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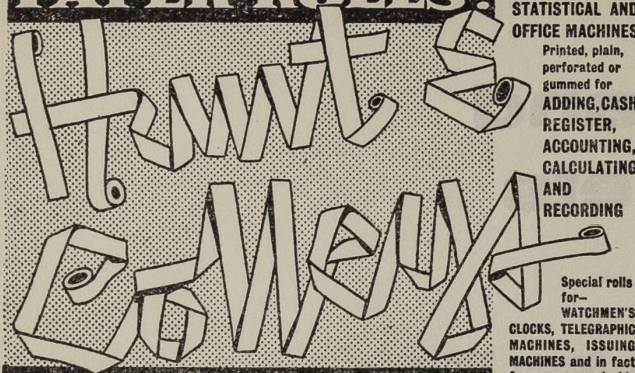
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MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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Why Women go out to Work

Financial considerations, the desire for companionship, and a wish to avoid or escape from boredom are among the reasons given by women for continuing at work or resuming, according to the results of a survey published recently. The survey was carried out by the Government Social Survey for the Ministry of Labour, and is published in two volumes—the report [A SURVEY OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT, by Amelia Hart], price £1 12s. 6d. net and statistical data, price £3 net—which can be obtained from the Government Social Survey, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1.

The main purpose of the survey, whose factual findings relate to mid-1965, was to find out why women, particularly married women, go out to work or remain at home, and to what extent their decision might alter with circumstances. Secondly, it sought to find out how far women at work were employed to their full capacity, both in hours worked and in qualifications and training potential.

From a national sample of 10,000 households derived from the electoral register an attempt was made to contact all women between the ages of 16 and 64, inclusive, whether working or not. They were asked about home backgrounds, education, qualifications and training, working history, future working intentions and attitudes to women going out to work. In addition, women gainfully occupied at the time of the survey were asked for details of the jobs they were doing.

Changes in recent years

The survey shows that there have been pronounced changes in recent years in women's working habits. The rising generation of women regard it as natural to continue to work after marriage at least until the birth of the first child, and the tendency to return to work when their children are old enough is growing. This may well involve changes in traditional management attitudes and practices, particularly to workers' domestic responsibilities and to the training of women.

It has been apparent for some years, the survey states, that apart from school-leavers the only major reserve source of potential recruits to the labour force in Great Britain consists of married women. If it is desired to attract more married women, too, to work outside their homes it is necessary to know what prejudices need to be overcome and what lines of approach would be likely to be successful. The attitudes of working and non-working women to married women working outside their homes are, therefore, important.

While the attitudes of working women (in particular, of married working women) were consistently more favourable to the idea of married women going out to

work, the opinions of non-working women are sufficiently favourable to indicate that it should be possible to encourage more of them to return to work, particularly if conditions were suitable.

Although the biggest single attraction for married women going out to work was said to be financial, more than one attraction was named by a great majority of the women who named any at all. The next most important advantages named were a desire for company and the wish to escape boredom. A desire to use qualifications or skills was important only among the most highly educated.

Household cares

The difficulty in caring for children was the most frequently named disadvantage for married women going out to work, followed by the difficulty of looking after the house. Perhaps surprisingly, the difficulty of looking after husbands came well below the first two.

Nearly nine women out of ten asserted the right of a married woman without children to go out to work. Less than two-fifths would grant the same right to a married woman with children of school age, and less than one in twenty to one with children under school age.

About one working woman in six was working in spite of her husband's disapproval. On the other hand, one-fifth of non-working married women believed their husbands would approve of their going out to work, and a further one-third thought their husbands would have no strong feelings. The higher the educational level of the wife, the more likely her husband was to approve.

Travelling factors

"Being within easy travelling distance of home" and "pleasant working companions" were the factors most often named as making a job pleasant for a woman. The former was particularly important to non-working women, the latter to working women.

At the time of the survey, a little more than half the female population between the ages of 16 and 64 was gainfully employed. One-third was working full-time, a little more than one-sixth part-time, and one woman in 50 was either temporarily sick or unemployed, or worked only intermittently.

Nearly half the married women were working, a little more than one-fifth full-time. Nearly half the housewives were working, nearly one quarter full-time. Married women accounted for nearly two-thirds of all working women: nine-tenths of part-timers were married compared with a little less than half the full-timers.

Two-thirds of the jobs done by women were classed as non-manual, the majority of them coming into the "junior non-manual" category, which includes such occupations as clerks, typists, shop assistants. Of the manual workers comparatively few had obtained traditional skill qualifications such as apprenticeships; over half came into the semi-skilled or unskilled categories. About one woman in 20 was employed in a managerial capacity, although in some industries the proportion was as low as 1 in 100. Part-time workers were much less likely than full-timers to be employed in the more senior or more highly skilled jobs. There was no straightforward relationship between age and type of work, but the association of better jobs with higher education was marked.

One in 16 self-employed

One working woman in 16 was self-employed: one in 12 was working in her own home or in premises attached to it. The majority of those working in or adjacent to their own homes could not be induced to work outside, even if suitable work were available. Self-employed women and those working at home were much more likely to work long hours or variable hours than those working for an employer and those working outside their homes.

Over half of all working women worked a five-day week, the overwhelming majority of them on the days Monday-Friday. A majority of those working not more than 30 hours a week were doing so because of various kinds of domestic responsibility, and a majority said they would not work longer hours under any circumstances.

Three-quarters of working women were weekly-paid, and one-sixth monthly-paid. Among the full-time weekly-paid workers—those working 36 hours or more a week—one in 10 earned less than £6 before deductions: similarly, one in 10 earned £16 or more. Over half the working women earned less than 5s. an hour. Only one in thirty earned as much as 10s. an hour. Nearly two-thirds of skilled manual workers earned less than 5s. an hour. No skilled manual worker earned as much as 12s. an hour (only one in ninety earned as much as 10s.).

Duration of employment

Half the working women had been in their present job for more than three years. The evidence indicates that married women are at least as likely as single to remain in one job for long periods and that qualifications, skill and responsibility encourage women to remain for longer periods in their jobs. Older women, in particular, are likely to remain in one job for a long period.

A little over half the working women were "very satisfied" with their present job. One in 10 was seriously thinking of changing it, but less than half of these had done anything about it. The low level of positive dissatisfaction may be partly due to the high level of employment at the time of the survey, which enabled women in most areas to have some choice of employment.

The majority of working women had responsibilities of one kind or another in addition to their paid jobs. This was particularly the case with those working part-time. In view of these extensive domestic responsibilities, the report comments, it is perhaps surprising that only

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one working woman in nine said she had no spare-time interests apart from her job and her domestic tasks. Future employment policies will undoubtedly have to take account of these domestic responsibilities.

Dealing with the changes in women's working habits, and the future, the report says that apart from those entering the labour force each year from school or college, the majority of future recruits will have to come from among those women who already have domestic duties and responsibilities. One-third of the women who were neither working nor in full-time education at the time of the survey said that it was at least "likely" that they would return to work: half of them that it was "practically certain". Although many intended to defer their return for some years, the indications are that working women of the future will be younger on the average than those of the present day and that a higher proportion will have domestic responsibilities and/or responsibility for children.

Welfare of children

The survey investigated the means by which the children of working mothers were looked after and the plans for the care of their children made by women who expected to go back to work, because, as it points out, apart from statistics relating to children in publicly provided nurseries or in nursery schools, and to registered child minders, little factual information was available about the ways in which children of working mothers were looked after. It was striking how many children under five years of age were looked after by fathers while mothers were at work. Other members of the family, including grandmothers, also played a major part. As time goes on, more mothers are likely to be at work and the grandmothers of the future are also more likely to be at work when their grandchildren need looking after, so that, the survey suggests, the present pattern of within-family care may no longer be possible.

On the question of education and qualifications, the report states that this section provides evidence that, as a long-term policy, encouraging girls and young women to continue their education and to obtain qualifications, both at school and subsequently, would induce a higher proportion of them to take up and remain in employment.

Elsewhere, it is shown that the association of higher education with better jobs is very marked, although the evidence of this survey and that of other studies shows that comparatively few women reach the very highest posts.

Waste of skill

When working women were asked whether they had any training or qualifications which were not used in their present job, one in five said she had. The reasons given for doing work in which skills were wasted indicate that in roughly half the cases she was exercising her own choice in the matter. However, nearly half the women who felt they were wasting their skills said they would like to obtain work in which these could be used.

More than one in five of working women and over one-third of non-workers who would probably go (back) to work expressed a willingness to undertake some form of training, the majority for non-manual occupations. Three-fifths of the potential trainees were aged 30 or more: over half were responsible for children. One in six of potential trainees would be prepared to live away from home (these consist almost entirely of women working at the time of the survey). A further one-quarter would be able to attend full-time, but over half would be able to attend part-time only. Among would-be part-timers school hours and evenings were the most popular times of attendance. On the assumption that those willing to live away or to attend full-time could be considered serious in their intentions, about one in fourteen of all women not in full-time education can be regarded as likely material for training.

Future action

The Women's Employment Survey provides comprehensive background information on many aspects of the subject which are of concern to the Department of Employment and Productivity which will carefully consider its findings and the need for future action arising from them, in consultation with the Women's Consultative Committee and the National Joint Advisory Council. It collected information and views about women's employment from the individual women interviewed. The following paragraphs set out further up-to-date information from statistical and other sources which complements this, and may also serve as general background against which the findings of the survey may be considered.

Increase since 1950

In June 1967 8.9 million of the working population of 25.3 million in Great Britain were women. This represented an increase of 1.6 million since 1950, accounting for over two-thirds of the total increase in the labour force over this period.

"Employee activity rates" (the numbers of employees expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over) provide a measure of the extent to which persons above the minimum school leaving age work as employees. The employee activity rate for women in Great Britain in 1967 was 40 per cent. This is relatively high, bearing in mind that it excludes self-employed persons and that 63 per cent. of all women aged 15 and over are married. Activity rates vary between regions, the highest in 1967 being in the West Midlands, the South East and the North West, and the lowest in the Northern Region, East Anglia, the South West and Wales.

Since the Second World War in particular there has been a great increase in the number of married women at work, especially in part-time jobs. In 1931 under 20 per cent. of women employees were married; in 1966 the figure was 56 per cent. Several factors have had an influence on this, including the effect of the war on attitudes to work, the more equal numbers of males and females under 35 in the population leading to more

marriages, and the tendency to marry and have a family early and then return to work. Thus, not only are there more married women, but a higher proportion of them are at work. This has had, and is having, an effect on the age structure of women at work, with a falling off with increasing age in activity rates between ages 20-35, a subsequent rise to a peak between 45 and 50 and a tapering away thereafter towards retirement.

Of the total 8.5 million women employees in employment in June 1967, some 2.7 million were employed in manufacturing industries (the largest being in engineering and electrical goods, textiles, clothing and footwear, and food, drink and tobacco), 1.5 million in the distributive trades, 1.8 million in professional and scientific services (including education and health) and 1.2 million in miscellaneous services (including hotels and catering).

Both industrially and occupationally the pattern of women's employment has been changing over the years. A study of occupational changes between 1951-61 by the Manpower Research Unit showed the expansion in female employment has been largely in sectors with which women are traditionally associated rather than through their entering occupations which were previously the preserve of men.

Growth in clerical jobs

The greatest growth has undoubtedly been clerical employment. A study by the Manpower Research Unit of the growth of office employment between 1921 and 1961, published in March, 1968 shows that the total number of female workers rose by nearly two million, of which nearly 1½ million was accounted for by the increase in the number of female office workers.

There have also been increases since 1921 in the number of women at work in the professions. Teaching and nursing have long been fields where proportionately large numbers of women have been employed, but the actual numbers at work have risen greatly with the expansion of education and medical services. Other professions in which the increases have been large include social workers, librarians and laboratory technicians. There has also been an increase in the number of women employed as journalists, doctors and dentists, and scientists. But women still constitute only about 8 per cent. of the total numbers in higher professions as against about 6 per cent. in 1921. The numbers of women in skilled or semi-skilled manual occupations have, by comparison not increased greatly and in some cases, have declined, for example with the contraction of the textile industry. Much more significant has been the expansion of the non-manual sector including office employment already referred to, and the numbers of women in unskilled jobs. There has been a substantial increase in part-time employment among married women.

