	67.6	2.3
May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	67.2	2.3



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Northern Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4	2.1	2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7	1.6	1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5	1.4	1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4	1.6	1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6	2.2	2.2	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2	3.0	3.0	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	2.7	35.0	2.7	2.7	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2	2.3	2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8	3.3	3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1	4.3	4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8	3.2	3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3	2.4	2.4	
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7	2.4	2.4	
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3	3.8	3.8	
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3	4.5	4.5	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	53.6	4.1
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	1.2	59.2	51.8	4.0
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	52.2	4.0
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	56.7	4.3
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.6
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	66.1	5.0
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	68.1	5.2
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	66.6	5.1
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	62.8	4.8
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	59.5	4.5
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	57.4	4.4
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	59.7	4.6
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	56.9	4.3
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	56.9	4.3
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	0.8	61.8	60.5	4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	3.4	57.8	60.4	4.6

**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		Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6	2.3	2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5	1.7	1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8	1.9	1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9	2.4	2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4	3.4	3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0	3.4	3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3	2.5	2.5	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4	2.2	2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4	2.9	2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9	3.2	3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7	2.4	2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8	2.5	2.5	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5	2.7	2.7	
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3	3.9	3.9	
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2	3.9	3.9	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9					

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: Scotland**

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6	2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6	2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2	2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5	2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2	3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5	4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4	3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4	2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1	3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7	4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3	3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.0	3.6	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								
1965	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	2.9	
February 11	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	2.9	
March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	2.9	
April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	2.8	
May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	2.8	
June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	2.8	
July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	2.9	
August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	2.9	
September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	2.8	
October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	2.8	
November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	58.9	2.7	
December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	2.7	
1966	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	2.5	
February 10	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	2.4	
March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	2.4	
April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	2.4	
May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	2.5	
June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	2.6	
July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	2.7	
August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	2.7	
September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	2.8	
October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	2.9	
November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	68.8	3.1	
December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	3.2	
1967	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	3.3	
February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	3.3	
March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	3.4	
April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	3.5	
May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	3.7	
June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	3.8	
July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	3.9	
August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	4.0	
September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	3.9	
October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	3.9	
November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	3.8	
December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	3.7	
1968	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	3.7	
January 8	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	3.5	
February 12	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	3.5	
March 11	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	3.6	
April 8	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	3.7	
May 13	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	3.8	
June 10	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	3.9	
July 8	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	4.0	
August 12	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	3.8	
September 9	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	3.8	
October 14	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	76.9	3.6	
November 11	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	3.5	
December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	3.5	
1969	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	3.4	
January 13	85.6	4.0	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	3.3	
February 10	83.2	3.9	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	3.4	
March 10	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	3.4	
April 14	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	3.5	

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

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII
		All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
THOUSANDS										
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		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120
1968		541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130
1967	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	23	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
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1967	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139
	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138
	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131
	November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127
	December	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126
1969	January	506	258	142	85	11	33	53	23	127
	February	487	246	134	83	11	33	50	22	125
	March	504	258	135	92	12	33	52	23	126
	April	519	271	137	105	12	33	52	23	127
	May	518	273	136	111	13	33	53	23	125

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

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

TABLE 118

		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				
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	29.5	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	
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6				
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0				
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0	
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4				

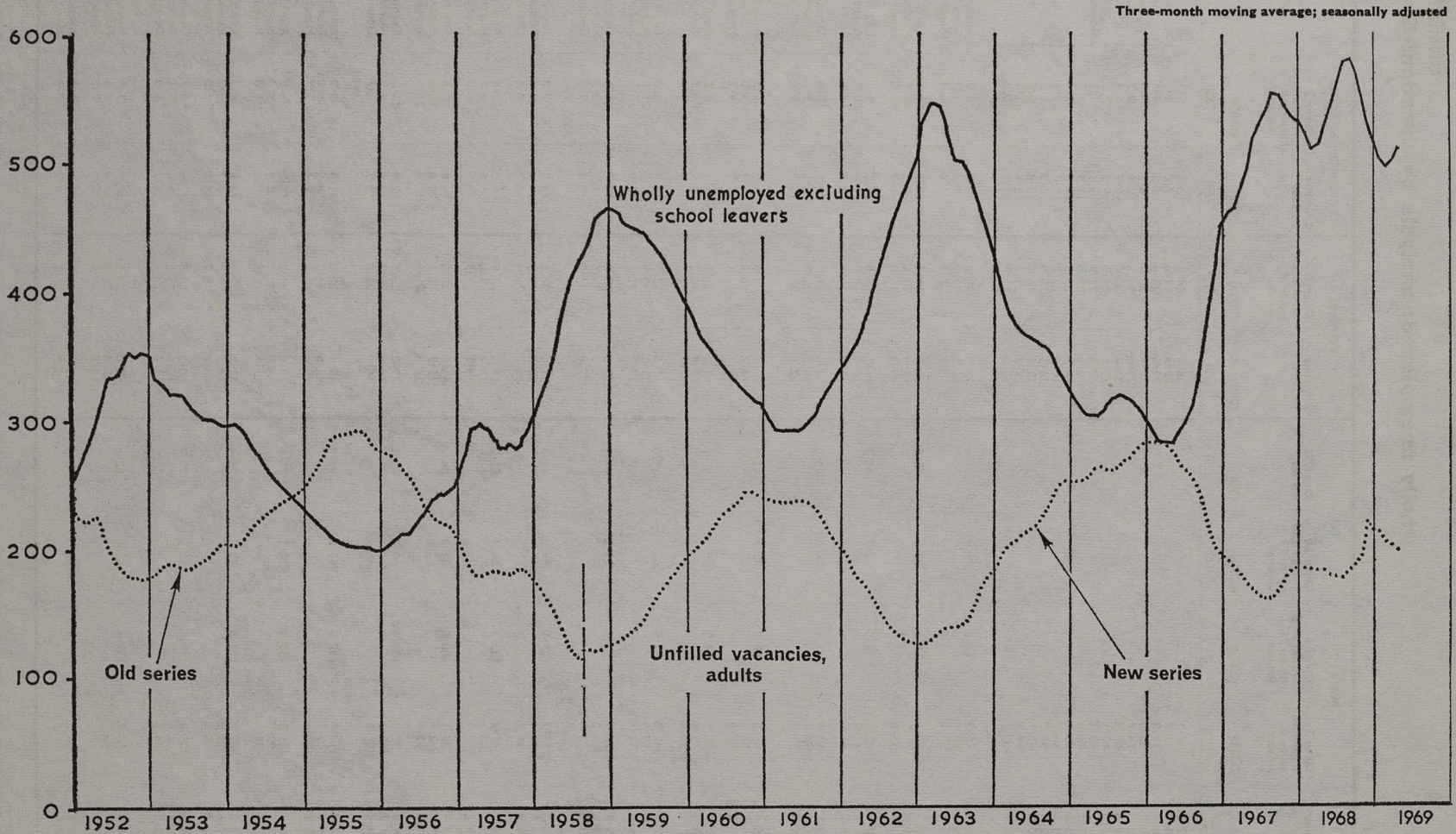
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

