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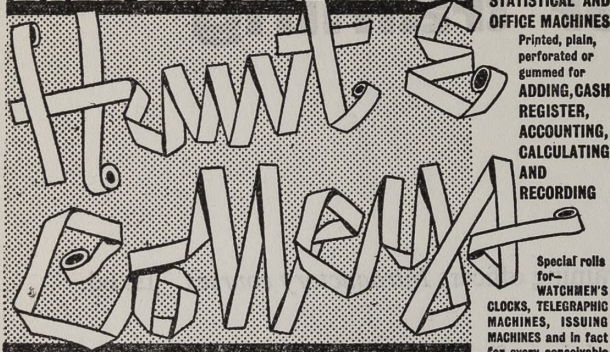
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Opportunities for girls in skilled work

In its triennial report for 1965-1968 published recently (see this GAZETTE, July 1968, page 547) the National Youth Employment Council expressed the hope that all industrial training boards would encourage employers to offer better training opportunities for girls. The council also urged that more should be done by the Youth Employment Service and schools to encourage girls to enter training for skilled occupations.

In June 1967, 8.6 million of the employee population of 23.3 million were females, an increase of 1.6 million since 1950, and accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total increase in the labour force. During the same period the proportion of female employees who were married increased from about 40 per cent. in 1950 to 57 per cent. in 1967. The employee activity rate for women (that is, the number of employees expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) was 36.5 per cent. in 1950 and 40 per cent. in 1967.

Increase in employment

These figures show that there has been a large increase in the number of female employees, particularly married women. The survey of women's employment carried out by the Government Social Survey in 1965 (see this GAZETTE, May 1968, page 360) showed that married women work mainly to add to the family income, but also through a desire for company and to escape from boredom. The more highly educated a woman is, the more likely she is to want to have a career in addition to looking after her family. It seems likely that in future most women will marry and the majority will work outside the home except for a period of perhaps 10-15 years whilst their children are young.

Occupational structure

Unfortunately, the increase in the number of women in the labour force has not led to a widening of employment open to them. A survey by the Department of Employment and Productivity's Manpower Research Unit which examined changes in the occupational structure of industry between 1951 and 1961 (see this GAZETTE, January 1968, page 6) showed an increase in the proportion of women in clerical and allied occupations of nearly 5 per cent., an increase in the semi-skilled and unskilled group, the latter by 4 per cent., and a decrease in the proportion of women amongst non-manual workers other than clerical workers and amongst skilled manual workers.

This suggests that in both the manual and the non-manual groups the proportion of females in those occupations which require intensive training had declined, whereas in the occupations in which little training is given it had risen. In the manufacturing sector, and particularly in the engineering and electrical goods industries, the proportion of women in the professional and technical groups fell sharply.

Share of expansion

The numbers are so small that this may not be significant, but it suggests that women have not had their fair share in the expansion which has occurred in these occupations. Furthermore, the research paper on the position of women in industry published by the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations (see this GAZETTE, August 1968, page 651) draws attention to the small number of women employed in jobs which require training.

Figures derived from the survey of the occupations of employees in manufacturing industries (establishments with 11 or more employees) carried out by the Department of Employment and Productivity in May 1967 show that of all women employed only 21 per cent. were skilled manual workers, compared with 38 per cent. for men; and that of women in non-manual occupations, 87 per cent. were engaged in clerical and office work (men 26 per cent.) and only 2.5 per cent. were working as scientists, technologists, draughtsmen or other technicians (men 27 per cent.).

Technical jobs

In the engineering and electrical industry the proportion of holders of technical jobs who were women was for scientists and technologists 1.9 per cent., draughtsmen 1.1 per cent., other technicians 2.7 per cent., skilled craftsmen 2.2 per cent.

In Russia 30 per cent. of engineers are women and the percentage is also higher in a number of Western European countries. In Sweden, for example, about 7 per cent. of engineers and technologists are women, and the percentage of women in the skilled crafts in the electrical, engineering and metal working industries is about 5 per cent.

Over 77 per cent. of the girls entering employment last year went either into clerical work or into jobs offering less than two months training. Only 7.2 per cent. got apprenticeships, and three-quarters of these were in

hairdressing. Although a higher proportion of girls has obtained apprenticeships each year since 1963, the number who obtain apprenticeships in engineering is negligible.

Both for the girls themselves, and in the context of the national manpower and economic situation, this state of affairs is unsatisfactory. There is no evidence that girls are less able than boys, and it is obvious that many women and girls must be employed in jobs which are far below their potential. Yet in conditions of shortage of qualified manpower it is axiomatic that all sections of the working population should be able to develop their full potential.

The report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations (see this GAZETTE, June 1968, page 460) draws attention to the way in which the capacity of women to do skilled work has been neglected. The commission considered it essential that in the development of training over the next few years all those with responsibility, including the Youth Employment Service, should seize the opportunity to bring a revolution in attitudes and performance so far as the training of women is concerned.

Restricted range

To decide what needs to be done to remedy the situation it is necessary to consider the reasons for the restricted range of women's employment. At present many jobs which offer substantial periods of training are open only to boys or at least there is a strong preference for boys.

There is a general opinion, shared by many parents, that certain jobs are particularly suitable for girls. Clerical work is an example of an occupation which enjoys a high status, and which many girls want to enter whether they are suitable for it or not. Work in a shop is another clean occupation considered suitable. On the other hand, work in industry (apart from those industries connected with traditional female crafts such as food and clothing) is often regarded as dirty and unfeminine.

Many girls do not think beyond the traditional occupations for women, and have little desire to pioneer new ones. Many know little about the kind of work done in industry. Those who think of industrial careers are apt to be put off by the fear that they will encounter prejudice and will not be able to progress on merit. Finally, although some of the ablest girls tend to think of a career for life, many see little point in embarking on a long training.

Changing patterns ignored

Employers have an understandable fear that investment in training a girl will be wasted. They think that family responsibilities make women unreliable and create a high incidence of wastage. It is, therefore, thought to be difficult to obtain an economic return on the effort and expenditure involved in training girls to skilled levels. There is some truth in this, but it is exaggerated, and ignores the changing pattern of women's working lives.

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Even when employers are prepared to recruit girls who have continued their training to "A" level or degree standard they often offer them markedly inferior career prospects. Often it is due to prejudice—the alleged inability of women to supervise men (or women), the reluctance of men to work under women, a general feeling that women in managerial positions are out of place.

Impact of training boards

Some disappointment has been expressed that the appointment of industrial training boards does not yet seem to have brought about any marked increase in training opportunities for girls. All the existing training boards have approached their task on the basis that the training they recommend for new entrants to their industries will be made available to girls as well as to boys and grants are equally available for the training of girls.

The Engineering Industry Training Board reminded employers that women and girls had a contribution to make in the more highly skilled sectors of the industry which by tradition mainly employ men. The board expressed the hope that girls would in future become more and more interested in engineering careers at all levels.

Under the engineering board's new proposals for craft training it is expected that many craft trainees will be able to reach minimum standards of skill by the end of their third year of training. Thus, the minimum length of training for engineering would be no longer than for hairdressing, which many girls are prepared to enter as apprentices. Length of training should not, therefore, be so great a deterrent to girls.

One of the principles of the module scheme recommended by the engineering board is to make it easier for trained craftsmen to adapt to technological and other changes by taking further modules, after a broad based initial training. The system would therefore, make it easier for women trained in this way to return to the industry after their families have grown up, as they could take additional modules or modules as refresher training.

Experiment in filling vacancies

Youth Employment Officers may well have hesitated to encourage abler girls to think of careers in industry because of the limited opportunities. With this in mind the Central Youth Employment Executive suggested that experiments should be undertaken in which one or more firms in areas in which it is difficult to get enough candidates to fill training vacancies should be asked to give girls equal consideration with boys at all levels.

Employers who had difficulty in getting enough boys for craft and technician apprenticeships might be asked to consider girls especially for occupations which seem particularly suitable for them, such as electronic maintenance, electrical and electronic engineering practice and draughtsmanship. It was suggested that YEOs might try to interest suitable girls in any openings thus made available and, when they interviewed girls whose "A" level results were not good enough to enable them to

go to university, might bring sandwich courses and student apprenticeships to their notice.

Detailed groundwork has already commenced in Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire and the London borough of Hounslow and a number of other areas have expressed their intention of taking action during the current academic year. Initial reaction to the proposed experiment show:—

- (a) prejudice against girl apprentices is strong in the traditional manufacturing industries such as mechanical engineering;
- (b) employers are in the main only interested in giving engineering opportunities to girls if there is an insufficient number of boys available;
- (c) girls themselves do not consider the possibilities of careers in engineering;
- (d) in particular, they do not try for mathematics and science qualifications in sufficient numbers to provide a good supply of recruits to those firms who are prepared to give openings to girls.

Role of Youth Employment Service

It is clear that if the employment open to girls is to be materially extended the Youth Employment Service has an important role to play. But a worthwhile change depends on changing attitudes, a task which YEOs cannot be expected to accomplish unaided.

Schools can help by including in careers programmes for girls information about a wider range of jobs,

including some usually done by boys. Works visits could include observation of work done by men, for instance in engineering. Information about university and other courses in technological subjects, including sandwich courses, might perhaps be made more generally available to girls likely to go on into the sixth form, and the nature of the work done by, for example, professional engineers made clear through talks, visits or literature. Some universities are arranging talks for school pupils on degree courses in engineering; it is important that girls as well as boys should have an opportunity of hearing such talks.

Action by employers

Employers can help by reviewing their recruitment practices and considering what use they can make of the reserve of unused ability among girls. They would need to remember that able girls will only be attracted and kept if they are given challenging work with prospects of promotion on merit.

Many girls probably choose traditional feminine occupations because they have never thought of anything else. Youth Employment Officers, when they give vocational guidance to girls at schools, can encourage them to think widely and remind them of the changing pattern of women's working lives. For most women work will no longer be something to fill in a few years before marriage. The job they enter on leaving school may be the start of a life long career, and will be a great deal more interesting if it makes proper use of their abilities.

Encouraging progress in industrial training

Although recording encouraging evidence of progress in industrial training, particularly towards the quality provided, industrial training boards in their recent annual reports for the financial year ending 31st March, 1968, which have been submitted to the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity and presented to Parliament emphasise the amount of work yet to be done. At the end of the period under review there were 21 industrial training boards, three of which were set up during the year, and a further five reported on the first full year of their activities. The remaining 13 boards have been operating long enough to be able to see some of the results of their work. Since the end of the year five more boards have been set up, making a total of 26 in all.

The annual reports of particular boards are published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers, and are available from government bookshops or through any bookseller.

Increase in numbers

The boards generally have provided more statistical information about training than in previous years, although comparative information about numbers under training is still available for only one or two industries. One of these is the engineering board which reports an overall increase in the total number of trainees in all occupations from 314,650 in 1965-66 to 323,834 in 1966-67; increases occurred in management and technician training while the number of craft trainees declined slightly.

The most tangible improvements noted are in off-the-job training and release for further education. The shipbuilding board estimates that the number of first year trainees receiving off-the-job training had doubled over the 2½ years from November 1965, and was approaching 50 per cent. of trainees. The engineering board reports that 6,000 additional off-the-job training places for craftsmen and technicians had been provided during the year, and that the total at the end of the period stood at approximately 30,000. Other boards report a similar trend.

Release for further education

An increase in the proportion of trainees released for further education is recorded by several boards. Information provided by the iron and steel board about changes between May 1965 and May 1967 for trainees in different occupation groups between the ages of 16 and 21, shows a clear improvement in the situation, particularly for the 16-17 year age group.

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For example, the proportion of craft apprentices in this age group receiving release for further education rose from 76 per cent. in May 1965 to 91 per cent. in May 1967 and the proportion of technician and technologist trainees rose in the same period from 62 per cent to 100 per cent. The number of junior operatives and clerical trainees receiving further education remains at a rather lower level, but the proportion has again increased particularly in the under 16 age group, where the proportion of junior operatives released rose from 34 per cent. to 53 per cent. and the proportion for clerical trainees rose from 25 per cent. to 36 per cent. (boys) and 15 per cent. to 31 per cent. (girls).

A substantial improvement in the quality of training provided at all levels can also be expected from the increase in the number of qualified training officers and instructors employed in industry. Nine boards record increases here. The iron and steel board, for example, shows a rise in the number of training staff employed in the industry of approximately 22 per cent. since 1964, and the wool, jute and flax board shows an increase in the number of instructors trained to its standards from 72 in 1964-65 to 883 in 1967-68.

Advice and guidance to employers

Nevertheless, boards are conscious of the amount of work to be done. For instance, the engineering board, while noting that the number of operators trained to a detailed syllabus increased by about 30 per cent., points out that the proportion of all trainees trained in this way is still only about 40 per cent. Similarly, the number who have been trained by trained instructors is still low at 18 per cent., in spite of the progress made in training of instructors. It is for this reason that many boards have attached considerable importance to the advice and guidance they can provide to employers in introducing systematic training, both through the written word and by making available the services of their own training advisors.

Boards generally have undertaken surveys of varying complexity into the manpower structure of their industries to provide a basis for their future training policy. The majority of the surveys have been designed to provide information on the distribution of employees by sector of the industry, occupation, age and sex, and on the numbers and types of people being trained. Some, like the knitting, lace and net board, have also collected information on manpower movement, particularly labour turnover. There is still a general lack of information about

future demand, but consideration of the way to tackle this difficult task has begun in the longer established boards, and the iron and steel and engineering boards have commissioned research projects on this subject.

The examination of the training requirements for particular occupations has continued at an increased pace. Seven boards had published training recommendations for some of the occupations in their industries, and a further seven had reached an advanced stage in their consideration of training requirements and expected to publish recommendations during 1968.

A variety of methods are used by the boards to examine the training needs of particular occupations. It is generally recognised, however, and boards emphasise this, that knowledge about training rests primarily within the industries themselves, and a common factor in the arrangements is the participation of the employers and trade unions in the examination of training requirements, usually, by membership of working parties. Educational interests are also included in this process.

Improving quality

The recommendations which have been issued are summarised by occupation below. Progress in some occupation groups has understandably been more marked than in others, but they range from radically new arrangements for training in occupations which have already an established pattern to the establishment of national standards in occupations where none had existed before. The clear aim of all the recommendations is to improve the quality of training provided by employers and to make it more effective by relating it to the needs of both the employer and the employee.

Craft training: Six boards had issued training recommendations during the year, and three others expect to publish their work in this field during 1968. The most noteworthy of these recommendations are those of the engineering board which introduced the module concept for training following the basic first year training. The development of this concept will take some time, and it is not expected that the system will be in general use until 1969. Most of the other recommendations confirm the trend towards off-the-job training for the first year of basic training and concentrate on systematic planned experience during the subsequent periods of on-the-job training.

Technician and technologist training: Recommendations have been published by six boards during the period and a further five boards had commenced preparatory work on this aspect. Of particular interest is the setting up of a joint committee of boards chaired by the engineering board to examine the training requirements for computer personnel. The committee has established as its first priorities the preparation of recommendations for appreciation courses for managers and training of systems analysts.

Operator training: Good progress had been made by boards which have substantial numbers of operators other than craftsmen employed in their industries. Since national standards of training have generally been lacking, boards have concentrated on the introduction of systematic planning and execution of

training and have found it desirable to issue training manuals as well as recommendations.

Five boards have published such guidance during the year, and a further four were actively engaged in preparatory work. Two kinds of guidance can be distinguished; the specific recommendations for a particular job such as the training of mates as linesmen and jointers in the electricity supply industry, and more general guidance on the principles to be applied in training for all jobs in the industry, such as is contained in the iron and steel board recommendations for the training of operators in different sectors of the industry.

Clerical and commercial training: Much preparatory work has been carried out by boards following the publication of the first report of the Central Training Council committee and 10 boards were preparing recommendations. Four have already published them. Several boards comment on the scope for improvement in an area where standards of training vary enormously.

Management and supervisory training: The publication of the Central Training Council committee's report on management training has been accompanied by considerable activity in the boards, four of which have issued training recommendations and nine others are engaged in their preparation. The recommendations have developed the pattern laid down by the committee and emphasise the importance of planned development and appraisal of results.

Effect of levy and grant policy

The majority of boards have continued to concentrate their efforts to improve training in their industries through the implementation of levy and grant policy. The main exceptions to this general rule were the boards for the electricity supply and man-made fibres producing industries, where, however, the emphasis is also on the training which is provided by the employer.

During the year grant schemes were operated by 17 boards. This figure includes those which introduced their first schemes during the period as well as those who had developed and continued existing schemes. The total expenditure on grants to employers by all boards was almost £126 million, compared with a total levy income of more than £130 million.

The major developments of existing grant schemes have been towards extending grant aid to a greater range of training activities and increasing the amount of grant to cover a larger proportion of training cost. The grant schemes of many boards, however, do not set out to reimburse the full cost of an employer who provides satisfactory training. Some boards are moving gradually towards this objective, but others have come to the conclusion that grants which cover only an element of costs can provide a sufficient incentive for good training.

The direct training activities of boards represent a low proportion of total expenditure. However, the proportion varies considerably between boards and it is noticeably higher in those industries which contain a large number of small employers. Indeed, it is noteworthy that most of the direct training expenditure of training boards is aimed specifically to help the smaller

employer. All the boards make some provision for advising firms on their training problems, and those with a large number of employers spread throughout the country have developed regional and local organisations of training advisors. The total cost associated with provision of these training services during the period was approximately £2½ million.

Some of the boards have also considered it right to establish their own training centres largely for the benefit of employers who are not big enough to provide the facilities themselves, but also to enable new methods of training in particular occupations to be demonstrated and their effectiveness measured. One board which considers this to be an important part of its role is that for road transport, which has announced its plan to develop a multi-occupational training and educational centre, and its intention to develop further centres in future years.

Industrial courses

Other direct training activities included the provision of courses for employees in the industry, notably for the training of instructors (agricultural, horticultural and forestry) and for managers (construction).

The encouragement of group training has continued, and several boards grant aid to the establishment of new schemes either directly or by reimbursing employers'

subscriptions. The engineering board reports that 180 schemes have been set up in its industry covering more than 4,000 firms and that nearly 18,000 trainees had their training supervised through these schemes. Research into training methods undertaken or sponsored by boards includes aspects of the training of particular occupations, notably managers and operators; and the examination of the applicability of particular techniques, such as programmed instruction.

Administrative costs

The total expenditure by boards on administration, other than the provision of training advisory services, was just over £3½ million. Of this just over £1 million was financed by Government, through grants to cover running costs in the first year of a board's operation, and the remainder was financed by levy.

It must be emphasised that these reports do not set out to provide a completely up-to-date picture of the current training situation in industry. Because of the time it takes to collect and present information they show the first effects of the boards activities in their early years. Many boards had at this stage just begun to tackle the training problems in their industries: the results of their more recent work, and the effect of their long term problems, will be more apparent in future reports.

Earnings of manual workers in construction; June 1968

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in June 1968 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 October 1968 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. The corresponding estimates for June 1967 and January 1968 were published in the November 1967 and June 1968 issues of this GAZETTE.

In June 1968 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, in all construction industries covered ranged from £18 15s. 9d. for labourers to £24 4s. 1d. for the "plus-rated" group (see definitions below) and average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, from 7s. 7½d. for labourers to 9s. 2½d. for skilled and qualified workers.

In each occupational group, average earnings were higher than in January. The increases in weekly earnings, including overtime premium, which partly reflect seasonal increases in hours worked, ranged from 17s. 10d. (5 per cent.) for labourers to 35s. 11d. (8 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group. The average hours actually worked in the week by workers included in the enquiry were 47.0 compared with 46.0 in January. The increases varied from 0.8 hours for labourers to 1.5 hours for the "plus-rated" group. The increases in hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 2.1d. (2.4 per cent.) for labourers to 3.4d. (3.4 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group. During this period there was an increase of 1d. in the standard hourly rates of wages in building, civil engineering and other associated industries and increases of 7d. for craftsmen and 6d. for adult mates in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering.

The increases between June 1967 and June 1968 are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. Over this period, the increases in weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 14s. 10d. (4.1 per cent.) for labourers to 29s. 6d. (7.0 per cent.) for the skilled group and 30s. 9d. (6.8 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group; the percentage increase for lorry drivers was 3.8 per cent. Average hours worked were 47.6 in June 1967, i.e. 0.6 higher than in June 1968. The increases in hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 5.1d. (5.9 per cent.) for lorry drivers to 7.4d. (7.7 per cent.) for the "plus-rated" group and 7.7d. (7.5 per cent.) for the skilled group.

Detailed figures are given in 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 26th June 1968; 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 3,620 forms sent out about 3,420 were returned which were suitable for processing. These are analysed in table 1.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Constructional engineering:		
Firms with 100 or more employees	42	11,730
Firms with 25-99 employees	17	550
Firms with 24 or less employees	2	20
Construction (other than constructional engineering):		
Firms with 100 or more employees	1,095	278,910
Firms with 25-99 employees	1,057	39,160
Firms with 24 or less employees	1,204	10,970

The results of the enquiry were based on returns which are representative of about 13,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 467,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 26th June 1968. 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 October 1968 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 was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

Occupations for which information was sought are given in table 6 on page 906. 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 June 1968 estimates with those for June 1967 and January 1968. The June to June 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. an hour and who is paid time-and-a-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	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	Increase January 1968—June 1968		Increase June 1967—June 1968	
				Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:							
Skilled and qualified workers	s. d. 420 4	s. d. 428 11	s. d. 449 10	s. d. 20 11	4.9	s. d. 29 6	7.0
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	453 4	448 2	484 1	35 11	8.0	30 9	6.8
Labourers	360 11	357 11	375 9	17 10	5.0	14 10	4.1
Lorry drivers	413 11	405 9	429 6	23 9	5.9	15 7	3.8
All workers covered	408 3	412 2	433 7	21 5	5.2	25 4	6.2
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:							
Skilled and qualified workers	d. 102.8	d. 108.0	d. 110.5	d. 2.5	2.3	d. 7.7	7.5
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	96.5	100.5	103.9	3.4	3.4	7.4	7.7
Labourers	85.9	89.4	91.5	2.1	2.4	5.6	6.5
Lorry drivers	86.9	89.2	92.0	2.8	3.1	5.1	5.9
All workers covered	96.6	101.4	103.8	2.4	2.4	7.2	7.5

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				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
ALL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES COVERED										
Skilled and qualified workers	269,000	s. d. 484 1	s. d. 440 2	46.3	5.5	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 116.5	d. 110.5	
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	65,260	484 1	440 2	50.3	10.2	0.7	1 11	114.3	103.9	
Labourers	131,290	375 9	353 0	46.2	6.0	0.2	0 2	97.4	91.5	
Lorry drivers	14,440	429 6	393 11	51.3	8.9	0.1	0 4	100.3	92.0	
Constructional engineering										
Qualified workers	9,010	s. d. 663 0	s. d. 597 3	51.5	12.7	—	s. d. —	d. 154.4	d. 139.1	
Helpers, mates and handymen	3,250	575 4	509 6	51.6	14.0	—	—	133.7	118.4	
Labourers	690	419 1	373 1	50.6	11.4	—	—	99.4	88.5	
Lorry drivers	120	472 0	415 1	54.0	14.0	—	—	105.0	92.3	
Construction (other than constructional engineering)										
Skilled workers	259,990	s. d. 442 5	s. d. 420 11	46.1	5.2	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 115.0	d. 109.4	
"Plus-rated" men and mates	62,010	479 3	436 6	50.2	10.0	0.7	1 11	113.3	103.1	
Labourers	130,600	375 6	352 11	46.2	6.0	0.2	0 2	97.4	91.5	
Lorry drivers	14,320	429 2	393 9	51.3	8.8	0.1	0 4	100.3	92.0	

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				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Firms with 24 or less manual employees										
Building trades craftsmen	66,200	s. d. 386 5	s. d. 377 5	45.4	2.6	—	s. d. —	d. 102.0	d. 99.7	
Electricians	11,160	436 6	418 4	44.6	4.0	—	—	117.3	112.4	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,260	402 5	390 2	45.9	3.2	—	—	105.2	102.0	
Electricians' labourers	170	360 0	340 0	45.2	4.9	—	—	95.6	90.3	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	240	314 2	310 0	42.0	1.3	—	—	89.7	88.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	3,800	438 7	410 2	49.7	6.6	—	—	105.8	99.0	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	23,060	331 11	323 8	45.5	2.5	—	—	87.5	85.4	
Lorry drivers	3,800	367 3	356 3	47.0	2.9	—	—	93.7	90.9	
Firms with 25-99 manual employees										
Building trades craftsmen	40,700	s. d. 421 10	s. d. 404 0	46.6	4.7	—	s. d. —	d. 108.6	d. 104.0	
Electricians	4,810	494 4	462 1	48.7	6.7	—	—	121.8	113.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,260	494 7	453 4	50.5	9.5	—	—	117.4	107.6	
Electricians' labourers	370	466 11	408 8	52.2	13.5	—	—	107.3	93.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	470	400 8	372 10	50.2	8.7	—	—	95.8	89.1	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	7,060	437 0	404 5	50.2	8.1	0.1	—	104.4	96.6	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	20,700	352 5	335 8	46.2	5.0	0.1	0 1	91.5	87.1	
Lorry drivers	2,950	416 6	388 5	51.1	7.8	—	—	97.8	91.2	
Firms with 100 or more manual employees										
Building trades craftsmen	116,310	s. d. 467 2	s. d. 441 6	45.9	6.3	0.1	s. d. 0 2	d. 121.9	d. 115.2	
Electricians	14,160	516 0	468 7	48.2	8.7	—	—	128.4	116.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	4,120	546 8	498 2	50.4	11.1	—	—	130.1	118.5	
Electricians' labourers	4,020	381 2	346 6	46.6	7.4	—	—	98.1	89.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	1,740	432 8	395 7	50.8	11.1	—	—	102.2	93.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	44,160	502 7	455 9	50.6	10.8	1.0	2 10	117.4	106.4	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	86,840	392 7	364 9	46.4	7.2	0.2	0 3	101.3	94.2	
Lorry drivers	7,570	465 2	414 7	53.4	12.2	0.2	0 7	104.1	92.8	

* 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				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
South East										
Building trades craftsmen	70,740	s. d. 435 6	s. d. 418 3	46.4	4.6	—	s. d. —	d. 112.6	d. 108.2	
Electricians	10,390	501 8	464 5	47.3	7.5	—	—	127.3	117.8	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	2,520	520 4	475 10	50.6	10.1	—	—	123.5	112.9	
Electricians' labourers	2,150	401 0	361 10	47.9	8.4	—	—	100.4	90.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	1,150	417 1	385 11	51.2	9.9	—	—	97.8	90.5	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	11,650	515 10	469 5	51.0	10.4	0.2	0 4	121.0	110.1	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	37,020	392 9	371 2	47.2	5.8	0.1	0 1	99.9	94.4	
Lorry drivers	3,950	419 1	392 7	50.0	6.6	—	—	100.6	94.2	
East Anglia										
Building trades craftsmen	7,450	s. d. 408 5	s. d. 394 1	46.6	4.5	—	s. d. —	d. 105.0	d. 101.3	
Electricians	630	457 5	429 0	44.9	4.9	—	—	122.2	114.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians' labourers†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,300	456 6	419 3	50.1	9.0	0.4	—	108.9	100.1	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	4,370	352 4	336 6	46.5	5.5	0.1	0 1	90.7	86.7	
Lorry drivers	420	411 4	384 11	50.6	7.0	—	—	97.5	91.2	
South Western										
Building trades craftsmen	15,210	s. d. 379 9	s. d. 368 5	44.2	3.1	—	s. d. —	d. 103.2	d. 100.1	
Electricians	1,450	419 2	402 0	43.6	3.4	—	—	115.3	110.6	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	280	402 4	388 11	46.1	3.5	—	—	104.7	101.3	
Electricians' labourers	310	315 4	298 5	43.7	4.0	—	—	86.6	82.0	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,430	432 0	395 2	49.0	8.1	0.1	—	105.7	96.7	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,950	333 11	319 3	44.8	4.1	—	—	89.4	85.5	
Lorry drivers	1,020	384 7	361 10	48.8	6.0	—	—	94.6	89.0	
West Midlands										
Building trades craftsmen	16,010	s. d. 435 1	s. d. 420 8	45.5	4.0	—	s. d. —	d. 114.7	d. 110.9	
Electricians	2,150	479 2	449 4	45.4	6.0	—	—	126.8	118.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	650	493 1	459 0	46.9	7.2	—	—	126.2	117.5	
Electricians' labourers	190	353 7	331 0	43.4	5.2	—	—	97.8	91.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	180	402 4	371 1	48.8	9.9	—	—	98.8	91.2	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,050	464 6	428 2	49.8	9.6	6.5	19 6	100.6	92.4	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	9,610	342 7	317 10	42.8	5.3	0.1	—	96.0	89.1	
Lorry drivers	1,190	431 6	399 2	51.4	8.8	—	—	100.8	93.2	
East Midlands										
Building trades craftsmen	12,730	s. d. 428 2	s. d. 413 2	46.4	4.2	—	s. d. —	d. 110.8	d. 107.0	
Electricians	1,140	462 5	432 4	45.9	5.8	—	—	121.0	113.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	390	490 9	456 4	51.4	8.5	—	—	114.6	106.5	
Electricians' labourers	200	360 10	332 1	45.2	7.0	—	—	95.7	88.1	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	170	396 9	362 11	49.0	9.7	—	—	97.1	88.8	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,850	518 10	481 6	50.3	8.2	0.1	0 4	123.5	114.6	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,520	365 0	351 11	46.3	4.3	0.1	0 1	94.6	91.2	
Lorry drivers	810	425 2	394 1	52.5	9.5	—	—	97.3	90.2	
Yorkshire and Humberside										
Building trades craftsmen	18,230	s. d. 425 4	s. d. 406 4	44.8	5.2	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 113.8	d. 108.7	
Electricians	3,560	481 11	446 3	47.3	7.1	—	—	122.3	113.3	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	670	528 5	479 0	49.1	9.9	—	—	129.0	117.0	
Electricians' labourers	490	416 4	367 9	48.4	10.2	—	—	103.3	91.2	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	350	424 7	392 0	48.0	9.5	—	—	106.2	98.1	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,120	444 9	407 8	48.0	9.3	0.2	0 2	110.9	101.7	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	10,790	355 7	334 6	44.3	5.7	0.3	0 1	96.0	90.3	
Lorry drivers	1,470	428 2	386 11	50.5	9.1	—	—	101.8	92.0	
North Western										
Building trades craftsmen	24,620	s. d. 428 5	s. d. 411 8	45.2	4.7	—	s. d. —	d. 113.8	d. 109.3	
Electricians	3,490	488 7	455 6	47.3	7.5	—	—	123.9	115.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	570	575 8	535 2	49.1	9.2	—	—	140.7	130.8	
Electricians' labourers	290	423 7	391 8	48.7	9.3	—	—	104.4	96.5	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	150	441 4	406 4	48.8	9.4	—	—	108.5	99.9	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,670	473 3	432 9	50.2	10.0	0.2	0 1	113.0	103.3	
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	13,820	375 8	355 3	46.4	6.2	0.1	0 1	97.1	91.9	
Lorry drivers	1,700	444 2	407 0	51.8	9.9	—	—	102.9	94.3	
Northern										
Building trades craftsmen	13,510	s. d. 429 10	s. d. 411 4	44.7	4.6	0.3	s. d. 0 4	d. 114.9	d. 110.0	
Electricians	2,140	455 10	439 0	47.9	2.9	—	—	114.1	109.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	610	551 10	496 7	53.9	15.8	—	—	122.9	110.6	
Electricians' labourers	200	368 10	340 10	46.5	7.0	—	—	95.1	87.9	
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	170	372 9	340 6	47.5	10.0	—	—	94.2	86.0	
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,610	466 2	424 11	49.						