There has been growing acceptance by industry of the need to take account of the domestic responsibilities of the married women who have entered the labour force in large numbers since the end of the war. In part it has been reflected in the substantial extension of part-time employment which has taken place. Enquiries, carried out by the Department of Employment and Productivity in 1966 to obtain information to complement the

Women's Employment Survey, indicated that firms are now often willing to make appropriate arrangements including special shift arrangements, such as the "twilight" shift or pairing, granting of time off for shopping, leave of absence when children are sick, fitting in holidays to suit husband's arrangements and in some instances children's nurseries at the place of work.

The department helps employers to meet their need for women workers through its employment and industrial relations services and gives advice on arranging hours and other working conditions. Experimental recruitment campaigns were carried out in 1966 in areas with special needs for women workers. More are planned to take place this year. The employment service is at present being modernized. One development has been the establishment of an occupational guidance service for adults which should be of particular value to women re-entering employment after an interval at home. Advice about employment and training opportunities, full-time and part-time, may be obtained from any employment exchange, which may also be able to provide information about local facilities, for example, for the care of children.

The new framework of industrial training boards provides a better opportunity than has existed in the past for considering the training needs of women workers. All training recommendations and grant schemes are designed to meet the needs of women as well as men. A number of existing boards cover industries which are traditionally associated with female labour (for example, textiles and hotels and catering) and some of these make special provision for the training of women. The distribution and food processing boards which are soon to be set up will also be concerned with large numbers of female employees. A committee of the Central Training Council has already provided guidance on the training needs of younger office workers and will shortly be studying the training requirements of adults entering commercial and clerical work, particularly married women and widows returning to work.

Payment by Results Systems

About four million manual workers in the United Kingdom are estimated to be covered by payment by results systems, and probably eight to nine million workers are employed in firms and undertakings where they exist (and are, therefore, indirectly affected by them) according to a report published recently by the National Board for Prices and Incomes (No. 65, Cmnd 3627 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s. 9d. net).

The board was asked by the Government in March 1967 to examine payment by results systems of wage payment to determine how far they furthered the interests of the undertakings operating them, the employees working under them and the objectives of the productivity, prices and incomes policy. The reference

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Women are eligible for training at government training centres, but since such training is generally given at craft level in skilled manual occupations few in fact undertake it. Women do, however, account for about a third of all who were taking government vocational training courses other than in GTCs. These courses are mainly for clerical and commercial occupation. Additionally, women form a substantial proportion of those being trained by industry in skills usually below the craft level with the help of grants under the department's scheme of training assistance for firms moving into or expanding in the development areas.

Average weekly earnings for women full-time manual workers (age 18 and over) were £10 11s. in October, 1967. Average hours worked were 38 per week. The corresponding figures for men (aged 21 and over) were £21 8s. and 46 hours.

Comparison of earnings

Women's hourly earnings average 60 per cent of men's. Part of this difference is due to men's average earnings being augmented by the premium rates paid for overtime work, and a further part is due to the fact that the proportion of women doing skilled work is less than that of men.

The Government fully supports the principle of equal pay but has said that in *present economic circumstances* it was not possible to take immediate steps to implement this in full. The Government, the TUC and the CBI are continuing their joint examination of various problems associated with the implementation of equal pay, and at a meeting in December 1967 a joint group of officials was instructed to undertake a study of the cost implications of equal pay for particular sectors, and to examine the implications for legislation of the equal pay provisions of the Treaty of Rome.

followed the publication of the board's report *PRODUCTIVITY AND PAY DURING THE PERIOD OF SEVERE RESTRAINT* (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966, page 818) in which it drew attention to the urgent need for a study of systems of payment by results and their influence on productivity and earnings.

The board's investigation has concentrated on payment by results systems covering manual workers in manufacturing industry in this country. Case studies of a variety of systems, including some recently abandoned as well as others recently introduced, have been made in about 40 factories covering a variety of industries and regions to determine their effects on productivity and the pay packets of individual workers.

The board defined payment by results broadly as any wage or salary system which relates payment to factors in a worker's performance other than the time which he spends at the disposal of his employer. Performance is usually measured in terms of output on the assumption that this reflects effort and that the prospect of higher earnings for greater output will induce the employee to work harder.

A large group of payment by results systems take the form of piecework or of incentive bonus schemes related to the performance of individuals or small groups. The board describes these as conventional payments by results systems. It also studied a number of alternative systems, including measured day work and various plantwide incentive schemes.

Conventional payment by results systems operated in 28 of the 40 case study factories; measured daywork in six; the premium pay plan—a development of measured daywork by which different fixed levels of performance are rewarded differently—in three; and plantwide incentive schemes of the Rucker or Scanlon type in another three.

Effect on costs and output

The case studies have confirmed that in general conventional systems can be more effective than simple time rates of pay in inducing greater effort from the worker, and in some circumstances may properly be introduced to raise productivity in the short term. But their net effect in the long run can be to cause increases in costs which outweigh increases in output. In their actual operation they may also lead to substantial instability and inequity of earnings.

Because of the varying conditions of different industries the board has found it impossible either generally to commend or condemn conventional systems. It says there are some circumstances in which they can usefully be introduced and others where the system is working badly, and, therefore, should either be reformed, or, if the basic situation is unsuitable, replaced by an alternative system.

Resistance to change

The board has found that conventional payments by results systems seem to induce strong resistance to change on the part of the management, perhaps because it fears that effort will decline if traditional incentives are tampered with. Management is thus more ready to modify a defective system than abandon it outright even though few, if any, firms are immune from change. Believing that the national climate of opinion following devaluation may well be "unusually favourable" for the introduction of change, the board recommends that all concerned with the operation of payment by results systems should step back and take an objective look at systems for which they are partly responsible.

Management at the highest level the board adds should take a much greater interest in payment systems than many of them do at the moment; question how well their systems are functioning; and commit their organisation to negotiate changes where they seem to be needed.

Commenting on the lack of adequate information about payment by results systems at national level, the board recommends that a new inquiry into these systems should be conducted urgently by the Department of Employment and Productivity, because the absence of reliable statistics on the different ways in which earnings are compiled make the administration of a national incomes policy unnecessarily difficult.

The inquiry it states should be conducted at least every five years and should not be limited, as in the past, to a simple distinction between workers paid by results and those on time rates; it should also show the different types of systems and the different systems of setting work standards.

Wage drift

After examining the effects of payment by results systems in wage drift and how the system can be brought under effective control within the context of productivity, prices and incomes policy, the board says that a payment by results system that is to endure must be based on precise and well-maintained standards. It therefore recommends that the general use, instead of ratefixing, of formal work study methods with these systems and particularly the use of what are called synthetics—that is records of times for tasks or elements of jobs which have been established and accepted by workers in the past—or pre-determined motion time systems (PMTS) by which a "synthetic" time for any task can be established by adding together a whole series of previously set standard times for the different elements in a single job.

The board also considers that, to make better use of trained work study engineers, the pooling of information through consortia should be encouraged, and recommends the use of times rather than piecework prices for setting standards, and an increase in the stable element in total earnings; that work study should be made part of the whole system of production control and should operate within a clearly defined set of jointly negotiated ground rules. It also proposes a set of ground rules for payment by results systems, including the following: (i) the system of work measurement to be used, including the provisions for establishing standards and for re-examining them at the request of either management or workers; (ii) the payment systems that are to govern the relationship between earnings and performance; (iii) the procedure for settling disputes; and (iv) a formal structure of occupational rates and standard earnings to which all decisions on particular work standards or pay questions can be related.

Basis of negotiation

Where the existing machinery at industry level is inadequate for the negotiation of these ground rules, they should be negotiated at plant or enterprise level. The board emphasises that its aim is not to weaken collective bargaining but rather to replace the present fragmented workplace bargaining by negotiation through representative bodies at a level where the full effects of payment by results can be taken into account.

It considers that the reform of payment by results systems should be encouraged in the immediate future by the provision in current incomes policy for exceptional treatment above the 3½ per cent. ceiling for major reorganisations of pay structures related to productivity and efficiency.

In the main the board considers that the Government should seek to influence the development of plant payment systems which conform to incomes policy, principally through education. However, it also considers that industry-wide bargaining can serve a valuable purpose guiding individual enterprises in the reform of their payment systems.

For this purpose, industry negotiating bodies should be equipped to advise managers and union representatives at the workplace on payment systems, and might well formulate "framework agreements" for payment by results systems. This means that the negotiating body should have expert assistance at its disposal to further the general aim of improving payment systems, which could also help with the improvement of procedures for the settlement of disputes, particularly disputes arising from payment by results. It recognises, however, that industry-wide bodies are likely to bring limited reforms in the short run, and says that more direct responsibility for the control of wage drift and the improvement of pay systems and structures should rest on the managements of individual concerns, and particularly on those of about 200 large corporations, including nationalised industries, which employ some 5 million workers.

Finally, the board draws attention to the need for a small central unit to conduct research into systems, of payment, and to provide an information and advisory service to public and other organisations.

The board has also drawn up sets of guidelines from both the standpoint of incomes policy and good practice to guide managements and unions in assessing payment by result systems. It does not suggest that the guidelines should become a formal requirement of incomes policy although it would expect the promotion of good payment system practice along those lines to be a major concern of the policy.

The report says that the board has been struck by the extent to which the inflationary impact of payment by results systems have been ignored, and recommends that an application for an increase in basic rates against movement in earnings in the particular firms or industry should be refused where the data on earnings is inadequate.

In the short-term the board says it would expect most progress to be made in improving PBR systems through the strengthening of collective bargaining at plant or company level in relation to fragmented workshop bargaining. To facilitate this development it recommends urgent consideration by the Department of Employment and Productivity of the appointment and training of a small number of officers in each of its regions to collect information on the operation of plant and company systems, and to advise firms on their improvement in a manner consistent with incomes policy.

To complement its studies on payment by results systems and job evaluation as part of a survey of contemporary pay practice, the board also makes it clear it would welcome references on merit rating and aspects of payment systems which are relevant to incomes policy. It also invites references of cases which appear to raise general issues of principle, particularly when a system appears to have fallen out of control. They should, it suggests, relate to selected firms and not only to industry-wide claims.

Prices and Incomes Bill, 1968

The proposals foreshadowed in the White Paper on Productivity, Prices and Incomes Policy (Cmnd 3590 see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1968, page 280) are embodied in the Prices and Incomes Bill, 1968 presented to Parliament recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The powers at present available to the Government derive from Part II of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, as extended by the Prices and Incomes Act, 1967 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1967, page 475) and are exercisable in the context of references to the National Board for Prices and Incomes. These powers enable the Government to require statutory notification of proposed increases in prices and pay, and to defer increases for a maximum of seven months.

The relevant sections of the 1967 Act will expire on 11th August 1968, and Part II of the 1966 Act will lapse at the same time unless renewed by Order in Council.

(104922)

The Prices and Incomes Bill sets out to implement the Government's decision, explained in Cmnd 3590, to introduce legislation to replace the powers under the expiring sections of the 1967 Act to:

lengthen the maximum delaying power on price and pay increases to 12 months in the context of reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes;

require reductions in existing prices where this is recommended by the board;

moderate and phase housing rent increases; and

require notification of dividend increases and prevent excessive distributions.

The White Paper said that these powers would be used only to the extent necessary where the voluntary arrangements were not being properly observed.

Two other provisions have been included. These are:—
(a) power to delay making Orders implementing proposals by Wages Councils, and to defer the coming into effect of Agricultural Wages Orders, but not for more than three months without reference to the board.

(b) power to enable local authorities to alter rents without having to give a formal notice to quit.

Part I continues in force Part II of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966, which contains the powers to require notification of proposed increases in prices and charges and of awards and settlements relating to employment, and enables temporary standstills to be imposed in certain cases and also contains the power to require notification of increases in company dividends.