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

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS					
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks			
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2			
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1			
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1			
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5			
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3			
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4			
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8			
1961	Monthly averages	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2			
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5			
1963		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4			
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1			
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3			
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5			
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4			
1968		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8			
1965		January 11	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7	January 11	1965
		February 8	254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3	February 8	
		March 8	244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4	March 8	
	April 12	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5	April 12		
	May 10	312.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7	May 10		
	June 14	196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0	June 14		
	July 12	194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	July 12		
	August 9	205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5	August 9		
	September 13	207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8	September 13		
	October 11	217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9	October 11		
	November 8	224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8	November 8		
	December 6	234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4	December 6		
1966	January 10	250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	January 10	1966	
	February 14	242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0	February 14		
	March 14	227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	March 14		
	April 18	218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	April 18		
	May 16	200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	May 16		
	June 13	189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	June 13		
	July 11	191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	July 11		
	August 8	206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	August 8		
	September 12	228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	September 12		
	October 10	271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	October 10		
	November 14	325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	November 14		
	December 12	354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	December 12		
1967	January 9	402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	January 9	1967	
	February 13	410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	February 13		
	March 13	402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	March 13		
	April 10	398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10		
	May 8	380.6</												

### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



### VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
Monthly averages									
1964	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
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	104.7	103.0	207.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.7	101.3	202.9	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	99.4	99.5	199.2	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	98.6	97.0	195.8	95.4

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

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

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

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Percentage of all operatives		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total	Average	Total	Average		
1961 May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962 May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1964 May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
1965 January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 (a)	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	1	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 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
1969 January 18†	2,082	35.7	17,897	8½	2	82	20	178	9	22	0.4	260	12
February 15†	2,088	35.8	17,753	8½	2	86	22	196	9	24	0.4	282	11½
March 15†	2,060	35.4	17,745	8½	2	85	28	265	9½	30	0.5	350	11½
April 19†	2,103	35.9	18,152	8½	1	55	24	222	9	25	0.4	276	11

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

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

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.5	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	104.9	101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7	101.1
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	102.5
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.4	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	97.3	98.0	98.1	98.1
1968	91.3	94.3	87.0	83.2	90.3	95.2	97.9	96.8	96.9	97.3	98.3	99.0
1965 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	103.8	97.3	97.7	99.8	105.1	98.8	97.8	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	99.8	103.2	97.1	95.0	93.9	101.6	98.2	97.8	97.5	99.2	97.5	98.9
April 23	100.4	103.7	98.2	95.5	95.3	102.3	98.4	97.9	98.2	98.9	98.3	99.1
May 21	100.5	104.0	97.6	97.2	95.9	102.6	98.6	98.3	98.1	99.1</		

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

TABLE I22

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 7	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 7	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 0	21 10	21 12	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
1968	April	20 17	22 5	22 8	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
	Oct.	21 5	23 8	23 6	23 2	23 19	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8	20 5	23 8
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	47.8	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7
	Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4	47.9
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
1967	April	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8
	Oct.	8 9.3	9 9.6	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.7
1968	April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.4
	Oct.	9 3.4	10 3.6	10 7.5	10 1.4	10 5.7	12 0.6	9 11.6	9 3.0	8 11.5	9 6.7	9 9.2

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 13	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 18	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
1967	April	10 0	10 0	10 7	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
	Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 11	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
1968	April	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 7	10 14	11 3	10 8	11 0	10 17
	Oct.	10 19	11 0	11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 0	10 17
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	38.8	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
1968	April	38.6	38.9	37.5	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.6
	Oct.	39.0	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3	37.4
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 9.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 3.5
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.9	5 6.1
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 7.2	5 8.0
1968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 10.6	5 9.6
	Oct.	5 7.4	5 8.6	5 10.4	6 2.0	5 7.9	6 10.9	5 9.3	5 10.4	5 6.0	5 10.6	5 9.6

\* Working full-time.