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					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland									
Building trades craftsmen	28,220	s. d. 465 9	s. d. 433 2	47.1	6.8	—	s. d. —	d. 118.7	d. 110.4
Electricians	3,630	476 0	432 8	47.6	7.5	—	—	120.1	109.1
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	530	434 8	404 6	46.7	5.8	—	—	111.6	103.9
Electricians' labourers	290	393 10	345 10	49.1	8.8	—	—	96.3	84.6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	140	420 2	378 5	50.3	9.3	—	—	100.3	90.3
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,910	495 9	447 8	52.4	11.7	—	—	113.6	102.6
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	15,990	389 10	359 1	47.6	7.8	—	—	98.2	90.5
Lorry drivers	1,630	436 10	392 5	54.1	11.4	—	—	96.8	87.0
Wales									
Building trades craftsmen	7,650	s. d. 398 11	s. d. 384 2	44.4	3.9	—	s. d. —	d. 107.8	d. 103.8
Electricians	870	461 8	428 8	46.4	4.4	—	—	119.3	110.8
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	120	410 4	396 11	44.4	3.2	—	—	110.9	107.3
Electricians' labourers	210	334 9	305 8	44.1	4.2	—	—	91.1	83.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	1,670	457 3	418 6	49.5	9.3	0.1	—	110.7	101.3
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	4,810	330 3	316 1	44.5	4.1	—	—	89.1	85.3
Lorry drivers	590	420 6	381 11	51.7	9.8	0.1	—	97.6	88.6
Multi-regional firms‡									
Building trades craftsmen	8,860	s. d. 535 9	s. d. 497 0	47.9	8.9	0.4	s. d. 0 9	d. 133.5	d. 123.8
Electricians	680	537 0	482 2	49.5	10.8	—	—	130.2	116.9
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians' labourers	110	434 0	390 5	47.5	10.2	—	—	109.6	98.6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	7,750	535 11	480 2	51.1	11.7	0.6	1 8	124.8	111.8
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	10,620	429 1	388 8	48.3	9.8	0.5	0 9	106.0	96.0
Lorry drivers	830	523 6	455 1	55.0	15.3	1.8	5 4	111.3	96.6

*† See footnotes on page 905.

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

Table 6 Summary by occupation: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Constructional engineering									
Timeworkers†		s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	d.	d.
Qualified workers	4,090	646 0	568 4	55.2	16.0	—	—	140.6	123.7
Helpers, mates and handymen	1,280	593 1	515 11	56.3	18.1	—	—	126.5	110.1
Labourers	450	377 5	340 6	49.2	10.1	—	—	92.1	83.1
Lorry drivers	120	469 10	413 3	53.7	13.8	—	—	105.0	92.3
Other than timeworkers‡									
Qualified workers	4,920	677 2	621 3	48.5	10.0	—	—	167.5	153.6
Helpers, mates and handymen	1,970	563 10	505 3	48.7	11.3	—	—	139.1	124.6
Labourers	250	494 1	431 11	53.1	13.7	—	—	111.6	97.6
Lorry drivers§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction (other than constructional engineering)									
Building trades craftsmen	223,210	s. d. 434 11	s. d. 415 8	45.9	4.9	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 113.6	d. 108.6
Electricians	30,130	483 1	448 11	47.0	6.7	—	—	123.4	114.7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	6,640	509 4	469 2	49.6	9.3	—	—	123.3	113.5
Electricians' labourers	4,550	387 3	351 3	47.0	7.8	—	—	98.8	89.6
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,450	414 11	382 10	49.8	9.7	—	—	99.9	92.2
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	55,010	489 9	446 0	50.5	10.2	0.8	2 3	115.0	104.7
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	130,600	375 6	352 11	46.2	6.0	0.2	0 2	97.4	91.5
Lorry drivers	14,320	429 2	393 9	51.3	8.8	0.1	0 4	100.3	92.0

* See footnote on page 905.

† 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.

Selective Employment Payments: the second year

A special article, to which this is a sequel, described the Ministry of Labour's part in the administration of the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966 during the first year of its operation and was published in this GAZETTE for October 1967 (page 780).

When selective employment tax was first introduced the Government undertook to keep it under review, and a number of changes have subsequently been introduced. From the point of view of the Department of Employment and Productivity the most important of these during the second year of the tax were:

- (1) the Finance Act 1967 introduced a Regional Employment Premium, designed to assist manufacturing industry in development areas, which was paid from 4th September 1967;
- (2) the Revenue Act 1968 withdrew the Selective Employment Premium (7s. 6d. per man, with lower rates for women, boys and girls) from manufacturers outside development areas, from 1st April 1968;
- (3) the Selective Employment Payments Variation Order 1968 made two activities, the testing of manufacturers' goods for statutory purposes, and the slaughtering of animals in slaughterhouses, eligible for refund of tax under section 1 of the principal Act from 5th August 1968;
- (4) the Finance Act 1968 increased the rates of tax by 50 per cent. from 2nd September 1968;
- (5) the Finance Act 1968 also made provision for the tax to be refunded to hotels and similar establishments in certain parts of development areas from 2nd September 1968.

Changes in the interpretation of the law

An employer who is unwilling to accept the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity's view on the classification of his establishment may refer his case to an industrial tribunal for decision. The tribunal's decision is final subject to the right of appeal by either party to the High Court (in Scotland, the Court of Session) on a point of law. As a result of rulings of the industrial tribunal and the courts on cases arising under the Selective Employment Payments Act, there have been changes in the interpretation of the law. The principal change has resulted from the House of Lords judgment in the case of the Reliant Tool Company Ltd., which brought design and drawing office work undertaken under contract to a manufacturer within the manufacturing category.

By agreement with the industries concerned a number of "test" cases of activities which the Department of Employment and Productivity held to be on the borderline of manufacturing have been referred to an industrial tribunal for decision. The decisions of tribunals in a number of test cases and other cases have resulted in certain activities, including tea blending, making tea bags, blending and bottling wines and spirits and processing hides and skins being classified as manufacturing for Selective Employment Payments purposes.

In a number of other cases the High Court has upheld the department's view that the activity in question was not manufacturing. Examples are the reclamation of metal, plastic and certain textile waste and of waste paper.

Registration

Unless there is a change in circumstances, or it becomes clear that the decision to register was incorrect, an establishment once registered under the Act continues to be entitled to payments under it; the vast majority of establishments registered during the first year of the tax will continue to fall into this category. But there was during the year, and is likely to be, an element of change, as companies are re-organised and establishments re-located, as new establishments, some of them temporary, are registered for the first time, and as others cease to exist, or are removed from the register as no longer eligible.

The first article included a table showing the number of establishments registered and of persons employed in them. This second figure was based on information given by most employers during the first months of the tax. More up-to-date figures derived from claims will be published shortly. The latest available figures show that the number of manufacturing establishments registered has increased:

Establishments registered by the Department of Employment and Productivity under:—	30th June 1967	31st May 1968
Section 1 (Manufacturing)	110,283	113,977
Section 2 (Other industries)	29,190	29,249

If an establishment was in existence at the start of the tax and the application for its registration was received during the first year there was full ante-dating. Although after 4th September 1967 registration back to September 1966 was no longer automatic periods of ante-dating were agreed by the department, and (in rather more than 200 cases) by industrial tribunals, which have power under the Act to decide what period of back-dating is equitable in the circumstances of the application.

References to industrial tribunals

The following table covers the period from the start of the tax to 30th September 1968; it includes only Department of Employment and Productivity cases, and excludes those concerned only with the date of registration.

	CUMULATIVE TOTALS TO END OF			
	Dec 1967	Mar 1968	June 1968	Sep 1968
Applications for decisions received	1,169	1,217	1,261	1,297
Hearings arranged (including some adjourned cases)	915	966	1,018	1,059
Cases heard	601	645	681	711
Cases decided in favour of Secretary of State	416	442	471	495
Cases decided against Secretary of State	182	197	208	213
Cases withdrawn	263	313	342	364
Appeals to High Court or Court of Session by Secy. of State	17	19	20	20
Appeals to High Court or Court of Session by employers	17	19	22	26
Appeals to Court of Appeal by Secretary of State	—	—	—	—
Appeals to Court of Appeal by employers	2	2	4	5
Appeals to House of Lords by Secretary of State	1	1	1	2
Appeals to House of Lords by employers	—	—	—	—
Cases referred back to tribunal by higher court	1	2	2	2

At 30th September, 1968 seven appeals were awaiting hearing in the High Court, five by employers and two by the Secretary of State, one appeal by an employer was awaiting hearing in the Court of Appeal and one appeal by the Secretary of State was awaiting hearing in the House of Lords. These cases are included in the table above.

Claims and payment

Employers have continued to make claims quarterly, approximately one-third of such claims coming in each month. One important change during the year, undertaken with the object of reducing administrative costs, was the transfer of the processing of claims from local offices and regional finance offices to a computer system based on a central Selective Employment Payments Office at Runcorn. This was carried out in two stages, establishments in the London and South Eastern, Midlands and Eastern and Southern regions, approximately half the total, being transferred to the new system in February, and the remainder in June 1968.

The following table shows the amounts, by categories of repayment, disbursed by the department each month:

Month	PAYMENTS (£m)				Total
	Premium (other than REP) and refunds to manufacturing industry	Refunds to charities	Other refunds	Regional employment premiums	
1967					
September	27.1	1.9	5.2	—	34.2
October	53.9	1.3	3.7	2.8	61.7
November	55.4	0.4	1.2	4.2	61.2
December	28.9	1.8	3.8	2.2	36.7
1968					
January	51.6	1.7	4.7	10.0	68.0
February	55.8	0.4	1.2	10.2	67.6
March	26.8	2.2	4.7	4.6	38.3
April	32.5	1.1	2.9	9.5	46.0
May	66.7	0.6	1.4	10.1	78.8
June	31.1	1.4	2.8	4.7	40.0
July	33.6	1.7	4.6	6.8	46.7
August	38.1	0.5	1.4	9.0	49.0

Before any payment is made to an employer he has to supply details of the numbers and categories of the employees concerned and certify that SET has been paid for them. The department is notified whenever it is discovered that payment of national

TRAINING GRANTS FOR SANDWICH COURSES

Any firm which provides facilities for a student during the industrial parts of a sandwich course for certain technical qualifications will qualify for a grant from the Department of Employment and Productivity.

The object of these grants is to help to relieve the acute shortage of technologists over the whole employment field. The grants for sandwich courses are offered to all industries, whether they are covered by training boards at present or not. There are two kinds of grants:—

- (1) £40 for each of the first two six-monthly industrial periods of sandwich courses leading to a degree of a technological university or an award of the Council for National Academic Awards.
- (2) £30 for each of the two six months of industrial training forming part of a sandwich course leading to a Higher National Diploma.

Where the industrial part of the course lasts for 12 months, one payment of £80 or £60 as appropriate will be made, and pro rata, based on completed weeks, where the period is less than twelve months.

insurance contributions, which include SET are in arrears; arithmetical and other checks are also imposed. In cases where doubt arises claims are checked with employers' records before payment. In addition, a random sample of claims is similarly checked after payment.

It has been accepted by the Committee of Public Accounts that a disproportionate increase in administrative costs would be incurred if refunding departments were to check, before approving claims, that every claimant had already paid the tax in full. However, the committee in its report stressed the need to keep the effectiveness of checks and procedures under review and pointed out that the prosecution of employers who make false claims can have a valuable deterrent effect. During the year under review the department prosecuted successfully in 30 cases.

Staffing and administration

Employment exchanges continued to accept applications for registration and now send details of accepted applications to the Selective Employment Payments Office; they are also responsible for notifying changes and for dealing with queries. Checks of the validity of claims were carried out by specialist staff located at selected "group" employment exchanges. Regional offices continued to deal with the more difficult classification and procedural problems and with questions referred to industrial tribunals. The transfer of claims and payments work to the automatic data processing system has so far resulted in a reduction of 63 in the staff employed on the administration of the scheme. A further reduction is expected when there has been more experience of the new procedures. The numbers of staff employed on Selective Employment Payments work are shown in the following table:

	Average Number employed in 1967	Number Employed on 1st Oct 1968
Staff employed in:—		
Regional and local offices	325	228
Regional finance offices	110	4
Selective Employment Payments Office	—	139
Headquarters (policy and administration)	15	16
Total	450	387

Grants will be paid in respect of students who started courses within the three academic years 1965/1966 to 1967/1968. Application for grants should be made after the relevant training period has been completed.

Any firm which provides facilities to a student, whether he is employed by that firm, another firm or is not actually in employment, for the appropriate parts of such courses, may apply for grants.

Where a firm is covered by an industrial training board, the department will pay the grant through the board who will pass it to the firm, together with any additional sum to which it might be entitled under the board's scheme. Such a firm should get advice from the appropriate training board on how to apply for these and other grants available through the board's own grants scheme.

Any firm not covered by a board should apply for grants on forms obtainable from the Department of Employment and Productivity (T.C.2), 168 Regent Street, London, W.1, or from any regional office of the department.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The past year was noteworthy for the inauguration of a scheme for a comprehensive medical and industrial rehabilitation centre. In May 1968 a new unit was opened in the grounds of an existing medical centre at Garston Manor near Watford, putting into practice the recommendations of the Piercy Committee and the Inter-departmental Working Party on Industrial Rehabilitation that there should be continued effort to sustain and develop the concept of rehabilitation as a continuing process.

The new combined centre, partly residential but also available for people able to travel daily, was made possible by close co-operation between the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Ministry of Health and the Regional Hospital Board. The medical centre staff and the staff of the IRU achieved a harmonious working relationship which together with the integration of medical and industrial facilities should result in speeding up the recovery of patients and their return to work. It is expected that when it is fully operational about 400 people a year will complete courses at the unit.

Earlier in the year a unit was opened at Bellshill, Scotland as part of the programme to improve the service in areas affected by colliery closures. The opening of these two units brought the total in operation to 22, with about 2,167 workshop places which are usually occupied to about 85 per cent. of capacity.

The existing IRUs sited in the main industrial areas with the exception of Egham continued to operate in conjunction with government training centres. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining lodgings because of competition from industrial workers, and as a result there was a greater demand for the 200 residential places at Egham and to a lesser extent at Edinburgh and Leicester.

The service, which has been in operation for nearly 25 years, continued to provide primarily for people of any employable age who on completion of medical treatment after sickness or injury needed their special help to adapt themselves mentally and physically for return to work or to find the most suitable job. This help for disabled people is still the most important function of these units, but following the recommendation of the recent Working Party they can now assist those displaced through changes in the structure of industry, older workers particularly, by assessing their suitability and preparing them for other work, within IRU workshop environments re-arranged if necessary to meet the employment possibilities in the locality.

There is no set syllabus for IRU courses, which are arranged to meet individual need and usually last about seven or eight weeks; the maximum is 26 weeks. They are planned and controlled by a case conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in charge of the IRU, a doctor, an occupational psychologist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and workshop supervisors, and a resettlement officer responsible for liaison with the placing officers of employment exchanges. The medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and at most units by a remedial gymnast; consultant psychiatric advice is available.

Rehabilitation is carried out in conditions similar to those which the men and women are likely to meet when they start work again, the workshops simulating a factory environment. They are mostly engaged on production work sub-contracted from government departments and local firms, and cover a

variety of activities such as machine operating, bench engineering, woodwork, assembly and light bench work, commercial and clerical work and heavy work, gardening or concreting.

With vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist aided by psychological tests, and the practical assistance of the workshop supervisors who are craftsmen selected for their ability to deal with people who need this kind of help, a person's physical capacity is improved, his confidence is restored and he finds out what work is most suitable for him. At the end of the course the case conference sends a report, which has been agreed with the person concerned, to the employment exchange in the home area for a placing to be arranged in accordance with the IRU recommendation.

If the IRU recommendation is for training in some skilled occupation this would not take place at an IRU but would be arranged to follow at a government training centre or other training establishment. (For information about the range of government training facilities, see leaflets PL 405, PL 406, PL 407 and PL 408, which can be obtained from any employment exchange.)

Since the first unit was opened at Egham in December 1943, a total of 204,867 people have been admitted to IRUs up to 10th June, 1968. Of the 13,337 who took up IRU courses during the twelve months from 1st July 1967 to 30th June 1968, 8,761 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners or other medical agencies; 959 were persons who following recent discharge from hospitals or from medical treatment by their own doctors were referred by employment exchanges; 2,727 were unemployed persons with long standing disabilities but no recent sickness, and 890 were persons without apparent disability who were considered likely to have their prospects of employment improved by a course at an IRU.

There were increases over the previous year's figures in recruits in all these categories. The following table shows the proportions of recommendations from these different sources:

Table 1

IRU entrants in year ended	30th June 1967	30th June 1968		Total
	July-Dec	Jan-June	Total	
(1) Persons needing rehabilitation because of recent sickness or injury (a) recommended by medical agencies	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)
(b) recommended by Local Offices of the Department	65.4	66.0	65.7	65.8
(c) total recent sickness or injury cases	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.3
(2) Other persons with disabilities	72.2	73.3	72.9	73.1
(3) Nominally able-bodied persons with employment difficulties	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.5
	7.2	6.2	6.7	6.4

Medical categories of disabilities

Table 2 gives some details about the 12,689 people who entered the IRUs during the calendar year 1967—the proportion in each medical group, the number who completed their courses, and the proportion of those who were placed in employment or accepted for a course of vocational training within three months of completing their course at an IRU.

Table 2

Disability group	Number of entrants during calendar year 1967	Number of entrants in each group as a percentage of all entrants	Number of entrants who completed the course	Resettlement position within three months of completion of course		
				Employment	Training	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability	466	3.7	386	40.9	22.8	63.7
Amputations	323	2.5	278	36.0	27.3	63.3
Arthritis and rheumatism	333	2.6	290	40.7	21.4	62.1
Diseases of:						
Digestive system	401	3.2	322	39.4	26.7	66.1
Heart and Circulatory system	1,018	8.0	878	41.2	20.3	61.5
Respiratory system (other than TB)	776	6.1	645	35.7	20.5	56.2
Eye and ear defects	492	3.9	442	43.0	16.5	59.5
Injuries to head and trunk	334	2.6	284	35.6	25.4	61.0
Injuries, diseases and deformities of:						
Lower limb	1,021	8.0	886	40.7	21.3	62.0
Upper limb	662	5.2	556	41.7	22.7	64.4
Spine (including paraplegia)	1,478	11.6	1,255	37.0	26.1	63.1
Psychoneurosis	1,537	12.1	1,237	47.6	14.4	62.0
Psychosis	893	7.1	702	45.9	12.4	58.3
Mental subnormality	312	2.5	278	50.0	1.1	51.1
Epilepsy	629	5.0	548	42.7	9.7	52.4
Other organic nervous diseases	829	6.5	758	38.9	11.1	50.0
Respiratory TB	273	2.2	226	39.4	20.8	60.2
TB, other forms	64	0.5	61	36.1	21.3	57.4
Other diseases	676	5.3	576	39.8	22.9	62.7
Left before medically examined	172	1.4	—	—	—	—
All disability groups	12,689	100.0	10,608	41.1	18.9	60.0

Result of courses

About 83 per cent. of the people who entered IRUs during 1967 completed their courses satisfactorily, with an average length of 7.9 weeks. The number of persons placed in employment or training within three months after leaving the IRU was 6,369. This compares with a total of 6,284 for the previous twelve months.

Letters of enquiry about progress are sent after about six months to people who complete courses. Table 3 gives the results of the enquiries for the two half-yearly periods since the last report [see this GAZETTE, November 1967 page 881].

Table 3

IRU entrants in half-year ended	Dec. 1966	June 1967
Effective replies received	3,588	3,947
	(per cent)	(per cent)
Regarded as satisfactorily resettled	51.5	54.1
In employment, but not to their satisfaction	6.3	7.2
Not in employment but some work since leaving the IRU	12.7	13.4
Not in employment and no work since leaving	29.5	25.3

Industrial rehabilitation by other agencies

The Blind—The Department of Employment and Productivity re-imburses the cost of courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife.

In the 12 months ended 10th June, 1968, 371 blind men and women completed a course at these centres an increase of 27 over the previous year and 28 other entrants terminated their courses prematurely.

A total of 6,120 blind people have been admitted to courses of industrial rehabilitation at these centres since the start of the arrangements at Torquay in 1948.

Mentally Disabled—The arrangements for the provision of separate workshops for the industrial rehabilitation of long-term mental patients continued throughout the year. The department provided financial assistance under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 to the three voluntary bodies Industrial Therapy Organisation (Epsom) Ltd., Industrial

Therapy Organisation (Thames) Ltd., Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association, and one local authority rehabilitation and assessment centre (LARAC) run by the London Borough of Croydon as part of its community welfare services.

In recognition that mentally disabled persons who have spent many years in hospital may need a longer period of preparation for employment, it has been agreed that such people can be accepted by industrial therapy workshops even if they are not likely to be ready for work in less than six months. In exceptional cases where progress in the workshops has been slower than expected the course can be extended for up to a further six months with an overall maximum of twelve months.

During the year ITO (Epsom) Ltd. and Birmingham ITA maintained their workshop strength at about 60 to 65 places. Croydon LARAC gradually built up its workshop strength to 38 places in July 1968, but towards the end of the period experienced some difficulty in maintaining sufficient recruitment. ITO (Thames) Ltd. attained a highest-ever occupancy total of 59 in August 1968, but afterwards references from medical authorities fell and measures had to be taken to increase recruitment from other sources.

These measures included the setting up of an experiment whereby applicants awaiting a course at the Perivale industrial rehabilitation unit could be invited if the recommending medical authority approved, to spend the waiting period preparing himself in the ITO workshops. The scheme also made provision that before a mentally handicapped person already at Perivale IRU was prematurely terminated for any reason he should be considered for admission to the ITO. At the 30th September 1968, 20 persons had been admitted to ITO (Thames) Ltd., under these arrangements. A similar experiment is now being introduced with Croydon LARAC and Waddon IRU.

Since the start of these agency schemes for the mentally disabled in 1964 up to 30th September 1968 there have been 1,401 admissions to the workshops, 533 placings in employment and 659 terminations for other reasons.

Spastics—The Spastics Society rehabilitation centre at Sherrards, Welwyn Garden City continued throughout the year. A second centre was opened at Lancaster on the 4th June 1968, enabling the society to have 140 residential places available for preparing young cerebral palsied for employment in commerce or industry. Both centres are recognised by the department as providing agency rehabilitation under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944. The arrangements between the department and the society aim at a normal stay lasting up to six months, during which the society is re-imbursed the cost of the course. A partial re-imburement is paid to the society for any extension considered necessary, but the total course cannot exceed 12 months. The number of persons undergoing courses on the 28th October 1968 at Lancaster and Sherrards were 57 and 58, respectively.

Further information

During the year a new series of leaflets explaining the service was issued, and copies can be obtained from any employment exchange or industrial rehabilitation unit.

PL 435 and PL 436 are intended for the use of the medical profession.

PL 437 is for the use of employers, trade unions and welfare organisations.

PL 438 is for the use of potential applicants.

The film "New Lease of Life" (UK 1561) featuring what happened to four people who entered an industrial rehabilitation unit was shown on many occasions and a new film "The Way Back" (UK 1914) depicting the wider resettlement services for the disabled was issued during the year. Copies of the films were placed in the Central Office of Information Film libraries at Acton, Glasgow and Cardiff.

The number of visits to IRUs by individuals and parties increased during the year. The visits were arranged either by the employment exchanges or direct liaison with the Units.

Membership of Trade Unions in 1967

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1967 was about 9,967,000. This number was about 144,000 less than the total at the end of 1966, and about 214,000 less than the total at the end of 1965. More than half of the fall of 144,000 in the 1967 figures compared with those for 1966 was in recorded membership in branches outside the United Kingdom, due largely to the exclusion from the figures of members of local branches of unions in Australia and New Zealand who set up head offices in their own countries. The total of 555 trade unions at the end of 1967 compared with 574 at the end of 1966.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland for trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Department by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the department to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The total of 555 trade unions at the end of 1967 (which included 16 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed a reduction of 19 compared with 1966. Seventeen unions were merged in other unions or otherwise ceased to function, eight unions amalgamated to form three new unions and three new unions were formed. At the end of 1967 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,967,000, compared with 10,111,000 at the end of 1966, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1967 was 7,721,000, a decrease of 169,000 or 2.1 per cent., compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 2,246,000, an increase of 25,000 or 1.1 per cent.

The total membership at the end of 1967 included 50,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 8,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom was thus about 9,909,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 229,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

In table 1 the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1967.

At the end of 1967 there were 294 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 233 with under 500 members each. These 294 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 19 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for nearly 70 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

Industrial distribution of membership

In table 2 some information is given about the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1967, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accordance with the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. (2nd Revised Edition, 1958, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 5s. 6d. net, 6s. including postage).

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of industries, and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and two smaller unions, it would be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to any single industry group, and all the members have therefore been included in the group "General labour organisations". Conversely, the memberships in certain industry groups exclude numbers of workers who are members of general labour organisations.

It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have, therefore, been included in groups other than the national and local government service groups. The figures of trade union membership in the national government service group also exclude the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the "Other transport and communication" group.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members. Although female membership accounts for less than one quarter of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably in cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving; clothing other than footwear; and some of the professional services, notably the medical services.

As previously stated, the total membership fell by about 144,000 in 1967. The main changes were decreases in general labour organisations (−37,400), coal mining (−32,900), metal manufacture, engineering, etc. (−50,000), cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving (−16,600), construction (−41,000), railways (−35,200) and distributive trades (−17,700). These decreases were partly offset by increases in insurance,

banking and finance (+20,100), educational services (+13,800), national government service (+27,500) and local government service (+25,500).

Totals for 1957-1967

Table 3 shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past eleven years.

This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 1.4 per cent., the number of separate unions has declined by nearly 19 per cent.

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1967 there were 45 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, compared with 42 at the end of 1966. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in

respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc." was published in November 1960 and lists of amendments have since been issued regularly.

Membership, etc. of registered trade unions

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to the membership and finances of trade unions in Great Britain registered under the Trade Union Acts as at the end of 1967 will be published soon, and it is hoped to include a review in the GAZETTE for December.

Table 1

Number of members	Number of unions	Total membership*	Percentage of	
			Total number of all unions	Total membership of all unions
Under 500	233	37,000	42.0	0.4
500 and under 1,000	61	42,000	11.0	0.4
1,000 and under 2,500	81	135,000	14.6	1.4
2,500 and under 5,000	60	205,000	10.8	2.1
5,000 and under 10,000	29	197,000	5.2	2.0
10,000 and under 15,000	20	255,000	3.6	2.5
15,000 and under 25,000	17	318,000	3.1	3.2
25,000 and under 50,000	18	647,000	3.1	6.5
50,000 and under 100,000	17	1,187,000	3.1	11.9
100,000 and under 250,000	10	1,539,000	1.8	15.4
250,000 and more	9	5,405,000	1.6	54.2
Totals	555	9,967,000	100.0	100.0

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 members.