It also extends the duration of the additional powers taken under the 1967 Act from 11th August 1968 to the end of 1969.

Increase in period of standstill

The increase in the period of standstill is achieved by reason of the continuation of legislation as above, and by amending the powers under the 1967 Act to enable Orders to be made to apply standstills for longer periods.

For standstills which are *extended* after an adverse report by the board the extension is from six to eleven months after the date of reference. The additional month which brings the period up to twelve months arises from counting in an initial "early warning period" of one month.

For standstills *imposed* after an adverse report by the board, the extension is from three to eight months. In this instance the period in which the standstill order can be made is extended from six to eleven months after the date of reference to the board. The extension from three to eight months reflects the fact that implementation of the price increase or pay award or settlement concerned will normally already have been delayed by about four months (one month before reference to the board and three months whilst the board was considering the question).

Standstills imposed or extended by Order made before the Bill is passed may be extended by a further Order in accordance with the procedure under the 1967 Act for extending standstills.

Reductions in existing prices

The new powers to require reductions in prices on the recommendation of the board would operate as follows:

- When a Minister refers an increase in prices or charges to the board he may direct the board to consider, and, if thought fit, include in their report recommendations for reductions.
- The Minister may, by Order, direct that any reductions recommended by the board should be made for a period not exceeding twelve months.
- The Order must be made within three months of the board's report and notice of proposal to make the Order must first be published inviting representations to be made within 14 days.

At the present time the Secretary of State has a statutory duty to make orders giving the force of law to proposals by wages councils. The most he can do is to refer them

back for further consideration. Under the Bill the Secretary of State will be relieved of the obligation to make Orders implementing proposals by wages councils for up to three months from the date they are submitted.

If the proposals are referred to the board within this time, the making of the Order may be further postponed up to three months from the date of the reference unless the board reports before that date. If the board's report is adverse the making of the Order may be further postponed up to a period of not exceeding in all 12 months from the date the proposals were originally submitted to the Secretary of State.

Deferment of agricultural wages orders

The responsible Ministers in England and Wales; Scotland and Northern Ireland are empowered to defer, by Order, the coming into operation of an agricultural wages order if referred to the board within this period; the deferment may be further extended, by Order, until ten days after the board's report is published (if this is within three months)—if not then ten days after three months from the date of reference.

If the board's report is adverse the wages order may, by Order, be further postponed up to a period of not exceeding in all 12 months from the date the wages order was made.

Company dividends

Part II enables the Treasury, by Order or direction, to require specified companies to seek consent to the declaration of ordinary dividends if they would exceed the amounts declared for a preceding financial year.

Companies not complying with these provisions are liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £100, or, on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding £500, if the body is not a body corporate.

Rent Increases

Under Part III the Minister of Housing and Local Government and Secretary of State in Scotland and Wales (the Housing Ministers) will be enabled to make regulations restricting increases in rents under regulated tenancies.

Local authorities will not be able to increase rents unless the increases accord with proposals submitted to the responsible Housing Minister and passed by him. The responsible Housing Minister will be able, by direction, to require authorities to notify him of rent increases introduced after 31st March 1968 and before the passing of the Act.

The responsible Housing Ministers will be able to require the reduction of rents in appropriate cases where they were increased after 31st March 1968 and before the enactment of the Bill.

Local authorities are also enabled to change rents without the tenant having to be subjected to a notice to quit.

Under Part IV the powers derived from the Bill, will cease at the end of 1969, apart from a limited carry over relating to local authority rents.

Parts I and II but not Part III of the Bill are to extend to Northern Ireland.

Occupational Earnings of Manual Workers

Information about the occupational earnings and hours of adult male manual workers in Great Britain has been collected by the Ministry of Labour under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, twice a year since January 1963. The industries covered by the enquiries are engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and the construction industries. This article summarises the results of the January 1968 enquiry, except for information about the construction industries which will be published later.

About 2,690 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the second pay-week in January 1968, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between industry and industry in order to include as many workers as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, except in shipbuilding where information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

The regional analyses given in tables 7–10 and 13 show, for the first time, information for the new standard regions as defined in the article on page 20 of the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. Details are given for Scotland, Wales and the standard regions of England.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the half-yearly enquiries held in April and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499, and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees. About 2,570 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Engineering:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	726	685,107
Firms with 100–499 employees	1,053	147,042
Firms with 25–99 employees	286	10,556
Shipbuilding:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	52	55,844
Firms with 100–499 employees	42	6,115
Firms with 25–99 employees	6	273
Chemical manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	72	39,410
Firms with 100–499 employees	119	12,725
Firms with 25–99 employees	28	1,011
Iron and steel manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	100	133,783
Firms with 100–499 employees	78	16,425
Firms with 25–99 employees	6	344

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,085,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 71,000 in shipbuilding, 75,000 in chemical manufacture, and 170,000 in iron and steel manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 10th January. It is estimated that these numbers represent approximately four-fifths of all men in the occupations concerned in each of the industries covered.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers were not covered. Where an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week details of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

For each of the industries included in the enquiry it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between June 1967 and January 1968. Figures are given for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples.

Engineering

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers covered by the enquiry were: timeworkers 587,720, consisting of 281,760 skilled men, 239,190 semi-skilled and 66,770 labourers; payment-by-result workers 497,030 of whom 234,770 were skilled, 242,650 were semi-skilled and 19,610 were labourers.

The final stages of the long-term national collective agreement came into operation during the period under review, that is June 1967–January 1968. The changes involved were a general wage increase of 5s. a week for fitters and 4s. for labourers and increases in minimum earnings levels of 6s. a week for fitters and 5s. for labourers, operative from 3rd July 1967, and, from 1st January 1968, the conversion of minimum earnings levels into minimum time rates. With effect from 1st January 1968 the new national minimum time rates are 257s. 8d. a week for fitters and 217s. 4d. for labourers with a minimum piecework standard set at 15 per cent. above these rates.

Table 2

	June 1967	January 1968	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	458 1	472 3	+14 2	+ 3.1
Semi-skilled	389 11	413 8	+23 9	+ 6.1
Labourers	325 6	334 7	+ 9 1	+ 2.8
All timeworkers	415 6	432 9	+17 3	+ 4.2
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	476 6	483 7	+ 7 1	+ 1.5
Semi-skilled	424 5	435 0	+10 7	+ 2.5
Labourers	341 7	353 2	+11 7	+ 3.4
All payment-by-result workers	445 11	454 8	+ 8 9	+ 2.0
All skilled workers	466 8	477 4	+10 8	+ 2.3
All semi-skilled workers	407 7	424 5	+16 10	+ 4.1
All labourers	329 4	338 10	+ 9 6	+ 2.9
All workers covered	429 9	442 10	+13 1	+ 3.0
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Skilled	114.7	120.7	+ 6.0	+ 5.2
Semi-skilled	96.7	103.4	+ 6.7	+ 7.0
Labourers	79.2	83.0	+ 3.8	+ 4.8
All timeworkers	103.3	109.3	+ 6.0	+ 5.8
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	128.2	133.2	+ 5.0	+ 3.8
Semi-skilled	114.6	119.4	+ 4.8	+ 4.3
Labourers	84.1	89.4	+ 5.3	+ 6.3
All payment-by-result workers	119.8	124.7	+ 4.9	+ 4.1
All skilled workers	120.8	126.2	+ 5.4	+ 4.4
All semi-skilled workers	105.6	111.3	+ 5.7	+ 5.4
All labourers	80.4	84.4	+ 4.0	+ 5.1
All workers covered	110.8	116.1	+ 5.3	+ 4.8

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 2, the increases ranging from 7s. 1d. for skilled payment-by-result workers to 23s. 9d. for semi-skilled timeworkers.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 3·8d. to 6·7d. and the percentage increases varying between 3·8 and 7·0.

Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns averaged 43·5 compared with 44·3 in June 1967 and with 43·6 in January 1967.

Shipbuilding and Ship repairing

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers covered by the enquiry were: timeworkers 17,000, consisting of 8,730 skilled men, 3,760 semi-skilled and 4,510 labourers; payment-by-result workers 53,810 of whom 37,690 were skilled, 9,520 semi-skilled and 6,600 were labourers.

During the period under review, that is June 1967–January 1968, the final stages of the long-term national collective agreement came into operation. The changes involved were a general wage increase of 5s. a week for skilled workers and 4s. for unskilled and increases in minimum earnings levels of 6s. a week for skilled and 5s. for unskilled, operative from 3rd July 1967, and, from 1st January 1968, the conversion of minimum earnings levels into national uniform time rates with piecework prices set at a minimum of 15 per cent. above the national uniform time rates.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for three of the categories of workers shown separately in table 3, the increases ranging from 2s. 4d. for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers to 18s. 8d. for semi-skilled timeworkers. Earnings for the other three categories fell, the decreases ranging from 2d. for skilled payment-by-result workers to 12s. 11d. for skilled timeworkers.

However, average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose, the absolute increases ranging from 1·5d. to 4·7d. for the individual categories and the percentage increases varying between 1·4 and 6·4.

In January 1968 the average weekly hours worked in the industry were 44·3, compared with 45·6 in both June and January 1967.

Table 3

	June 1967	January 1968	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	445 9	432 10	-12 11	-2.9
Semi-skilled	363 10	382 6	+18 8	+5.1
Labourers	327 3	326 10	-0 5	-0.1
All timeworkers	396 8	393 7	-3 1	-0.8
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	481 2	481 0	-0 2	-
Semi-skilled	373 6	375 10	+2 4	+0.6
Labourers	358 11	370 9	+11 10	+3.3
All payment-by-result workers	446 3	448 10	+2 7	+0.8
All skilled workers	474 5	471 11	-2 6	-0.5
All semi-skilled workers	371 2	377 8	+6 6	+1.8
All labourers	345 4	352 11	+7 7	+2.2
All workers covered	434 7	435 7	+1 0	+0.2
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Skilled	104.8	106.3	+1.5	+1.4
Semi-skilled	82.0	86.1	+4.1	+5.0
Labourers	72.9	77.6	+4.7	+6.4
All timeworkers	91.2	94.1	+2.9	+3.1
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	120.6	125.0	+4.4	+3.6
Semi-skilled	88.1	90.8	+2.7	+3.1
Labourers	82.8	86.0	+3.2	+3.8
All payment-by-result workers	109.6	113.7	+4.1	+3.8
All skilled workers	117.5	121.3	+3.8	+3.3
All semi-skilled workers	86.6	89.4	+2.8	+3.2
All labourers	78.5	82.6	+4.1	+5.2
All workers covered	105.1	108.8	+3.7	+3.5

Chemical manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers covered by the enquiry were: timeworkers 41,750, consisting of 32,210 general workers and 9,540 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers 33,220 of whom 26,010 were general workers and 7,210 craftsmen.

During the period under review, that is June 1967–January

1968, there were general increases in minimum rates of 3½d. an hour (11s. a week) and further increases for continuous night workers and shift workers.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all categories of workers shown separately in table 4, the increases ranging from 20s. 4d. for payment-by-result general workers to 30s. 10d. for craftsmen on timework.

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 4·9d. to 9·2d. and the percentage increases varying between 4·0 and 8·1.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 45·6 in January 1968 compared with 45·9 in June 1967 and 45·2 in January 1967.