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

TABLE I22 (continued)

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered		
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
1967	April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
	Oct.	20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
1968	April	21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5
	Oct.	22 3	26 19	23 12	23 12	22 14	22 17	20 14	24 4	19 8	17 9	23 0
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
1966	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.8	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
	Oct.	45.3	45.5	45.1	47.8	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.9	46.0
1967	April	44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
	Oct.	45.9	45.8	45.9	45.3	50.9</						

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

TABLE 122

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.
<b>Males</b>											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 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
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4	28 12 7	29 7 11
<b>Females</b>											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5	11 16 1	11 8 2

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†
<b>Males</b>									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 4	27 18 1
1968	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	29 11 8	29 15 5
<b>Females</b>									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6
1968	13 7 10	12 0 11	12 7 2	14 3 4	11 16 2	14 0 11	12 9 5	682,000	17 15 0

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.  
† All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.  
‡ Revised figure.

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

TABLE 124

	October	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
	1968	163.9	165.2	163.2

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

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

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

TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
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.
1964	86.1	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
1964 January	86.1	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
1964 April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
1964 July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	97.0	93.2	91.6	92.8	92.1	92.1	95.9
1964 October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
1965	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
1965 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	99.7	99.3	99.0	97.7	99.0	101.3
1965 December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	103.4	103.4	107.1
1966 August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.0	102.5	101.4
1966 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
1966 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
1966 November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.2	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.8	104.8	103.5
1966 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	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
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
1967 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
1967 March	101.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
1967 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
1967 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
1967 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
1967 July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	105.6	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
1967 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
1967 September	109.1	106.1	105.9	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
1967 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
1967 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
1967 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	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
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
1968 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
1968 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
1968 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
1968 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
1968 June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	117.0	118.4
1968 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
1968 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
1968 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
1968 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
1968 November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.2	120.3	120.1	118.2	118.2	117.8	119.3	120.6
1968 December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	111.6
1969	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	119.3
1969 January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	119.3
1969 February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	117.1
1969 March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3	120.5
1969 April*	123.4	121.3	123.4	121.5	125.0	126.7	123.6	123.3	120.3	119.6	123.0	123.0