Table 2

Industry group*	Membership at end of 1967†			Membership at end of 1966†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General labour organisations	1,830,730	396,020	2,226,750	1,866,540	397,590	2,264,130
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	110,110	6,390	116,500	110,920	6,200	117,120
Coalmining	513,540	41,770	555,310	547,540	40,700	588,240
All other mining and quarrying‡	2,970	640	3,610	3,180	650	3,830
Food, drink and tobacco	45,680	29,710	75,390	43,590	29,140	72,730
Chemicals and allied industries‡	9,260	6,810	16,070	9,260	6,810	16,070
Metal manufacture, engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,975,720	152,910	2,128,630	2,024,880	153,760	2,178,650
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	34,370	60,870	95,240	39,050	72,740	111,790
All other textile industries	65,240	74,460	139,700	68,630	75,910	144,540
Leather, leather goods and fur	8,640	3,050	11,690	9,550	3,240	12,790
Clothing other than footwear	21,330	93,590	114,920	22,410	97,690	120,100
Footwear	38,040	38,040	76,080	39,450	39,170	78,620
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.‡	14,410	16,510	30,920	14,250	15,750	30,010
Timber, furniture, etc.	83,230	9,500	92,730	85,130	9,710	94,850
Paper, printing and publishing	298,810	84,880	383,690	300,980	88,030	389,010
Other manufacturing industries‡	5,880	2,030	7,910	5,870	2,040	7,910
Construction	399,010	3,140	402,150	439,920	3,240	443,160
Gas, electricity and water‡	36,520	500	37,020	35,110	500	35,610
Railways	309,190	23,020	332,210	343,840	23,550	367,390
Other transport and communication‡	437,790	63,370	501,170	434,220	60,550	494,770
Distributive trades	205,300	157,910	363,210	212,070	168,820	380,900
Insurance, banking and finance	149,120	82,930	232,050	140,740	71,230	211,970
Educational services	236,610	271,960	508,570	233,000	261,770	494,770
All other professional and scientific services	109,280	154,630	263,910	107,460	147,760	255,220
Cinemas, theatres, radio, sport, betting, catering, etc.	76,980	23,310	100,290	76,470	22,650	99,130
All other miscellaneous services	2,520	590	3,110	2,510	590	3,110
National government service	277,720	161,750	439,470	259,090	152,860	411,940
Local government service	422,980	285,280	708,260	414,550	268,170	682,720
Totals	7,720,990	2,245,540	9,966,530	7,890,230	2,220,820	10,111,050

* Standard Industrial Classification, 2nd Revised Edition, 1958. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d. (6s. including postage).

† The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

Table 3

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Membership at end of year*			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on membership of previous year
		Males	Females	Total	
1957	685	000's 7,935	000's 1,894	000's 9,829	+ 0.5
1958	675	7,789	1,850	9,639	- 1.9
1959	668	7,756	1,868	9,623	- 0.2
1960	664	7,884	1,951	9,835	+ 2.2
1961	646	7,905	1,992	9,897	+ 0.6
1962	626	7,860	2,027	9,887	- 0.1
1963	607	7,859	2,075	9,934	+ 0.5
1964	598	7,936	2,143	10,079	+ 1.5
1965	583	7,973	2,208	10,181	+ 1.0
1966	574	7,890	2,221	10,111	- 0.7
1967	555	7,721	2,246	9,967	- 1.4

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

‡ A large proportion of the trade union members who are employed in these industry groups are members of general labour organisations and are included under that group of unions.

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: REVISIONS TO JUNE 1966 ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

The industrial classifications of some establishments were corrected between June 1966 and June 1967. In consequence, the estimates for June 1966 were produced on two bases, (a) excluding and (b) including the effect of these re-classifications. The article on page 206 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE which accompanied these figures also mentioned that some of the classification changes were still under investigation. Further information about them has now been obtained and in consequence some figures in table 3 on pages 212-214 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE have been revised. Table 1 below

shows these revised estimates for June 1966 including the effects of re-classification, calculated separately for males and females and also revised changes 1966-67. Consequential amendments have been made to table 103 on pages 944 and 945.

These revisions also affect the revised regional estimates of employees in employment at June 1966, published in the April 1968 issue of this GAZETTE (table 2 pages 288-290). The figures in table 2 should, therefore, be substituted for those shown for the South East, Yorks and Humberside and North Western regions and for Great Britain.

Table 1 Great Britain: Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1967 and changes June 1966 to June 1967 THOUSANDS

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966				Numbers employed at June 1967	changes 1966-1967 (Col. (5)-Col. (4))
	(a) for comparison with estimates for 1965 and earlier years	(b) for comparison with estimates for 1967 and subsequent years		Total		
	Total	Males	Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total, all industries and services	23,300.8	14,703.6	8,597.2	23,300.8	22,827.6	-473.2
Total, Index of Production Industries	11,548.8	8,587.0	3,023.1	11,610.1	11,220.7	-389.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	8,868.2	6,120.2	2,856.2	8,976.4	8,700.5	-275.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	466.5	382.9	81.2	464.1	432.6	-31.5
Agriculture and horticulture	425.7	344.9	79.2	424.0	392.8	-31.2
Forestry	20.0	17.9	1.7	19.5	19.2	-0.3
Fishing	20.8	20.2	†	20.5	20.6	+ 0.1
Mining and quarrying	576.3	551.6	22.6	574.2	550.5	-23.7
Coal mining	512.7	495.3	17.4	512.7	487.9	-24.8
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	26.7	23.4	1.6	25.0	24.4	-0.6
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	24.8	22.9	1.1	25.0	26.7	+ 1.7
Other mining and quarrying	12.1	10.0	1.5	11.5	11.5	—
Food, drink and tobacco	811.2	477.5	354.6	832.1	824.2	-7.9
Grain milling	39.7	31.8	8.5	40.3	38.8	-1.5
Bread and flour confectionery	150.5	89.9	64.7	154.6	154.1	-0.5
Biscuits	50.4	17.8	32.6	50.4	51.4	+ 1.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	83.0	46.3	40.8	87.1	88.4	+ 1.3
Milk products	38.1	25.4	13.3	38.6	37.9	-0.7
Sugar	15.7	12.1	3.9	16.0	15.3	-0.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	93.8	40.4	54.4	94.7	93.2	-1.5
Fruit and vegetable products	70.9	30.7	39.9	70.6	68.0	-2.6
Animal and poultry foods	21.6	19.8	5.4	24.2	24.2	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	44.7	26.8	22.5	49.4	50.4	+ 1.0
Brewing and malting	95.3	75.3	20.3	95.6	95.3	-0.3
Other drink industries	66.8	43.5	25.5	69.0	66.5	-2.5
Tobacco	40.7	17.6	23.0	40.6	40.7	+ 0.1
Chemicals and allied industries	524.6	377.0	147.5	524.5	515.2	-9.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.9	16.3	†	16.9	16.0	-0.9
Mineral oil refining	27.5	24.3	4.0	28.3	25.9	-2.4
Lubricating oils and greases	7.5	7.1	2.3	9.3	9.6	+ 0.3
Chemicals and dyes	223.2	176.9	46.8	223.7	224.9	+ 1.2
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	80.0	34.2	44.9	79.2	76.5	-2.7
Explosives and fireworks	30.5	18.1	10.5	28.6	27.3	-1.3
Paint and printing ink	47.8	34.2	14.0	48.1	46.0	-2.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	38.4	23.8	13.0	36.8	35.8	-1.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	38.4	32.4	6.8	39.2	38.6	-0.6
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	14.4	9.7	4.7	14.4	14.6	+ 0.2

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967, the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected.

Col. (1) gives the estimates which were published in Table 3 on page 106 of the February 1967 GAZETTE revised to incorporate the small revisions published on page 473 of the June 1967 GAZETTE. These estimates for industry groups are comparable with those for 1965 and earlier years.

* Cols. (2)-(4) give further revised estimates obtained from the estimates in Col. (1) by adding the estimated net effect of reclassification of establishments which were previously incorrectly classified. The estimates in Cols. (4) and (6) replace those in Cols. (2) and (6) of Table 3 on pages 212-214 of the March 1968 GAZETTE. The estimates in Cols. (2)-(4) for industry groups are comparable so far as practicable with the June 1967 estimates.

† Under 1,000.

Table 1 (continued)

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966				Numbers employed at June 1967	changes 1966-1967 (Col. (5)-Col. (4))
	(a) for comparison with estimates for 1965 and earlier years	(b) for comparison with estimates for 1967 and subsequent years		Total		
		Males	Females			
Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metal manufacture	618.8	546.0	76.6	622.6	591.4	- 31.2
Iron and steel (general)	296.6	271.8	25.6	297.4	282.9	- 14.5
Steel tubes	57.4	47.5	8.7	56.2	54.3	- 1.9
Iron castings, etc.	120.6	107.1	14.3	121.5	112.4	- 9.1
Light metals	59.3	48.3	10.8	59.2	57.9	- 1.3
Copper, brass and other base metals	84.9	71.3	17.1	88.5	83.9	- 4.6
Engineering and electrical goods	2,308.2	1,708.3	639.4	2,347.7	2,319.6	- 28.1
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	38.1	31.3	5.3	36.6	35.0	- 1.6
Metal-working machine tools	95.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	99.3	- 0.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	71.6	52.0	17.0	69.1	69.9	+ 0.8
Industrial engines	43.9	34.9	6.0	40.9	39.9	- 1.0
Textile machinery and accessories	52.1	43.0	8.4	51.4	48.9	- 2.5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	31.2	34.2	4.4	38.6	38.6	—
Mechanical handling equipment	60.5	56.9	8.3	65.2	61.4	- 3.8
Office machinery	364.3	296.4	17.5	58.4	50.5	- 7.9
Other machinery	160.1	163.1	20.8	183.9	184.3	+ 0.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	26.2	18.9	5.9	24.9	24.5	- 0.4
Ordnance and small arms	248.8	194.4	55.8	250.2	248.0	- 2.2
Other mechanical engineering	136.3	86.4	48.5	135.0	138.4	+ 3.4
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	15.3	6.3	8.1	14.3	13.8	- 0.5
Watches and clocks	232.1	178.8	60.4	239.1	229.8	- 9.3
Electrical machinery	65.9	43.6	22.4	66.0	60.8	- 5.2
Insulated wires and cables	92.3	40.3	40.3	93.3	95.3	+ 2.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	300.2	172.8	137.8	310.6	316.7	+ 6.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus	60.1	36.3	24.2	60.6	55.8	- 4.8
Domestic electric appliances	152.2	80.1	69.6	149.7	147.2	- 2.5
Other electrical goods						
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	200.5	188.6	11.6	200.1	196.8	- 3.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	153.1	145.2	8.5	153.7	152.3	- 1.4
Marine engineering	47.4	43.3	3.1	46.5	44.5	- 2.0
Vehicles	852.6	731.8	113.4	845.2	815.5	- 29.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	497.5	436.8	63.1	499.8	469.5	- 30.3
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	26.1	18.0	6.9	24.9	23.6	- 1.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	246.7	204.5	36.8	241.3	247.0	+ 5.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	35.3	29.9	2.4	32.3	31.7	- 0.6
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	41.7	39.5	2.2	41.7	38.7	- 3.0
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	5.3	3.2	2.1	5.2	5.0	- 0.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	593.3	390.7	205.3	596.0	565.8	- 30.2
Tools and implements	24.5	15.2	8.5	23.6	23.9	+ 0.3
Cutlery	13.4	7.4	6.2	13.6	12.6	- 1.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	45.4	28.8	17.6	46.4	44.4	- 2.0
Wire and wire manufacturers	44.7	33.2	10.6	43.8	42.7	- 1.1
Cans and metal boxes	38.1	16.4	21.7	38.1	35.5	- 2.6
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	28.1	16.0	11.8	27.7	27.9	+ 0.2
Other metal industries	399.1	273.8	129.0	402.8	378.8	- 24.0
Textiles	756.6	363.7	393.6	757.3	702.0	- 55.3
Production of man-made fibres	45.9	37.4	8.0	45.4	42.5	- 2.9
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	95.8	77.4	57.7	96.3	84.1	- 12.2
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	90.9	40.3	50.0	90.3	78.7	- 11.6
Woolen and worsted	173.4	84.7	88.4	173.1	159.7	- 13.4
Jute	17.1	8.8	8.3	17.1	15.3	- 1.8
Rope, twine and net	10.6	4.4	6.2	10.6	9.7	- 0.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	131.8	40.9	90.9	131.8	127.8	- 4.0
Lace	7.7	3.5	3.9	7.4	7.6	+ 0.2
Carpets	41.4	23.5	17.8	41.3	40.5	- 0.8
Narrow fabrics	21.1	7.8	13.4	21.2	20.1	- 1.1
Made-up textiles	28.8	10.1	19.9	28.2	28.2	—
Textile finishing	65.4	45.0	21.5	66.5	61.9	- 4.6
Other textile industries	26.7	18.6	7.7	26.4	25.9	- 0.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	59.3	33.9	25.3	59.2	56.1	- 3.1
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery	26.1	20.7	6.0	26.7	25.8	- 0.9
Leather goods	24.6	9.0	15.3	24.2	22.6	- 1.6
Fur	8.6	4.2	4.0	8.2	7.7	- 0.5
Clothing and footwear	524.8	140.1	387.4	527.6	498.9	- 28.7
Weatherproof outerwear	29.9	7.6	22.4	30.0	27.1	- 2.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	118.3	31.4	87.4	118.9	114.9	- 4.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	63.2	18.1	46.0	64.1	61.4	- 2.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	43.9	6.3	37.2	43.5	40.8	- 2.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	110.8	15.7	96.2	111.8	105.8	- 6.0
Hats, caps, millinery	11.7	3.7	8.1	11.8	10.7	- 1.1
Other dress industries	40.5	8.6	32.0	40.6	39.4	- 1.2
Footwear	106.5	48.6	58.3	106.9	98.8	- 8.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	348.3	280.3	80.7	361.0	348.5	- 12.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	69.0	62.4	6.9	69.3	66.6	- 2.7
Pottery	65.0	29.9	35.0	64.9	62.1	- 2.8
Glass	80.3	62.1	20.4	82.5	79.0	- 3.5
Cement	17.8	15.8	1.5	17.3	18.1	+ 0.8
Abrasives and other building materials	116.2	110.2	16.9	127.0	122.7	- 4.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	290.8	252.3	61.9	314.1	301.1	- 13.0
Timber	96.8	97.3	14.6	111.8	109.3	- 2.5
Furniture and upholstery	100.0	80.4	21.7	102.1	94.4	- 7.7
Bedding, etc.	17.3	9.9	8.7	18.6	17.6	- 1.0
Shop and office fitting	33.0	30.4	5.0	35.3	34.8	- 0.5
Wooden containers and baskets	23.2	19.2	6.0	25.2	24.8	- 0.4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	20.5	15.2	5.9	21.1	20.2	- 0.9
Paper, printing and publishing	641.0	422.4	221.7	644.1	633.4	- 10.7
Paper and board	97.2	75.1	20.3	95.4	94.7	- 0.7
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	65.7	34.0	32.0	66.0	62.7	- 3.3
Other manufactures of paper and board	74.6	38.0	37.3	75.3	72.3	- 3.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	142.1	110.6	33.8	144.4	144.0	- 0.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	261.4	164.7	98.3	263.0	259.7	- 3.3

Table 1 (continued)

Industry	Numbers employed at June 1966				Numbers employed at June 1967	changes 1966-1967 (Col. (5)-Col. (4))
	(a) for comparison with estimates for 1965 and earlier years	(b) for comparison with estimates for 1967 and subsequent years		Total		
		Males	Females			
Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other manufacturing industries	338.2	207.6	137.3	344.9	332.0	- 12.9
Rubber	131.4	95.7	37.8	133.4	128.5	- 4.9
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	11.7	10.7	2.6	13.3	12.4	- 0.9
Brushes and brooms	14.0	6.9	7.0	13.9	12.7	- 1.2
Toys, games and sports equipment	39.5	13.7	25.8	39.5	37.8	- 1.7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	11.2	5.3	6.2	11.5	11.0	- 0.5
Plastics moulding and fabricating	94.0	52.5	41.2	93.7	90.7	- 3.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	36.4	22.7	16.9	39.7	38.9	- 0.8
Construction	1,681.0	1,546.8	89.8	1,636.6	1,545.6	- 91.0
Gas, electricity and water	423.3	368.4	54.5	422.9	424.1	+ 1.2
Gas	123.3	105.0	18.0	123.0	124.6	+ 1.6
Electricity	254.7	221.6	33.0	254.6	252.7	- 1.9
Water supply	45.3	41.8	3.5	45.3	46.8	+ 1.5
Transport and communication	1,602.9	1,346.9	262.4	1,609.3	1,602.6	- 6.7
Railways	329.9	302.2	27.8	330.0	311.9	- 18.1
Road passenger transport	260.5	218.3	45.0	263.3	258.6	- 4.7
Road haulage contracting	213.7	207.3	19.2	226.5	233.2	+ 6.7
Sea transport	91.5	84.6	8.7	93.3	92.9	- 0.4
Port and inland water transport	130.6	126.6	6.8	133.4	132.5	- 0.9
Air transport	55.2	39.3	14.4	53.7	59.2	+ 5.5
Postal service and telecommunications	427.7	313.6	113.7	427.4	432.3	+ 4.9
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	93.8	55.0	26.7	81.7	82.0	+ 0.3
Distributive trades	2,973.7	1,319.4	1,606.2	2,925.6	2,798.4	- 127.2
Wholesale distribution	555.0	343.5	197.0	540.4	524.7	- 15.7
Retail distribution	2,111.6	765.0	1,340.0	2,105.1	2,003.1	- 102.0
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	159.8	114.0	35.3	149.3	139.4	- 9.9
Dealing in other industrial materials, etc.	147.3	96.9	33.8	130.8	131.2	+ 0.4
Insurance, banking and finance	639.0	343.2	295.6	638.8	647.7	+ 8.9
Professional and scientific services	2,516.8	833.1	1,679.5	2,512.5	2,620.4	+ 107.9
Accountancy services	91.1	55.0	36.1	91.0	90.3	- 0.7
Educational services	1,187.9	372.0	815.5	1,187.5	1,259.1	+ 71.6
Legal services	102.3	36.2	66.1	102.3	102.4	+ 0.1
Medical and dental services	927.1	230.3	697.8	928.1	960.8	+ 32.7
Religious organisations	20.5	9.5	11.0	20.5	22.2	+ 1.7
Other professional and scientific services	187.9	130.1	53.0	183.1	185.6	+ 2.5
Miscellaneous services	2,207.0	950.9	1,245.1	2,196.0	2,113.8	- 82.2
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	126.4	70.2	55.9	126.1	126.0	- 0.1
Sport and other recreations	68.4	40.9	27.5	68.4	69.5	+ 1.1
Betting	56.3	24.3	32.0	56.3	57.3	+ 1.0
Catering, hotels, etc.	608.8	211.7	395.8	607.4	582.0	- 25.4
Laundries	114.9	29.2	85.7	114.9	107.2	- 7.7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	45.5	11.4	33.8	45.2	43.3	- 1.9
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	448.2	350.2	89.5	439.6	420.7	- 18.9
Repair of boots and shoes	13.2	9.2	4.0	13.2	11.6	- 1.6
Hairdressing and manicure	105.0	21.4	83.6	104.9	102.0	- 2.9
Private domestic service	189.5	18.4	171.0	189.4	168.1	- 21.3
Other services	430.8	164.1	266.4	430.6	426.1	- 4.5
Public administration	1,346.1	940.9	403.4	1,344.3	1,390.6	+ 46.3
National government service						

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—THIRD QUARTER 1968

Between 1st July and 30th September this year 73,779 accidents at work, 177 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 59,897 (105 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,058 (65 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,537 (five fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 287 (two fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	20	7,197
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	7	4,229
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	10	6,043
Midlands (Birmingham)	9	5,907
Midlands (Nottingham)	10	5,689
London and Home Counties (North)	17	4,379
London and Home Counties (East)	12	5,970
London and Home Counties (West)	13	4,853
South Western	13	3,357
Wales	15	5,858
North Western (Liverpool)	12	7,326
North Western (Manchester)	11	4,678
Scotland	28	8,293
Total	177	73,779

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	557
Cotton weaving processes	—	304
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	65
Woollen spinning processes	—	268
Worsted spinning processes	—	412
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	138
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	270
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	198
Carpet manufacture	—	321
Rope, twine and net making	—	114
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	182
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	406
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	53
Laundries	—	180
Total	1	3,468
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	4	847
Pottery	—	356
Other clay products	4	229
Stone and other minerals	1	216
Lime	—	508
Cement	1	86
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	30
Boiler insulation materials	—	31
Tile slabbing	—	2
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	1	334
Total	11	2,639
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	—	340
Iron Conversion	5	1,158
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	141
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	9
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	321
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	1	1,626
Non-ferrous metals	—	249
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	—	101
Metal forging	—	642
Metal drawing and extrusion	1	592
Iron founding	5	2,242
Steel founding	1	533
Die casting	—	168
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	394
Metal plating	—	128
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	101
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	146
Total	14	8,891

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	2	273
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	453
Engine building and repairing	1	749
Boiler making and similar work	2	574
Constructional engineering	2	890
Motor vehicle manufacture	3	1,616
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	310
Vehicle repairing	5	1,713
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	6	1,872
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	264
Aircraft building and repairing	1	374
Machine tool manufacture	—	462
Miscellaneous machine making	3	2,565
Tools and implements	—	551
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	—	1,384
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	887
Sheet metal working	1	1,025
Metal pressing	—	534
Other metal machining	—	900
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,186
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,151
Railway running sheds	—	23
Cutlery	—	53
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	9
Iron and steel wire manufacture	1	243
Wire rope manufacture	—	92
Total	32	20,153
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	686
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	122
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	657
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	400
Cable manufacture	—	393
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	205
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	5	655
Total	5	3,118
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	2	419
Saw milling for imported timbers	1	66
Plywood manufacture	—	32
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	64
Wooden box and packing case making	—	159
Coopering	—	78
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	366
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	1	14
Engineers pattern making	—	46
Joinery	2	932
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	292
Total	6	2,468
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	2	455
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	268
Other chemicals	1	349
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	90
Oil refining	3	261
Explosives	1	105
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	406
Soap, etc.	1	97
Paint and varnish	1	183
Coal gas	2	426
Coke oven operation	1	344
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	99
Patent fuel manufacture	—	44
Total	11	3,127
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	3	285
Other clothing	—	317
Hatmaking and millinery	—	14
Footwear manufacture	—	231
Footwear repair	—	10
Total	3	857
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	2	1,005
Paper staining and coating	—	199
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	460
Bag making and stationery	1	246
Printing and bookbinding	—	826
Engraving	—	12
Total	3	2,748

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	—	111
Coarse milling	2	175
Other milling	—	36
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	1,267
Sugar confectionery	1	578
Food preserving	—	1,107
Milk processing	1	429
Edible oils and fats	1	143
Sugar refining	—	149
Slaughter houses	—	209
Other food processing	1	1,602
Alcoholic drink	2	935
Non-alcoholic drink	—	213
Total	10	6,954
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	5	871
Plant using atomic reactors	—	53
Other use of radioactive materials	—	17
Tobacco	—	141
Tanning	—	181
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	42
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	1	74
Rubber	1	1,080
Linoleum	—	68
Cloth coating	—	54
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	756
Glass	1	1,013
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	226
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	155
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	69
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	1	150
Processes associated with agriculture	—	29
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	6
Water purification	—	16
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	473
Total	9	5,474
Total, all factory processes	105	59,897

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	15	1,943
Maintenance	3	333
Demolition	3	63
Commercial and public building:—		
Construction	6	2,217
Maintenance	—	467
Demolition	—	43
Blocks of flats:—		
Construction	3	814
Maintenance	2	85
Demolition	—	7
Dwelling houses:—		
Construction	5	1,802
Maintenance	2	499
Demolition	1	51
Other building operations:—		
Construction	—	370
Maintenance	—	150
Demolition	1	31
Total	41	8,875
Works of engineering construction operations at Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.		
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	75
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	2	54
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	144
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	4	371
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	3	120
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	3	124
Sea defence and river works	2	60
Work on roads or airfields	6	44
Other works	1	882
Total	24	2,183
Total, all construction processes	65	11,058
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	5	2,537
Work at inland warehouses	2	287
Total	7	2,824
Grand Total	177	73,779

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF DAYS LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The table below (based on information supplied by the International Labour Office) shows the number of days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, in the last ten years.

The industries covered are mining, manufacturing, construction and transport. As the definitions used for these statistics vary from country to country too much significance should not be attached to relatively small differences in the figures.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Average for		
											5 years (1958-1962)	5 years (1963-1967)	10 years (1958-1967)
Australia*	250	200	380	330	280	300	460	390	350	310	288	362	325
Belgium	150	440	210	60	160	140	250	40	310	90†	204	166	185
Canada	1,220	310	310	510	590	330	560	790	1,550	1,260†	588	898	743
Denmark§	20	30	100	3,340	30	40	30	400‡	30	20	704	104	404
Finland	60	610	130	50	30	1,410	80	20	150	410	176	414	295
France	160	280	160	330	220	770	280	100	240	(a)	230	347(b)	282(c)
Federal Republic of Germany||	50	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	34	25
India	990	770	770	420	500	240	560	470	870‡	690‡	690	566	628
Ireland	360	270	140	590	320	760	1,620	1,720‡	1,420‡	530‡	336	1,210	773
Italy	470	1,020	540	870	2,270	1,150	1,270	540	1,700	580	1,034	1,045	1,041
Japan	520	520	350	440	350	180	190	360	170	100	436	200	318
Netherlands	20	10	260	10	—	20	20	30	10	—	60	16	38
New Zealand	60	90	100	100	250	160	160	50	230	320	120	184	152
Norway	40	80	—	570	130	360	—	—	—	10	164	74	119
Sweden**	10	10	—	—	—	10	10	—	110	—	6	26	16
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom††	260	420	240	220	440	140	170	220	170‡	220	316	184	250
United States§§	1,030	2,770	750	650	730	630	850	860	890	1,440	1,186	934	1,060

*Including electricity and gas.
 †Preliminary figure.
 ‡Revised figures (due to revisions of the number of days lost or to more recent bench-mark figures).
 §Manufacturing only.
 ||Excluding West Berlin (and the Saar up to 1958).
 **All industries included.
 ††Owing to changes in industrial classification the figures from 1959 onwards are not strictly comparable with those from previous years.

§§Beginning 1960: including Alaska and Hawaii. Figures cover also electricity, gas and sanitary services.
 (a) Figures not yet available.
 (b) Average for 1963-66 only.
 (c) Average for 1958-66 only.
 Note.—Where no figure is given the number of days lost per 1,000 persons employed is nil or negligible.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 17th September 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 17th September 1968	Average price 17th September 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.
Chuck	838	68.9	60 - 76
Sirloin (without bone)	851	93.2	80 - 108
Silverside (without bone)*	891	87.4	78 - 96
Back ribs (with bone)*	748	60.5	48 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	767	59.9	50 - 72
Brisket (with bone)	771	38.8	30 - 54
Rump steak*	883	118.5	96 - 138
Beef: Imported chilled			
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	794	69.7	60 - 78
Breast*	764	20.2	12 - 30
Best end of neck	756	53.7	36 - 66
Shoulder (with bone)	782	49.1	40 - 60
Leg (with bone)	792	67.7	60 - 78
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	584	52.4	44 - 60
Breast*	526	12.6	8 - 18
Best end of neck	550	41.9	32 - 52
Shoulder (with bone)	585	37.8	30 - 44
Leg (with bone)	585	57.3	54 - 62
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	865	60.3	50 - 72
Belly*	859	38.4	32 - 44
Loin (with bone)	892	71.6	64 - 78
Pork sausages	866	40.3	36 - 44
Beef sausages	799	33.2	28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	632	38.3	34 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled†	398	42.6	34 - 54
Fresh fish			
Cod fillets	595	42.2	36 - 48
Haddock fillets	608	50.3	42 - 60
Haddock, smoked, whole	538	45.8	36 - 54
Plaice, whole	548	39.6	28 - 48
Halibut cuts	342	87.1	72 - 102
Herrings	536	22.1	18 - 27
Kippers, with bone	654	32.0	27 - 36
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	578	3.5	3 - 4
Red	378	4.2	3 - 5
Potatoes, new, loose			
Tomatoes	860	25.3	20 - 32
Cabbage, greens	410	6.8	4 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	590	6.6	4 - 9
Cauliflower or broccoli	636	14.8	9 - 20

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Item	Number of quotations 17th September 1968	Average price 17th September 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables (contd.)			
Brussels sprouts	436	12.8	10 - 16
Peas	—	—	—
Runner beans	482	13.9	9 - 18
Carrots	831	6.5	4½ - 9
Onions	839	8.7	7 - 11
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	818	14.9	11 - 18
Apples, dessert	859	20.6	15 - 28
Pears, dessert	793	17.6	12 - 24
Oranges	820	15.6	12 - 20
Bananas	860	17.1	15 - 20
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	824	19.0	18 - 20½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	693	18.4	18 - 20
White, 14 oz. loaf	756	11.4	10½ - 12½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	689	13.1	12 - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	870	23.1	18 - 27
Bacon			
Collar*	715	49.2	42 - 56
Gammon*	783	72.7	64 - 80
Middle cut,* smoked	512	66.0	56 - 78
Back, smoked	461	70.8	64 - 78
Back, unsmoked	462	68.2	60 - 74
Streaky, smoked	447	44.8	38 - 54
Ham (not shoulder)	806	116.3	104 - 132
Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	743	31.9	27 - 36
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	902	50.3	45 - 55
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—
Butter, New Zealand	847	39.9	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	839	45.6	42 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½-lb.	170	11.1	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced, per ½-lb.	151	8.2	8 - 9
Lard	895	15.2	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	877	41.7	34 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz.	764	49.2	46 - 54
Eggs, standard, per doz.	799	43.0	40 - 46
Eggs, medium, per doz.	399	36.5	34 - 39
Sugar, granulated, 2-lb.	921	16.9	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2-oz.	903	32.6	30 - 36
Tea: per ½-lb.			
Higher priced	356	23.6	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,897	18.7	16½ - 21
Lower priced	718	17.3	16 - 18

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

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 924-925 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

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

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

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	107.7	30.5	Textiles	56.2	16.1
Bread and flour confectionery	22.8	36.1	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.4	19.7
Biscuits	17.9	51.1	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	5.9	15.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	14.2	33.1	Woolen and worsted	13.7	18.4
Milk products	2.0	15.0	Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.6	14.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21.9	42.3	Carpets	2.2	12.1
Fruit and vegetable products	11.1	27.8	Narrow fabrics	2.7	21.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	5.0	21.8	Made-up textiles	2.3	12.9
Brewing and malting	2.8	14.1	Textile finishing	2.9	14.7
Other drink industries*	3.5	13.9	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.5	14.7
Tobacco	4.0	18.0	Leather goods	2.1	14.6
Chemicals and allied industries	24.6	17.4	Clothing and footwear	36.5	10.2
Chemicals and dyes	7.1	15.5	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.6	10.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.8	18.0	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.8	9.2
Paint and printing ink	2.4	18.2	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.5	10.3
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.9	23.2	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.1	9.9
Metal manufacture	10.8	14.9	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.8	15.8
Iron and steel (general)	3.1	12.3	Footwear	4.1	7.6
Iron castings, etc.	2.0	15.7	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8.9	11.5
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.7	16.0	Pottery	2.6	7.7
Engineering and electrical goods	107.3	17.1	Glass	2.7	14.1
Metal-working machine tools	2.4	16.4	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.6	15.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.7	16.5	Timber, furniture, etc.	9.0	15.0
Other machinery*	9.3	14.5	Timber	2.6	17.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.0	15.0	Furniture and upholstery	2.8	13.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	9.0	16.5	Paper, printing and publishing	34.3	15.9
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	8.0	16.1	Paper and board	3.0	15.2
Electrical machinery	7.3	14.0	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	6.4	21.7
Insulated wires and cables	3.8	20.0	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	7.3	20.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	8.0	21.5	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	6.1	16.9
Radio and other electronic apparatus	27.1	18.5	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	11.5	12.1
Domestic electric appliances	3.6	15.7	Other manufacturing industries	30.0	22.2
Other electrical goods*	15.8	22.4	Rubber	8.1	22.7
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	1.8	15.4	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.9	25.0
Vehicles	13.4	12.2	Plastics moulding and fabricating	9.9	24.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.4	11.7	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.5	15.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.9	11.3	Total, all manufacturing industries	485.6	17.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	41.6	21.9			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.4	21.9			
Cans and metal boxes	6.9	36.7			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	25.5	21.2			

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

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st October, 1968 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	36,693	1,865	3,571	42,129
Double day shifts‡	34,730	2,269	2,437	39,436
Long spells	10,071	606	736	11,413
Night shifts	10,205	1,264	—	11,469
Part-time work§	17,431	—	2	17,433
Saturday afternoon work	4,452	144	92	4,688
Sunday work	13,486	894	466	14,846
Miscellaneous	4,566	255	59	4,880
Total	131,634	7,297	7,363	146,294

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

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

‡ Includes 10,646 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

News and Notes

ADVISER ON FORCES RESETTLEMENT

Mr. Cyril Alfred Roberts, a director of the Woodall-Duckham Group, has been appointed by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to be adviser on forces resettlement. The appointment, which is for two years, was foreshadowed in the Supplementary Statement on Defence Policy 1968 published in July (Cmnd 3701, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net).