Table 4

	June 1967	January 1968	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
General workers	420 11	442 11	+22 0	+5.2
Craftsmen	468 1	498 11	+30 10	+6.6
All timeworkers	431 10	455 9	+23 11	+5.5
Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	433 8	454 0	+20 4	+4.7
Craftsmen	487 8	518 0	+30 4	+6.2
All payment-by-result workers	444 4	467 11	+23 7	+5.3
All general workers	426 8	447 10	+21 2	+5.0
All craftsmen	475 11	507 2	+31 3	+6.6
All workers covered	437 4	461 1	+23 9	+5.4
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
General workers	101.6	109.2	+7.6	+7.4
Craftsmen	112.5	121.7	+9.2	+8.1
All timeworkers	104.2	112.0	+7.8	+7.6
Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	113.9	119.2	+5.3	+4.7
Craftsmen	123.7	128.6	+4.9	+4.0
All payment-by-result workers	115.8	121.2	+5.4	+4.7
All general workers	107.1	113.6	+6.5	+6.1
All craftsmen	117.0	124.6	+7.6	+6.5
All workers covered	109.2	116.1	+6.9	+6.3

Iron and steel manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers covered by the enquiry were: timeworkers 31,090, made up of 9,590 production operatives, 6,040 skilled maintenance operatives, 2,050 other

Table 5

	June 1967	January 1968	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Production operatives	403 8	421 0	+17 4	+4.3
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	470 11	482 7	+11 8	+2.5
Other maintenance workers	406 1	430 3	+24 2	+6.0
Service workers	378 9	390 7	+11 10	+3.1
Labourers	340 7	356 4	+15 9	+4.6
All timeworkers	397 0	413 2	+16 2	+4.1
Payment-by-result workers				
Production operatives	441 6	462 0	+20 6	+4.6
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	495 9	508 1	+12 4	+2.5
Other maintenance workers	420 7	432 11	+12 4	+2.9
Service workers	413 1	429 9	+16 8	+4.1
Labourers	375 4	385 6	+10 2	+2.7
All payment-by-result workers	439 5	457 3	+17 10	+4.1
All production operatives	437 7	457 9	+20 2	+4.6
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	490 7	502 5	+11 10	+2.4
All other maintenance workers	419 2	432 7	+13 5	+3.2
All service workers	401 0	414 8	+13 8	+3.4
All labourers	363 0	374 10	+11 10	+3.3
All workers covered	432 1	449 3	+17 2	+4.0
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Production operatives	98.4	105.4	+7.0	+7.1
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	110.8	115.1	+4.3	+3.9
Other maintenance workers	89.5	99.9	+10.4	+11.7
Service workers	93.8	94.1	+0.3	+0.3
Labourers	81.3	84.2	+2.9	+3.5
All timeworkers	95.5	99.9	+4.4	+4.6
Payment-by-result workers				
Production operatives	117.8	124.4	+6.6	+5.7
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	126.8	130.7	+3.9	+3.1
Other maintenance workers	107.1	110.4	+3.3	+3.0
Service workers	105.3	109.0	+3.7	+3.5
Labourers	88.9	92.3	+3.4	+3.8
All payment-by-result workers	114.4	119.9	+5.5	+4.9
All production operatives	115.6	122.4	+6.8	+5.8
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	123.3	127.1	+3.8	+3.0
All other maintenance workers	105.2	109.0	+3.8	+3.6
All service workers	101.2	103.2	+2.0	+1.9
All labourers	86.3	89.3	+3.0	+3.5
All workers covered	111.0	116.1	+5.1	+4.7

maintenance workers, 6,810 service workers and 6,600 labourers; payment-by-result workers 138,990 of whom 81,660 were production operatives, 21,100 skilled maintenance operatives, 13,920 other maintenance workers, 10,850 service workers and 11,460 labourers.

During the period under review, that is June 1967–January 1968, there were no increases in minimum basic rates, but the fluctuating flat rate addition was increased by about 2s. 9d. a week.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all of the individual classes of workers shown in table 5. The increases ranged from 10s. 2d. for payment-by-result labourers to 24s. 2d. for other maintenance workers on timework.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose, the absolute increases ranging from 0·3d. to 10·4d. and the percentage increases varying between 0·3 and 11·7.

Table 6 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime		Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime	excluding overtime	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Skilled	472 3	445 1	44.3	5.9	128.0	120.7
Semi-skilled	413 8	384 10	44.7	6.7	111.2	103.4
Labourers	334 7	311 1	45.0	7.3	89.3	83.0
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	483 7	467 2	42.1	4.0	137.8	133.2
Semi-skilled	435 0	419 10	42.2	4.3	123.8	119.4
Labourers	353 2	331 11	44.5	6.6	95.2	89.4
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*						
Timeworkers						
Skilled	432 10	401 3	45.3	6.6	114.6	106.3
Semi-skilled	382 6	342 8	47.8	9.3	96.1	86.1
Labourers	326 10	294 5	45.5	8.1	86.1	77.6
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	481 0	448 8	43.1	6.0	134.0	125.0
Semi-skilled	375 10	341 4	45.1	7.8	99.9	90.8
Labourers	370 9	331 8	46.3	9.1	96.1	86.0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers†						
General workers	442 11	423 3	46.5	7.6	114.2	109.2
Craftsmen	498 11	464 5	45.8	7.4	130.7	121.7
P-B-R workers						
General workers	454 0	441 8	44.5	5.8	122.5	119.1
Craftsmen	518 0	487 7	45.5	6.6	136.6	128.6
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers						
Production operatives	421 0	396 6	45.1	7.3	111.9	105.4
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	482 7	444 5	46.3	8.1	124.9	115.1
Other maintenance workers	430 3	391 10	47.1	9.1	109.7	99.9
Service workers	390 7	361 11	46.2	7.7	101.5	94.1
Labourers	356 4	324 1	46.2	8.3	92.5	84.2
P-B-R workers†						
Production operatives	462 0	446 3	43.0	4.0	128.8	124.4
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	508 1	480 7	44.1	5.4	138.2	130.7
Other maintenance workers	432 11	407 6	44.3	5.5	117.3	110.4
Service workers	429 5	409 10	45.1	5.1	114.3	109.0
Labourers	385 6	354 11	46.2	7.5	100.2	92.3
Mechanical engineering						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Skilled	445 9	420 3	44.4	6.1	120.5	113.6
Semi-skilled	376 11	352 1	44.7	6.8	101.2	94.6
Labourers	323 8	300 11	44.8	7.2	86.7	80.6
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	462 4	445 1	42.4	4.3	130.8	125.9
Semi-skilled	400 10	384 4	43.1	4.8	111.5	106.9
Labourers	338 1	317 2	44.4	6.5	91.5	85.8
Electrical engineering						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	458 6	432 1	44.3	5.9	124.2	117.1
Semi-skilled	385 6	358 6	45.3	7.3	102.1	94.9
Labourers	320 6	297 5	44.8	7.1	85.8	79.7
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	467 3	451 2	42.5	4.0	132.0	127.4
Semi-skilled	415 2	396 4	43.1	5.1	115.6	110.3
Labourers	350 0	331 6	43.7	6.4	96.1	91.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	546 0	516 7	43.6	5.5	150.4	142.3
Semi-skilled	476 7	442 9	43.6	6.0	131.0	121.7
Labourers	382 5	357 3	45.0	7.4	102.1	95.4
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	530 3	521 0	40.4	2.7	157.6	154.8
Semi-skilled	501 2	492 11	39.8	2.6	151.3	148.8
Labourers	387 6	374 0	44.1	5.1	105.4	101.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing						
Timeworkers†						
Skilled	505 1	477 6	43.5	5.1	139.3	131.7
Semi-skilled	403 6	375 11	45.3	6.8	107.0	99.7
Labourers	351 4	324 9	45.3	7.7	93.1	86.1
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	512 2	491 7	42.7	4.7	144.1	138.3
Semi-skilled	422 7	399 11	43.5	5.5	116.4	110.2
Labourers	354 4	322 8	45.7	8.4	93.1	84.8

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:
All engineering industries covered: 331–349; 361; 363–369; 370.2; 381–385; 391; 393; 399.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.
Chemical manufacture: 271–272; 276.
Iron and steel manufacture: 311–312.

Normal weekly hours of work of certain production shift workers not already working a 40-hour week were reduced from 42 to 40 during the period under review.

Hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received averaged 44·2 in January

Table 7 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium			excluding overtime premium	
South East													
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.							d.
Skilled	478 7	448 5	44.5	6.2	129.0	120.9							104.5
Semi-skilled	434 7	404 10	44.4	6.6	117.5	109.5							87.0
Labourers	344 3	318 5	44.6	7.2	92.6	85.6							75.2
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	489 9	472 8	42.6	4.4	137.9	133.1							118.5
Semi-skilled	447 11	434 4	41.7	4.0	129.0	125.1							105.4
Labourers	366 3	347 1	44.3	6.6	99.2	94.1							83.8
East Anglia													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	469 10	440 5	45.8	7.4	123.1	115.4							115.8
Semi-skilled	415 8	392 2	44.4	6.9	112.4	106.1							103.4
Labourers	344 5	319 1	45.7	7.9	90.4	83.8							79.3
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	449 6	425 0	43.8	5.1	123.1	116.4							123.4
Semi-skilled	416 1	389 6	45.5	6.7	109.7	102.7							105.2
Labourers	325 3	309 7	43.5	5.0	89.8	85.5							86.4
South Western													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	472 10	443 3	44.9	6.0	126.4	118.5							122.0
Semi-skilled	384 1	357 7	45.3	6.5	101.9	94.8							96.3
Labourers	327 3	302 7	45.6	7.5	86.1	79.7							82.2
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	465 7	443 6	43.5	4.7	128.5	122.4							131.1
Semi-skilled	409 5	392 3	42.1	4.1	116.8	111.9							102.2
Labourers	309 5	295 9	41.9	4.4	88.6	84.7							85.9
West Midlands													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	489 4	470 6	42.6	4.8	137.8	132.5							118.1
Semi-skilled	403 11	384 3	43.7	6.1	111.0	105.6							102.2
Labourers	339 7	319 7	44.4	7.2	91.7	86.3							86.0
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	523 8	514 2	39.7	2.6	158.3	155.5							129.6
Semi-skilled	479 7	469 6	40.1	3.1	143.5	140.5							110.6
Labourers	382 7	364 10	44.6	6.9	103.0	98.2							88.3
East Midlands													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	431 4	408 10	44.6	6.0	116.0	110.0							122.2
Semi-skilled	363 9	337 8	45.4	7.5	96.1	89.2							99.8
Labourers	303 4	282 10	44.3	6.9	82.1	76.5							85.0
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	474 8	454 0	42.9	4.7	132.7	127.0							122.0
Semi-skilled	415 0	396 0	43.6	5.4	114.1	108.9							114.2
Labourers	341 11	317 10	44.7	6.7	91.8	85.3							83.6
Yorkshire and Humberside													
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.											d.
Skilled	421 1	394 1	45.3	6.8	111.6	104.5							104.5
Semi-skilled	357 5	331 11	45.8	7.6	93.7	87.0							87.0
Labourers	305 11	283 4	45.2	8.1	81.2	75.2							75.2
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	444 8	426 7	43.2	4.9	123.5	118.5							118.5
Semi-skilled	395 11	379 9	43.2	5.1	109.9	105.4							105.4
Labourers	325 11	305 9	43.8	6.3	89.3	83.8							83.8
North Western													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	465 11	434 4	45.0	6.4	124.2	115.8							115.8
Semi-skilled	432 7	391 6	45.4	7.2	114.2	103.4							103.4
Labourers	323 8	299 5	45.3	7.5	85.7	79.3							79.3
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	461 9	444 5	43.2	4.7	128.2	123.4							123.4
Semi-skilled	403 8	384 10	43.9	5.4	110.4	105.2							105.2
Labourers	331 9	315 9	43.9	5.6	90.7	86.4							86.4
Northern													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	478 3	452 11	44.5	5.9	128.8	122.0							122.0
Semi-skilled	394 0	365 9	45.6	7.4	103.7	96.3							96.3
Labourers	337 8	312 5	45.6	7.5	88.8	82.2							82.2
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	487 2	465 5	42.6	4.2	137.2	131.1							131.1
Semi-skilled	394 11	374 3	44.0	5.5	107.8	102.2							102.2
Labourers	368 5	332 4	46.4	8.2	95.3	85.9							85.9
Scotland													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	465 10	435 6	44.2	5.9	126.3	118.1							118.1
Semi-skilled	396 6	371 1	43.6	6.0	109.2	102.2							102.2
Labourers	354 0	326 0	45.5	7.3	93.4	86.0							86.0
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	468 11	452 1	41.9	3.8	134.4	129.6							129.6
Semi-skilled	407 0	391 2	42.4	4.2	115.1	110.6							110.6
Labourers	352 10	328 9	44.7	6.9	94.7	88.3							88.3
Wales													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	502 1	466 4	45.8	6.8	131.6	122.2							122.2
Semi-skilled	419 9	387 0	46.5	8.0	108.3	99.8							99.8
Labourers	349 7	331 1	46.7	5.6	89.8	85.0							85.0
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	460 1	438 11	43.2	4.5	127.9	122.0							122.0
Semi-skilled	442 7	420 5	44.2	5.5	120.2	114.2							114.2
Labourers	348 1	321 9	46.2	8.6	90.5	83.6							83.6