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

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

\* Provisional.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

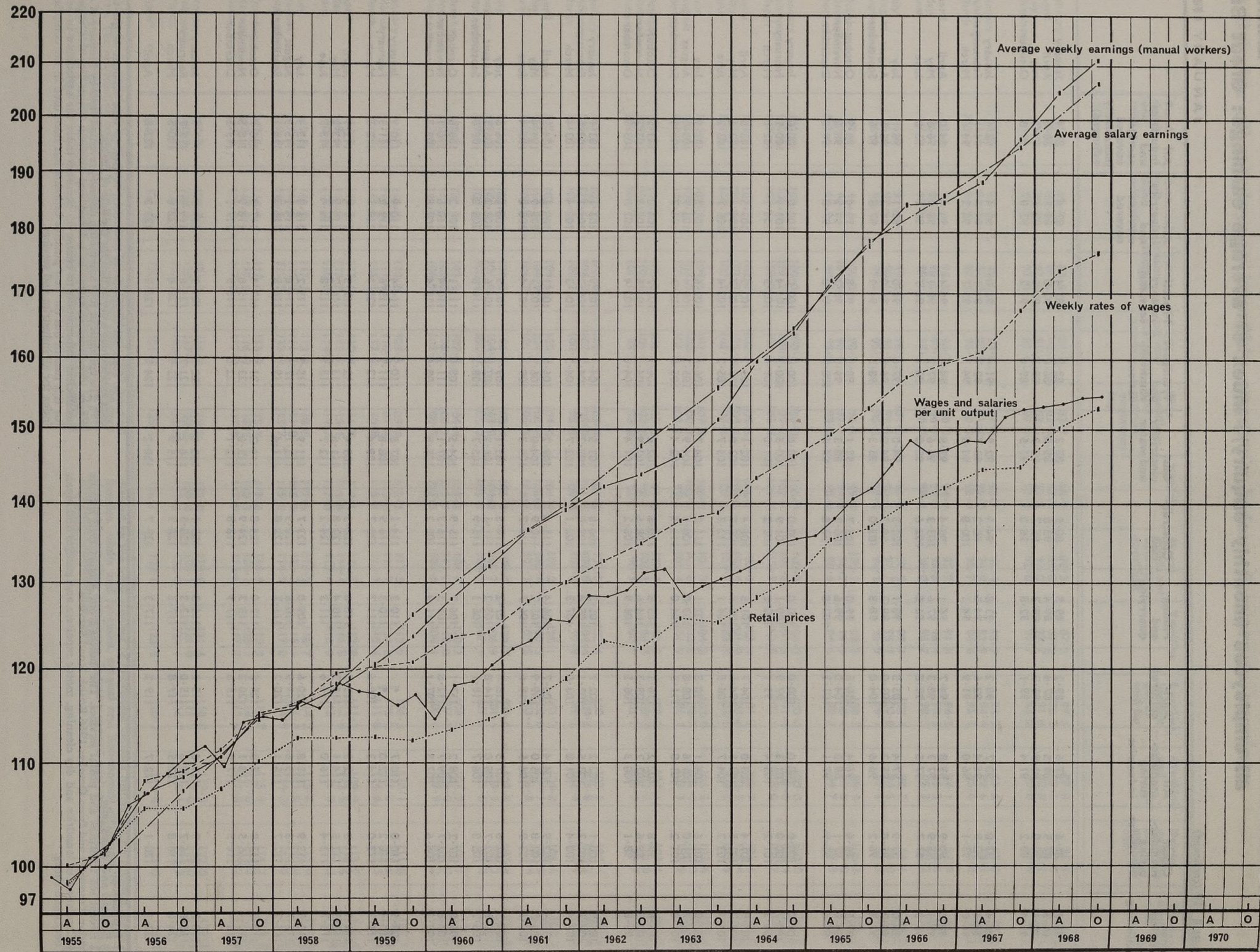
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January	1964
88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April	
90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July	
91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.6	October	
93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January	1965
94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	94.1	94.1	94.7	94.1	February	
96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.4	March	
94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.0	April	
97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	May	
95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	97.2	96.7	98.1	95.8	June	
96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	July	
94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.5	August	
97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.6	September	
97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	98.9	October	
99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	99.0	98.2	99.2	98.8	November	
95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.3	December	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January	1966
100.7	100.0	101.3	97.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	100.3	101.4	101.1	100.5	February	
104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.2	March	
102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	102.9	103.5	103.0	April	
103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9	108.8	103.9	103.4	102.7	104.1	102.6	May	
104.1	103.2	104.7	106.5	104.1	112.3	103.7	105.2	103.4	105.7	103.2	June	
102.0	101.6	104.1	110.3	102.1	111.0	104.7	106.4	102.6	105.2	103.1	July	
100.7	101.0	101.6	108.8	103.0	106.5	104.9	105.3	100.4	102.9	103.2	August	
101.8	101.2	101.8	111.5	104.0	111.4	102.4	105.0	102.2	103.7	103.5	September	
101.8	99.8	102.2	116.1	103.8	110.6	102.6	104.7	103.7	104.0	103.5	October	
102.3	99.6	102.2	109.3	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.6	103.2	November	
99.8	98.1	100.										

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

Average 1955 = 100

See footnote † to table 129.

LOG SCALE



**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:  
 \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
 † 370.1.

‡ 271-272; 276.  
 § 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955		100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958		117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960		123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	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	154.3	155.8	—
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	—
1965		151.2	162.9	96.3	97.4	174.8	181.6	—
1966		158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967		164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1968		175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1961	April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
	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	176.1	194.2	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
	November	178.2	196.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
	December	180.9	199.5	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969	January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February	181.9	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March	182.2	201.0	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April	182.3	201.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	May	182.5	201.5	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958		113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960		119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.6	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	Monthly averages	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962		129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963		133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964		139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966		152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967		157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
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	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	187.1
	August	168.9	173.3	181.9	170.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.2	190.9	200.5	187.6
	September	169.5	174.0	182.5	170.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.9	191.7	201.2	188.3
	October	169.8	175.0	183.3	171.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.2	192.8	202.1	188.8
	November	171.5	176.4	185.2	172.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	189.2	194.3	204.1	190.7
	December	174.3	177.7	188.5	175.4	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	192.2	195.8	207.9	193.5
1969	January	174.7	178.6	189.3	176.0	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	192.8	197.0	208.9	194.2
	February	175.3	178.9	190.3	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.3	197.3	209.9	194.7
	March	175.5	179.1	190.5	176.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.6	197.6	210.2	195.0
	April	175.6	179.2	190.6	176.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.7	197.6	210.3	195.1
	May	175.8	179.2	190.9	177.0	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	194.0	197.9	210.8	195.4
Manufacturing industries													
1956		104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959		116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960		119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	Monthly averages	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962		127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963		131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964		137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965		141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966		148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967		154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968		165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1968	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	166.0	174.5	179.4	167.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.9	193.3	198.3	185.4
	October	166.3	174.8	179.9	168.2	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.3	193.7	198.9	185.8
	November	166.8	175.3	180.2	168.6	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.8	194.2	199.3	186.3
	December	172.4	177.4	186.7	173.7	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	190.0	196.5	206.5	191.9
1969	January	173.1	178.3	187.8	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.8	197.6	207.6	192.8
	February	173.2	178.4	187.9	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.9	197.7	207.7	192.9
	March</												