It is expected that by the financial year 1973-74 the uniform strength of the three armed services will have been reduced by more than 75,000, compared with April 1967. So far as possible this reduction will be achieved by normal outflow and some adjustment of recruitment and re-engagement. Redundancy will be kept to a minimum, and met as far as possible by voluntary applications.

The normal outflow in 1968-69 is expected to be rather more than 3,000 officers and 40,000 other ranks.

It is in the national interest that the skills and ability of those leaving the services should be used to the best advantage in civilian life, and that servicemen and women should be helped to find scope for their skills and experience in a new career. There is already a comprehensive advisory, training and placing service involving the Ministry of Defence and various voluntary organisations as well as the Department of Employment and Productivity.

In many cases what is required is advice about the kind of employment to look for and help in obtaining it. This is provided by the pre-release interviews, and the placing machinery of the Resettlement Service. In other cases some additional training is necessary and there are arrangements for this both before and after release.

Suitable ex-regulars who are in need of training may be considered for training in any of the 40 trades available at government training centres, or for courses at technical or commercial colleges.

Business training courses mainly for officers are arranged by the Department of Employment and Productivity at technical colleges. These courses provide for an introduction to industry and commerce for servicemen suitable for entry into business life at middle management level. They may be taken before, or within 12 months of leaving the services.

Pre-release courses for senior NCOs with potential to enter industry at supervisory level are run by the department. These courses are designed to give servicemen a general background to industry to enable them to exercise their supervisory skills in civilian life.

The existing resettlement services are now under review to make sure that they are adequate for present day requirements and can deal effectively with the increased outflow from the forces expected during the next few years. Mr. Roberts will help with this review, but his main concern will be to bring home to industrialists and other employers the advantages of taking servicemen and women into employment, and the high quality of manpower that is available from this source.

NEW STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

A new edition of the Standard Industrial Classification has just been published (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 5s. 6d. net). It defines the industrial headings under which all forms of economic activity are classified and thus provides a common basis for the presentation of industrial statistics by different government departments.

It will be brought into use as soon as possible, replacing the existing 1958 edition. For many statistical series this will be next year. The Department of Employment and Productivity is planning to use the new classification for industrial analyses of employees, the registered unemployed, and unfilled vacancies from mid-1969; and for wage rates, the monthly index of average earnings, the earnings and hours enquiries and for statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes from the beginning of 1970.

The Government intend to adopt the new Standard Industrial Classification for the purposes of the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966, and the necessary steps will be taken in Parliament in due course.

The Standard Industrial Classification was first issued in 1948 to promote uniformity and comparability in official statistics of the United Kingdom. Changes in the structure and relative importance of industries mean that periodic revisions are desirable, and a revised edition was published in 1958. The new edition is the result of a further revision. It has again

been prepared by an inter-departmental committee on which the principal departments collecting statistics have been represented.

In considering the need for changes the committee took account of the information about the size and structure of various economic activities available from short-term enquiries and from the Census of Production and Distribution. It also received advice and suggestions, which were carefully considered, from trade associations, individual firms, economic development committees and other experts.

As in previous editions, the classification is based on industries, not occupations, and without regard to ownership or control.

The general structure remains unchanged though the number of Orders has been increased from 24 to 27, and of Minimum List Headings from 152 to 181. For example, the very large industry represented by the heading "Catering, hotels etc." has been split into five headings—hotels, restaurants, public houses, clubs and catering contractors. This expansion of headings—particularly evident in the chemicals, engineering and services orders—will lead to an improvement in the amount of statistical detail available, which should be widely welcomed by all users of official statistics.

An Alphabetical List of Industries which constitutes an index for use in conjunction with the Standard Industrial Classification is in the course of preparation and will be published shortly.

LABOUR COSTS

The full results of the first comprehensive enquiry into employers' total labour costs in this country have now been published in the booklet *LABOUR COSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1964* (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 8s. 6d. net). This booklet includes both the tables already published in the December 1966 and March 1967 issues of this GAZETTE and also some more detailed analyses for selected industries, with separate information where practicable for administrative, technical and clerical employees and for operatives.

The survey covered the production industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and gas, electricity and water supply) together with part of

transport and communication, banking, insurance, local authorities and national government. Expenditure is expressed as average annual amounts per employee. Analyses are provided by industry group and, where feasible, size of establishment. The main analyses show average expenditure on the principal categories of labour cost—wages and salaries, statutory national insurance contributions, private social welfare, payments in kind, subsidised services to employees, recruitment and training, and other items.

These headings are further analysed to show for example, the amounts included in wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and vocational training; in private social welfare for provision of pensions and payments for sickness and redundancy; and in subsidised services for provision of medical and health services, canteens, housing, transport, clothing, etc.

A further table shows the percentage of employers in each industry group incurring expenditure under individual items of labour cost.

A second enquiry on similar lines is being held during 1968 in Great Britain, and on this occasion in Northern Ireland also. The current enquiry will provide information about the changing structure and level of employers' labour costs since 1964, including the effect of the Industrial Training Act 1964, the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966. In addition, valid comparisons should be practicable with the comparable EEC enquiries. Preliminary results of the EEC's 1966 enquiry have recently been published.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

An industrial training board for the footwear, leather and fur skin industry, the 26th to be set up under the 1964 Act, has been constituted by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (S.I. 1968, No. 1763, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net). It came into operation on 27th November.

The new board will have about 180,000 workers within its scope. The main activities to be covered are: sorting, grading or dealing in hides or skins, furs or fur skins; fellmongering; the tanning of hides or skins and the processing of leather; the dressing, dyeing or similar processing of furs or fur skins; the manufacture of footwear, lasts and most footwear components; the manufacture of articles from leather and of a range of goods such as belts, straps, bags, luggage, cases and containers of various kinds from leather substitutes and certain other materials; the repair of footwear and leather goods; and the production of glues or gelatines from animal or fish waste.

Mr. J. C. W. Stead, formerly director of Batchelor's Foods, Sheffield, and currently chairman of the Yorkshire Council for Further Education, has been appointed chairman of the board.

Scope of Shipbuilding Training Board

Activities coming within the scope of the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board have been redefined by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, in an order presented to Parliament recently (SI 1968, No. 1614, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) The order came into operation on 30th October.

One of the principal amendments will bring within scope of the board the construction or fitting out of ships or other craft when carried out at places other than yards, docks or harbours. The activities of establishments wholly or mainly engaged in the processing from plastics materials of ships' hulls are, however, excluded, except when carried out at a yard, dock or harbour or where the establishment is also engaged in the fitting out of ships or other craft. Dealing by agents or brokers in motor or sailing boats, yachts or similar craft not exceeding 100 tons gross tonnage and the letting out on hire of such craft by an employer who is engaged in their construction or repair are further activities brought within scope of the board. A number of other amendments clarifying the definition of the industry are also included.

The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board was established in 1964 and covers some 140,000 employees.

Training levy for Chemical and Allied Products Industry

Proposals submitted by the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 0.8 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968 have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle.

The Order approving the levy (S.I. 1968, No. 1739 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) came into operation on 20th November.

The levy will be used to make grants for the external and in-company training of a wide range of occupations including training officers, managers, scientists, technicians, sales and clerical staff, craftsmen, and operators.

The Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board was constituted in October 1967 and covers approximately 3,000 establishments. Its scheme of grants is interim, and as is usual in first schemes by boards, grant-aids what can clearly be recognised as effective training. It is the boards' intention to prepare training recommendations, compliance with which will become a condition for the receipt of grant.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING FOR DISABLED PERSONS

Courses in computer programming for disabled persons are to be introduced at Queen Elizabeth Training College for the Disabled, Leatherhead next year. The first course, expected to last 12 weeks, will start early in the year, and will be followed by further courses in a variety of programming languages.

A pilot course, run at the college in 1967 showed that disabled people can be trained successfully as computer programmers, work in which they can contribute much without finding themselves severely handicapped.

After the pilot course, Lord Robens, chairman of the college's training committee asked the major firms using computers to co-operate in employing disabled persons as computer programmers, since many of them have the intelligence and aptitude for work of this nature. He took the view that there would be an increasing need for programmers in the future, and his approach produced encouraging results. Some computer manufacturers have promised to help with training.

Disabled people interested in joining these courses should apply in the first instance at the nearest employment exchange, where the Disablement Resettlement Officer can give fuller information about educational standards and other qualifications necessary for prospective candidates.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 66,249 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 14th October 1968, of whom 59,290 were males and 6,959 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,054 (51,116 males and 5,938 females), while there were 9,195 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 October, 6,838 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,543 men, 1,115 women and 180 young persons. In addition, 253 placements were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 9th September 1968, 4,026 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,144 were able-bodied and 882 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 7,876 (6,252 able-bodied and 1,624 disabled), of whom 6,895 (6,119 able-bodied and 776 disabled) were at government training centres, 428 (118 able-bodied and 310 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 49 (15 able-bodied and 34 disabled) at employers' establishments and 504 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,563 persons (2,805 able-bodied and 758 disabled), and 3,498 (2,827 able-bodied and 671 disabled) were placed in employment.

MODERNISATION OF PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

Mr. George Cattell, Director of the Manpower and Productivity Service of the Department of Employment & Productivity, has been appointed chairman of the National Modernisation Committee for the Port Transport Industry, in succession to Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, who has resigned in view of his Ministerial commitments. Mr. Tom Claro will continue as deputy chairman.

The National Modernisation Committee was set up by the National Joint Council for the Industry to draw up the basis of a plan for the reform and modernisation of industrial relations and working practices in accordance with the national policy directive issued by the council in the light of the recommendations of the Devlin committee of inquiry (see this GAZETTE, August 1965, page 338).

Under the chairmanship of Lord Brown the committee carried out negotiations which led to the introduction of permanent employment for all registered dock workers in place of the casual system in September 1967 (see this GAZETTE, September 1967, page 709).

The committee will now be considering the next stage in the continuing programme for the modernisation of the industry.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In October, 49 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 49 in September. This total included 22 arising from factory processes, 22 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and five in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 14 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 26th October, compared with 14 in the four weeks ended 28th September. These 14 included nine underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, compared with ten and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in October and eight in the previous month.

In October, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with three in September.

In October, 31 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. One fatal case of epitheliomatous ulceration was reported; eight were of chrome ulceration, eight of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, three of aniline poisoning, three of arsenical poisoning and eight of epitheliomatous ulceration.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY**Employment in Production Industries**

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,091,200 in September (8,201,400 males 2,889,800 females). The total included 8,686,900 (5,962,800 males 2,724,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,513,600 (1,428,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 5,000 higher than that for August 1968 and 137,000 lower than in September 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 3,000 higher than in August 1968 and 22,000 lower than in September 1967. The number in construction was 7,000 higher than in August 1968 and 40,000 lower than in September 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 14th October 1968 in Great Britain was 531,564. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 551,000 representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with about 575,000 in September.

In addition, there were 7,198 unemployed school leavers and 10,521 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 549,283, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 1,900 more than in September when the percentage rate was 2.3.

Among those wholly unemployed in October, 245,125 (45.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 222,713 (41.9 per cent.) in September; 105,980 (19.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 92,117 (17.3 per cent.) in September. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 3,035 in October 1968 and 2,566 in September 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between September and October the number temporarily stopped fell by 2,276 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 13,583.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 9th October 1968, was 191,421; 4,234 less than on 4th September. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was about 194,900, compared with about 186,100 in September. Including 76,360 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 9th October was 267,781 9,148 less than on 4th September.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th September 1968, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,050,800. This is about 35.1 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 28,400 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 19 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st October 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 170.8 and 188.3, compared with 170.5 and 187.9 (revised figures) at 30th September 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 15th October the official retail prices index was 126.4 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 125.8 at 17th September and 119.7 at 17th October 1967. The index figure for food was 123.4 compared with 122.6 at 17th September.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment & Productivity, was 207 involving approximately 53,700 workers. During the month approximately 75,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 310,000 working days were lost, including 155,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-September 1968, and for the two preceding months and for September 1967.

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	September 1967*			July 1968*			August 1968*			September 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,337.8	2,890.2	11,228.0	8,180.5	2,866.5	11,047.0	8,202.6	2,883.7	11,086.3	8,201.4	2,889.8	11,091.2
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,983.9	2,725.2	8,709.1	5,943.1	2,701.5	8,644.6	5,965.3	2,718.2	8,683.5	5,962.8	2,724.1	8,686.9
Mining, etc.	519.0	22.3	541.3	469.4	22.3	491.7	463.9	22.3	486.2	459.4	22.3	481.7
Coal mining	461.8	16.9	478.7	412.2	16.9	429.1	406.7	16.9	423.6	402.2	16.9	419.1
Food, drink and tobacco	477.8	357.9	835.7	483.1	351.9	835.0	485.0	355.2	840.2	476.3	353.1	829.4
Grain milling	30.6	8.1	38.7	29.6	8.0	37.6	29.6	8.1	37.7	29.5	8.0	37.5
Bread and flour confectionery	89.9	64.7	154.6	89.3	63.7	153.0	89.6	63.8	153.4	88.5	63.1	151.6
Biscuits	19.2	35.8	55.0	19.7	34.2	53.9	19.9	34.7	54.6	19.7	35.0	54.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	48.0	41.4	89.4	51.1	42.6	93.7	51.6	43.1	94.7	50.0	42.9	92.9
Milk products	23.9	12.5	36.4	27.0	13.9	40.9	26.6	14.0	40.6	25.3	13.3	38.6
Sugar	11.6	3.7	15.3	11.2	3.5	14.7	11.3	3.6	14.9	11.4	3.6	15.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.7	52.8	93.5	39.9	50.8	90.7	39.9	51.4	91.3	40.0	51.8	91.8
Fruit and vegetable products	31.5	41.6	73.1	35.0	39.6	74.6	34.5	39.7	74.2	32.8	39.9	72.7
Animal and poultry foods	18.6	5.2	23.8	18.2	5.2	23.4	18.2	5.3	23.5	18.3	5.4	23.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.6	23.3	50.9	27.8	22.5	50.3	28.2	23.2	51.4	27.7	22.9	50.6
Brewing and malting	75.9	20.1	96.0	74.9	19.9	94.8	75.7	20.1	95.8	74.6	19.9	94.5
Other drink industries	42.2	26.0	68.2	41.4	26.1	67.5	41.8	26.0	67.8	40.5	25.1	65.6
Tobacco	18.1	22.7	40.8	18.0	21.9	39.9	18.1	22.2	40.3	18.0	22.2	40.2
Chemicals and allied industries	373.7	142.1	515.8	373.6	139.6	513.2	375.8	142.0	517.8	374.4	141.4	515.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.3		15.3	15.2		15.2	15.8		15.8	15.0		15.0
Mineral oil refining	23.1	2.9	26.0	23.0	2.8	25.8	23.0	2.9	25.9	23.1	2.9	26.0
Lubricating oils and greases	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.5	9.6	7.0	2.5	9.5
Chemicals and dyes	177.6	46.8	224.4	177.6	45.4	223.0	178.9	45.8	224.7	178.8	45.9	224.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.8	42.7	77.5	34.9	42.7	77.6	35.4	43.7	79.1	35.1	43.4	78.5
Explosives and fireworks	17.7	9.7	27.4	17.2	8.7	25.9	17.2	8.8	26.0	17.0	8.7	25.7
Paint and printing ink	32.7	13.5	46.2	32.7	13.2	45.9	32.8	13.4	46.2	32.4	13.2	45.6
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.1	12.0	36.1	23.4	12.3	35.7	23.5	12.6	36.1	23.3	12.5	35.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.6	6.7	38.3	32.3	6.7	39.0	32.5	6.8	39.3	32.5	6.9	39.4
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.8	14.5	10.2	4.8	15.0	10.2	4.9	15.1	10.2	4.8	15.0
Metal manufacture	517.5	73.0	590.5	512.1	72.0	584.1	513.9	72.4	586.3	515.1	72.7	587.8
Iron and steel (general)	258.8	25.5	284.3	256.1	25.0	281.1	257.2	25.3	282.5	257.8	25.2	283.0
Steel tubes	46.1	8.3	54.4	44.5	7.8	52.3	44.7	7.8	52.5	44.8	7.8	52.6
Iron castings, etc.	98.1	12.9	111.0	96.2	12.6	108.8	96.6	12.6	109.2	96.7	12.7	109.4
Light metals	47.0	10.2	57.2	47.1	10.0	57.1	47.1	10.0	57.1	47.3	10.1	57.4
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.5	16.1	83.6	68.2	16.6	84.8	68.3	16.7	85.0	68.5	16.9	85.4
Engineering and electrical goods	1,713.1	616.9	2,330.0	1,674.5	621.6	2,296.1	1,678.3	623.6	2,301.9	1,682.3	625.7	2,308.0
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	30.0	5.0	35.0	30.0	5.0	35.0	30.1	5.0	35.1	29.8	5.0	34.8
Metal-working machine tools	84.3	14.8	99.1	80.5	14.3	94.8	80.6	14.5	95.1	80.8	14.6	95.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.3	16.4	69.7	51.5	16.3	67.8	51.8	16.3	68.1	51.8	16.4	68.2
Industrial engines	34.2	6.0	40.2	33.0	5.6	38.6	32.7	5.6	38.3	32.9	5.6	38.5
Textile machinery and accessories	40.6	7.6	48.2	38.5	7.3	45.8	38.8	7.4	46.2	39.0	7.4	46.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.7	4.5	39.2	35.0	4.4	39.4	35.2	4.5	39.7	35.3	4.4	39.7
Mechanical handling equipment	52.9	7.9	60.8	52.2	7.3	59.5	52.4	7.3	59.7	52.7	7.3	60.0
Office machinery	36.2	15.0	51.2	36.8	15.3	52.1	37.2	15.3	52.5	37.6	15.5	53.1
Other machinery	297.6	65.1	362.7	290.4	63.7	354.1	291.3	63.9	355.2	293.5	64.0	357.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	165.6	21.2	186.8	154.8	20.0	174.8	155.3	20.1	175.4	155.5	20.0	175.5
Ordnance and small arms	19.2	5.2	24.4	17.4	4.9	22.3	17.3	4.8	22.1	17.0	4.7	21.7
Other mechanical engineering	195.0	54.1	249.1	193.3	54.5	247.8	194.4	54.4	248.8	194.7	54.7	249.4
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	91.3	48.9	140.2	90.1	49.4	139.5	90.4	50.0	140.4	90.4	49.7	140.1
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.5	13.6	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.2	7.9	14.1
Electrical machinery	173.1	55.7	228.8	160.2	52.5	212.7	158.6	52.4	211.0	157.4	52.1	209.5
Insulated wires and cables	41.4	19.1	60.5	39.2	18.9	58.1	39.1	18.9	58.0	39.3	19.0	58.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	54.5	41.2	95.7	55.1	38.7	93.8	54.7	37.6	92.3	54.5	37.2	91.7
Radio and other electronic apparatus	188.8	134.8	323.6	195.4	144.3	339.7	196.7	145.1	341.8	198.2	146.8	345.0
Domestic electric appliances	34.4	21.5	55.9	34.9	22.4	57.3	35.1	22.5	57.6	35.4	22.9	58.3
Other electrical goods	79.9	65.4	145.3	80.1	69.1	149.2	80.5	70.3	150.8	80.3	70.5	150.8

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

‡Order III—XVI.
§Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	September 1967*			July 1968*			August 1968*			September 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	183.3	11.6	194.9	179.9	11.9	191.8	179.8	11.8	191.6	180.1	11.7	191.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.3	8.4	151.7	141.0	8.5	149.5	140.8	8.4	149.2	141.5	8.3	149.8
Marine engineering	40.0	3.2	43.2	38.9	3.4	42.3	39.0	3.4	42.4	38.6	3.4	42.0
Vehicles	700.8	110.1	810.9	698.9	109.7	808.6	698.5	109.9	808.4	703.6	110.2	813.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	403.9	61.3	465.2	411.0	62.8	473.8	410.8	62.9	473.7	414.3	63.5	477.8
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	16.9	6.5	23.4	18.1	6.7	24.8	18.1	6.7	24.8	18.3	6.7	25.0
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	212.2	36.3	248.5	205.1	34.5	239.6	205.2	34.6	239.8	206.6	34.4	241.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.5	2.1	31.6	28.2	2.1	30.3	28.0	2.1	30.1	28.1	2.0	30.1
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	35.5	2.1	37.6	33.6	2.0	35.6	33.6	2.0	35.6	33.6	2.0	35.6
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2.8	1.8	4.6	2.9	1.6	4.5	2.8	1.6	4.4	2.7	1.6	4.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	374.5	188.2	562.7	371.2	188.9	560.1	373.2	189.0	562.2	373.9	189.7	563.6
Tools and implements	15.1	8.5	23.6	14.1	8.0	22.1	14.3	8.0	22.3	14.3	8.0	22.3
Cutlery	6.6	5.8	12.4	6.3	6.2	12.5	6.4	6.2	12.6	6.4	6.0	12.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	16.1	44.2	27.9	15.5	43.4	28.0	15.4	43.4	28.0	15.5	43.5
Wire and wire manufactures	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.2	9.6	41.8	32.4	9.8	42.2	32.6	10.0	42.6
Cans and metal boxes	15.9	19.3	35.2	16.1	18.7	34.8	16.2	19.0	35.2	15.9	18.8	34.7
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.6	11.1	27.7	16.2	11.0	27.2	16.2	11.0	27.2	16.3	11.1	27.4
Other metal industries	259.6	117.3	376.9	258.4	119.9	378.3	259.7	119.6	379.3	260.4	120.3	380.7
Textiles	342.1	352.1	694.2	351.1	346.3	697.4	353					

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 14th September 1968, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,050,800 or about 35.1 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 28,400 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 19 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 14th September, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week				Total		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	196.9	35.3	1,947	9.9	0.1	6.3	0.4	4.7	13.1	0.5	0.1	10.9	21.6
Bread and flour confectionery	35.2	33.5	336	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	80.3	28.4	847	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	35.9	29.1	406	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	128.2	29.8	1,227	9.6	—	0.4	2.0	17.0	8.7	2.0	0.5	17.4	8.9
Iron and steel (general)	37.4	18.1	393	10.5	—	0.2	1.1	9.7	9.2	1.1	0.5	9.9	9.4
Iron castings, etc.	34.8	41.5	306	8.8	—	0.2	0.8	6.2	8.1	0.8	0.9	6.4	8.2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	647.3	43.9	5,334	8.2	—	1.5	0.8	5.8	7.7	0.8	0.1	7.3	9.3
Non-electrical engineering	458.8	50.9	3,927	8.6	—	1.1	0.8	4.6	5.8	0.8	—	5.8	7.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	188.5	32.9	1,407	7.5	—	0.5	0.1	1.1	11.0	0.1	—	1.6	16.0
Vehicles	216.2	38.3	1,613	7.5	7.0	294.1	6.8	72.9	10.7	13.8	2.4	367.0	26.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	143.5	39.1	1,074	7.5	7.0	294.0	6.5	69.6	10.7	13.5	3.7	363.6	26.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	57.1	44.1	407	7.1	—	—	0.2	2.4	12.7	0.2	0.1	2.4	12.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	160.2	39.0	1,357	8.5	0.1	2.6	1.7	16.9	9.9	1.8	0.4	19.6	11.0
Textiles	133.9	23.6	1,113	8.3	1.0	40.7	3.4	29.5	8.8	4.3	0.8	70.2	16.2
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	21.0	14.8	167	8.0	0.5	17.7	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	18.5	37.0
Woolen and worsted	38.8	30.6	358	9.2	—	1.6	0.8	9.1	10.8	0.9	0.7	10.7	12.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	16.4	15.3	104	6.3	0.2	7.9	1.8	13.0	7.3	2.0	1.8	20.9	10.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	12.0	30.8	95	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	46.4	12.0	231	5.0	0.2	6.8	3.5	17.9	5.0	3.7	1.0	24.6	6.6
Footwear	13.4	16.2	62	4.6	—	0.5	3.2	15.1	4.8	3.2	3.8	15.6	4.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	89.4	34.5	900	10.1	—	0.5	0.9	7.5	8.3	0.9	0.4	8.0	8.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	95.0	43.8	781	8.2	0.1	2.3	0.4	2.1	5.7	0.4	0.2	4.3	10.4
Timber	37.0	46.8	306	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	161.8	39.8	1,447	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	31.8	43.5	283	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	65.3	41.0	552	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	83.3	34.0	777	9.3	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.3	5.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	24.5
Rubber	33.0	34.6	317	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,050.8	35.1	17,668	8.6	8.6	359.4	19.9	174.8	8.8	28.4	0.5	534.1	18.8

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 14th OCTOBER 1968

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 14th October 1968 was 531,564; 445,350 males and 86,214 females and was 17,759 higher than on 9th September 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure was 551,100 or 2.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.5 per cent. in September and 2.3 per cent. in October 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 23,400 in the five weeks between the September and October counts and by about 9,800 per month on average between July and October.

Between 9th September and 14th October, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 13,583 to 7,198 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 2,276 to 10,521. The total registered unemployed rose by 1,900 to 549,283, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with 2.3 per cent. in September. The total registered included 34,237 married women and 3,035 casual workers.

Of the 535,727 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 105,980 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 63,552 from 2 to 4 weeks, 75,593 from 4 to 8 weeks and 290,602 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 31.6 per cent. of the total of 535,727, compared with 27.5 per cent. in September, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 45.8 per cent., compared with 41.9 per cent. in September.