Table 8 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing*

South East							North Western										
Timeworkers	s.	d.	s.	d.			Timeworkers	s.	d.	s.	d.						
Skilled	402	0	375	10	44.2	5.8	109.1	101.9	477	3	438	10	46.1	6.2	124.1	114.2	
Semi-skilled	352	5	320	1	45.7	8.0	92.7	84.2	394	0	354	11	49.7	8.2	95.2	85.7	
Labourers	346	2	300	1	45.9	8.9	90.3	78.3	344	11	311	7	45.5	6.8	91.0	82.2	
P-B-R workers†																	
Skilled	488	4	449	6	44.2	7.1	132.6	122.1	539	1	486	8	47.6	10.5	136.0	122.8	
Semi-skilled	396	9	368	3	44.3	6.6	107.5	99.8	458	0	396	11	51.0	13.6	107.8	93.4	
Labourers	426	3	372	11	48.7	10.5	105.1	92.1	398	11	348	3	49.6	12.2	96.6	84.3	
South Western§							Northern										
Timeworkers								Timeworkers									
Skilled	410	3	384	11	44.1	5.7	111.5	104.6	Skilled	438	0	422	9	42.7	3.1	123.0	118.8
Semi-skilled	356	3	328	7	45.4	7.5	94.3	86.9	Semi-skilled	371	9	324	3	48.9	11.2	91.2	79.5
Labourers	317	0	289	8	44.7	6.9	85.2	77.8	Labourers	328	1	291	0	47.3	10.5	83.2	73.8
P-B-R workers†									P-B-R workers†								
Skilled	497	1	461	8	44.1	6.0	135.3	125.7	Skilled	482	0	452	0	41.9	4.7	138.0	129.4
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Semi-skilled	354	2	321	0	44.4	7.3	95.7	86.7
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Labourers	331	6	300	4	44.4	7.7	89.5	81.1
Yorkshire and Humberside							Scotland										
Timeworkers								Timeworkers									
Skilled	466	2	421	11	48.3	10.7	115.8	104.8	Skilled	450	9	412	6	46.7	7.6	115.8	105.9
Semi-skilled	376	11	340	4	48.4	11.9	93.5	84.4	Semi-skilled	469	0	400	1	52.1	13.3	108.1	92.2
Labourers	319	1	289	9	46.3	9.0	82.7	75.1	Labourers	321	3	292	6	44.2	7.1	87.2	79.4
P-B-R workers†									P-B-R workers†								
Skilled	448	10	428	8	43.7	5.6	123.2	117.6	Skilled	446	1	424	5	40.7	4.4	131.4	125.1
Semi-skilled	322	11	304	8	43.8	5.8	88.5	83.5	Semi-skilled	347	4	320	8	43.0	6.1	96.9	89.4
Labourers	308	4	286	6	45.0	7.4	82.2	76.4	Labourers	320	11	298	8	42.1	6.0	91.4	85.4

Table 10 (continued) Regional analysis by skill: iron and steel manufacture*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime		Average hours of overtime worked		Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime		Average hours of overtime worked		Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland§																	
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.					d.	d.	Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.					d.	d.
Production operatives†	390 6	356 4	42.2	5.4	111.0	101.3			Production operatives†	427 7	407 6	42.2	4.4	121.6	115.9		
Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	—	—	—	—	—	—			Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	542 0	500 5	46.7	6.3	139.2	128.5		
Other maintenance workers‡	—	—	—	—	—	—			Other maintenance workers‡	461 4	437 9	43.4	4.0	127.7	121.1		
Service workers‡	344 6	323 3	47.2	4.9	87.5	82.1			Service workers‡	412 9	385 5	43.2	5.4	114.7	107.1		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—			Labourers	384 7	351 5	44.7	6.3	103.2	94.3		
P-B-R workers†									P-B-R workers†								
Production operatives†	438 8	413 7	44.8	5.4	117.6	110.9			Production operatives†	518 2	506 4	41.7	1.8	149.2	145.8		
Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	514 0	462 6	49.3	9.9	125.1	112.6			Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	541 3	526 7	41.2	2.5	157.7	153.4		
Other maintenance workers‡	463 8	415 10	51.4	11.0	108.3	97.2			Other maintenance workers‡	445 3	425 3	42.4	3.8	126.1	120.4		
Service workers‡	422 10	396 0	47.3	6.7	107.4	100.5			Service workers‡	452 4	433 8	43.1	3.4	126.0	120.8		
Labourers	398 11	355 11	49.0	9.7	97.8	87.2			Labourers	416 3	404 3	42.3	2.7	118.0	114.6		

* † ‡ § see footnotes on page 371

Table 11 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
All engineering industries covered*														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	45,747	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)		454 1	427 6	44·6	6·1	122·2	115·1	55,274	486 0	469 6	42·1	4·3	138·6	133·9
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	32,978	454 6	431 1	43·5	5·1	125·4	118·9	64,860	472 9	457 10	41·8	3·7	135·7	131·5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	9,585	386 5	366 8	42·7	5·0	108·7	103·1	53,400	430 7	418 1	41·6	3·5	124·2	120·6
Toolroom fitters and turners	36,511	505 2	481 10	43·2	4·9	140·5	134·0	8,935	509 6	491 4	42·8	4·2	142·9	137·8
Maintenance men (skilled)	19,300	516 11	472 1	47·0	8·8	132·1	120·6	3,899	520 2	482 6	46·8	8·2	133·5	123·8
Skilled maintenance fitters	12,056	534 9	490 6	47·3	8·9	135·8	124·6	2,422	545 1	504 1	48·4	8·7	135·2	125·0
Electricians	12,281	496 10	455 9	46·5	8·4	128·2	117·6	2,381	497 1	461 7	45·9	7·8	130·0	120·7
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,054	469 2	450 10	42·7	4·1	131·8	126·7	1,856	461 1	446 3	42·4	3·8	130·4	126·2
Patternmakers	7,575	455 3	431 6	43·6	5·4	125·3	118·7	11,280	499 1	486 9	40·6	3·3	147·5	143·8
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,792	386 6	372 6	42·1	3·7	110·2	106·2	3,185	448 2	441 0	40·0	2·2	134·5	132·3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	4,837	438 9	415 9	43·0	5·1	122·5	116·1	7,181	464 0	447 5	41·6	3·6	133·9	129·1
Platers, riveters and caulkers	105,628	460 4	436 4	43·8	5·5	126·0	119·4	73,049	485 4	469 5	42·1	4·0	138·4	133·9
All other adult skilled grades	229,607	414 9	385 7	44·7	7·3	111·3	103·4	189,244	436 2	420 3	42·3	4·6	123·6	119·1
All other adult semi-skilled grades	66,770	334 7	311 1	45·0	6·8	89·3	83·0	19,614	353 2	331 11	44·5	6·6	95·2	89·4
Labourers														
Iron and steel manufacture*††														
Production operatives excluding labourers		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Blast furnaces, sintering and ore preparation	428	386 0	369 5	40·0	2·5	115·7	110·7	5,204	425 8	418 0	42·5	2·1	120·1	117·9
Steel melting shops	243	420 3	389 9	48·2	9·8	104·7	97·1	11,999	500 0	488 6	42·3	2·9	141·9	138·6
Hot rolling mills	499	411 9	386 4	46·1	7·6	107·3	100·6	22,904	474 1	458 11	43·7	4·0	130·2	126·1
Cold reduction mills	699	437 4	416 6	43·8	5·7	119·8	114·1	4,835	533 9	523 1	40·9	1·7	156·7	153·6
Ancillary processes associated with mills		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Coating		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,862	535 11	522 7	42·7	1·9	150·7	147·0
(b) Other	1,168	442 11	414 6	46·3	7·9	114·8	107·5	6,914	452 10	431 10	44·5	4·9	121·9	116·4
Bright bar manufacture		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,579	409 1	397 10	44·2	6·4	111·3	106·6
Forges and ancillary processes (excluding drop forging)	554	447 2	406 3	53·6	14·5	100·0	90·9	2,754	442 11	425 1	41·8	5·0	127·2	122·1
Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture	3,797	422 1	401 0	42·5	5·2	119·2	113·3	12,836	414 11	393 11	43·0	5·7	115·7	109·9
Steel foundries and ancillary processes (including melting)	926	407 1	372 7	52·1	14·0	93·7	85·8	6,596	442 6	425 3	42·5	4·1	124·8	120·0
Other production departments	1,098	408 4	388 8	45·2	7·1	108·5	103·2	4,180	440 11	420 4	43·7	5·7	121·1	115·5
Maintenance operatives excluding labourers	2,859	478 11	442 3	46·3	8·2	124·2	114·7	7,564	503 4	475 2	44·0	5·5	137·2	129·5
Fitters and turners	719	487 7	450 7	45·1	6·6	128·6	118·8	3,232	509 0	485 1	43·8	5·1	139·4	132·9
Other mechanical craftsmen	1,210	513 8	473 0	47·8	9·3	130·0	119·8	3,668	512 4	484 1	44·7	5·4	137·6	130·0
Electricians	466	465 0	427 10	46·4	8·0	120·3	110·6	2,393	554 8	535 3	41·9	3·6	158·7	153·1
Bricklayers														
Other skilled maintenance workers	785	451 1	412 9	45·5	7·5	119·0	108·9	4,243	485 8	452 11	45·3	6·5	128·6	120·0
Other maintenance workers	2,049	430 3	391 10	47·1	9·1	109·7	99·9	13,917	432 11	407 6	44·3	5·5	117·3	110·4
Service workers excluding labourers	6,807	390 7	361 11	46·2	7·7	101·5	94·1	10,846	429 9	409 10	45·1	5·1	114·3	109·0
Labourers	6,605	356 4	324 1	46·2	8·3	92·5	84·2	11,460	385 6	354 1	46·2	7·5	100·2	92·3

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

‡ Payment-by-result workers in iron and steel manufacture include lieu workers.