**WAGES AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>										
1959		117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960		120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961		127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962		132	129	132	124	127	124	126	131	131
1963		138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	Monthly averages	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965		152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966		158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967		163	156	161	152	155	148	150	162	165
1968		173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1968	June	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170
	July	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	167	173
	August	174	162	171	158	169	154	158	167	173
	September	174	162	171	158	170	154	158	170	174
	October	174	162	171	158	170	154	164	170	174
	November	174	169	171	161	170	154	164	170	177
	December	174	169	172	161	179	154	164	170	177
1969	January	174	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
	February	185	169	173	164	179	155	164	170	178
	March	185	169	173	166	179	155	164	171	178
	April	185	170	173	167	179	155	164	171	178
	May	187	170	173	167	180	155	164	171	178
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>										
1959		(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960		99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961		98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962		97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963		97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	Monthly averages	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	93.2	93.4
1965		95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	93.2	93.5
1966		95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	92.8	92.1
1967		93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1968		93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	89.1	91.5
		93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968	June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
	July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
	August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
	September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
	December	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1969	January	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	February	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	March	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	April	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.5	90.6
	May	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.5	90.6
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>										
1959		117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960		122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961		130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962		135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963		142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	Monthly averages	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965		159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966		170	161	174	163	161	157	170	173	174
1967		174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968		186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1968	June	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	187
	July	186	172	191	172	186	171	176	184	190
	August	186	172	191	172	186	171	176	184	190
	September	186	172	192	172	187	171	176	188	191
	October	186	172	192	172	187	172	182	188	191
	November	186	181	192	175	187	172	182	188	196
	December	187	181	193	176	197	172	182	188	196
1969	January	187	181	193	179	197	172	182	188	196
	February	198	181	194	179	197	172	182	188	196
	March	199	181	194	181	197	172	182	189	196
	April	199	181	194	182	197	172	182	189	196
	May	201	181	194	182	198	174	182	189	196

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

Note.— If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the

incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

**WAGES AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>										
1959		118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960		122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961		126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962		134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963		138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	Monthly averages	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965		149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966		156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967		160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968		171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1968	June	170	169	176	172	173	172	170	177	171
	July	171	169	176	172	173	178	171	178	171
	August	171	169	176	172	173	183	171	178	171
	September	171	169	176	172	178	183	171	182	172
	October	172	174	177	172	178	183	173	182	173
	November	172	174	177	178	178	183	175	184	175
	December	174	174	178	176	178	184	175	185	175
1969	January	177	174	183	176	178	185	177	185	175
	February	177	174	183	176	179	185	177	185	175
	March	177	174	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
	April	178	175	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
	May	178	175	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
1968	June	170	169	176	172	173	172	170	177	171
1968	July	171	169	176	172	173	178	171	178	171
1968	August	171	169	176	172	173	183	171	178	171
1968	September	171	169	176	172	178	183	171	182	172
1968	October	172	174	177	172	178	183	173	182	173
1968	November	172	174	177	178	178	183	175	184	175
1968	December	174	174	178	176	178	184	175	185	175
1969	January	177	174	183	176	178	185	177	185	175
1969	February	177	174	183	176	179	185	177	185	175
1969	March	177	174	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
1969	April	178	175	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
1969	May	178	175	183	176	183	185	177	185	175
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>										
1959		(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960		100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7	99.9
1961		98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962		96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	95.8	97.9
1963		95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964	Monthly averages	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965										

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

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†									All items except food
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
<b>17th JANUARY 1956=100</b>											
Weights	1,000	350									650
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
<b>16th JANUARY 1962=100</b>											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0 (provisional)	215.0-216.6 (provisional)	39.6-40.7 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 (provisional)	104.0-105.6 (provisional)	53.4	57.6	737	
1969	1,000	254	44.0-46.0 (provisional)	208.0-210.0 (provisional)	38.5-39.9 (provisional)	64.1-64.7 (provisional)	102.6-104.6 (provisional)	51.4	54.0	746	
<b>17th January 1956=100</b>											
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	
1968	123.2	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.9
July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	100.5	101.5
October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3	101.9
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.2
April 9	104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	102.9	102.9
July 16	103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1	103.2	103.5
October 15	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	103.5	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	104.3
April 14	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	105.3	105.3
July 14	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	106.7	106.7
October 13	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	107.7	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	109.2
April 13	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.4	113.0	111.0	112.2	112.2
July 13	112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	112.6	112.6
October 12	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	113.8	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	114.8
April 19	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3	116.3
July 19	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8	116.8
October 18	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2	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	119.0
April 18	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4	119.4
July 18	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5	119.5
October 17	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8	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	121.9
April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3	125.3
July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1	126.1
October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6	127.6
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	130.2
February 18	129.8	128.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6	130.5	130.5
March 18	130.3	129.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4	130.7	130.7
April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4	131.6	131.6
May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	123.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6	131.6	131.6

\* See footnote on page 573.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.  
‡ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote ‡ opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