Prior to 13th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the numbers registered as unemployed for 1 week or less in table 3; casual workers are now excluded from this analysis.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis; 14th October 1968

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	40,896	4,129	11,158	2,527	58,710
Over 1, up to 2	33,335	3,008	9,036	1,891	47,270
Up to 2	74,231	7,137	20,194	4,418	105,980
Over 2, up to 3	26,630	1,884	6,361	1,114	35,989
Over 3, up to 4	20,656	1,306	4,880	721	27,563
Over 2, up to 4	47,286	3,190	11,241	1,835	63,552
Over 4, up to 5	17,606	958	4,117	573	23,254
Over 5, up to 6	17,791	917	3,936	540	23,184
Over 6, up to 7	11,266	540	2,384	294	14,484
Over 7, up to 8	11,469	571	2,361	270	14,671
Over 4, up to 8	58,132	2,986	12,798	1,677	75,593
Over 8, up to 9	10,182	461	1,984	257	12,884
Over 9, up to 13	33,743	2,147	5,791	1,076	42,757
Over 13, up to 26	65,924	1,281	9,603	608	77,416
Over 26, up to 39	36,857	303	5,017	143	42,320
Over 39, up to 52	23,726	118	2,959	69	26,872
Over 52	79,361	189	8,681	122	88,353
Over 8	249,793	4,499	34,035	2,275	290,602
Total	429,442	17,812	78,268	10,205	535,727
Up to 8—per cent.	41.8	74.7	56.5	77.7	45.8

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 14th October 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	123,946	64,652	11,527	33,847	47,481	26,765	53,041	71,062	63,589	38,872	79,153	549,283	36,294	585,577	87,966	47,507
Men	101,783	54,054	9,341	26,421	38,787	22,018	43,707	58,184	51,486	29,941	60,041	441,709	26,460	468,169	72,697	38,427
Boys	3,790	1,812	350	797	1,255	784	2,033	2,326	2,759	1,711	2,118	17,923	1,080	19,003	2,652	1,488
Women	16,394	7,998	1,623	6,015	6,633	3,510	6,153	9,367	7,988	5,986	15,720	79,389	8,335	87,724	11,322	6,695
Married Women	5,549	2,553	608	2,388	2,984	1,494	4,486	3,470	2,519	1,829	34,237	5,169	39,406	3,662	2,495	
Girls	1,979	788	213	614	806	453	1,148	1,185	1,356	1,234	1,274	10,262	419	10,681	1,295	897
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.4	4.8	3.9	3.6	2.4	7.1	1.5	1.7	
Males	2.1	2.0	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.3	6.2	4.7	4.6	3.1	8.6	2.1	2.2	
Females	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.0	4.5	0.6	0.7	
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,140	598	25	165	4,161	222	1,115	937	950	239	1,567	10,521	395	10,916	691	474
Males	1,089	573	21	139	3,911	164	938	796	833	221	1,416	9,528	304	9,832	662	448
Females	51	25	4	26	250	58	177	141	117	18	151	993	91	1,084	29	26
Wholly unemployed																
Total	122,806	64,054	11,502	33,682	43,320	26,543	51,926	70,125	62,639	38,633	77,586	538,762	35,899	574,661	87,275	47,033
Males	104,484	55,293	9,670	27,079	36,131	22,638	44,802	59,714	53,412	31,431	60,743	450,104	27,236	477,340	74,687	39,467
Females	18,322	8,761	1,832	6,603	7,189	3,905	7,124	10,411	9,227	7,202	16,843	88,658	8,663	97,321	12,588	7,566
Males wholly unemployed																
Total Men	100,699	53,481	9,320	26,283	34,877	21,855	42,774	57,398	50,663	29,720	58,697	432,286	26,164	458,450	72,040	37,979
Total Boys	3,785	1,812	350	796	1,254	783	2,028	2,316	2,749	1,711	2,046	17,818	1,072	18,890	2,647	1,488
Casual Workers	1,342	726	46	240	99	62	99	583	119	88	270	2,850	423	3,273	814	574
Under 2 weeks	24,650	13,251	1,930	4,958	6,308	3,706	7,505	11,112	7,066	4,640	9,493	81,368	2,830	84,198	17,665	8,915
2-4 weeks	12,913	6,760	1,322	3,462	3,967	2,670	5,134	6,804	5,010	3,505	5,639	50,476	2,601	53,077	9,191	5,044
4-8 weeks	14,884	8,242	1,231	3,321	5,110	2,769	5,954	8,488	7,143	4,178	8,040	61,118	3,536	64,654	10,875	5,240
Over 8 weeks	50,695	26,314	5,141	15,098	20,745	13,431	26,110	32,727	34,074	19,020	37,251	254,292	17,846	272,138	36,142	19,694
Females wholly unemployed†																
Total Women	16,345	7,973	1,619	5,989	6,384	3,463	5,998	9,228	7,878	5,968	15,580	78,452	8,248	86,700	11,293	6

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 14th October, 1968

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	450,104	88,658	9,528	993	459,632	89,651	549,283	487,172	98,405	585,577
Total, Index of Production industries	245,013	24,853	7,344	805	252,357	25,658	278,015	267,626	28,957	296,583
Total, manufacturing industries	121,601	23,681	7,141	805	128,742	24,486	153,228	134,044	27,667	161,711
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,951	962	1,453	23	12,404	985	13,389	14,969	1,057	16,026
Agriculture and horticulture	8,029	923	76	19	8,105	942	9,047	10,211	1,013	11,224
Forestry	327	20	1	1	328	21	349	614	21	635
Fishing	2,595	19	1,376	3	3,971	22	3,993	4,144	23	4,167
Mining and quarrying	24,916	213	7		24,923	213	25,136	25,078	220	25,298
Coal Mining	23,566	171	1		23,567	171	23,738	23,569	172	23,741
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	483	16	2		485	16	501	604	21	625
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	291	6	3		294	6	300	317	7	324
Other mining and quarrying	576	20	1		577	20	597	588	20	608
Food, drink and tobacco	12,524	3,799	87	70	12,611	3,869	16,480	13,385	4,448	17,833
Grain milling	618	69	1		619	69	688	698	77	775
Bread and flour confectionery	2,597	584	3		2,600	584	3,184	2,847	639	3,486
Biscuits	519	322			519	325	844	530	334	864
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,187	481	73	44	1,260	525	1,785	1,394	583	1,977
Milk products	710	176			711	176	887	780	235	1,015
Sugar	416	51	1		417	51	468	418	51	469
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	906	446			907	451	1,358	925	471	1,396
Fruit and vegetable products	894	57	4	1	898	58	1,416	942	586	1,528
Animal and poultry foods	588	72			588	72	660	621	80	701
Food industries not elsewhere specified	604	258		2	604	260	864	617	244	861
Brewing and malting	1,624	193	3	8	1,627	201	1,828	1,653	204	1,857
Other drink industries	1,242	440		7	1,242	447	1,689	1,298	473	1,771
Tobacco	619	190			619	190	809	662	451	1,113
Chemicals and allied industries	7,659	1,197	18	3	7,677	1,200	8,877	7,806	1,228	9,034
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	319	5			319	5	324	323	5	328
Mineral oil refining	963	57	3		966	57	1,023	979	62	1,041
Lubricating oils and greases	141	7	1		142	7	149	143	7	150
Chemicals and dyes	3,385	312	10	2	3,395	314	3,709	3,472	325	3,797
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	573	297	1		574	297	871	578	301	879
Explosives and fireworks	350	227		1	350	228	578	355	229	584
Paint and printing ink	678	100			678	100	778	685	104	789
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	534	101	2		536	101	637	547	101	648
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	509	58	1		510	58	568	514	58	572
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	207	33			207	33	240	210	36	246
Metal manufacture	11,134	672	1,208	37	12,342	709	13,051	12,450	722	13,172
Iron and steel (general)	5,433	227	605	2	6,038	229	6,267	6,079	231	6,310
Steel tubes	810	49	23	2	833	51	884	837	51	888
Iron castings, etc.	2,825	186	570	31	3,395	217	3,612	3,432	222	3,654
Light metals	803	97	6	2	809	99	908	820	100	920
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,263	113	4		1,267	113	1,380	1,282	118	1,400
Engineering and electrical goods	29,577	5,175	470	61	30,047	5,236	35,283	31,136	5,709	36,845
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	583	51			583	51	634	595	52	647
Metal-working machine tools	1,463	123	296	38	1,759	161	1,920	1,787	171	1,958
Engineers' small tools and gauges	811	76	10		821	76	897	841	81	922
Industrial engines	487	48	7		494	48	542	506	48	554
Textile machinery and accessories	641	46	4		645	46	691	658	89	747
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	412	29	1		413	29	442	422	30	452
Mechanical handling equipment	827	57	2		829	57	886	845	58	903
Office machinery	537	163			537	163	700	548	173	721
Other machinery	5,857	589	37	4	5,894	593	6,487	6,024	606	6,630
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,328	128	67		3,395	128	3,523	3,414	130	3,544
Ordnance and small arms	388	29			388	29	417	394	30	424
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,013	337	2		3,015	337	3,352	3,096	362	3,458
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	931	291	1		932	291	1,223	947	309	1,256
Watches and clocks	116	112			116	112	228	121	225	246
Electrical machinery	3,234	535	10		3,244	535	3,779	3,293	557	3,850
Insulated wires and cables	846	122	1		847	122	969	870	148	1,018
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,076	500	6		1,082	506	1,588	1,125	655	1,780
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,541	1,094	2		2,543	1,096	3,637	2,906	1,188	4,094
Domestic electric appliances	1,113	387	5		1,118	387	1,505	1,137	412	1,549
Other electrical goods	1,373	458	21	11	1,394	469	1,863	1,407	496	1,903
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,439	146	488	6	8,927	152	9,079	9,837	164	10,001
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,636	126	384	1	8,020	127	8,147	8,756	139	8,895
Marine engineering	803	20	104	5	907	25	932	1,081	25	1,106
Vehicles	9,335	841	3,604	150	12,939	991	13,930	13,228	1,034	14,262
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,059	446	3,295	147	8,354	593	8,947	8,459	600	9,059
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	52	1		382	53	435	386	54	440
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,458	269	309	2	2,767	271	3,038	2,934	304	3,238
Locomotives and railway track equipment	685	34			685	34	719	689	35	724
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	559	13			559	13	572	565	14	579
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	192	27			192	27	219	195	27	222
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,329	1,763	104	47	10,433	1,810	12,243	10,600	1,853	12,453
Tools and implements	579	96	7		586	102	688	598	104	702
Cutlery	249	88	4		253	89	342	257	95	352
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	480	103			480	103	583	480	104	584
Wire and wire manufactures	622	80	14		636	81	717	641	82	723
Cans and metal boxes	374	190			374	191	565	403	193	596
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	233	73			234	74	308	235	77	312
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,792	1,133	78	37	7,870	1,170	9,040	7,986	1,198	9,184
Textiles	7,763	2,865	386	301	8,149	3,166	11,315	9,125	4,185	13,310
Production of man-made fibres	396	63			396	63	459	443	85	528
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,106	345	2	7	1,108	352	1,460	1,381	617	1,998
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	754	341	3	14	757	355	1,112	963	546	1,509
Woolen and worsted	2,051	650	211		2,262	822	3,084	2,324	889	3,213
Jute	460	72			460	72	532	460	72	532
Rope, twine and net	619	19	1	9	619	19	731	619	19	731
Hosiery and other knitted goods	70	25	1	2	71	27	98	75	53	128
Lace	363	174	5	23	368	197	565	504	239	743
Carpets	161	80	2		163	82	245	176	94	270
Narrow fabrics	334	202			334	202	536	374	397	771
Made-up textiles	909	197	93	10	1,002	207	1,209	1,112	276	1,388
Other textile industries	351	42	2		352	44	396	354	48	402

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	815	197	3	4	818	201	1,019	857	214	1,071
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	501	63	2	4	503	67	570	524	70	594
Leather goods	228	114	1		229	114	343	246	123	369
Fur	86	20			86	20	106	87	21	108
Clothing and footwear	2,370	2,995	78	68	2,448	3,063	5,511	2,542	3,758	6,300
Weatherproof outerwear	148	153	3	3	151	156	307	159	167	326
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	450	671	5	8	455	679	1,134	482	801	1,283
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	429	281	21	1	450	282	732	452	283	735
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	161	312	2	1	163	313	476	190	616	806
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	320	926	2	12	322	938	1,260	331	1,048	1,379
Hats, caps and millinery	90	54	19	12	109	66	175	115	88	203
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	166	271	7	7	166	278	444	179	366	545
Footwear	606	327	26	24	632	351	983	634	389	1,023
Br										

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th October, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,021	1,437	304	6,762	70	5.0
Merseyside	21,992	3,296	1,695	26,983	312	3.3
Northern	52,581	8,290	4,183	65,054	1,160	4.8
Scottish	55,895	15,067	3,270	74,232	1,550	3.8
Welsh	21,256	4,680	2,169	28,105	118	4.4
Total all Development Areas	156,745	32,770	11,621	201,136	3,210	4.1
Northern Ireland	26,460	8,335	1,499	36,294	395	7.1

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	54,054	7,998	2,600	64,652	598	1.4
†Aldershot	254	53	48	355	—	1.1
†Aylesbury	221	27	38	286	—	0.9
†Basingstoke	185	57	17	259	—	1.0
†Bedford	599	98	52	749	—	1.4
†Bournemouth	2,676	343	88	3,107	5	2.7
†Braintree	359	114	22	495	—	1.7
†Brentwood	292	42	16	350	4	1.2
†Brighton	2,625	386	151	3,162	20	2.6
†Chatham	1,204	333	188	1,725	—	2.3
†Chelmsford	886	158	28	1,072	—	1.8
†Chichester	801	148	43	992	—	2.5
†Colchester	720	169	71	960	6	2.1
†Crawley	854	201	72	1,127	4	1.0
†Eastbourne	783	61	16	860	—	2.5
†Gravesend	1,052	183	85	1,320	25	2.0
†Guildford	424	146	53	623	—	1.2
†Harlow	778	136	121	1,035	—	1.9
†Hastings	1,180	153	26	1,359	11	3.8
†High Wycombe	538	136	14	688	24	0.9
†Letchworth	262	66	15	343	—	0.9
†Luton	961	139	77	1,177	1	1.1
†Maidstone	591	123	58	772	2	3.8
†Newport I.O.W.	973	205	52	1,230	2	1.5
†Oxford	1,663	336	234	2,098	183	1.5
†Portsmouth	3,474	643	234	4,351	73	2.9
†Ramsgate	923	162	73	1,158	2	4.5
†Reading	1,106	210	86	1,402	22	1.1
†St. Albans	557	105	17	679	—	0.7
†Slough	831	151	34	1,016	61	0.9
†Southampton	2,910	526	165	3,601	—	2.4
†Southend-on-Sea	4,088	521	262	4,871	53	3.1
†Stevenage	234	72	21	327	—	1.1
†Tunbridge Wells	774	125	47	946	1	1.4
†Watford	1,013	132	62	1,207	3	1.1
†Weybridge	576	157	101	834	—	1.0
†Worthing	1,085	140	19	1,244	5	2.8
East Anglia						
Cambridge	428	82	17	527	—	0.7
Great Yarmouth	887	138	55	1,080	—	3.3
†Ipswich	1,301	275	72	1,648	2	2.0
†Lowestoft	594	58	14	666	—	2.5
†Norwich	1,822	181	93	2,096	—	2.0
†Peterborough	520	191	56	767	—	1.4

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South Western						
Bath	484	156	66	706	—	2.0
†Bristol	5,122	815	141	6,078	4	2.1
Cheltenham	845	268	32	1,145	—	2.2
†Exeter	1,209	221	52	1,482	—	2.7
Gloucester	838	227	90	1,155	—	2.0
†Plymouth	2,229	633	173	3,035	—	3.2
Salisbury	421	127	61	609	—	1.9
Swindon	1,127	164	50	1,341	—	1.9
Taunton	588	116	33	737	—	2.3
†Torbay	2,181	413	102	2,696	40	4.4
†Yeovil	435	110	17	562	4	1.7
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	13,032	1,868	563	15,463	2,569	2.3
Burton-on-Trent	412	66	33	511	—	1.5
Cannock	551	87	47	685	—	2.7
†Coventry	4,856	1,019	337	6,212	912	3.0
Dudley	912	186	15	1,113	3	2.6
Hereford	581	114	85	780	—	2.5
†Kidderminster	361	86	7	454	5	1.2
Leamington	536	87	17	640	5	1.5
Nuneaton	1,141	99	86	1,326	39	4.3
†Oakengates	765	389	95	1,249	—	3.1
Redditch	187	20	6	213	2	0.8
Rugby	531	90	62	683	9	2.3
Shrewsbury	469	115	44	588	—	1.5
†Stafford	437	543	31	583	5	1.2
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,402	543	210	4,155	92	2.0
Stourbridge	1,805	263	96	2,164	102	2.1
†Walsall	761	81	36	878	86	1.8
†Warley	1,198	86	27	1,311	103	1.0
†West Bromwich	2,561	532	109	3,202	36	1.3
†Wolverhampton	640	85	13	738	171	2.2
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	1.5
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,945	385	143	2,473	5	3.2
Coalville	332	52	21	405	—	1.3
Corby	460	63	38	561	—	2.0
†Derby	1,382	201	21	1,604	—	1.3
Kettering	296	37	10	343	—	1.3
Leicester	2,121	383	68	2,572	47	1.2
Lincoln	986	273	92	1,351	—	2.6
Loughborough	230	62	6	298	6	0.8
†Mansfield	1,219	186	131	1,536	26	2.6
†Northampton	749	110	30	889	22	1.2
†Nottingham	5,410	593	277	6,280	13	2.4
†Nottingham-Ashfield	901	60	44	1,005	6	3.2
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,677	290	154	3,121	21	4.2
†Bradford	3,404	392	160	3,956	123	2.3
†Castleford	1,856	212	141	2,209	12	3.7
†Dewsbury	1,217	167	63	1,447	39	2.0
†Doncaster	3,381	568	425	4,374	2	4.3
Grimsby	1,592	174	115	1,881	—	2.8
†Halifax	429	87	39	555	13	0.8
Harrrogate	396	121	40	557	—	2.0
Huddersfield	5,312	205	25	5,542	54	1.0
†Hull	483	123	24	630	17	3.6
Keighley	5,795	615	322	6,732	252	2.3
Leeds	1,379	279	161	1,819	13	5.8
†Mexborough	2,052	243	156	2,451	71	4.3
Rotherham	764	287	76	1,127	—	2.0
†Scunthorpe	5,605	713	279	6,597	275	2.4
†Sheffield	974	71	68	1,113	3	2.2
Wakefield	—	—	—	—	—	1.7
York	913	173	45	1,131	—	—

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 14th October, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North Western						
†Accrington	474	125	14	613	15	2.0
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,205	189	79	1,473	26	1.8
†Barrow-in-Furness	897	253	53	1,203	199	3.7
†Blackburn	1,066	244	40	1,350	12	2.0
†Blackpool	2,477	489	100	3,066	99	3.4
†Bolton	1,819	240	113	2,172	6	2.1
†Burnley	593	181	27	801	13	1.7
†Bury	800	205	27	1,032	7	1.7
†Chester	738	168	44	950	—	2.4
†Crewe	776	207	54	1,037	—	2.0
†Lancaster	1,082	161	33	1,276	8	2.9
†Leigh	748	142	46	936	2	2.1
†Liverpool	20,259	2,820	1,575	24,654	276	3.7
†Manchester	14,087	1,585	688	16,360	116	2.2
†Nelson	371	128	12	511	5	1.9
†Northwich	680	128	56	864	2	2.7
†Oldham	1,059	174	21	1,254	6	1.4
†Preston	1,865	428	94	2,387	10	1.8
†Rochdale	687	107	18	812	4	1.5
St. Helens	789	258	58	1,105	2	1.9
Southport	851	118	26	995	16	3.4
†Warrington	630	168	89	887	1	1.1
†Widnes	944	218	62	1,224	34	2.8
†Wigan	1,598	324	94	2,016	25	3.0
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,577	177	196	2,950	23	6.9
†Carlisle	854	174	38	1,066	—	2.5
†Chester-le-Street	1,796	275	191	2,262	8	5.9
†Consett	1,666	260	115	2,041	2	6.3
†Darlington	249	54	1,494	2,417	241	3.4
Durham	1,424					

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS: WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS: SEPTEMBER 1968

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter adults registered at employment exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation.

A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in the GAZETTE since May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present

an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

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

In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults, September 1968

Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	5,070	1,359	373	238	752	486	547	150	584	210
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,380	606	125	64	449	188	312	90	358	118
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,179	714	216	163	220	297	142	55	186	87
Forestry workers	96	39	20	11	14	1	6	5	9	5
Fishermen	1,415	—	12	—	69	—	87	—	31	—
Miners and quarrymen	1,183	1,460	14	4	8	3	23	17	404	576
Colliery workers	1,000	1,310	—	3	4	—	—	—	367	576
Other miners and quarrymen	183	150	14	1	4	3	23	17	37	—
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	374	437	58	55	25	62	4	17	72	23
Glass workers	159	169	44	32	14	30	2	8	22	13
Pottery workers	152	72	17	1	6	2	1	2	106	63
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,909	1,257	128	115	65	213	19	36	666	469
Moulders and coremakers	837	725	72	77	35	150	7	21	336	235
Smiths, forgemen	441	239	17	16	13	24	9	14	108	104
Other workers	631	293	39	22	17	39	3	1	222	130
Electrical and electronic workers	6,175	2,946	1,127	817	673	774	409	197	755	369
Electronic equipment manufacture and main- tenance workers	1,479	1,263	406	377	208	469	115	83	191	100
Electricians	3,295	798	518	205	275	190	237	51	333	109
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,401	885	203	235	190	115	57	63	231	160
Engineering and allied trades workers	30,911	22,623	4,467	5,299	2,599	5,051	1,337	1,264	6,273	4,273
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,222	63	10	10	119	5	90	4	332	13
Platers	588	541	30	79	28	96	9	31	38	136
Riveters and caulkers	292	26	3	6	4	4	5	4	10	—
Shipwrights	321	216	21	27	20	56	24	4	2	—
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	521	55	92	3	40	5	14	1	24	8
Sheet metal workers	1,009	1,429	176	361	413	40	62	188	180	180
Welders	3,163	1,211	346	226	239	318	70	484	245	245
Toolmakers	232	308	43	74	114	98	22	62	38	38
Press tool makers	175	366	27	167	12	57	7	66	83	83
Mould makers	44	77	4	16	3	2	5	18	28	28
Precision fitters	2,819	2,126	418	544	329	616	212	125	503	396
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,252	1,766	277	319	148	234	59	323	348	348
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,191	2,922	546	655	276	455	200	187	455	455
Turners	723	1,214	125	214	63	219	23	88	131	289
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	2,228	3,892	337	785	187	922	78	211	609	952
Machine-tool operators	2,955	2,038	445	502	180	450	99	181	1,178	352
Electro platers	155	147	25	58	12	27	3	5	72	46
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,461	1,263	395	344	225	266	140	55	238	190
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,718	1,436	529	470	376	298	150	93	1,170	229
Watchmakers and repairers	115	45	28	5	13	13	10	3	14	18
Instrument makers and repairers	408	386	122	103	47	99	25	17	42	24
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	95	39	41	9	10	9	2	2	27	9
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	420	484	101	73	34	65	10	26	89	117
Aircraft body building	264	182	27	62	33	10	7	71	10	10
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	540	441	96	80	27	14	11	17	127	107
Woodworkers	4,650	3,889	937	1,178	446	766	286	196	646	459
Carpenters, joiners	3,566	2,617	662	709	332	482	243	140	485	310
Cabinet makers	209	331	81	166	19	55	10	13	17	26
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	460	506	118	181	55	132	19	22	72	46
Pattern makers	132	159	12	29	7	35	7	3	32	43
Other woodworkers	283	276	64	93	33	62	7	18	40	34
Leather workers	591	227	152	84	41	29	26	20	118	57
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	134	108	47	42	8	10	4	14	19	26
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	457	119	105	42	33	19	22	6	99	31
Textile workers	1,174	1,167	41	29	23	27	9	20	196	128
Textile spinners	207	187	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	11
Textile weavers	155	234	—	—	5	6	2	9	4	6
Other textile workers	812	746	39	29	18	21	6	11	191	111
Clothing, etc. workers	1,148	875	566	445	81	111	19	42	68	37
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	145	84	70	41	15	10	6	6	5	5
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	409	353	255	206	9	31	1	2	18	13
Other clothing workers	239	261	116	157	20	32	3	25	16	11
Upholstery workers, etc.	355	177	125	41	37	38	9	9	29	8

be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers, and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for September 1968 are given below. This continues the practice of publishing both national and regional figures—see the GAZETTE for November 1963. Information for the remaining quarters, December, March and June, will be published, for Great Britain only, in the February, May and August issues of the GAZETTE, while the corresponding regional figures will be available in the succeeding issue of STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION obtainable

quarterly (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 30s., postage extra). The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, for example the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to 9th September and those for unfilled vacancies to 4th September.

Occupation	Yorks and Humber-side		North Western		Northern		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	969	57	275	54	241	30	219	46	1,110	88
Regular farm, market garden workers	156	33	73	18	139	20	138	31	630	44
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	84	23	98	36	72	10	54	14	107	29
Forestry workers	1	1	2	—	6	—	7	1	31	15
Fishermen	728	—	102	—	24	—	20	—	342	—
Miners and quarrymen	205	139	125	35	59	9	82	291	263	386
Colliery workers	185	116	104	34	38	6	66	243	236	332
Other miners and quarrymen	20	23	21	1	21	3	16	48	27	54
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	28	2	116	75	21	4	9	41	41	158
Glass workers	16	18	19	50	13	2	6	13	23	3
Pottery workers	2	2	9	—	1	—	—	—	10	2
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	412	124	162	117	190	45	49	15	218	123
Moulders and coremakers	116	61	97	60	72	25	9	11	93	85
Smiths, forgemen	92	27	33	28	87	10	17	1	65	15
Other workers	204	36	32	29	31	10	23	3	60	23
Electrical and electronic workers	496	207	901	224	694	96	365	98	755	164
Electronic equipment manufacture and main- tenance workers	98	24	185	90	83	29	61	34	132	57
Electricians	300	33	437	81	444	32	253	21	498	76
Electrical fitters, etc.	98	150	279	53	167	35	51	43	125	31
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,609	1,540	3,895	2,402	4,066	757	1,563	664	4,102	1,373
Constructional fitters and erectors	277	5	284	8	428	11	217	5	285	2
Platers	30	51	73	40	201	47	16	16	163	45
Riveters and caulkers	13	4	18	12	118	1	21	1	75	47
Shipwrights	15	3	19	2	115	24	18	1	87	99
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	33	1	114	17	119	8	11	—	74	12
Sheet metal workers	55	70	173	140	140	32	42	43	143	95
Welders	239	108	391	118	575	46	192	48	599	32
Toolmakers	9	8	30	12	13	4	8	18	18	18
Press tool makers	5	5	26	22	7	3	14	17	11	7
Mould makers	4	1	4	2	1	—	8	2	—	1
Precision fitters	159	135	382	143	458	27	118	67	240	73
Maintenance fitters, erectors	226	191	350	291	401	114	185	77	283	142
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	278	109	428	270	301	110	189	107	518	164
Turners	69	75	99	120	71	58	25	26	117	125
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	196	282	242	417	240	77	76	82	263	164
Machine-tool operators	272	221	306	172	88	28	44	32	343	100
Electro platers	3	1	13	4	11	4	4	—	12	2
Plumbers, pipe fitters	193	73	373	137	387	45	168	36	342	117
Miscellaneous engineering workers	348	52	371	189	286	35	139	31	349	39
Watchmakers and repairers	12	3	10	1	9	1	4	—	15	1
Instrument makers and repairers	24	17	42	36	3					

Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued										
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,535	636	534	169	111	157	67	48	87	60
Workers in food manufacture	1,017	552	206	107	81	151	63	43	74	60
Workers in drink manufacture	69	11	7	3	11	1	4	5	6	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	449	73	321	59	19	5	—	—	7	—
Paper and printing workers	1,057	557	519	145	153	151	60	49	54	40
Paper and paper products workers	175	183	59	45	20	34	9	5	5	9
Printing workers	882	374	460	100	133	117	51	44	49	31
Building materials workers	229	294	21	16	17	115	19	16	57	47
Brick and tile production workers	95	183	4	10	7	92	5	3	34	21
Other building materials workers	134	111	17	6	10	23	14	13	23	26
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	695	805	205	184	69	231	36	51	127	174
Rubber workers	126	199	18	45	3	12	1	22	35	71
Plastics workers	262	382	79	84	44	150	9	22	61	88
Other workers	307	224	108	55	22	69	26	7	31	15
Construction workers	8,595	2,949	1,615	555	789	461	477	190	1,316	579
Bricklayers	2,019	1,669	293	208	225	263	120	102	369	448
Masons	222	106	44	12	8	16	52	33	16	19
Slaters	477	131	91	13	50	6	25	7	48	9
Plasterers	807	267	167	78	36	61	7	7	118	30
Others	5,070	776	1,020	244	411	140	219	41	765	73
Painters and Decorators	5,785	2,302	1,719	731	583	506	334	158	869	301
Painters	4,827	1,828	1,411	532	500	416	318	130	676	242
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	958	474	308	199	83	90	16	28	193	59
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	3,789	752	485	155	209	130	95	27	626	195
Transport and communication workers	27,557	9,581	4,238	2,937	2,737	1,327	1,574	279	3,889	2,583
Railway workers	326	295	42	131	18	78	13	—	67	31
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	23,182	3,390	3,308	1,249	2,293	584	1,327	200	3,610	411
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	350	4,962	356	1,272	45	434	21	38	62	2,038
Seamen	2,422	77	403	3	215	13	113	2	23	—
Harbours and docks workers	136	29	28	10	3	13	—	1	—	—
Other transport workers	582	330	225	170	78	63	39	19	60	28
Communications workers	559	498	176	110	78	152	48	20	66	74
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	5,763	1,427	1,481	589	517	307	378	67	830	178
Warehouse workers	4,855	1,017	1,060	380	457	250	360	57	696	133
Packers, bottlers	908	410	421	209	60	57	18	10	134	45
Clerical workers	41,680	4,558	10,504	1,581	5,772	967	4,776	180	4,117	592
Clerks	37,555	3,420	9,103	1,183	5,372	717	4,528	126	3,726	434
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,469	982	1,202	347	344	206	214	38	351	134
Other clerical workers	656	156	199	51	56	44	34	16	40	24
Shop assistants	7,557	2,604	1,696	991	875	561	606	160	949	280
Service, sport and recreation workers	14,567	5,758	5,375	2,214	1,418	1,166	688	404	1,190	631
Police, etc.	1,017	776	236	175	151	154	50	52	133	171
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	2,009	1,288	659	580	233	289	143	79	160	113
Bar staff	1,249	382	314	136	142	64	73	29	100	31
Waiters, etc.	770	660	294	195	87	149	54	86	50	53
Others	1,150	608	412	281	115	132	82	41	114	38
Hairdressers	535	175	167	57	41	51	13	53	16	16
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	205	154	82	70	29	31	7	10	19	22
Domestics	194	171	82	59	27	42	28	9	23	21
Attendants	2,323	506	471	184	159	96	56	18	239	49
Porters, messengers	2,003	620	873	316	85	71	58	22	106	66
Entertainment workers	2,051	32	1,409	7	160	9	50	2	83	6
Others	1,061	386	415	154	189	78	41	43	110	45
Administrative, professional, technical workers	27,805	14,410	7,919	3,684	3,789	2,823	2,029	735	3,846	2,343
Laboratory assistants	475	194	113	95	166	46	11	114	55	55
Draughtsmen	1,354	1,208	430	233	182	330	92	168	294	168
Nurses	332	2,541	65	654	36	288	15	134	34	380
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	25,328	10,186	7,230	2,684	3,476	2,039	1,876	498	3,530	1,614
Labourers	221,014	12,081	25,807	3,263	13,791	2,713	10,280	876	29,206	1,658
General labourers (heavy)	95,146	2,664	7,705	426	4,176	533	3,592	202	10,787	438
General labourers (light)	71,311	418	7,362	101	4,587	149	4,277	27	9,653	85
Factory hands	20,954	3,131	5,317	1,424	2,046	955	623	255	2,530	109
Other labourers	33,603	5,868	5,423	1,312	2,982	1,076	1,788	392	6,236	1,026
Grand Total	421,124	95,195	70,042	25,511	35,563	19,169	24,101	5,209	57,073	16,338