Table 11 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)							Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing**																
Platers								3,732	s. 482	d. 9	s. 454	d. 1	41.8	4.9		
Welders								5,261	535	2	503	9	42.2	5.1		
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)																
Shipwrights								3,970	487	11	454	5	42.5	5.4		
Joiners								4,774	493	5	460	3	43.2	6.1		
Plumbers								4,223	436	7	417	8	41.7	4.3		
Electricians								2,469	465	3	433	9	42.7	6.5		
Fitters								2,846	502	8	460	11	45.4	8.6		
Turners								4,006	505	5	457	4	46.4	9.4		
								593	465	3	432	11	43.3	6.0		
(Detailed information by occupation was not obtained for timeworkers in shipbuilding. Figures for skilled and semi-skilled workers and labourers on timework are given in Tables 6 and 8.)																
								3,970	487	11	454	5	42.5	5.4		
								4,774	493	5	460	3	43.2	6.1		
								4,223	436	7	417	8	41.7	4.3		
								2,469	465	3	433	9	42.7	6.5		
								2,846	502	8	460	11	45.4	8.6		
								4,006	505	5	457	4	46.4	9.4		
								593	465	3	432	11	43.3	6.0		
Chemical manufacture*																
General workers engaged in production			s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	
Day workers	13,906	388	7	362	9	46.5	8.1	100.3	93.6	8,209	420	0	393	2	46.8	8.1
Continuous 3-shift workers	13,328	491	3	478	3	45.6	6.1	129.3	125.9	14,399	469	5	462	8	43.1	4.2
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	2,198	483	0	453	11	48.9	10.2	118.4	111.4	2,004	478	5	470	7	43.0	5.2
2-shift workers	2,185	453	2	423	5	49.6	10.4	109.6	102.4	943	468	7	439	3	47.4	9.6
Others including night workers	593	442	8	418	6	48.1	8.2	110.4	104.4	455	445	1	419	8	46.7	8.1
Craftsmen																
Fitters	4,716	494	5	460	9	45.8	7.6	129.6	120.7	3,564	515	7	486	2	45.2	6.5
Other engineering craftsmen	2,214	526	10	485	4	46.5	8.0	136.0	125.2	1,944	528	9	491	2	46.4	7.3
Electricians	1,290	508	9	476	9	45.5	6.9	134.3	125.7	1,021	521	0	496	1	45.1	6.3
Building craftsmen	1,320	458	8	430	10	45.0	6.2	122.2	114.9	681	495	9	471	1	45.0	5.8

Table 12 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Mechanical engineering*																		
		s.	d.	s.	d.		d.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		d.	d.		
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	20,373	432	2	407	4	44-8	6-4	115-9	109-2	21,487	465	5	447	11	42-6	4-6	131-0	126-0
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)																		
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	17,737	427	11	407	1	43-4	5-1	118-2	112-5	32,214	454	1	438	6	41-8	3-8	130-5	126-0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	5,641	384	10	363	3	42-9	5-4	107-6	101-6	23,523	410	2	396	1	42-1	3-9	116-8	112-8
Toolroom fitters and turners	11,909	480	1	455	4	43-6	5-4	132-1	125-3	3,324	485	10	467	3	42-8	4-4	136-1	130-9
Maintenance men (skilled)																		
Skilled maintenance fitters	6,358	480	9	442	9	46-4	8-0	124-3	114-5	1,736	499	6	461	2	46-6	8-2	128-5	118-6
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,822	511	7	467	3	47-7	9-2	128-7	117-6	1,194	534	1	492	0	49-4	8-9	129-7	119-4
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,446	459	3	424	2	46-5	7-8	118-6	109-6	961	479	10	442	6	46-7	8-3	123-2	113-6
Patternmakers	1,448	435	6	419	10	42-7	3-8	122-4	118-0	1,067	439	2	425	10	42-4	3-8	124-3	120-6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,356	450	4	427	1	43-9	5-7	123-1	116-7	3,177	482	5	468	0	42-0	4-1	137-7	133-6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	1,300	389	2	375	7	42-1	3-9	110-9	107-0	2,295	447	0	440	3	40-0	2-1	134-2	132-2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	3,575	431	8	409	9	42-1	4-9	123-0	116-7	5,510	464	8	447	3	41-6	3-7	133-9	128-9
All other adult skilled grades	37,183	440	1	415	3	44-5	6-1	118-8	112-1	23,072	459	8	442	6	42-7	4-3	129-3	124-5
All other adult semi-skilled grades	69,137	376	3	351	2	44-8	6-9	100-7	94-0	57,515	397	0	379	6	43-5	5-2	109-4	104-6
Labourers	25,798	323	8	300	11	44-8	7-2	86-7	80-6	8,215	338	1	317	2	44-4	6-5	91-5	85-8
Electrical engineering*																		
		s.	d.	s.	d.		d.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		d.	d.		
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	7,775	449	1	428	1	44-0	5-4	122-4	116-6	7,001	467	7	452	6	42-1	4-0	133-1	128-8
Turners and machinemem (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)																		
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,293	458	0	434	6	43-8	5-3	125-4	118-9	7,201	468	6	452	7	42-9	3-9	131-1	126-6
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,177	389	6	374	4	42-7	4-4	109-4	105-1	7,237	396	3	379	9	41-6	4-1	114-3	109-5
Toolroom fitters and turners	6,548	492	9	470	7	43-0	4-6	137-5	131-3	1,577	525	9	503	0	44-0	5-3	143-5	137-3
Maintenance men (skilled)																		
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,797	500	5	457	10	46-9	8-9	128-2	117-3	523	526	10	492	5	46-0	7-5	137-3	128-4
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,120	494	6	451	2	46-9	8-4	126-5	115-4	316	538	9	503	7	46-8	7-9	138-3	129-3
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,871	460	9	422	11	45-8	7-7	120-8	110-9	340	495	8	466	1	45-0	6-7	132-3	124-4
Patternmakers	239	439	5	422	8	43-4	4-8	121-6	117-0	227	502	5	488	3	41-8	3-1	144-3	140-3
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,490	436	10	414	10	43-6	4-9	120-3	114-3	1,052	452	10	438	5	42-6	4-0	127-7	123-6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	157	346	11	343	10	36-6	0-8	113-7	112-7	322	454	3	446	11	39-7	1-4	137-1	134-9
Platers, riveters and caulkers	258	407	4	389	2	42-5	4-2	114-9	109-8	237	501	3	490	7	41-1	2-6	146-5	143-4
All other adult skilled grades	22,787	442	9	418	5	44-0	5-6	120-8	114-2	9,880	450	9	436	4	41-9	3-7	128-9	124-8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	39,881	385	4	358	1	45-4	7-4	101-9	94-6	38,375	418	9	399	6	43-4	5-3	115-8	110-5
Labourers	10,974	320	6	297	5	44-8	7-1	85-8	79-7	2,228	350	0	331	6	43-7	6-4	96-1	91-0

* See footnote to Table 6.

† Payment-by-result workers include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 12 (continued) Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	
Motor vehicle manufacturing*†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	4,763	s. d. 545 2	s. d. 518 4	43.6	5.6	d. 150.1	d. 142.7	9,227	s. d. 534 10	s. d. 527 2	38.7	2.3	d. 165.8	d. 163.4
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,485	515 6	492 11	42.6	4.3	145.3	138.9	11,136	508 7	500 1	41.0	2.8	148.7	146.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	785	391 1	377 0	41.7	4.2	112.5	108.5	16,956	477 5	470 10	40.5	2.3	141.4	139.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	9,338	564 3	541 5	42.3	4.3	160.0	153.5	1,413	533 5	525 7	41.0	1.9	156.3	154.0
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,412	606 1	545 5	47.3	9.6	153.9	138.5	502	557 5	525 8	46.9	8.0	142.6	134.4
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,854	617 10	572 7	46.6	8.9	159.1	147.5	363	584 8	553 9	46.9	7.6	149.5	141.6
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,240	595 4	540 3	47.3	10.1	151.1	137.1	364	503 9	479 2	44.7	6.4	135.3	128.7
Patternmakers	793	553 9	529 9	42.4	4.3	156.5	149.8	151	495 8	485 4	41.5	2.9	143.5	140.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,045	508 1	485 9	42.0	4.3	145.1	138.7	3,363	542 3	534 1	38.3	2.0	169.8	167.3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers	162	496 7	477 6	41.3	4.3	144.3	138.8	215	472 1	464 8	40.9	2.7	138.6	136.4
All other adult skilled grades	19,869	512 3	490 9	42.5	4.2	144.5	138.5	19,208	538 3	528 9	40.7	2.7	158.7	155.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	80,024	477 5	443 5	43.7	6.0	131.2	121.9	50,368	509 2	500 4	39.5	2.7	154.7	152.0
Labourers	10,460	382 5	357 3	45.0	7.4	102.1	95.4	3,454	387 6	374 0	44.1	5.1	105.4	101.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing*†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,561	s. d. 483 3	s. d. 447 11	44.5	5.6	d. 130.4	d. 120.9	12,351	s. d. 505 1	s. d. 486 10	42.8	4.7	d. 141.5	d. 136.4
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,487	505 10	479 7	42.8	4.4	142.0	134.6	8,011	516 7	496 6	41.9	4.0	147.9	142.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	937	390 7	373 0	42.1	4.4	111.3	106.3	3,363	418 10	399 7	42.2	4.1	119.1	113.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,521	531 5	511 2	42.6	4.1	149.7	144.0	1,263	515 6	495 9	42.8	4.4	144.5	138.9
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,257	520 9	484 8	45.9	7.5	136.1	126.7	501	544 2	500 0	46.8	8.6	139.4	128.1
Skilled maintenance electricians	850	566 8	522 6	47.6	8.9	142.7	131.6	259	529 10	487 1	45.8	8.0	138.8	127.6
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,087	499 9	470 1	44.5	6.6	134.7	126.7	396	549 6	511 9	45.8	7.3	143.9	134.0
Patternmakers	188	471 1	462 9	40.0	2.5	141.3	138.8	228	518 8	498 1	43.1	4.4	144.4	138.6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	385	498 0	476 11	41.7	3.8	143.2	137.2	2,015	517 11	503 4	40.7	3.7	152.7	148.4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers	11,923	506 9	483 1	43.0	4.6	141.6	134.9	6,474	512 6	488 6	43.2	5.2	142.5	135.8
All other adult skilled grades	13,379	404 5	376 2	45.5	6.9	106.7	99.2	10,777	423 9	400 1	44.0	5.9	115.6	109.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	5,270	351 4	324 9	45.3	7.7	93.1	86.1	800	354 4	322 8	45.7	8.4	93.1	84.8
Labourers														
Marine engineering*†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	4,102	s. d. 420 1	s. d. 391 0	44.5	6.2	d. 113.3	d. 105.5	3,057	s. d. 464 11	s. d. 435 9	44.0	6.0	d. 126.8	d. 118.8
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,307	475 11	452 1	43.5	5.3	131.4	124.8	1,406	432 6	415 5	42.1	4.0	123.3	118.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	364	440 11	419 3	44.2	5.7	119.6	113.7	422	418 4	398 10	43.0	4.7	116.6	111.2
Toolroom fitters and turners	217	481 10	462 10	43.2	4.3	133.9	128.6	118	439 0	427 8	41.6	2.8	126.7	123.4
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	203	498 4	457 1	46.9	8.4	127.6	117.0	106	496 0	446 5	47.4	9.2	125.6	113.0
Skilled maintenance electricians	143	499 2	455 11	47.0	8.6	127.5	116.5							
Other skilled maintenance classes														
Patternmakers								155	433 5	413 0	43.1	4.1	120.7	115.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	104	456 11	435 9	42.1	5.6	130.2	124.1	123	467 8	430 9	43.3	7.9	129.7	119.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)								157	428 11	424 9	38.6	0.8	133.2	131.9
Platers, riveters and caulkers								657	479 4	457 6	42.4	4.5	135.7	129.5
All other adult skilled grades	2,558	445 2	416 10	44.5	6.1	120.0	112.3	2,441	510 5	467 5	45.1	6.8	135.9	124.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades	5,712	377 6	339 11	47.1	9.2	96.2	86.7	2,994	380 11	351 0	45.2	7.1	101.2	93.3
Labourers	1,776	327 8	298 9	45.4	7.8	86.6	79.0	1,326	381 3	335 10	47.4	9.6	96.5	85.0

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.
 Marine engineering: 370-2.

† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 13 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	15,126	s. d. 455 1	s. d. 424 10	44.9	6.4	d. 121.8	d. 113.8	11,756	s. d. 493 4	s. d. 474 7	43.2	5.0	d. 136.9	d. 131.7
Turners and machinememen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	10,985	465 2	439 4	43.8	5.4	127.4	120.3	10,321	479 3	461 5	42.7	4.3	134.8	129.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,651	395 3	371 4	42.3	5.7	112.1	105.3	6,934	414 6	401 1	41.7	4.0	119.5	115.6
Toolroom fitters and turners	11,149	520 0	494 1	43.5	5.1	143.3	136.2	1,107	500 4	485 10	42.3	3.9	142.2	138.1
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,989	522 2	478 2	46.4	8.4	135.0	123.6	728	538 4	508 0	45.5	7.1	141.8	133.9
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,515	557 3	505 3	47.8	9.6	139.8	126.7	378	540 11	508 4	45.8	6.9	141.7	133.2
Other skilled maintenance classes	4,121	519 8	472 11	46.3	8.8	134.5	122.4	459	497 4	471 9	44.2	6.4	135.1	128.2
Patternmakers	886	522 4	492 2	44.2	5.6	141.7	133.6	151	507 0	490 1	43.0	4.5	141.6	136.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,294	460 6	436 10	43.3	5.3	127.5	120.9	3,506	516 1	504 7	41.0	3.1	151.0	147.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	257	387 10	377 3	41.1	3.0	113.2	110.1	378	498 9	492 9	40.1	2.4	149.3	147.5
Platers, riveters and caulkers	841	450 10	421 7	44.4	6.2	121.9	114.0	567	508 5	489 2	41.7	4.4	146.4	140.8
All other adult skilled grades	32,682	461 6	434 5	44.2	5.9	125.4	118.0	14,184	481 9	466 6	42.3	4.1	136.7	132.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades	79,894	435 10	405 11	44.5	6.6	117.7	109.6	40,877	453 7	440 0	41.7	4.0	130.7	126.8
Labourers	16,027	344 3	318 5	44.6	7.2	92.6	85.6	2,582	366 3	347 1	44.3	6.6	99.2	94.1
East Anglia†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	765	s. d. 454 11	s. d. 428 2	44.7	6.5	d. 122.2	d. 115.0	684	s. d. 435 5	s. d. 411 0	43.5	5.6	d. 120.0	d. 113.3
Turners and machinememen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	727	449 11	426 4	45.4	6.5	118.9	112.6	849	453 0	419 2	44.8	6.1	121.5	112.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	604	365 10	357 10	41.6	3.0	105.5	103.2	373	377 10	354 8	43.1	4.1	105.2	98.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	442	458 0	431 4	44.3	6.2	124.0	116.8	161	498 0	464 6	45.7	6.7	130.8	122.0
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	218	511 9	464 6	49.0	9.5	125.3	113.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	137	493 3	448 9	46.6	8.1	127.0	115.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	167	489 0	444 5	46.8	9.3	125.3	113.8	142	501 0	471 10	45.3	6.4	132.8	125.1
Patternmakers	139	388 11	376 10	44.8	5.0	104.2	100.9	193	423 6	413 6	41.6	2.4	122.1	119.2
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	446 0	438 0	41.8	3.3	128.0	125.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	459 5	437 7	42.6	4.3	129.5	123.4
Platers, riveters and caulkers	2,234	482 10	452 3	46.3	8.0	125.2	117.3	1,106	438 4	419 0	43.3	4.1	121.5	116.2
All other adult skilled grades	5,314	421 4	396 1	44.7	7.3	131.1	106.4	2,168	422 7	395 7	45.9	7.1	110.4	103.3
All other adult semi-skilled grades	693	344 5	319 1	45.7	7.9	90.4	83.8	420	325 3	309 7	43.5	5.0	89.8	85.5
Labourers														
South Western†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	3,916	s. d. 451 3	s. d. 420 1	44.2	5.8	d. 122.4	d. 114.0	3,986	s. d. 470 9	s. d. 448 8	43.5	4.9	d. 129.8	d. 123.7
Turners and machinememen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,460	479 10	443 11	44.0	5.4	130.9	121.1	3,498	470 2	445 6	43.5	4.6	129.7	122.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	593	368 10	343 4	43.6	5.1	101.5	94.5	3,627	387 5	367 10	42.1	4.1	110.4	104.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,657	507 11	487 5	43.7	4.5	139.6	133.9	185	475 9	445 5	44.8	6.0	127.5	119.3
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	855	523 0	480 4	47.2	8.2	132.9	122.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	596	571 0	521 0	48.7	9.5	140.8	128.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	566	494 6	455 4	46.9	7.9	126.7	116.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	226	514 5	493 5	45.4	6.0	135.9	130.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	326	460 8	438 6	42.9	3.9	129.0	122.8	253	441 4	428 8	41.4	3.0	127.9	124.2
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	170	417 11	392 7	45.0	6.1	111.3	104.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other adult skilled grades	7,564	455 8	428 9	45.3	6.3	120.7	113.6	2,830	460 0	440 2	43.5	4.7	127.0	121.5
All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,909	384 11	358 4	45.3	6.5	101.9	94.8	8,303	419 1	402 11	42.0	4.1	119.7	115.0
Labourers	2,696	327 3	302 7	45.6	7.5	86.1	79.7	400	309 5	295 9	41.9	4.4	88.6	84.7

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)							Payment-by-result workers						
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Northern														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,391	s. d. 486 1	s. d. 459 6	45.2	6.4	d. 129.0	d. 121.9	2,823	s. d. 490 0	s. d. 470 10	42.0	3.8	d. 140.0	d. 134.5
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	991	460 0	443 1	42.6	3.9	129.7	124.9	2,696	432 4	421 0	40.9	2.5	126.8	123.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	959	411 8	395 2	41.7	3.9	118.5	113.8	1,976	393 7	379 8	41.4	3.2	114.1	110.0
Toolroom fitters and turners	700	490 11	469 7	43.8	4.6	134.6	128.8	567	486 5	474 11	41.1	2.7	142.0	138.6
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	707	494 10	456 9	46.6	8.1	127.6	117.7	299	530 6	484 4	47.7	9.0	133.4	121.8
Skilled maintenance electricians	349	518 4	473 10	47.8	9.4	130.2	119.0	265	545 8	497 5	49.1	10.1	133.5	121.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	251	465 8	432 0	46.5	7.7	120.1	111.5	241	526 5	481 4	49.5	10.5	127.5	116.6
Patternmakers	189	441 6	430 4	42.2	3.1	125.5	122.3	149	453 7	441 1	41.8	2.6	130.3	126.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	195	483 0	458 2	46.1	10.5	125.8	119.3	435	513 1	490 4	43.6	5.1	141.1	134.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers	206	401 3	376 4	41.7	5.8	115.5	108.3	366	427 5	422 9	39.2	1.2	130.9	129.5
All other adult skilled grades	635	524 6	499 11	44.4	5.4	141.6	135.0	1,402	501 3	480 6	41.9	3.7	143.6	137.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades	3,257	466 0	442 9	44.1	5.6	126.7	120.3	4,529	508 10	480 6	43.5	5.0	140.3	132.5
Labourers	8,040	391 10	362 3	46.1	7.8	102.1	94.4	7,988	395 3	372 11	44.6	6.0	106.3	100.3
	3,339	337 8	312 5	45.6	7.5	88.8	82.2	2,322	368 5	332 4	46.4	8.2	95.3	85.9

Scotland†

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	4,892	s. d. 448 10	s. d. 418 9	44.8	6.1	d. 120.1	d. 112.1	4,173	s. d. 456 5	s. d. 439 4	42.0	4.2	d. 130.5	d. 125.7
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,885	441 10	419 10	42.0	4.1	126.4	120.1	5,422	460 3	446 1	41.2	3.2	134.2	130.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	938	380 1	355 1	43.5	5.9	104.8	97.9	1,648	409 10	397 5	41.7	3.4	118.0	114.4
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,394	499 2	468 10	43.9	5.3	136.3	128.0	732	516 1	492 0	43.4	5.0	142.6	135.9
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,622	490 2	448 5	46.4	8.2	126.8	116.0	380	537 9	489 5	48.1	9.4	134.2	122.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,356	475 8	435 4	45.7	7.3	125.0	114.4	216	547 5	503 7	47.5	8.9	138.2	127.1
Other skilled maintenance classes	768	500 10	458 2	47.1	8.8	127.5	116.7	169	512 2	477 10	46.0	7.8	133.5	124.6
Patternmakers	298	410 8	399 1	40.5	2.6	121.5	118.1	280	435 9	421 10	42.5	3.6	123.0	119.1
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	809	450 1	430 11	42.1	4.2	128.2	122.7	771	468 5	451 0	41.4	3.9	135.8	130.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers	836	431 10	409 7	41.7	4.7	124.1	117.7	398	437 7	430 2	40.4	2.1	129.9	127.7
All other adult skilled grades	7,055	473 7	442 6	44.5	6.1	127.8	119.4	1,482	468 8	452 0	40.4	3.0	139.3	134.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades	18,897	397 4	371 10	43.6	6.0	109.4	102.4	16,121	406 9	390 6	42.5	4.3	114.8	110.2
Labourers	6,278	354 0	326 0	45.5	7.3	93.4	86.0	1,899	352 10	328 9	44.7	6.9	94.7	88.3

Wales†

Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Wales†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	442	s. d. 435 7	s. d. 408 10	46.2	5.7	d. 113.1	d. 106.2	641	s. d. 462 4	s. d. 442 6	42.4	3.6	d. 130.8	d. 125.2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	154	468 2	430 2	48.0	8.6	117.1	107.6	856	503 10	477 6	43.6	4.7	138.7	131.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate								660	446 2	425 8	42.6	4.8	125.6	119.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,230	539 11	500 4	45.6	6.5	142.0	131.6							
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	643	518 5	469 6	47.5	8.7	131.0	118.7							
Skilled maintenance electricians	402	535 8	486 6	47.3	8.2	135.9	123.5							
Other skilled maintenance classes	320	504 11	450 5	48.5	10.2	124.9	111.4							
Patternmakers														
Sheet metal workers (skilled)														
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers								152	481 10	464 6	43.1	5.3	134.2	129.4
All other adult skilled grades	2,693	491 1	463 0	44.7	5.9	131.7	124.2	146	412 7	398 11	41.0	2.4	120.8	116.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	8,709	420 4	387 9	46.6	8.0	108.2	99.8	1,458	430 5	412 9	42.8	4.5	120.7	115.7
Labourers	2,346	349 7	331 1	46.7	5.6	89.8	85.0	7,260	442 3	419 11	44.3	5.5	119.8	113.7
								545	348 1	321 9	46.2	8.6	90.5	83.6

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† See footnote on previous page.

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
West Midlands														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,718	s. d. 490 6	s. d. 464 0	42.7	4.6	d. 135.1	d. 130.5	10,921	s. d. 532 0	s. d. 524 3	38.3	2.1	d. 166.5	d. 164.1
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,904	474 10	458 3	42.1	4.1	135.5	130.7	16,983	516 3	508 4	39.6	2.2	156.5	154.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	843	420 10	408 2	42.3	4.2	119.4	115.8	15,009	502 3	495 10	39.5	2.0	152.7	150.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,830	511 8	495 11	41.6	3.8	147.5	143.0	1,991	539 1	525 8	41.5	3.3	155.9	152.0
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,423	530 11	493 9	46.4	8.8	137.2	127.6	600	532 6	502 5	44.6	6.7	143.2	135.1
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,806	547 9	513 4	46.2	8.3	142.1	133.2	304	558 3	525 6	46.5	7.4	143.9	135.5
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,869	505 0	469 4	46.4	8.4	130.5	121.3	412	486 2	452 6	43.1	7.4	135.5	126.1
Patternmakers	539	477 3	467 6	41.0	2.7	139.6	136.7	139	468 11	462 11	39.7	1.7	141.8	140.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	825	478 2	459 6	41.7	4.3	137.5	132.1	2,705	530 8	526 3	36.0	1.2	176.9	175.4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	346	378 1	370 4	40.6	2.8	111.7	109.4	489	466 5	459 10	38.9	1.8	143.7	141.7
Platers, riveters and caulkers	775	416 8	398 8	41.4	4.3	120.9	115.7	836	424 9	415 2	40.5	2.8	125.9	123.1
All other adult skilled grades	27,044	474 9	459 9	41.8	4.0	136.2	131.9	20,809	528 8	517 10	40.5	2.9	156.8	153.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades	38,780	403 7	383 9	43.7	6.1	110.8	105.4	51,071	472 11	461 9	40.3	3.4	140.9	137.6
Labourers	15,699	339 7	319 7	44.4	7.2	91.7	86.3	3,991	382 7	364 10	44.6	6.9	103.0	98.2
East Midlands†														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,762	s. d. 406 9	s. d. 390 0	44.5	5.8	d. 109.6	d. 105.1	5,409	s. d. 480 1	s. d. 461 7	42.8	4.8	d. 134.5	d. 129.3
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,530	414 8	396 3	44.1	5.0	112.9	107.9	6,277	463 4	444 9	42.6	4.4	130.4	125.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	594	350 10	332 10	42.8	5.3	98.4	93.3	5,235	418 11	402 11	43.0	4.4	117.0	112.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,805	463 11	445 3	42.9	4.7	129.7	124.5	1,007	520 5	492 3	44.3	5.6	141.0	133.3
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,291	467 1	434 9	47.0	8.6	119.2	111.0	633	524 0	481 11	46.7	8.1	134.8	123.9
Skilled maintenance electricians	640	486 0	446 1	47.6	9.0	122.6	112.5	402	577 4	534 6	52.1	8.8	133.0	123.1
Other skilled maintenance classes	553	463 10	424 8	47.0	8.6	118.5	108.5	231	522 7	481 5	45.0	6.7	139.3	128.3
Patternmakers	155	438 10	426 5	41.7	3.3	126.3	122.7	236	492 8	469 3	44.2	5.3	133.8	127.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	195	426 2	412 2	40.9	3.0	124.9	120.8	853	476 9	458 7	41.5	3.9	137.8	132.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	441 5	435 10	39.0	1.7	135.7	134.0
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	612	449 5	437 7	41.9	3.6	128.7	125.3
All other adult skilled grades	5,511	420 6	397 11	44.5	6.0	113.4	107.3	5,989	463 5	442 7	42.4	4.4	131.1	125.1
All other adult semi-skilled grades	9,381	364 7	337 11	45.6	7.6	95.9	88.9	15,666	413 8	393 8	43.9	5.7	113.2	107.7
Labourers	3,323	303 4	282 10	44.3	6.9	82.1	76.5	1,642	341 11	317 10	44.7	6.7	91.8	85.3