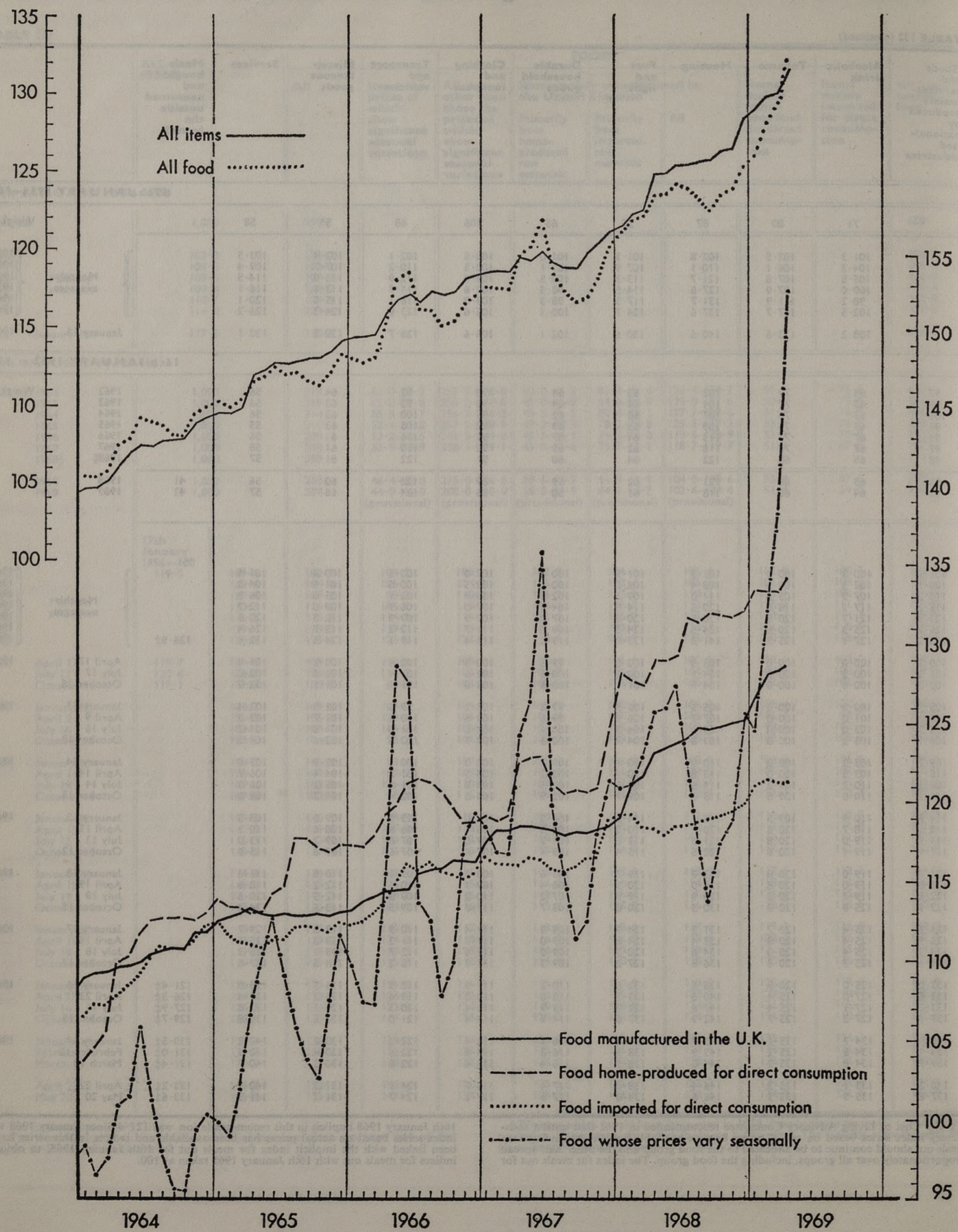
**RETAIL PRICES**  
general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Weights										
											71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	1956	1957
<b>17th JANUARY 1956=100</b>																					
											71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		
											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		
<b>16th JANUARY 1962=100</b>																					
											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	1968
											93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	1969
											101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	
											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	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			

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	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	508	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,256§	2,258§	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
					4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1965	April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
	May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	45	32
	June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
	September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
	October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
	November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
	December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
	February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
	March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
	April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
	May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
	June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
	August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
	September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	29	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122	23
	February	241	288	143	154	432	2	336	5	25	26	38
	March	258	299	96	145	751	7	675	5	21	18	24
	April	232	275	97	113	297	10	177	1	21	35	53
	May	214	261	84	98	338	3	236	12	20	22	45

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1969 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages on the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous method the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 20 fewer.

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

TABLE 134 (1960=100)