WOMEN										
Farm workers, etc.	414	331	40	80	72	79	50	44	37	35
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	46	73	1	2	—	8	—	—	—	16
Glass workers	24	99	5	24	3	9	—	—	1	—
Pottery workers	81	797	3	—	1	16	5	7	65	766
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	41	152	2	12	2	20	—	2	16	96
Electrical and electronic workers	106	621	16	203	13	286	2	20	13	49
Engineering and allied trades workers	1,906	5,969	231	1,674	52	628	51	181	713	1,795
Welders	32	134	—	17	1	—	1	2	14	65
Machine-tool operators	532	1,827	50	436	14	142	4	46	283	884
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,010	2,863	142	1,030	33	447	44	122	269	404
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	332	1,145	39	191	4	39	2	11	147	442
Woodworkers	37	85	5	18	2	30	—	3	6	18

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North Western		Northern		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued										
Food, drink and tobacco workers	142	35	245	85	80	24	39	16	230	42
Workers in food manufacture	129	30	151	82	75	22	37	16	201	41
Workers in drink manufacture	8	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	23	1
Workers in tobacco manufacture	5	4	87	3	4	2	—	—	6	—
Paper and printing workers	48	15	111	70	25	20	15	25	72	42
Paper and paper products workers	8	—	36	44	9	4	2	13	27	29
Printing workers	40	15	75	26	16	16	13	12	45	13
Building materials workers	34	18	22	23	13	38	11	3	35	18
Brick and tile production workers	16	14	6	20	3	6	3	3	17	14
Other building materials workers	18	4	16	3	10	32	8	—	18	4
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	24	19	126	112	26	4	19	19	63	11
Rubber workers	2	10	44	24	1	—	5	12	17	3
Plastics workers	7	1	41	30	6	3	2	2	13	2
Other workers	15	8	41	58	19	1	12	5	33	6
Construction workers	972	252	957	318	860	179	651	148	958	267
Bricklayers	277	177	202	160	251	107	125	82	157	122
Masons	13	6	21	7	13	5	19	5	36	3
Slaters	2	3	70	18	5	3	36	3	75	67
Plasterers	79	5	95	28	40	28	86	27	66	28
Others	571	61	569	105	506	34	385	31	624	47
Painters and Decorators	361	130	680	213	471	86	290	63	478	114
Painters	296	103	558	166	395	74	258	55	415	110
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	65	27	122	47	76	12	32	8	63	4
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	434	42	484	86	481	42	318	27	657	48
Transport and communication workers	2,700	419	3,630	904	2,603	422	2,220	206	3,966	504
Railway workers	41	1	40	28	29	5	19	—	57	21
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	2,421	113	2,955	353	2,064	129	1,839	114	3,365	237
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	36	242	24	430	28	272	34	65	44	171
Seamen	141	50	474	—	376	4	273	—	404	4
Harbours and docks workers	5	—	28	24	29	—	8	—	14	—
Other transport workers	30	7	58	17	35	7	18	6	39	13
Communications workers	26	6	51	52	42	5	29	21	43	58
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	523	62	651	114	367	19	247	27	769	64
Warehouse workers	466	31	535	68	338	19	240	26	703	53
Packers, bottlers	57	31	116	46	29	—	7	1	66	11
Clerical workers	3,029	253	4,7							

Occupation	Great Britain		London and S. Eastern		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	221	617	31	154	10	60	5	48	63	159
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	110	273	14	127	6	18	2	25	32	43
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	111	344	17	27	4	42	3	23	31	116
Textile workers	978	3,443	30	76	19	67	9	49	83	400
Textile spinners	133	459	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	2
Textile weavers	164	534	—	—	—	3	1	9	3	53
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	60	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	156	648	1	—	—	3	—	2	14	101
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	125	417	13	37	11	20	2	13	21	59
Other workers	340	1,230	14	39	8	41	6	17	43	185
Clothing, etc. workers	1,667	11,511	340	4,014	86	788	48	529	137	1,765
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	80	339	16	104	7	37	7	27	5	30
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	525	3,441	93	1,264	15	203	4	113	13	190
Light clothing machinists	492	4,531	109	1,482	23	320	15	228	68	863
Other light clothing workers	246	1,382	79	676	17	52	7	24	21	322
Hat makers	43	180	9	82	5	28	1	11	3	11
Other clothing workers	136	942	18	236	10	75	9	115	14	256
Upholstery workers, etc.	145	696	16	170	9	73	5	11	13	93
Food, drink and tobacco workers	339	1,972	15	343	26	316	12	122	29	162
Workers in food manufacture	305	1,910	10	341	25	290	12	112	29	162
Workers in drink manufacture	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	29	52	5	2	1	26	—	10	—	—
Paper and printing workers	299	895	50	280	13	125	9	47	11	102
Paper and paper products workers	133	605	25	172	3	62	4	23	2	63
Printing workers	166	290	25	108	10	63	5	24	9	39
Building materials workers	15	46	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	9
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	196	854	22	204	12	126	5	36	19	124
Rubber workers	17	182	—	40	—	1	—	13	—	32
Plastics workers	47	330	5	83	2	83	1	3	10	54
Other workers	132	342	17	81	10	42	4	20	9	38
Painters and decorators	58	72	8	12	4	2	1	—	20	37
Transport and communication workers	1,724	1,485	249	408	200	209	118	83	249	178
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	423	180	41	61	48	24	28	18	102	34
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	83	404	6	14	1	28	2	6	5	56
Other transport workers	290	389	45	105	37	80	11	29	50	57
Communications workers	928	512	157	228	114	77	77	30	92	31
Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,566	3,104	241	800	64	363	35	125	259	386
Warehouse workers	154	253	24	65	14	29	8	31	26	32
Packers, bottlers	1,412	2,851	217	735	50	334	27	94	233	354
Clerical workers	17,499	15,010	2,681	5,918	1,789	2,618	1,337	942	2,051	1,712
Clerks	11,710	4,895	1,633	1,660	1,114	885	877	316	1,410	573
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,735	2,389	900	900	161	478	117	153	190	263
Shorthand-typists	1,758	3,678	313	1,615	245	595	180	247	211	401
Typists	1,471	2,716	291	1,351	204	423	141	176	271	271
Office machine operators	825	1,332	155	392	65	237	37	85	64	204
Shop assistants	7,920	7,004	703	2,386	525	1,390	496	455	865	676
Service, sport and recreation workers	11,950	19,351	2,215	5,983	1,125	3,513	971	1,721	1,235	1,702
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	1,967	3,602	349	1,183	183	621	123	271	272	373
Bar staff	1,762	3,672	341	1,245	137	483	114	226	238	388
Waitresses, etc.	1,170	2,676	136	682	107	539	85	291	133	229
Others	1,141	2,899	221	842	118	502	144	303	83	152
Hairdressers	553	1,207	97	369	57	226	43	141	82	121
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	464	1,456	102	552	45	251	37	126	44	96
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,465	2,850	262	801	364	368	297	282	237	237
Attendants	414	704	92	249	35	155	21	38	47	54
Entertainment workers	697	17	541	—	29	3	20	1	19	5
Other workers	317	268	74	60	50	52	16	27	35	47
Administrative, professional, technical workers	5,003	12,504	1,147	3,326	522	1,409	496	752	673	1,725
Laboratory assistants	282	215	32	68	26	60	16	8	38	20
Draughtsmen, tracers	164	133	37	36	22	66	12	6	16	15
Nurses	1,550	11,235	266	2,797	148	1,161	179	706	181	1,594
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	3,007	921	812	425	326	122	289	32	438	96
Other workers	19,310	14,455	2,053	3,876	1,177	2,977	809	1,160	2,730	1,748
Factory hands	12,683	7,319	1,317	1,932	759	1,901	505	595	1,514	789
Charwomen, cleaners	3,372	5,044	272	1,260	170	711	167	400	682	660
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,255	2,092	464	684	248	365	137	165	534	299
Grand Total	71,400	100,450	10,088	29,802	5,717	15,039	4,459	6,326	9,277	13,660

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North Western		Northern		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	17	28	38	148	11	5	6	9	40	6
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	11	20	12	28	8	4	4	3	21	5
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	6	8	26	120	3	1	2	6	19	1
Textile workers	194	1,013	344	1,211	26	90	5	43	268	494
Textile spinners	31	230	70	178	5	4	—	—	24	37
Textile weavers	28	110	87	279	4	—	—	—	40	76
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	3	13	57	140	—	—	—	—	—	2
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	45	162	56	289	6	6	1	33	33	52
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	24	149	20	41	2	13	2	1	30	84
Other workers	63	349	54	284	9	67	2	5	141	243
Clothing, etc. workers	129	672	274	2,176	193	468	61	401	399	698
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	4	18	10	58	12	15	2	23	17	27
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	72	266	89	866	94	194	11	94	134	251
Light clothing machinists	23	264	79	662	32	173	32	242	111	297
Other light clothing workers	10	59	27	165	25	20	4	4	56	60
Hat makers	—	1	10	37	3	10	—	—	11	11
Other clothing workers	8	29	22	147	11	18	8	23	36	43
Upholstery workers, etc.	12	35	37	241	16	38	3	15	34	20
Food, drink and tobacco workers	21	459	68	301	43	55	9	4	116	210
Workers in food manufacture	21	457	57	280	39	55	9	4	103	209
Workers in drink manufacture	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	4	1
Workers in tobacco manufacture	—	2	11	12	3	—	—	—	9	—
Paper and printing workers	10	47	70	180	21	34	4	5	111	75
Paper and paper products workers	1	38	42	153	10	25	1	1	45	68
Printing workers	9	9	28	27	11	9	3	4	66	7
Building materials workers	4	6	2	13	—	—	—	—	7	9
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	20	47	61	204	9	7	5	31	43	75
Rubber workers	1	8	12	97	1	—	—	4	3	—
Plastics workers	—	17	10	41	1	6	—	24	18	9
Other workers	19	22	39	66	7	1	5	6	22	66
Painters and decorators	—	1	3	18	—	—	—	—	22	2
Transport and communication workers	126	137	203	177	194	133	97	32	288	128
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	52	3	52	17	49	6	20	11	31	6
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	7	79	3	61	19	75	5	—	35	85
Other transport workers	27	26	31	41	38	24	18	9	33	18
Communications workers	40	29	117	58	88	28	54	12	189	19
Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	110	298	478	880	136	61	19	11	224	180
Warehouse workers	16	15	24	58	9	8	9	5	24	10
Packers, bottlers	94	283	454	822	127	53	10	6	200	170
Clerical workers	1,179	805	2,079	1,800	1,760	318	1,566	277	3,057	620
Clerks	837	267	1,417	718	1,248	137	1,172	101	2,002	238
Book-keepers, cashiers	114	103	210	340	174	32	108	35	372	85
Shorthand-typists	113	219	152	297	144	77	142	74	258	153
Typists	79	119	189	257	112	36	84	39	210	79
Office machine operators	36	97	111	188	82	36	60	28	215	65
Shop assistants	657	385	755	867	1,136	201	776	141	2,007	503
Service, sport and recreation workers	782	1,138	946	2,256	1,199	917	1,020	604	2,457	1,5

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 154,744 adults in employment in the five weeks ended 9th October, 1968. At that date 191,421 vacancies remained unfilled, 4,234 less than at 14th September. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 194,900 in October, compared with 186,100 in September and 180,300 in July 1968. (See table 119 on page 963.)

Youth employment offices placed 44,899 young persons in employment in the five weeks ended 9th October. At that date 76,360 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 4,914 less than at 4th September.

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

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

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

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 4th September 1968		Five weeks ended 9th October 1968		Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 9th October 1968 (44 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	76,403	95,205	104,010	93,947	863,733
Women	34,736	100,450	50,734	97,474	411,683
Total Adults	111,139	195,655	154,744	191,421	1,275,416
Boys	30,522	36,866	27,705	33,547	188,383
Girls	22,795	44,408	17,194	42,813	143,277
Total Young Persons	53,317	81,274	44,899	76,360	331,660
Total	164,456	276,929	199,643	267,781	1,607,076

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 9th October 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th October 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	104,010	27,705	50,734	17,194	199,643	93,947	33,547	97,474	42,813	267,781
Total, Index of Production industries	71,074	16,650	20,738	6,577	115,039	59,582	16,502	44,441	19,193	139,718
Total, all manufacturing industries	47,318	12,804	20,153	6,254	86,529	45,904	12,798	43,605	18,413	120,720
Agriculture forestry fishing	2,539	610	3,506	84	6,739	1,586	1,331	756	296	3,969
Mining and quarrying	523	420	34	23	1,000	2,434	809	55	33	3,331
Coal mining	311	390	23	13	737	2,194	777	18	11	3,000
Food, drink and tobacco	4,636	833	4,205	679	10,353	1,954	725	5,297	1,504	9,480
Chemicals and allied industries	2,403	406	840	298	3,947	2,013	470	1,420	643	4,546
Metal manufacture	4,074	872	477	187	5,610	3,390	859	785	278	5,312
Engineering and electrical goods	11,628	3,675	4,625	1,072	21,000	17,512	3,323	9,255	2,682	32,772
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	8,355	2,545	1,820	515	13,235	12,393	2,478	3,008	1,194	19,073
Electrical goods and machinery	3,273	1,130	2,805	557	7,765	5,119	845	6,247	1,488	13,699
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,344	681	77	25	3,127	1,241	186	100	35	1,562
Vehicles	4,463	901	600	200	6,164	4,973	375	1,192	306	6,846
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,657	1,500	1,776	422	8,355	4,148	1,572	3,021	1,151	9,892
Textiles	2,619	590	1,669	700	5,578	2,548	1,028	5,532	3,149	12,257
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	614	118	335	88	1,155	576	197	1,313	613	2,699
Woollen and worsted	469	108	249	119	945	408	312	1,210	729	2,659
Leather, leather goods and fur	451	186	200	64	901	248	253	524	399	1,424
Clothing and footwear	667	496	2,027	1,375	4,565	872	761	10,067	5,013	16,713
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,589	411	462	141	3,603	1,797	568	1,483	491	4,339
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,715	1,058	439	152	4,364	2,100	1,102	738	453	4,393
Paper, printing and publishing	1,516	671	1,123	576	3,886	1,318	945	1,860	1,564	5,687
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,045	252	721	231	2,249	752	366	1,161	614	2,893
Printing and publishing	471	419	402	345	1,637	566	579	699	950	2,794
Other manufacturing industries	2,556	524	1,633	363	5,076	1,790	631	2,331	745	5,497
Construction	22,355	3,069	371	216	26,011	10,549	2,705	564	515	14,333
Gas, electricity and water	878	357	180	84	1,499	695	190	217	232	1,334
Transport and communication	4,940	825	711	251	6,727	7,953	736	1,463	526	10,678
Distributive trades	9,096	5,112	7,152	5,390	26,750	6,639	7,596	13,706	11,727	39,668
Insurance, banking and finance	508	407	518	1,042	2,475	1,506	1,362	1,028	1,777	5,673
Professional and scientific services	1,496	603	3,366	1,062	6,527	5,475	1,741	16,526	2,165	25,907
Miscellaneous services	10,671	2,444	12,536	1,779	27,430	7,248	3,271	17,159	6,166	33,844
Entertainments, sports, etc.	458	119	335	71	983	364	226	850	213	1,653
Catering, hotels, etc.	6,854	410	9,226	375	16,865	2,562	728	7,888	889	12,077
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	402	312	694	323	1,731	228	241	1,646	828	2,943
Public administration	3,686	1,054	2,207	1,009	7,956	3,958	1,008	2,395	963	8,324
National government service	1,568	564	1,464	489	4,085	2,314	377	1,401	484	4,576
Local government service	2,118	490	743	520	3,871	1,644	631	994	479	3,748

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 9th October 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 9th October 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	40,625	9,156	20,770	4,938	75,489	41,087	13,838	40,362	16,384	111,671
Greater London	23,366	4,401	11,054	2,383	41,204	17,756	7,637	21,777	8,573	55,743
East Anglia	3,095	701	1,667	416	5,879	2,875	847	2,595	1,051	7,368
South Western	6,518	1,478	2,889	1,171	12,056	4,959	1,904	5,349	2,274	14,486
West Midlands	7,235	2,777	3,075	1,610	14,697	8,583	3,654	8,339	4,040	24,616
East Midlands	4,189	1,565	1,971	993	8,718	7,374	2,108	5,417	3,123	18,022
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,817	2,633	3,683	1,984	15,117	6,336	3,208	9,064	4,057	22,665
North Western	14,908	3,654	6,992	2,114	27,668	10,054	3,482	14,434	5,231	33,201
Northern	6,468	2,416	2,863	1,502	13,249	3,856	1,178	3,316	1,871	10,221
Wales	5,891	1,284	2,357	1,124	10,656	3,118	1,002	2,240	1,280	7,640
Scotland	8,264	2,041	4,467	1,342	16,114	5,705	2,326	6,358	3,502	17,891
Great Britain	104,010	27,705	50,734	17,194	199,643	93,947	33,547	97,474	42,813	267,781
London and South Eastern	30,115	6,184	16,794	3,381	56,474	24,530	10,431	28,547	12,115	75,623
Eastern and Southern	13,605	3,673	5,643	1,973	24,894	19,432	4,254	14,410	5,320	43,416

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Department, was 207. In addition, 60 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 75,300. This total includes 21,600 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 53,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 41,500 were directly involved and 12,000 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 310,000 working days lost in October includes 155,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to October 1968			January to October 1967		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5	900	3,000	2	200	†
Coal mining	173	20,400	40,000	358	38,500	101,000
All other mining and quarrying	4	300	2,000	5	900	3,000
Food, drink and tobacco	56	17,600	42,000	52	14,600	43,000
Chemicals, etc.	37	9,800	36,000	29	11,100	44,000
Metal manufacture	122	183,200	372,000	122	43,100	166,000
Engineering	342	950,300	1,225,000	285	132,500	396,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	120	47,700	203,000	79	20,700	135,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	200	379,800	831,000	195	184,900	465,000
Aircraft	55	161,700	192,000	38	22,400	30,000
Other vehicles	13	11,100	14,000	6	900	4,000
Other metal goods	84	121,200	178,000	56	11,900	57,000
Textiles	44	10,300	27,000	38	6,800	23,000
Clothing and footwear	14	3,200	6,000	17	2,500	4,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	34	13,400	83,000	31	3,500	10,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	25	6,900	25,000	16	1,400	9,000
Paper and printing	17	3,400	22,000	18	4,200	13,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	56	26,300	98,000	41	14,900	35,000
Construction	237	45,500	207,000	235	34,300	179,000
Gas, electricity and water	13	3,000	5,000	9	1,900	6,000
Port and inland water transport	128	50,200	76,000	81	74,700	522,000
All other transport	123	61,600	430,000	67	19,400	93,000
Distributive trades	23	2,100	7,000	25	1,300	7,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	45	9,000	42,000	15	2,000	4,000
Miscellaneous services	19	5,200	26,000	14	1,500	3,000
Total	1,965†	2,141,300	4,193,000	1,824†	650,000	2,351,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in October 1968		Beginning in the first ten months of 1968	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	102	24,100	773	1,711,100
—other wage disputes	17	1,900	251	49,300
Hours of work	3	300	23	5,100
Employment of particular classes or persons	41	8,000	404	120,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	36	5,900	395	72,300
Trade union status	7	800	91	17,400
Sympathetic action	1	500	28	10,200
Total	207	41,500	1,965	1,985,900

Duration of stoppages—ending in October

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	

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 October 1968 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1967 October	162.5	90.8	179.0	158.7	90.7	174.9
1968 September	170.5	90.7	187.9	167.7	90.6	185.1
1968 October	170.8	90.7	188.3	167.9	90.6	185.2

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

Principal changes reported in October

Some of the changes reported during October were effective from dates in earlier months. Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are given below:—

- Printing and bookbinding:** Increases ranging from 12s. to 14s. a week for adult males and 9s. for adult females (first pay day after 30th October).
- Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trade (Wages Council):** Minimum weekly rates increased by 10s. 6d. a week for adult males and 9s. 6d. for adult females (7th October).
- Laundering (Wages Council):** Increases in minimum hourly time rates of 2½d. for adult males and 2¼d. for adult females (23rd October).
- Cast stone and cast concrete products industry:** Minimum basic rates increased by 3d. an hour (10s. a week in earnings fall-back level) for adult males (first full pay week on or after 14th September).
- Leather producing industry (tanning, currying and dressing):** Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult males and 2d. for adult females and consolidation of minimum earnings bonus into basic rates (1st October).
- Atomic energy:** Increases of 24s. 6d. a week for skilled adult males and females and 18s. 3d. and 15s. 5d. for male and female general grades, respectively. The flat-rate additions introduced in September 1967 have been consolidated into the minimum rates under the second stage of a two-phase agreement (beginning of pay week containing 1st October).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during the month affected workers in a number of industries including carpet manufacture, basket making, keg and drum manufacture and organ building.

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

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in October indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,210,000 workers were increased by a total of £595,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 13,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by

just over one hour. Of the total increase of £595,000, about £250,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £175,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £165,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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 October, 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 number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	370,000	£ 260,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	40,000	18,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	475,000	240,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	30,000	50,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,350,000	1,850,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	410,000	180,000	216,000	197,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	40,000	25,000	7,000	7,000
Clothing and footwear	390,000	200,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	110,000	70,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	122,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	250,000	150,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	125,000	17,000	17,000
Construction	1,545,000	390,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	135,000	75,000	—	—
Transport and communication	780,000	820,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades	865,000	455,000	123,000	172,000
Public administration and professional services	440,000	225,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	275,000	145,000	—	—
Totals—January—October 1968	7,725,000	5,400,000	530,000	560,000
Totals—January—October 1967	10,235,000	6,955,000	820,000	840,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1967					
October	345	30	205	8	4
November	1,990	—	1,230	8	9
December	915	—	755	—	—
1968					
January	1,540	—	2,140	150	140
February	845	—	435	145	145
March	1,885	—	410	20	20
April	385	—	185	50	98
May	490	—	160	80	80
June	550	—	195	—	—
July	740	—	350	35	35
August	530	—	475	—	—
September*	955	—	455	45	25
October	1,210	—	595	13	15

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 15th October 1968

At 15th October 1968 the official retail prices index was 126.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 125.8 at 17th September and 119.7 at 17th October 1967.

The principal changes affecting the index during the month were rises, largely seasonal, in the average levels of prices of household coal and of some fresh vegetables and a fall in the average level of prices of cigarettes.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 117.4 and that for all other items of food was 125.0.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of tomatoes, potatoes and sweets and chocolate were mainly responsible for a rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by about 3 per cent. to 117.4, compared with 113.9 in September. The index for the food group as a whole was 123.4, compared with 122.6 in September.

Tobacco: Following the ending of resale price maintenance, and due mainly to reductions in the prices of cigarettes, the group index figure fell by about 1½ per cent. to 125.7, compared with 127.8 in September.

Housing: There were rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, of rates and water charges in Scotland, and of charges for repairs and maintenance. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 142.9, compared with 142.2 in September.

Fuel and light: As a result of rises (largely seasonal) in the average levels of prices for household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group rose by rather less than 3½ per cent. to 137.6, compared with 133.2 in September.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices for a number of items in this group and the group index figure rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 114.9, compared with 114.1 in September.

Services: As a result of rises in the average levels of telephone charges and of charges for admission to cinemas and for some other services, such as dry cleaning, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than 2½ per cent. to 136.8, compared with 133.7 in September.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	123.4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	130
Meat and bacon	131
Fish	124
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	120
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	108
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	132
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	122
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	108
Other food	119

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

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

Publication of indices in the former series will be continued until the end of 1968. The figures for 15th October 1968 were:

Items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).	120.6
Items whose prices are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).	123.7
Other items of food	124.4

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	127.3
III Tobacco	125.7
IV Housing: Total	142.9
Rent	148
Rates and water charges	147
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	120
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	137.6
Coal and coke	140
Gas	127
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	114.9
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	123
Radio, television and other household appliances	106
Pottery, glassware and hardware	117
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	114.4
Men's outer clothing	119
Men's underclothing	117
Women's outer clothing	111
Women's underclothing	114
Children's clothing	113
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	110
Footwear	118
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	121.0
Motoring and cycling	113
Fares	139
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	127.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	160
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	115
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	112
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	123
X Services: Total	136.8
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	130
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	142
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	129.7*
All Items	126.4

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

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101 THOUSANDS

Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,361	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,612	24,937	324	25,261	416	25,677	16,570	9,108
	December	23,016	1,612	24,628	467	25,095	419	25,514	16,524	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,612	24,340	525	24,864	419	25,283	16,321	8,963
	June	22,828	1,612	24,440	466	24,905	417	25,322	16,388	8,935
	September	22,905	1,612	24,517	526	25,043	413	25,456	16,474	8,982
	December	22,733	1,612	24,345	559	24,904	412	25,316	16,395	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,612	24,173	572	24,745	407	25,152	16,199	8,952
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1962	March	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	June	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,551
	September	22,556		24,212				25,106	16,539	8,568
	December	22,499		24,153				25,094	16,522	8,572
1963	March	22,395		24,046				25,070	16,521	8,549
	June	22,583		24,229				25,157	16,555	8,602
	September	22,625		24,269				25,180	16,534	8,646
	December	22,772		24,414				25,273	16,575	8,698
1964	March	22,764		24,402				25,198	16,522	8,677
	June	22,872		24,507				25,288	16,553	8,734
	September	23,005		24,637				25,414	16,595	8,819
	December	23,091		24,720				25,469	16,614	8,855
1965	March	23,069		24,695				25,419	16,558	8,861
	June	23,127		24,749				25,482	16,611	8,871
	September	23,164		24,783				25,527	16,573	8,954
	December	23,294		24,910				25,634	16,622	9,012
1966	March	23,246		24,860				25,541	16,554	8,987
	June	23,280		24,892				25,603	16,563	9,039
	September	23,280		24,892				25,651	16,566	9,085
	December	23,029		24,641				25,512	16,493	9,019
1967	March	22,780		24,392				25,293	16,349	8,944
	June	22,807		24,419				25,342	16,395	8,947
	September	22,860		24,472				25,430	16,471	8,959
	December	22,747		24,359				25,314	16,363	8,951
1968	March	22,613		24,225				25,161	16,228	8,933

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102 THOUSANDS

Standard Regions		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	*September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	962	2,129	22,905
	*December	7,883	608	1,278	2,279	1,416	2,049	2,891	1,272	954	2,093	22,733
1968	*March	7,834	603	1,275	2,260	1,406	2,024	2,869	1,256	938	2,086	22,561

* Regional estimates are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2	
(b)‡	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966 June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
1967 June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1
1965 January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5	
February	11,533.9	8,849.6	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4		
March	11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3		
April	11,513.9	8,827.9	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1		
May	11,548.3	8,852.7	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9		
June	11,537.8	8,846.7	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4		
July	11,553.8	8,864.4	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1		
August	11,599.2	8,903.9	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3		
September	11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3		
October	11,654.6	8,943.8	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3		
November	11,659.5	8,957.7	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4		
December	11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3		
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	8,899.2	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5	
February	11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6		
March	11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6		
April	11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9		
May	11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6		
June(a)	11,548.8	8,868.2	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3		
(b)	23,301.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
July	11,607.5	8,993.7	570.6	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7	59.0		
August	11,637.6	9,033.4	568.3	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1	59.4		
September	11,611.1	9,029.4	566.2	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5	59.0		
October	11,587.2	9,007.7	564.9	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8	57.9		
November	11,529.2	8,961.5	564.2	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3	57.7		
December	11,480.7	8,921.6	562.7	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4	57.1		
1967 January	22,728.0	11,363.9	8,840.9	561.0	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0	56.7	
February	11,320.9	8,801.4	559.7	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9	56.3		
March	11,287.2	8,770.1	557.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3	56.3		
April	11,276.3	8,762.1	556.1	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1	56.8		
May	11,256.4	8,732.5	553.9	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8	56.3		
June	11,220.7	8,700.5	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1		
July	11,214.5	8,699.3	546.7	841.6	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	196.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8		
August	11,231.3	8,709.8	544.1	843.9	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	195.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1		
September	11,228.0	8,709.1	541.3	835.7	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	194.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7		
October	11,206.6	8,705.3	537.2	838.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	194.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4		
November	11,203.0	8,709.5	532.8	839.3	515.3	587.6	2,332.7	195.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0		
December	11,173.4	8,700.6	529.5	834.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	195.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4		
1968 January	22,561.0	11,064.0	8,627.7	526.4	815.2	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	193.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1	
February	11,059.9	8,630.1	522.7	810.3	512.6	584.9	2,310.4	194.2	808.9	560.5	694.7	55.2		
March	11,051.7	8,618.9	516.8	809.5	511.8	583.9	2,305.2	193.8	810.2	559.4	693.4	55.5		
April	11,027.4	8,607.9	508.0	806.9	511.4	583.5	2,298.2	194.5	809.7	558.5	694.5	55.1		
May	11,061.8	8,625.0	502.8	811.2	512.2	583.2	2,295.5	194.3	809.9	559.8	696.9	55.9		
June	11,041.0	8,619.0	496.6	815.9	511.1	582.2	2,294.3	191.9	809.2	558.8	697.3	55.8		
July	11,047.0	8,644.6	491.7	835.0	513.2	584.1	2,296.1	191.8	808.6	560.1	697.4	55.8		
August	11,086.3	8,683.5	486.2	840.2	517.8	586.3	2,301.9	191.6	808.4	562.2	702.0	56.2		
September	11,091.2	8,686.9	481.7	829.4	515.8	587.8	2,308.0	191.8	813.8	563.6	703.4	56.2		

* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. For June 1959 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.
† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
‡ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
§ Figures after June 1967 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968.

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.
Estimates of employees in employment in the index of production industries for each month from June 1966 to May 1967 have been revised to take account of more detailed information now available about the industrial reclassification of certain establishments between June 1966 and June 1967. Please see the article on page 913 of this GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959 June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960 June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962 June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963 June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964 June(a)	536.4	330.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	802.0
(b)‡	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965 June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1966 June(a)	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
(b)	527.6	361.0	314.1	644.1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,602.9	2,925.6	3,151.3	607.4	1,588.6	556.2	788.1
1967 June	498.9	348.5	301.1	633.4	332.0	1,545.6	424.1	1,602.6	2,798.4	3,268.1	582.0	1,531.8	565.4	825.2
1965 January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9	1,628						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers				
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted				
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2		
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0		
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0		
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3		
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9		
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0		
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5		
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3		
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8		
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2		
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6		
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3		
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4		
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2		
1964 Monthly averages	April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6	
	May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6	
	June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6	
	July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6	
	August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6	
	September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5	
	October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5	
	November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4	
	December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4	
	1965	January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
		February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
		March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
April 12		341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3	
May 10		306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3	
June 14		276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3	
July 12		280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4	
August 9		339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4	
September 13		315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4	
October 11		317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3	
November 8		321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3	
December 6		332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3	
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2	
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2	
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2	
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2	
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2	
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2	
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3	
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4	
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5	
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6	
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8	
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9	
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9	
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9	
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0	
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1	
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2	
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3	
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3	
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4	
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4	
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3	
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3	
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3	
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2	
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2	
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2	
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3	
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.3	
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.4	
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5	
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5	
	September 9	547.4	2.3	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5	
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers				
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted				
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2		
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0		
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1		
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4		
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0		
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	11.5	315.1		2.2		
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	24.9	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		
1964 Monthly averages	April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9	
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9	
	June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8	
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8	
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	276.2	1.8	
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8	
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7	
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7	
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6	
	1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
		February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	255.0	1.5
		March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
April 12		256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5	
May 10		231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6	
June 14		212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6	
July 12		215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6	
August 9		259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7	
September 13		240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7	
October 11		240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6	
November 8		244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6	
December 6		258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6	
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5	
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4	
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4	
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5	
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5	
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5	
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6	
	August 6	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7	
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8	
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0	
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3	
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4	
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	360.6	2.4	
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1			

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	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
Monthly averages								
1964	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	1.1
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	1.1
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	1.1
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	90.4	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	86.3	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	0.9
	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	74.8	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	0.7
	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	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	1.1
	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	91.3	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	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	1.0
	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6
Monthly averages								
1964	April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1
	May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0
	June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6
	July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0
	August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8
	October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	71.9	71.9
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3
	April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7
	June 12	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8
	September 11	90.3	1.5	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7
	February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1
	March 11	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8
	April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	92.8
	May 13	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	92.8
	June 10	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	97.3
	July 8	84.0	1.4	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9	99.9
	August 12	89.4	1.5	88.8	4.8	0.7	83.9	98.4
	September 9	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	0.6	83.1	97.4
	October 14	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	86.3	89.5

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3		..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4		..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5		..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1		..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2		..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3		..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7		..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4		..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6		..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6		..
1964	28.3	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6		..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4		0.9
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6		1.1
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9		1.7
Monthly averages								
1964	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	26.2	23.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	21.4	29.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	44.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	55.4	43.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	52.4	43.3	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	49.6	45.0	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	46.3	47.6	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	41.3	51.5	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	42.7	52.8	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	43.9	52.1	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	47.5	49.0	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	50.9	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	55.5	45.9	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	55.1	43.2	1.5
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	52.0	43.0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	50.2	45.5	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	46.9	48.2	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	43.2	53.8	1.9
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	41.8	53.7	1.9
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	43.6	53.8	1.9
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	43.2	51.3	1.8
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	46.5	48.0	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		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1		1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1		1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5		1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6		1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0		2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2		2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0		1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2		1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8		1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8		1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1		1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3		1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4		1.7
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9		2.5
Monthly averages								
1964	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	33.6	30.5	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	36.3	31.8	2.4
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	34.0	32.6	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	31.4	33.4	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	27.0	34.3	2.6
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	29.2	34.2	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	32.5	32.1	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	36.2	32.9	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	36.4	32.6	2.4
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	38.3	31.5	2.3
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	37.6	30.5	2.3
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	35.4	31.0	2.3
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	34.1	32.7	2.4
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	31.1	33.0	2.5
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	28.2	35.9	2.7
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	27.5	36.4	2.7
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	29.3	35.8	2.7
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	29.5	34.6	2.6
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	33.4	33.0	2.5

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8	
Monthly averages									
1964	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	8.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	1.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.8
	February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	43.2	1.8
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	45.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	47.2	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	48.6	2.1
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.0
	August 12	52.3	2.2	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.0
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	2.0
	October 14	47.5	2.0	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	44.8	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1964	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	1.6
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	23.5	1.6
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	24.8	1.7
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.7	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	26.2	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	27.0	1.9
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.			

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	42.5	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.4	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	..	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	..	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	..	
Monthly averages									
1964	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	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	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	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	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.4
	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	2.3	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	2.6
	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
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
Monthly averages								
1964	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.8	0.9	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	68.2	61.6	2.1
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	68.6	66.0	2.2
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	66.6	66.3	2.2
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	63.3	68.2	2.3
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	64.6	72.2	2.4
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	67.6	7	

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.0		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
Monthly averages								
1964	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	60.5	53.6	4.0
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	51.8	3.9
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	52.2	3.9
	April 8	60.0	4.5	59.3	1.3	58.0	56.7	4.3
	May 13	58.7	4.4	58.1	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.5
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	66.1	5.0
	August 12	65.6	4.9	65.1	6.0	59.1	68.1	5.1
	September 9	63.9	4.8	63.2	3.5	59.7	66.6	5.0
	October 14	63.6	4.8	62.6	1.3	61.4	62.8	4.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	61.0	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7	
1964	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
1964	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
1964	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	68.4	69.0	3.0
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
1965	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
1965	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
1965	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
1966	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
1966	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
1966	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
1967	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
1967	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
1967	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.6
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
1968	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8
1968	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	84.4	3.9
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	85.7	3.9
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	82.0	3.8
1968	October 14	79.2	3.6	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	81.5	3.7

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1966	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120
	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130
	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139						

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)	
1954-1967	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0								
		210.3	66.2	31.5								
		226.7	67.9	30.0								
		291.4	74.5	25.6								
		404.0	87.5	21.7								
		436.7	82.3	18.9								
		339.2	68.7	20.3								
		306.4	67.9	22.2								
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0						
1964	April 13 May 11 June 15	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1	73.7	
		355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0				
		311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3				
	July 13 August 10 September 14	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1	65.2	
		360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4				
		331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2				
	October 12 November 9 December 7	33.5	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2	
		337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5				
		335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0				
	1965	January 11 February 8 March 8	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
			353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
			338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
April 12 May 10 June 14		321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7	
		296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1				
		266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1				
July 12 August 9 September 13		271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8	
		311.6	74.9	23.8	16.3	39.8	12.7	39.8				
		300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9				
October 11 November 8 December 6		305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1	
		310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8				
		315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5				
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0	
		322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4				
		302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6				
	April 18 May 16 June 13	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3	
		268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3				
		250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2				
	July 11 August 8 September 12	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8	
		307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8				
		321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3				
	October 10 November 14 December 12	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0	
		434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6				
		463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4				
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6	
		533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4				
		521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8				
	April 10 May 8 June 12	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8	
		492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3				
		461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9				
	July 10 August 14 September 11	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8	
		529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6				
		521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2				
	October 9 November 13 December 11	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3	
		548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2				
		553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4				
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8	
		591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0				
		567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0				
	April 8 May 13 June 10	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8	
		531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2				
		503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8				
	July 8 August 12 September 9	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9	
		550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8				
		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	

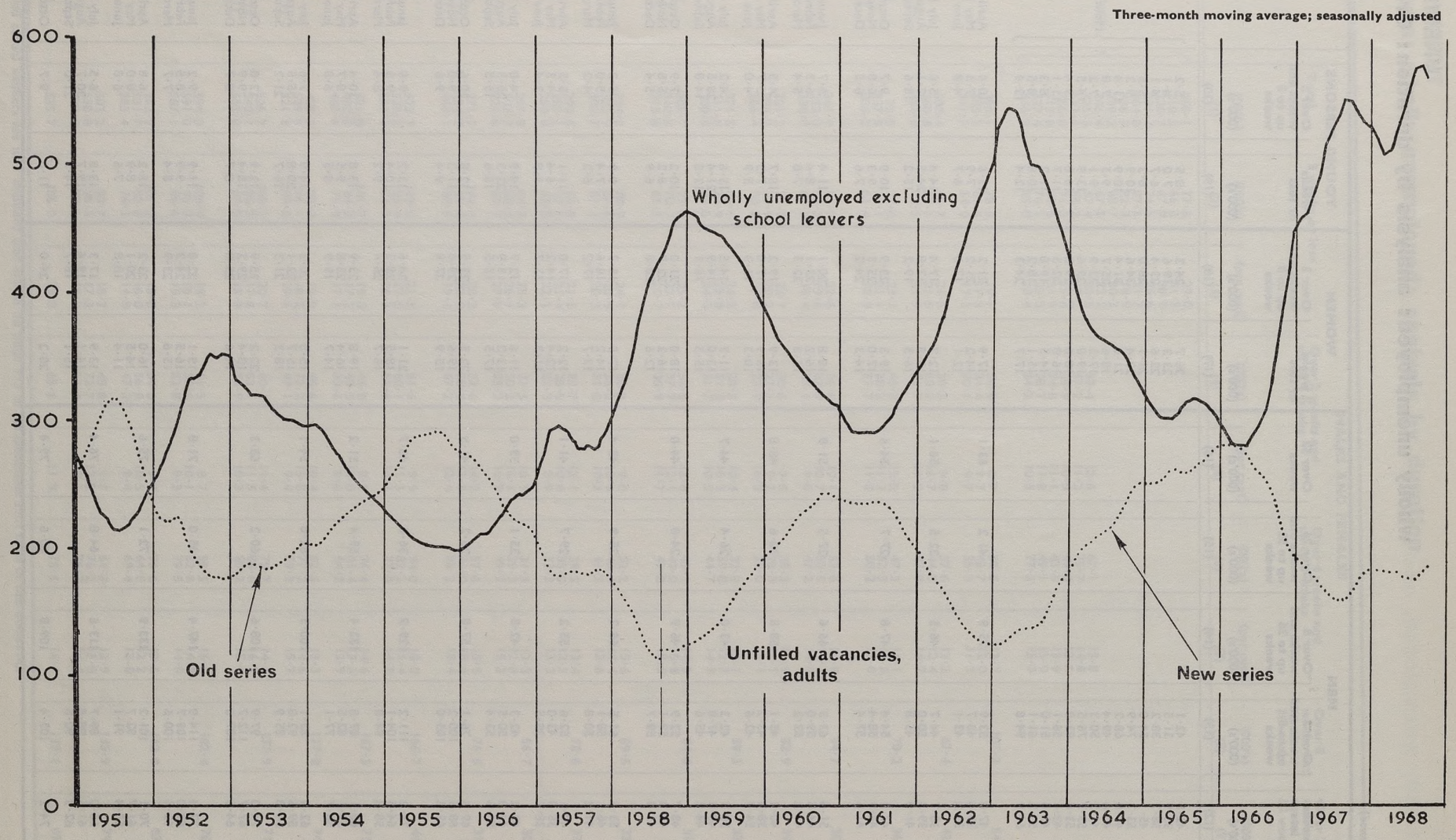
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

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)						
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)						
1954-1967	Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages	1954-1967				
		128.3	35.9	31.5					23.3	19.6	7.0			4.1			
		141.9	38.7	38.2					22.6	23.4	6.7			4.1			
		192.4	45.1	54.0					21.1	28.0	8.3			5.5			
		273.4	53.3	74.9					23.4	34.6	10.9			9.3			
		296.9	49.8	68.2					21.6	31.4	10.9			11.4			
		228.8	40.6	49.4					18.6	25.7	9.5			7.8			
		209.6	41.3	50.3					17.5	23.9	9.1			7.2			
		295.3	53.7	76.5					19.8	29.6	13.9			14.5			
		358.5	53.6	83.8					16.0	29.8	16.0			19.4			
		257.2	43.6	56.1					16.0	22.3	11.7			11.1			
		223.1	42.8	51.0					14.5	19.0	11.2			8.3			
		242.3	50.2	61.1					15.1	18.2	10.8			8.5			
397.3	64.9	94.8					17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4							
1964	April 13 May 11 June 15	281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4	Monthly averages	1964				
		254.0	39.6	48.7					14.2	21.2	7.9			7.3			
		225.7	35.2	43.1					12.1	17.5	6.7			4.8			
	July 13 August 10 September 14	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8						
		225.1	39.3	50.0					13.8	17.8	24.5			37.1			
		220.6	41.0	45.8					16.3	19.2	15.2			18.6			
	October 12 November 9 December 7	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7						
		238.1	44.9	58.4					17.0	25.3	9.3			6.8			
		239.7	41.6	57.4					14.3	24.2	7.6			6.3			
	1965	January 11 February 8 March 8	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4			6.7	Monthly averages	1965	
			254.3	44.5	59.0					16.2	23.1			8.4			6.3
			244.8	41.2	52.2					13.8	22.3			7.0			5.4
April 12 May 10 June 14		223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5						
		312.9	38.5	43.2					13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7					
		196.5	34.4	42.6					10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0					
July 12 August 9 September 13		194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2						
		205.0	40.5	47.8					13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5					
		207.6	44.2	45.6					15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8					
October 11 November 8 December 6		217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9						
		224.9	46.3	58.1					16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8					
		234.8	45.8	59.7					12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4					
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	Monthly averages	1966				
		242.7	46.1	58.1					14.2	1							

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	
Monthly averages									
1964	January 8	228.8	83.3	82.8	166.0	97.0	94.1	191.0	62.8
	February 5	250.4	90.0	87.9	177.9	100.8	97.7	198.5	72.6
	March 11	297.0	104.0	98.5	202.5	107.4	102.8	210.1	94.5
	April 8	307.5	108.3	104.1	212.4	104.6	101.1	205.8	95.1
	May 6	326.6	116.3	110.8	227.1	107.3	102.8	210.3	99.6
	June 10	368.4	128.4	122.5	250.8	113.3	105.8	219.1	117.5
	July 8	380.5	127.5	122.6	250.2	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3
	August 5	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7
	September 9	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2
	October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
	November 4	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
	December 2	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	January 6	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
	February 3	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
	March 3	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
	April 7	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
	May 5	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
	June 9	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
	July 7	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
	August 4	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
	September 8	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
	October 6	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
	November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
	December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	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

* 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		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost			
				Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)			Total (000's)	Average		
1961	May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½	
1962	May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11	
1963	May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11	
1964	April 18	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11	
	May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½	
	June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½	
	July 18	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½	
	August 15	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½	
1965	September 19	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½	
	October 17	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½	
	November 14	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10	
	December 12	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½	
	January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10	
1966	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	
1967	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	
1968	December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10	
	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	
1969	May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8	
	June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½	
	(a)														
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½	
	July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9	
1970	August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8	
	September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½	
	October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½	
	November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½	
	December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11	
1971	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	
1972	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	
1973	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	
	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	
1974	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	8	28	0.5	534	19		

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

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

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE=100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE						
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8	
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7	
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5	
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2	
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5	
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1	
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0	
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2	
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	103.0	98.4	99.4	98.8	100.3	99.0	99.0	100.4	
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6	
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.0	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1	
1968	January 16	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
	February 13	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
	March 13	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
	April 10	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.3	100.8
	May 15	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
1969	June 19	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
	July 17*	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.3	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	100.4
	August 14*	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.0	86.0	99.2	98.2	95.7	100.3	100.5	100.6
	September 18	101.8	103.3	97.2	97.7	99.8	105.1	98.8	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	

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
Average Hours Worked												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	46.7	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	46.9	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	47.8	46.1	46.7	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	45.1	44.7	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	44.7	44.7	41.8	48.0
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7
Average Hourly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 9.5	6 11.7	8 8.8	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 7.1	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	7 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 11.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 2.6	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

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 13	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 5	9 15	9 3	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 4	10 4	11 5	9 12	9 10	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
	Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
1968	April	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
Average Hours Worked												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	39.4	38.4	38.7
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.8	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
1968	April	38.6	38.9	37.5	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.6
Average Hourly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.1	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.5	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.1
1968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0

* Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

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

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 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.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	21 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 18	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 8	21 13	18 5	16 3	20 12
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	21 9
Average Hours Worked												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	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	5						

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

TABLE 123

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

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†
Males									
1961	£ s. d. 21 19 11	£ s. d. 20 13 0	£ s. d. 20 7 1	£ s. d. 19 0 2	£ s. d. 19 7 8	£ s. d. 18 18 6	£ s. d. 20 2 11	No. covered 1,331,000	£ s. d. 19 17 3
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1,504,000	27 17 6
Females									
1961	£ s. d. 9 2 5	£ s. d. 8 5 7	£ s. d. 8 5 4	£ s. d. 9 12 9	£ s. d. 8 1 1	£ s. d. 10 8 0	£ s. d. 8 8 0	629,000	£ s. d. 12 6 5
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 13 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6

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

in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.
† All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

	October	All employees	Males	Females
1956		85.0	..	..
1957		90.9	..	..
1958		93.9	..	..
1959		100.0	100.0	100.0
1960		105.6	106.0	105.1
1961		10.8	111.2	110.6
1962		117.0	117.2	117.5
1963		123.4	123.5	123.9
1964		130.3	130.5	130.5
1965		141.3	141.7	142.0
1966		147.4	148.1	147.6
1967		154.2	154.8	154.3

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

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

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

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

TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
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†

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

- * The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5	
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2	
1965	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	89.1	91.2	92.9	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	92.2	94.8	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5	
1966	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.3	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2	
1967	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.8	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.2	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	101.3	101.3
December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7	
1968	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	103.9	102.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3	
1969	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	102.4	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	103.2	102.3	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0	

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

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

*Provisional.

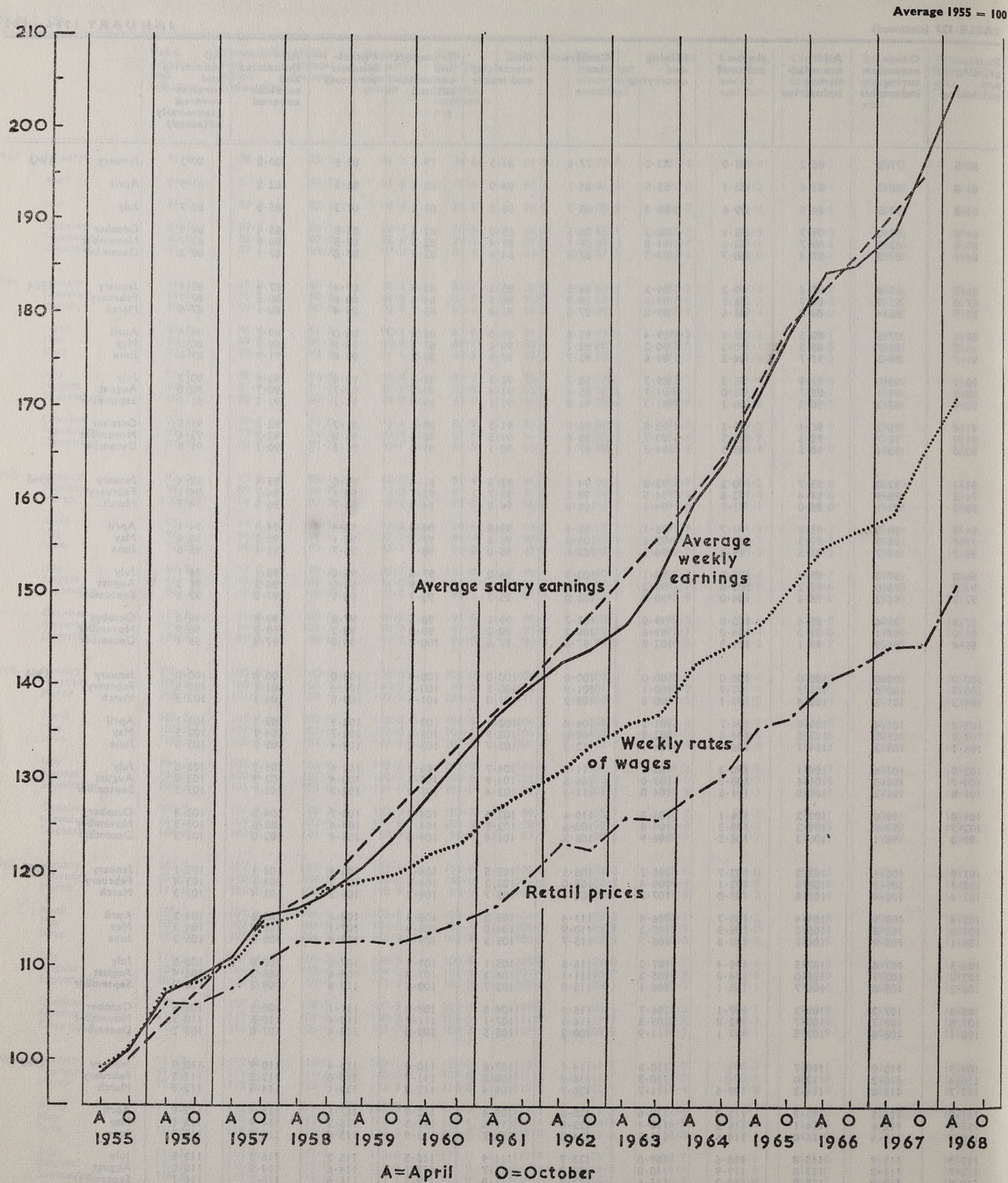
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966=100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January	1963
83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April	
84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July	
84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	October	
85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.7	November	
84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	86.0	87.1	December	
86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January	1964
87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February	
87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March	
88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April	
90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.9	88.3	May	
91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June	
90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July	
88.9	89.1	89.7	100.1	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8	August	
90.4	89.2	90.2	100.0	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.1	September	
91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.5	October	
91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.4	November	
90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.3	December	
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	92.7	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	94.5	March	
94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.1	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	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.6	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	96.3	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	98.8	October	
99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	99.0	98.2	99.2	98.9	November	
95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.1	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	102.3	March	
102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	102.9	103.5	103.1	April	
103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9	108.8	103.9	103.4	102.7	104.1	102.5	May	
104.1	103.2	104.7	106.5	104.1	112.3	103.7	105.2	103.4	105.7	103.0	June	
102.0	101.6	104.1	110.3	102.1	111.0	104.7	106.4	102.6	105.2	103.0	July	
100.7	101.0	101.6	108.8	103.0	106.5	104.9	105.3	100.4	102.9	103.0	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	103.4	October	
102.3	99.6	102.2	109.3	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.6	103.3	November	
99.8	98.1	100.3	106.5	106.9	106.2	101.4	104.6	1				

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



Note: See footnote † to table 129.

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	118.5	114.6	117.5	121.1	127.1	495 7	120.3	121.2	122.8	129.2	132.1	123.4
Semi-skilled	116.1	108.1	112.8	119.7	126.0	435 7	117.3	117.2	118.1	126.3	127.8	104.7
Labourers	118.0	112.2	116.3	119.5	127.0	355 7	118.4	119.1	120.7	126.5	130.6	85.7
All timeworkers	117.6	112.4	116.1	121.0	127.3	455 3	119.0	120.1	121.2	128.3	130.8	111.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	119.3	115.4	118.6	120.4	127.9	513 9	121.6	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.6	137.1
Semi-skilled	116.6	108.9	114.1	116.9	124.7	463 11	119.0	117.1	119.9	129.8	133.6	123.6
Labourers	116.1	112.0	114.9	118.8	123.3	366 7	117.6	118.1	118.6	126.1	128.6	91.2
All payment-by-result workers	117.8	112.2	116.3	118.6	126.1	483 7	120.0	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	128.6
All skilled workers	118.8	114.9	117.9	120.6	127.4	503 11	120.9	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	129.5
All semi-skilled workers	116.4	108.5	113.3	118.0	125.1	450 1	118.2	117.0	118.7	125.1	128.1	114.0
All labourers	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.4	126.2	358 0	118.4	119.0	120.5	126.5	130.3	86.9
All workers covered	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.6	126.5	468 4	119.6	120.0	121.6	127.4	130.7	119.1
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	129.4	124.5	131.3	127.5	130.2	442 1	122.8	126.9	132.8	134.7	138.5	109.3
Semi-skilled	130.5	131.3	130.5	137.2	141.3	393 9	125.0	126.7	127.1	133.5	133.6	86.2
Labourers	122.2	119.3	122.9	122.8	129.0	343 5	119.0	121.3	123.4	131.3	135.2	79.9
All timeworkers	126.1	126.2	130.8	129.8	133.4	404 8	120.9	127.5	131.4	135.6	138.2	95.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	130.9	128.5	131.0	130.9	140.8	517 4	125.5	128.9	130.9	135.7	140.9	129.8
Semi-skilled	127.4	125.7	127.2	128.0	138.9	407 10	123.6	123.7	126.6	130.5	140.8	98.0
Labourers	119.4	116.2	114.2	118.0	131.9	414 6	117.6	118.7	120.2	124.8	129.2	89.0
All payment-by-result workers	129.6	126.8	128.9	129.6	140.1	485 3	125.2	127.1	129.7	134.6	140.6	118.8
All skilled workers	131.0	127.9	130.9	130.2	139.4	505 2	125.6	128.7	131.0	135.2	141.0	126.5
All semi-skilled workers	128.3	127.1	128.0	130.3	139.5	404 4	124.2	124.7	126.8	130.9	139.1	95.0
All labourers	120.2	118.8	118.2	120.8	132.7	387 8	117.7	121.0	121.9	128.3	133.1	85.7
All workers covered	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	139.5	468 4	125.0	128.0	130.2	134.8	141.0	113.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	123.7	121.2	124.2	130.7	133.5	452 5	123.7	127.3	127.6	137.2	139.2	110.8
Craftsmen	128.3	124.0	124.5	132.7	135.3	508 8	124.6	124.3	124.6	134.8	138.4	125.0
All timeworkers	124.7	121.7	124.3	131.2	133.9	465 4	124.1	126.5	127.2	136.8	139.3	114.1
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	121.8	117.3	122.0	127.7	131.7	468 1	121.7	121.5	123.8	129.6	130.7	120.2
Craftsmen	120.4	114.2	122.0	129.6	132.0	527 6	116.4	114.9	120.4	125.2	126.9	130.3
All payment-by-result workers	121.2	116.5	121.6	128.1	131.8	481 6	120.1	119.7	122.5	128.3	129.5	122.4
All general workers	123.1	119.6	123.4	129.5	132.9	459 7	123.6	125.2	126.6	134.3	136.1	115.1
All craftsmen	125.0	119.8	123.4	131.5	134.1	517 2	121.2	120.1	122.6	130.6	133.5	127.4
All workers covered	123.3	119.5	123.2	129.9	133.2	472 8	122.7	123.8	125.4	133.3	135.4	117.9
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	121.1	114.3	114.5	119.4	124.8	440 2	122.1	120.9	116.0	124.3	123.0	104.3
Maintenance workers (skilled)	117.7	115.8	118.0	120.9	133.1	531 2	123.0	121.4	122.3	127.0	144.0	130.5
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	111.8	116.0	119.1	126.2	134.5	458 8	115.4	112.8	113.3	126.5	130.5	103.1
Service workers	113.2	110.8	113.3	116.8	125.2	418 7	116.3	117.6	118.4	118.8	125.0	99.0
Labourers	115.3	113.8	115.2	120.6	126.3	373 5	118.3	117.7	118.9	123.1	124.7	85.3
All timeworkers	118.3	115.5	116.9	121.6	130.6	443 10	121.1	120.5	119.8	125.3	131.7	105.0
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	110.9	108.4	110.7	115.9	123.3	491 7	114.0	115.0	115.8	122.3	126.9	129.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)	114.7	112.0	115.6	118.5	124.2	532 9	119.8	118.4	119.6	123.3	127.3	134.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.2	106.7	110.7	113.9	119.3	453 3	114.4	113.0	115.0	118.6	121.5	113.1
Service workers	111.8	110.7	114.9	119.5	126.7	455 9	113.3	116.6	118.4	122.6	127.7	113.5
Labourers	114.0	112.6	118.4	121.6	126.1	399 10	116.5	118.0	118.5	123.1	128.7	96.5
All payment-by-result workers	111.7	109.4	112.4	117.0	123.6	483 0	114.9	115.8	116.7	122.3	126.7	124.2
All process workers	112.1	109.2	111.3	116.4	123.6	485 11	115.2	116.1	116.1	122.9	126.7	126.2
All maintenance workers (skilled)	115.0	112.7	116.1	118.9	125.9	532 4	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.8	108.6	112.6	116.2	121.9	453 11	115.1	114.1	116.6	120.8	123.9	111.8
All service workers	112.6	111.0	114.5	118.4	126.0	441 4	114.7	117.4	118.6	121.0	126.4	107.8
All labourers	114.9	113.8	118.2	122.1	127.0	390 0	117.8	118.9	120.0	124.2	128.2	92.2
All workers covered	113.1	110.9	113.7	118.2	125.1	475 4	116.6	117.5	118.2	123.6	128.0	120.2