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

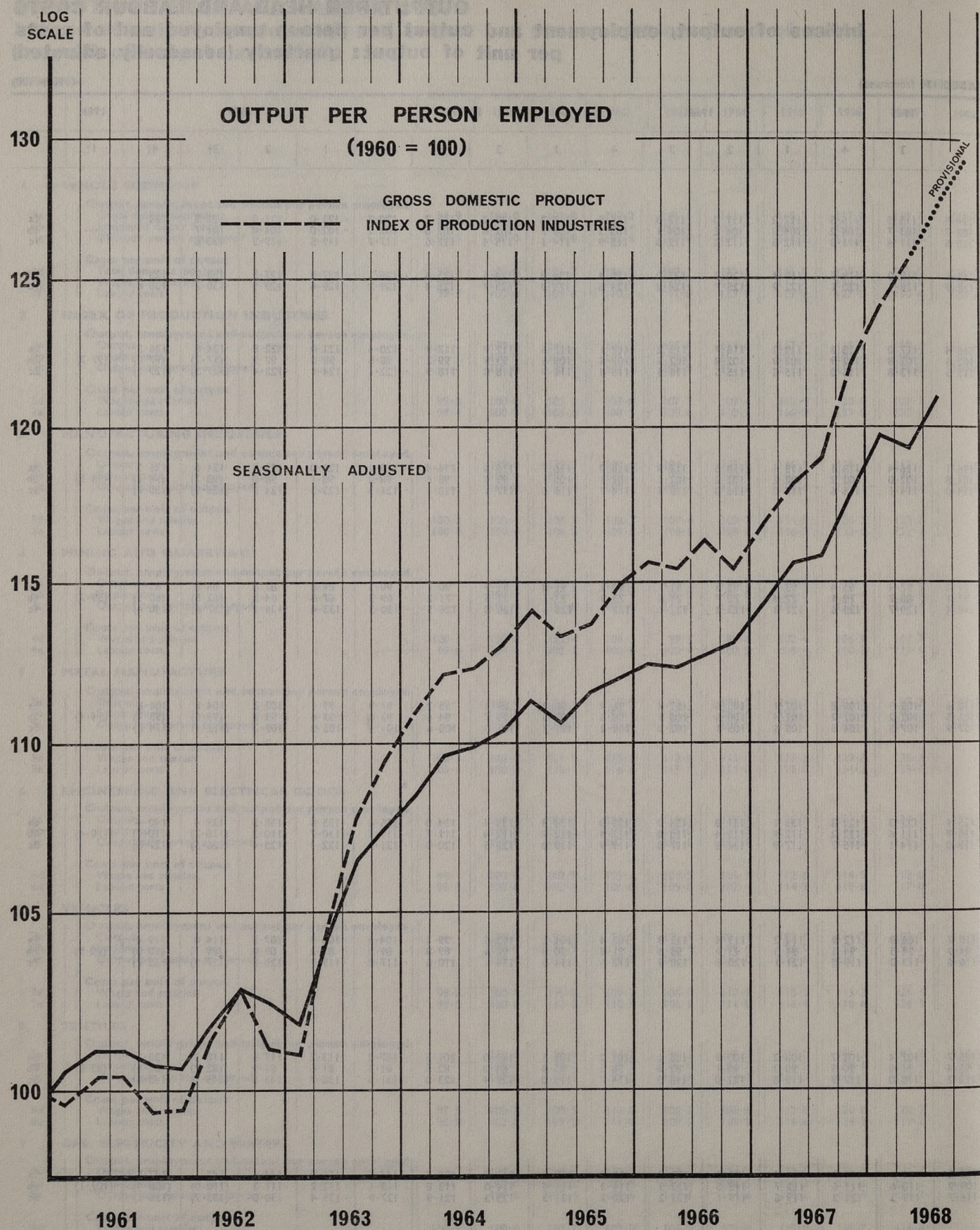
\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

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

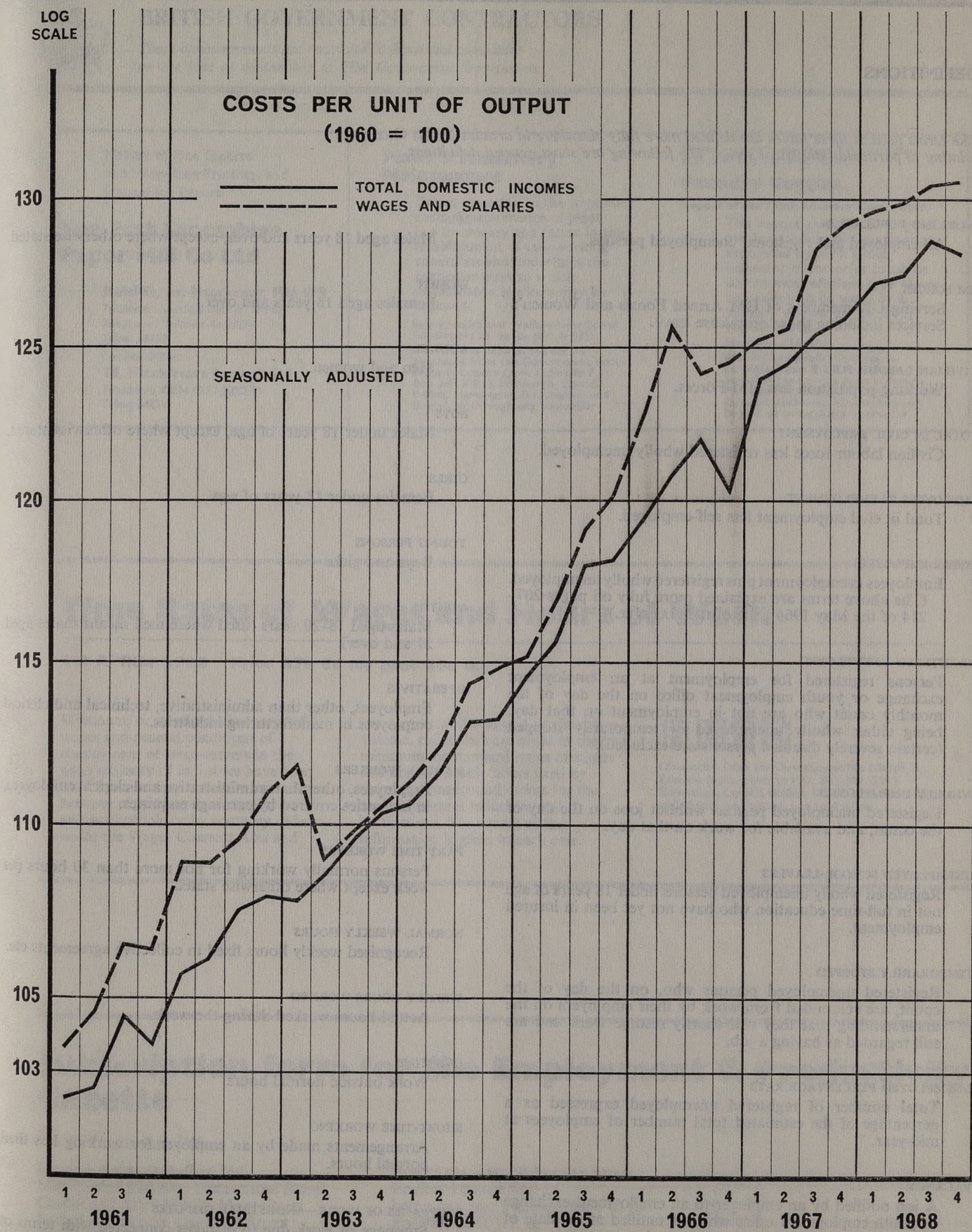
TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

		1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			
		2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
1a	Gross domestic product	114.5	115.5	116.5	117.2	117.0	117.3	116.5	117.2	118.3	118.7	120.3	122.0	121.3	122.8	124.1	
1b	Employed labour force*	103.7	103.7	104.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.2	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.3	102.0	101.8	101.7		
1c	GDP per person employed*	110.5	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.6	112.9	114.1	115.4	115.6	117.7	119.5	119.2	120.8		
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
1d	Total domestic incomes	115.5	118.0	118.1	119.4	120.8	122.0	120.4	124.0	124.5	125.6	126.1	127.3	127.5	128.7	128.3	
1e	Wages and salaries	116.9	119.1	120.1	122.9	125.7	124.2	124.6	125.3	125.7	128.4	129.2	129.6	129.9	130.7	130.8	
1f	Labour costs																
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
2a	Output	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	124.6	126.3	
2b	Employment	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	102.8	102.5	101.5	100.6	99.9	99.2	98.6	98.3	97.9	(97.7)	(97.8)	
2c	Output per person employed	113.5	113.8	115.0	115.8	115.5	116.3	115.4	116.9	118.0	118.9	122.1	124.1	125.4	(127.5)	(129.1)	(97.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
2d	Wages and salaries																
2e	Labour costs																
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
3a	Output	116.1	116.4	118.1	119.6	118.6	118.9	116.0	116.7	116.4	116.4	119.1	121.0	122.3	124.6	126.5	
3b	Employment	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.1	101.1	100.1	99.4	98.6	98.2	98.1	98.0	(98.2)	(98.3)	
3c	Output per person employed	114.0	114.1	115.6	117.0	116.0	116.5	114.7	116.6	117.1	118.1	121.3	123.3	124.8	(126.9)	(128.7)	(98.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
3d	Wages and salaries																
3e	Labour costs																
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
4a	Output	97.2	97.4	95.4	93.9	93.3	91.1	90.2	91.8	91.9	90.1	90.3	89.8	87.8	86.0	85.5	
4b	Employment	82.1	80.7	79.1	77.4	75.7	74.6	73.9	73.1	72.5	71.2	69.3	67.3	64.5	(62.5)	(60.9)	
4c	Output per person employed	118.4	120.7	120.6	121.3	123.2	122.1	122.1	125.6	126.8	126.5	130.3	133.4	136.1	(137.6)	(140.4)	(59.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
4d	Wages and salaries																
4e	Labour costs																
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
5a	Output	110.6	109.9	108.8	107.1	105.6	102.4	98.8	98.2	97.4	95.2	97.9	99.1	102.3	104.9	106.8	
5b	Employment	102.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	100.5	100.1	98.6	97.0	95.7	94.6	93.8	93.6	93.6	(93.6)	(93.7)	
5c	Output per person employed	107.9	107.5	106.5	105.6	105.1	102.3	100.2	101.2	101.8	100.6	104.4	105.9	109.3	(112.1)	(114.0)	(94.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																	
5d	Wages and salaries																
5e	Labour costs																
<b>6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS</b>																	
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																	
6a	Output	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	140.4	
6b	Employment	110.7	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	113.8	113.4	11								





† See footnote † to table 134



## DEFINITIONS

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

## WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

## MEN

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

## HM FORCES

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

## WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

## CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

## ADULTS

Men and women.

## TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

## BOYS

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

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

## GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

## TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

## YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

## REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

## YOUTHS

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

## WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

## OPERATIVES

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

## UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

## MANUAL WORKERS

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

## TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

## PART-TIME WORKERS

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

## UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

## NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

## VACANCY

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

## WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

## OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

## SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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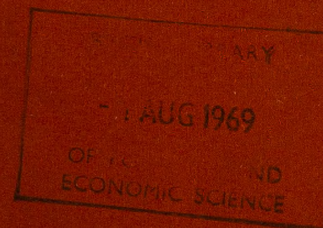
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