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification: †271-272; 276. ‡311-312. §331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. ¶370-1.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS §
	Basic weekly rates of wages †	Basic hourly rates of wages †	Normal weekly hours †	Average hours worked ‡	Average weekly earnings ‡	Average hourly earnings ‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	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	100.0	99.9	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	100.0	99.7	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	98.3	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	123.7	125.3	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	147.7	148.4
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	186.1	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1967 November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.3	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 July	174.8	192.7	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 August	175.3	193.3	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 September	175.7	193.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.0	194.1	90.7	—	—	—	—

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

† 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	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.9	92.8	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1967 October	161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.5	183.3	191.0	179.0
1967 November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
1967 December	162.4	167.3	174.9	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	184.1	192.6	180.3
1968 January	166.0	170.3	177.7	167.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.2
1968 February	166.5	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.6	188.3	196.9	184.9
1968 March	166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.0	188.5	197.4	185.3
1968 April	167.1	171.6	179.5	168.4	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.2	189.0	197.9	185.6
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
1968 June	167.4	172.3	180.4	168.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.6	189.9	198.9	186.0
1968 July	168.2	173.0	181.5	169.5	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	185.4	190.6	200.1	186.9
1968 August	168.8	173.1	181.7	170.0	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.1	190.7	200.4	187.5
1968 September	169.1	173.8	182.2	170.5	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.5	191.5	200.8	187.9
1968 October	169.3	174.6	182.8	170.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.7	192.5	201.6	188.3
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.1	94.9	95.0	95.0	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	94.4	94.4	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1967 October	156.7	164.7	170.4	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.6	182.0	188.0	174.9
1967 November	157.0	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
1967 December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968 January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
1968 February	164.3	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1
1968 March	164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.1	189.4	195.4	183.3
1968 April	164.6	171.9	177.7	166.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
1968 May	164.9	172.8	178.1	166.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.7	191.4	196.7	184.1
1968 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
1968 July	165.4	173.6	178.7	167.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.3	197.3	184.7
1968 August	165.4	173.7	178.7	167.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.4	197.4	184.8
1968 September	165.7	174.4	179.3	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.5	193.1	198.0	185.1
1968 October	165.8	174.4	179.4	167.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	193.2	198.2	185.2

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956=100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	156
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1967	October	164	164	157	158	149	154	162	166
	November	164	164	157	158	150	154	162	169
	December	164	164	157	158	150	154	162	169
1968	January	164	161	165	157	169	154	162	169
	February	174	161	166	157	169	154	162	169
	March	174	161	166	158	169	154	163	169
	April	174	161	169	158	169	154	167	170
	May	174	161	169	158	169	154	167	170
	June	174	161	169	158	169	154	167	170
	July	174	162	171	158	169	158	167	173
	August	174	162	171	158	169	158	167	173
	September	174	162	171	158	169	158	170	174
	October	174	162	171	158	169	154	170	174
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	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	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	94.1	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	94.7	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
	October	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	90.5	91.5
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	December	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968	January	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	February	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	March	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	April	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	May	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	130	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1967	October	176	172	184	171	174	171	178	183
	November	176	172	184	171	174	171	178	185
	December	176	172	184	171	174	171	178	185
1968	January	176	172	185	171	186	171	178	186
	February	186	172	186	171	186	171	178	186
	March	186	172	187	172	186	171	180	186
	April	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	186
	May	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	June	186	172	189	172	186	171	184	187
	July	186	172	191	172	186	171	184	190
	August	186	172	191	172	186	171	184	190
	September	186	172	192	172	186	171	188	191
	October	186	172	192	172	186	171	188	191

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170
1967	October	161	158	164	171	170	168	161
	November	161	158	170	171	170	168	163
	December	163	168	170	171	170	168	170
1968	January	170	176	170	171	171	168	170
	February	170	168	170	171	171	168	171
	March	170	169	176	172	172	168	171
	April	170	169	176	172	173	169	171
	May	170	169	176	172	173	169	171
	June	170	169	176	172	173	170	171
	July	171	169	176	172	173	177	171
	August	171	169	176	172	173	182	171
	September	171	169	176	172	174	182	172
	October	171	170	177	172	174	182	173
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)
1960	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	95.5
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9
	October	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8
	November	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8
	December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8
1968	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
	October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	91.1	88.8
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	145	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	166	166	162	168
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182
1967	176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192
1967	October	178	180	177</				

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	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		
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
	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	117.5	110.7								121.2	
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-47.8 (provisional)	215.2-216.6 (provisional)	39.8-40.7 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 (provisional)	104.2-105.6 (provisional)			737	
17th January 1956 = 100											
1962	119.3	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.1
1964	107.0	107.8	107.0	106.5	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.0
1965	112.1	117.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	111.7	112.3
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.5	116.9
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	116.5	119.8
1962	119.7	101.9	104.1	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.9
1963	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	100.9	100.1	100.5	101.5
1964	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3	101.9
1965	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.3	102.2
1966	104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	99.9	102.9
1967	103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1	103.2	103.2
1968	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	105.6	103.5
1962	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	106.5	104.3
1963	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	107.8	105.3
1964	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	106.7	106.7
1965	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	107.7	107.7
1966	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	109.2
1967	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.4	113.0	111.0	112.2	112.2
1968	112.7	109.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	111.4	112.6
1962	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	112.1	113.8
1963	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.8
1964	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3	116.3
1965	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8	116.8
1966	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2	118.2
1967	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	119.0
1968	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4	119.4
1962	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5	119.5
1963	118.9	117.3	115.6	117.9	114.8	119.7	118.0	120.5	115.7	119.6	119.6
1964	118.8	116.7	111.4	118.1	114.8	120.0	118.2	120.8	116.0	119.8	119.8
1965	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8	120.8
1966	120.4	118.2	118.0	118.5	115.0	120.3	118.4	121.0	116.6	121.4	121.4
1967	121.2	120.1	121.3	120.1	115.3	120.5	118.6	124.9	118.9	121.7	121.7
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.9
1962	122.2	121.8	121.2	122.2	116.4	123.9	121.2	127.7	119.3	122.4	122.4
1963	122.6	122.1	122.9	122.2	116.5	124.7	121.7	127.5	118.5	122.8	122.8
1964	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3	125.3
1965	124.9	123.6	126.0	123.4	119.2	126.1	123.6	129.0	118.0	125.5	125.5
1966	125.4	124.1	127.4	123.7	119.2	126.5	123.8	129.3	118.6	125.9	125.9
1967	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1	126.1
1968	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6	126.6
1962	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0	127.0	127.0
1963	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6	127.6

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

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

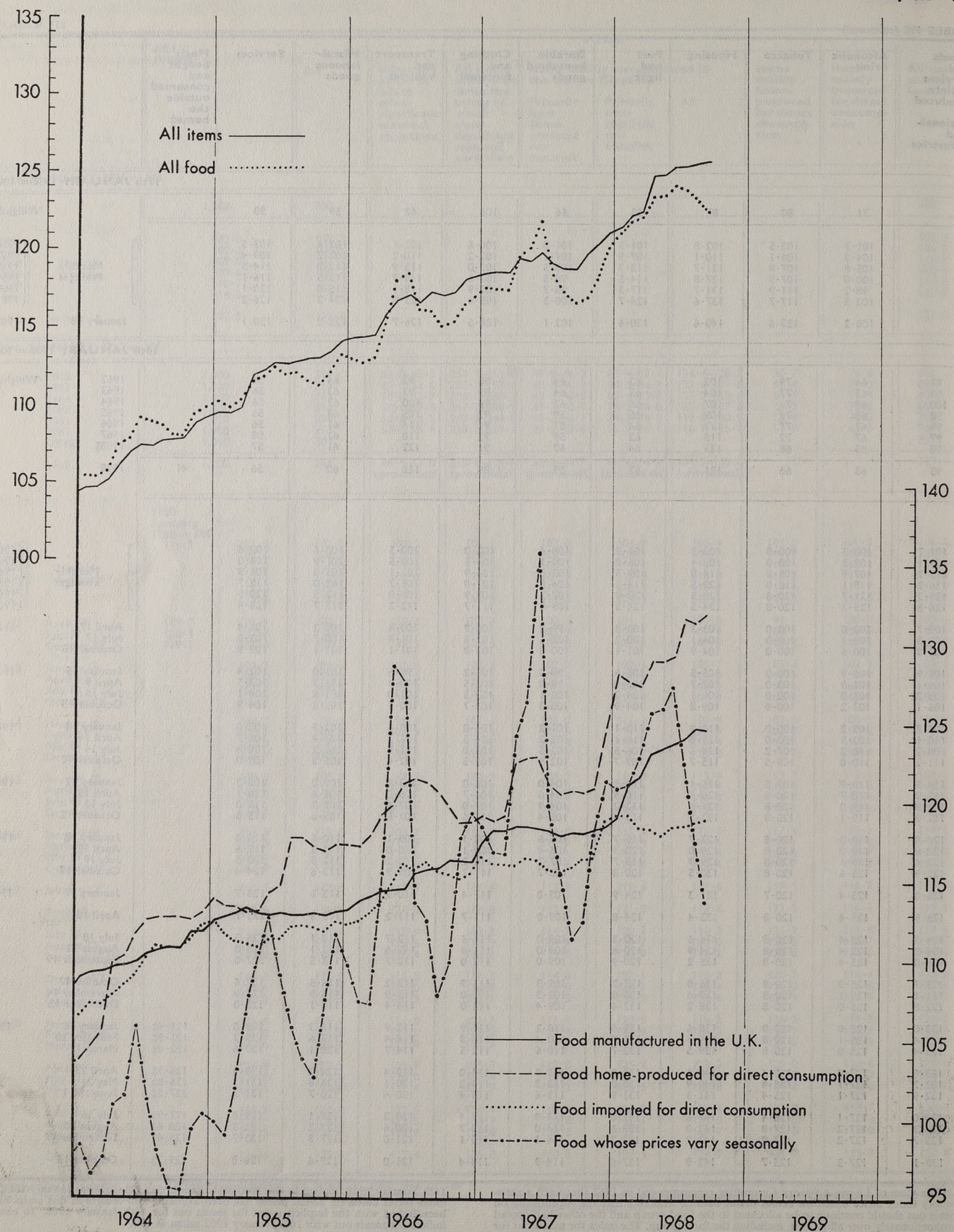
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
											Weights											
											71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights	
											101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		Monthly averages	
											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		1962	
											97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		Monthly averages
											98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		
											100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		
											98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		
											99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	58		
											97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	57		
											98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		
											95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		1968
											101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6		Monthly averages
											106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	102.5	100.5	101.9	104.0		
											110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		
											116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		
											123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		
											126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		
				</																		

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1955	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219	
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	160	
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	122	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1964	October	239	277	66	77	16	25	68	4	26	23	15
	November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
	December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965	January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
	February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
	March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
	April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
	May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
	June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	9	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	1	13	16	9
	March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
	April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
	May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
	June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
	August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
	September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	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	216	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	219	264	64	82	378	3	227	3	41	35	68
	October	207	267	58	75	310	5	159	4	25	42	75

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

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

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

TABLE 134 (1960=100)

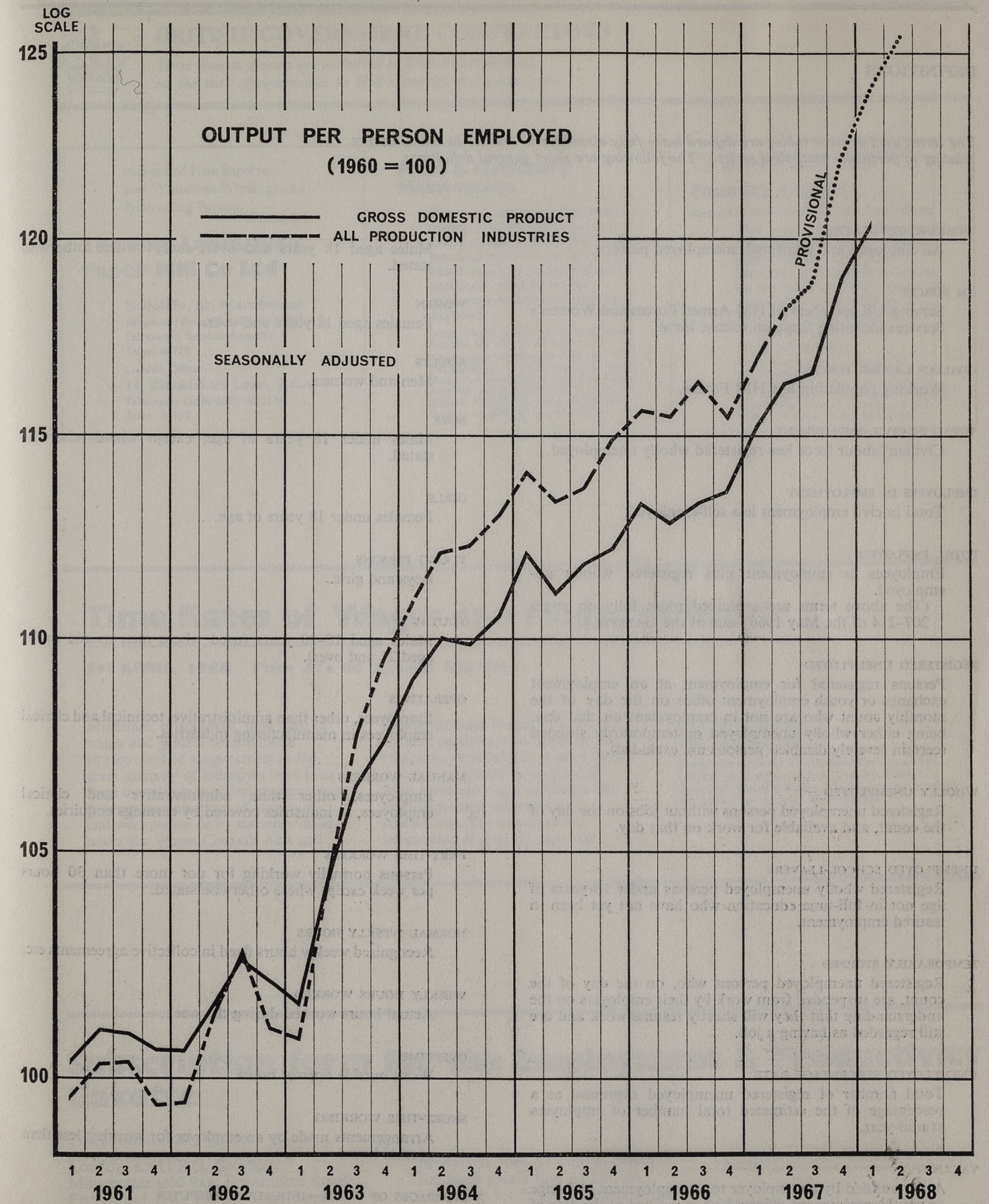
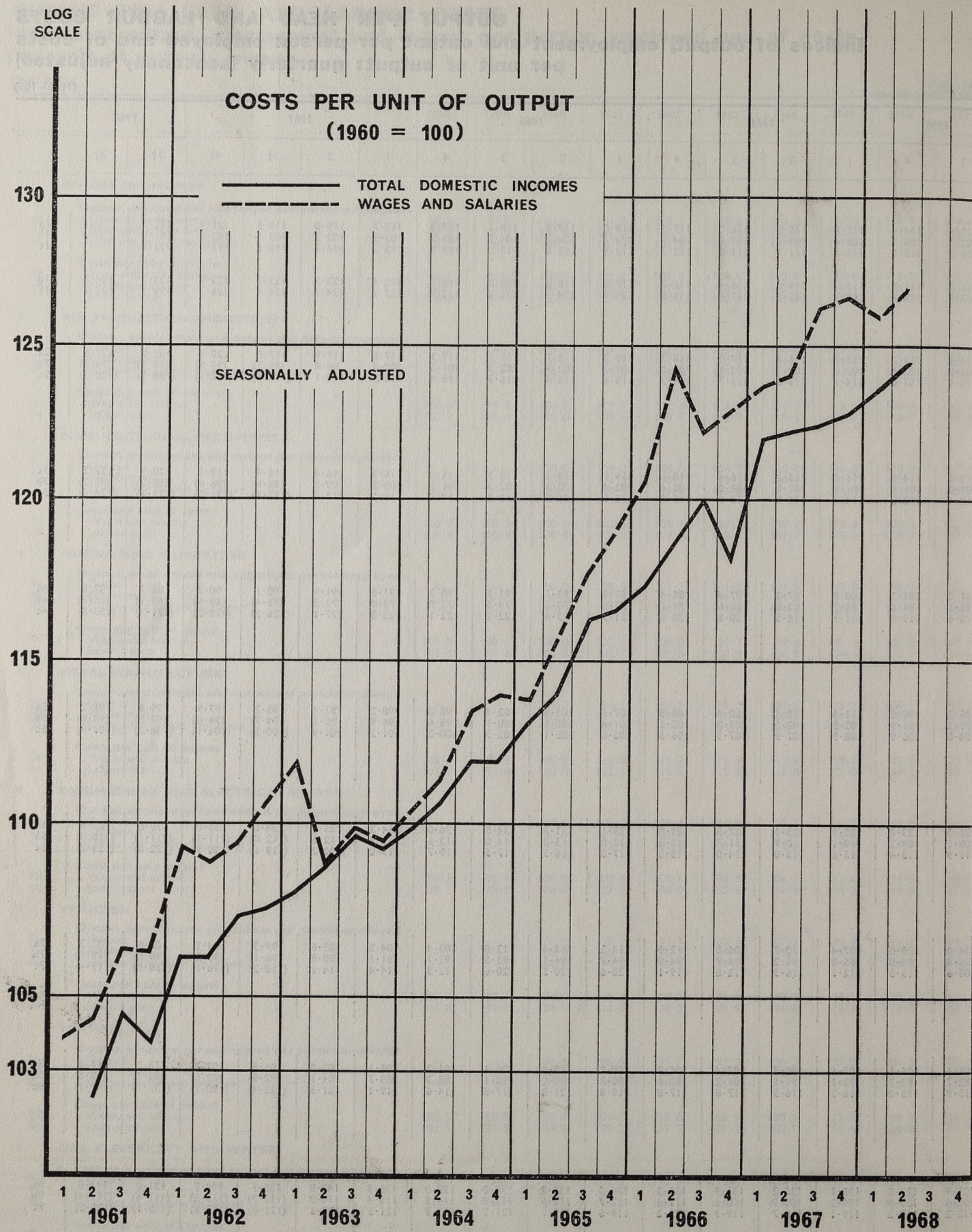
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
I WHOLE ECONOMY*										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	90.8	94.9	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.6	113.0	116.0	117.7	119.4
1b	97.6	98.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.6	102.9	103.8	103.9	102.3
1c	93.1	96.6	100.0	100.8	101.8	105.0	109.8	111.8	113.3	116.8
Costs per unit of output										
1d	96.8	98.4	100.0	103.2	106.8	108.8	110.9	114.0	118.7	122.5
1e	98.7	99.4	100.0	105.2	109.6	110.0	112.3	116.4	122.6	125.3
1f	98.8	99.5	100.0	105.5	110.1	100.8	113.0	117.6	125.7	128.6
2 ALL PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	—	—	100.0	101.2	102.3	105.8	114.0	117.2	118.6	118.5
2b	—	—	100.0	101.3	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.4	99.5
2c	—	—	100.0	99.9	101.2	105.8	112.1	114.0	115.8	119.1
Costs per unit of output										
2d	100.6	99.3	100.0	105.2	107.8	107.7	109.4	115.4	120.4	122.1
2e	100.7	99.4	100.0	105.6	108.5	108.8	110.5	116.9	123.9	122.9
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	—	—	100.0	100.2	100.6	104.7	113.0	116.8	118.3	117.1
3b	—	—	100.0	101.3	100.7	99.5	100.8	102.1	102.1	99.2
3c	—	—	100.0	98.9	99.9	105.2	112.1	114.4	115.9	118.0
Costs per unit of output										
3d	100.7	100.2	100.0	106.3	108.7	107.4	108.7	114.8	120.3	123.3
3e	100.8	100.4	100.0	106.8	109.5	108.6	109.9	116.3	123.9	122.1
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	—	—	100.0	98.6	101.3	101.2	101.5	97.8	92.1	91.1
4b	—	—	100.0	95.7	92.9	89.1	85.6	81.2	75.3	71.6
4c	—	—	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.6	118.6	120.4	122.3	127.2
Costs per unit of output										
4d	103.8	100.1	100.0	102.4	100.0	99.7	99.6	102.4	106.9	107.7
4e	103.0	99.6	100.0	102.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	104.4	110.3	111.6
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	—	—	100.0	94.1	88.9	93.1	105.5	110.2	103.5	97.2
5b	—	—	100.0	101.8	97.1	96.3	100.6	102.3	100.1	95.3
5c	—	—	100.0	92.4	91.6	96.7	104.9	107.7	103.4	102.0
Costs per unit of output										
5d	103.6	103.3	100.0	111.5	115.3	112.9	113.8	119.7	129.8	135.3
5e	103.7	103.4	100.0	112.2	116.6	115.0	115.8	122.0	134.2	135.1
6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	—	—	100.0	106.6	108.4	110.9	120.7	126.7	133.8	134.7
6b	—	—	100.0	104.4	105.9	105.0	107.8	111.2	113.5	112.5
6c	—	—	100.0	102.1	102.4	105.6	112.0	113.9	117.9	119.7
Costs per unit of output										
6d	98.6	98.1	100.0	102.9	105.1	104.5	106.1	112.6	114.9	118.0
6e	98.7	98.3	100.0	103.3	106.0	105.8	107.4	114.2	118.6	117.0
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	—	—	100.0	93.1	94.9	102.5	107.1	109.6	111.2	102.7
7b	—	—	100.0	98.1	96.7	95.6	95.9	95.1	93.6	90.5
7c	—	—	100.0	94.9	98.1	107.2	111.7	115.2	118.8	113.5
Costs per unit of output										
7d	101.7	99.6	100.0	110.8	109.7	106.0	110.9	115.1	115.3	125.4
7e	101.8	99.5	100.0	111.2	110.5	106.9	111.8	116.4	118.6	124.3
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	—	—	100.0	96.6	94.7	99.3	105.3	107.0	106.3	103.2
8b	—	—	100.0	99.1	95.2	93.1	92.8	91.4	89.7	83.7
8c	—	—	100.0	97.5	99.5	106.7	113.5	117.1	118.5	123.3
Costs per unit of output										
8d	102.3	97.9	100.0	109.1	110.0	108.1	108.6	112.8	120.0	120.3
8e	102.5	98.0	100.0	109.2	111.0	109.1	109.9	114.6	124.2	119.2
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	—	—	100.0	104.6	112.9	120.4	124.3	131.5	136.9	141.4
9b	—	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.9	108.5	110.3	113.6	113.9
9c	—	—	100.0	102.4	108.6	112.6	114.6	119.2	120.5	124.1
Costs per unit of output										
9d	99.1	100.1	100.0	102.7	103.0	103.9	109.0	115.9	116.7	116.6
9e	98.9	100.4	100.0	103.4	103.5	104.9	109.8	116.9	118.7	119.1

*Civil Employment and H.M. Forces.

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

TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

	1964				1965				1966				1967				1968	
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†		
1a	113.4	114.4	115.9	115.2	116.0	117.0	118.0	117.5	118.1	117.3	117.7	119.0	119.5	121.4	122.9	—	1a	
1b	103.2	103.5	103.4	103.7	103.8	104.3	104.1	104.2	104.2	103.2	102.2	102.3	102.5	102.0	101.5	—	1b	
1c	109.9	110.5	112.1	111.1	111.8	112.2	113.3	112.8	113.3	113.6	115.2	116.3	116.6	119.0	121.1	—	1c	
1d	111.8	111.8	113.0	114.0	116.4	116.7	117.5	118.8	120.0	118.3	122.1	122.3	122.7	122.8	123.7	124.7	1d	
1e	113.3	113.8	113.7	115.5	117.6	118.9	120.9	124.3	122.2	122.9	123.7	124.1	126.4	126.7	126.1	127.2	1e	
2a	114.3	115.7	117.3	116.4	117.0	118.3	119.2	118.7	119.2	117.1	117.6	117.9	117.9	120.4	122.0	122.8	2a	
2b	101.8	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.9	103.0	103.1	102.9	102.9	101.5	100.6	99.8	(99.2)	(98.6)	(98.3)	(98.0)	2b	
2c	112.3	113.0	114.1	113.3	113.7	114.9	115.6	115.4	116.3	115.4	116.9	118.1	(118.9)	(122.1)	(124.1)	(125.3)	2c	
3a	113.5	114.8	116.6	116.1	116.4	118.1	119.6	118.6	118.9	116.0	116.7	116.4	116.4	119.1	120.9	122.2	3a	
3b	101.0	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	101.3	100.2	99.5	(98.8)	(98.4)	(98.2)	(98.2)	3b	
3c	112.4	113.0	114.4	113.8	113.9	115.3	116.8	115.9	116.2	114.5	116.5	117.0	(117.8)	(121.0)	(123.1)	(124.4)	3c	
4a	101.0	101.2	100.9	97.2	97.4	95.4	93.9	93.3	91.1	90.2	91.8	91.9	90.1	90.3	89.7	87.9	4a	
4b	85.3	84.5	83.2	82.0	80.6	79.1	77.3	75.6	74.5	73.9	73.0	72.3	(71.4)	(69.9)	(68.1)	(65.7)	4b	
4c	118.4	119.8	121.3	118.5	120.8	120.6	121.5	123.4	122.3	122.1	125.8	127.1	(126.2)	(129.2)	(131.7)	(133.8)	4c	
5a	105.2	108.9	111.6	110.6	100.9	108.8	107.1	105.6	102.4	98.8	98.2	97.4	95.2	97.9	99.6	101.2	5a	
5b	101.2	101.9	102.5	102.5	102.2	102.1	101.4	100.5	100.1	98.6	96.9	95.6	(94.7)	(94.0)	(93.8)	(93.8)	5b	
5c	104.0	106.9	108.9	107.9	107.5	106.6	105.6	105.1	102.3	100.2	101.3	101.9	(100.5)	(104.1)	(106.2)	(107.9)	5c	
6a	121.0	123.8	125.1	125.1	127.3	129.8	133.1	131.8	134.0	136.0	134.3	135.4	134.0	135.0	135.5	138.3	6a	
6b	108.1	109.2	110.1	110.7	111.7	112.3	113.0	113.3	114.0	113.6	112.9	112.6	(112.0)	(111.7)	(111.1)	(110.8)	6b	
6c	111.9	113.4	113.6	113.0	114.0	115.6	117.8	116.3	117.5	119.7	119.0	120.2	(119.6)	(120.9)	(122.0)	(124.8)	6c	
7a	104.0	109.0	107.4	110.7	106.8	112.9	114.2	113.4	112.8	103.4	104.2	103.6	99.3	104.5	106.9	107.3	7a	
7b	95.8	96.0	95.8	95.2	94.7	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.5	92.1	91.1	90.8	(90.1)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(89.9)	7b	
7c	108.6	113.5	112.1	116.3	112.8	119.1	120.6	120.5	120.6	112.3	114.4	114.1	(110.2)	(116.1)	(118.8)	(119.4)	7c	
8a	105.6	106.1	107.1	106.7	107.4	106.7	108.2	109.9	106.1	101.2	102.1	102.0	101.5	107.2	113.2	116.8	8a	
8b	92.7	92.3	92.1	91.6	91.2	90.6	90.3	90.2	90.1	88.3	85.7	84.1	(82.9)	(82.0)	(82.1)	(82.8)	8b	
8c	113.9	115.0	116.3	116.5	117.8	117.8	119.8	121.8	117.8	114.6	119.1	121.3	(122.4)	(130.7)	(137.9)	(141.1)	8c	
9a	121.9	127.8	130.1	128.2	131.9	135.3	134.8	135.2	138.0	139.8	138.8	142.8	138.7	144.7	151.9	144.6	9a	
9b	108.6	109.0	109.2	109.9														



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS
Men and women.

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

GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS
Boys and girls.

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

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

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

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

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



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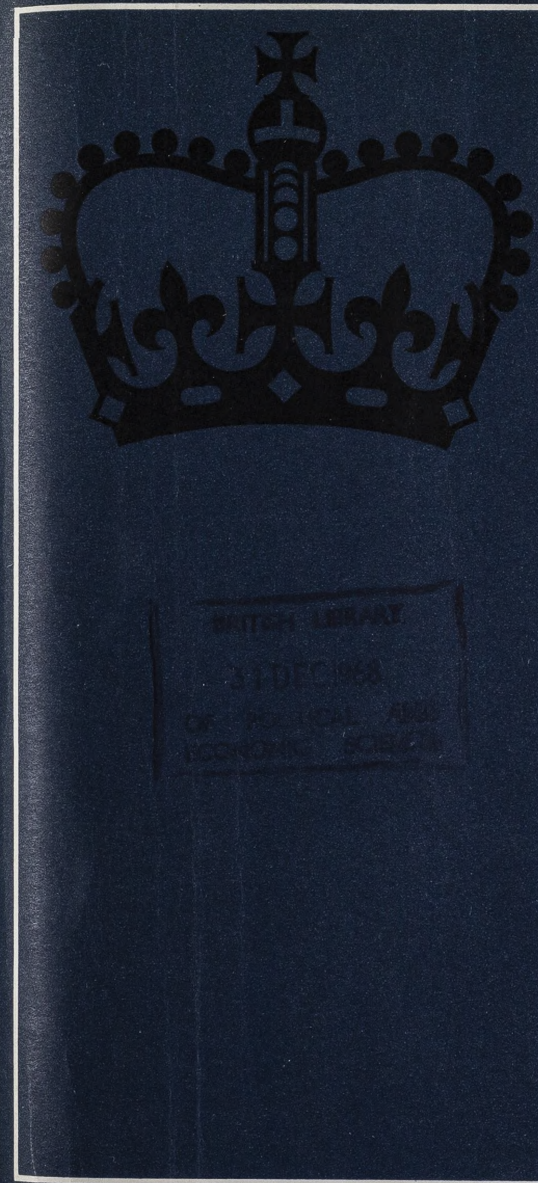
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