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers					
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium
North Western												
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	6,281	s. d. 461 0	s. d. 432 11	45.4	6.9	d. 121.9	11,592	s. d. 468 0	s. d. 451 3	43.0	4.8	d. 130.5
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)												
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,598	443 11	422 1	43.9	5.1	121.4	9,929	439 5	423 7	43.3	4.5	121.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,410	387 0	372 1	42.7	4.3	108.8	10,962	388 6	375 2	42.9	4.2	108.6
Toolroom fitters and turners	3,297	481 9	451 3	43.6	5.9	132.7	2,419	508 0	490 11	43.2	4.2	141.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,084	548 8	482 10	47.9	9.9	137.4	614	513 4	476 9	47.8	8.9	128.8
Skilled maintenance fitters												
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,528	545 4	500 1	47.9	9.5	136.6	431	546 2	504 6	48.4	9.2	135.4
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,746	478 8	438 4	46.4	8.0	123.7	398	485 8	445 1	47.8	8.7	121.9
Patternmakers	430	431 3	415 11	42.5	3.8	121.9	468	482 6	465 6	43.5	4.5	133.1
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,059	457 1	427 9	44.4	5.5	123.5	1,353	472 3	457 5	43.2	4.4	131.1
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	500	392 4	377 10	41.7	2.7	112.9	459	447 11	440 8	40.3	2.0	133.3
Platers, riveters and caulkers	938	435 3	413 7	43.4	3.9	120.2	1,154	454 2	436 4	42.7	4.2	127.7
All other adult skilled grades	11,911	448 6	419 11	44.8	6.0	120.1	9,529	456 10	439 7	42.8	4.5	128.0
All other adult semi-skilled grades	36,796	434 4	392 3	45.5	7.3	114.4	26,210	410 0	388 10	44.3	5.9	111.1
Labourers	10,522	323 8	299 5	45.3	7.5	85.7	3,684	331 9	315 9	43.9	5.6	90.7

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† See footnote to table 12.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS FOR NEW STANDARD REGIONS

The results of the October 1967 enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers were published in an article in the February 1968 issue of this GAZETTE. Information for the new standard regions was given in tables 21-23 of that article.

The regional results of the April 1967 enquiry for administrative regions were published on pages 637-8 of the August 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. The original data has now been re-processed to provide a link with the old series and results for the new standard regions (defined on page 20 of the January 1966 issue of the GAZETTE) are given in tables 1-3 below. It should be noted that, because of a revised computer programme, and the use of more up-to-date employment weights, the results published in this article are not exactly comparable with the results for April 1967 and earlier periods which have already been published.

Table 1 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1967 (analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	s. d. 428 2	s. d. 361 7	s. d. 387 11	s. d. 422 5	s. d. 392 0	s. d. 380 6	s. d. 401 9	s. d. 373 2	s. d. 379 4	s. d. 355 6	s. d. 347 1
Chemicals and allied industries	431 6	413 9	435 9	411 0	381 10	397 8	443 6	432 1	428 1	439 1	426 5
Metal manufacture	444 2	344 2	417 8	429 2	439 0	406 10	436 5	405 11	418 8	476 5	337 9
Engineering and electrical goods	424 4	378 6	393 8	434 9	407 8	393 6	400 2	414 10	431 5	405 10	396 10*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	441 5	368 10	386 2	†	†	444 0	457 3	451 3	416 6	388 11	396 10*
Vehicles	473 1	385 2	458 6	499 9	442 5	400 3	443 2	461 11	443 9	422 7	421 7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	426 0	404 7	389 10	411 3	392 0	415 4	389 6	413 6	402 1	406 10	322 5
Textiles	415 1	346 1	370 5	404 1	418 1	377 8	354 9	394 8	341 3	401 11	332 9
Leather, leather goods and fur	387 11	327 7	367 6	352 5	339 4	363 5	356 9	357 3	342 9	356 6	346 7
Clothing and footwear	385 3	345 6	404 8	356 3	353 4	356 4	350 3	382 3	359 3	356 3	327 5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	450 5	442 7	410 5	408 4	436 6	435 4	412 3	424 2	399 0	404 10	375 6
Timber, furniture, etc.	422 10	367 10	351 1	383 9	364 3	360 3	364 0	374 6	356 5	344 10	309 3
Paper, printing and publishing	517 6	445 5	434 11	459 3	410 5	428 5	468 3	436 9	417 11	423 8	405 0
Other manufacturing industries	416 8	384 5	410 1	460 1	375 7	392 5	407 8	411 1	413 6	410 0	325 7
All manufacturing industries	443 8	384 6	406 4	441 5	408 1	396 6	409 0	417 0	408 1	431 10	365 7
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	447 3	†	400 3	480 6	446 0	423 4	429 5	392 5	410 0	413 10	356 7
Construction	413 8	362 9	356 1	410 11	408 7	402 11	398 8	398 5	400 1	390 3	335 8
Gas, electricity and water	402 5	384 5	372 9	400 9	382 6	372 2	375 1	373 8	370 10	370 4	359 9
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	458 8	407 3	392 7	430 10	414 8	404 1	412 7	387 9	386 10	404 6	371 6
Certain miscellaneous services†	378 1	351 6	326 6	362 8	353 1	344 5	345 9	326 10	352 5	339 3	314 1
Public administration§	346 6	294 9	312 3	342 10	321 2	309 5	321 6	303 8	294 7	298 11	267 2
All the above, including manufacturing industries	428 11	375 3	381 10	430 8	402 2	392 5	402 4	400 8	395 5	407 3	351 6

* † ‡ § See footnotes on page 380.

Table 2 Average hours worked (men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1967 (analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	47.6	46.7	47.8	47.6	46.9	47.6	47.2	46.7	46.4	45.9	44.7
Chemicals and allied industries	46.0	48.3	48.0	45.3	46.6	46.0	45.4	44.1	45.2	45.1	44.6
Metal manufacture	46.5	42.1	44.5	44.3	45.9	44.1	46.9	45.5	45.9	42.7	45.2
Engineering and electrical goods	45.3	45.9	45.7	44.0	45.0	45.6	45.0	45.1	45.6	44.7	45.3*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47.3	44.0	43.8	†	†	49.7	46.4	45.9	44.9	41.4	44.3
Vehicles	44.3	43.4	43.8	40.4	44.8	43.8	45.7	44.9	43.2	43.6	44.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	45.9	48.6	47.2	44.0	44.3	46.4	45.9	45.8	45.6	46.2	44.1
Textiles	47.6	44.0	43.4	45.3	44.2	47.6	45.1	43.4	45.1	41.9	43.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	44.6	41.9	45.4	43.2	43.7	46.0	46.1	46.7	44.5	45.3	44.4
Clothing and footwear	41.6	39.9	41.0	42.1	39.6	44.0	42.2	42.9	43.2	42.9	42.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	49.8	48.1	47.3	46.1	49.6	49.4	47.0	48.9	47.4	48.2	51.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	44.9	45.9	45.0	44.9	44.9	45.4	44.6	43.6	43.7	43.3	44.5
Paper, printing and publishing	45.4	44.3	44.6	45.2	44.0	45.5	46.9	44.8	45.8	45.4	42.5
Other manufacturing industries	46.8	48.4	44.9	44.2	44.2	47.2	46.5	45.9	45.4	46.9	45.1
All manufacturing industries	45.7	45.6	45.3	43.6	44.9	46.0	45.7	45.3	45.4	44.1	44.6
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	56.8	†	49.0	56.2	55.5	52.2	54.6	49.6	53.2	49.1	53.4
Construction	48.2	47.8	46.1	47.5	48.7	47.4	47.0	47.1	47.9	48.2	47.1
Gas, electricity and water	44.5	42.5	43.1	44.1	43.9	43.2	44.4	44.4	43.3	41.8	45.0
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	49.3	50.2	49.9	50.7	52.1	51.3	50.2	50.6	48.3	50.2	47.0
Certain miscellaneous services†	45.6	45.6	44.0	44.5	44.7	44.5	44.4	43.9	43.8	44.1	41.3
Public administration§	44.6	43.1	44.0	44.5	44.0	43.2	44.0	43.1	43.0	43.3	41.9
All the above, including manufacturing industries	46.4	46.4	45.8	44.6	46.1	46.4	46.2	45.9	46.0	45.4	45.4

Table 3 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over) third pay-week, April 1967 (analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 107.9	d. 92.8	d. 97.3	d. 106.5	d. 100.3	d. 95.9	d. 102.1	d. 95.9	d. 98.1	d. 93.0	d. 93.1
Chemicals and allied industries	112.6	102.8	108.8	108.8	98.3	103.7	117.2	117.5	116.9	114.9	114.8
Metal manufacture	114.6	98.1	112.5	116.4	114.7	110.8	111.6	107.1	109.4	133.9	89.7
Engineering and electrical goods	112.4	99.0	103.4	118.5	108.8	103.5	106.7	110.4	113.6	109.0	105.1*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	112.0	100.6	105.7	†	†	107.2	118.3	118.0	111.2	112.8	114.3
Vehicles	128.1	106.4	125.6	148.6	118.4	109.6	116.3	123.3	123.3	116.3	114.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	111.4	99.8	99.1	112.3	106.2	107.4	101.8	108.4	105.9	105.8	87.7
Textiles	104.6	94.4	102.3	107.1	113.5	95.2	94.4	109.2	90.8	115.0	92.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	104.4	93.8	97.1	97.9	93.1	94.8	92.8	91.8	92.5	94.5	93.7
Clothing and footwear	111.1	104.0	118.4	101.5	107.0	97.3	99.7	107.0	99.8	99.6	92.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	108.5	110.4	104.0	106.3	105.5	105.8	105.3	104.0	101.1	100.8	87.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	113.0	96.3	93.5	102.6	97.3	95.2	97.9	103.0	97.9	95.6	83.4
Paper, printing and publishing	136.8	120.7	117.1	121.9	111.9	112.9	119.9	116.9	109.5	111.9	114.4
Other manufacturing industries	106.8	95.3	109.7	125.0	102.0	99.8	105.1	107.5	109.2	104.9	86.7
All manufacturing industries	116.5	101.2	107.5	121.4	109.0	103.4	107.3	110.4	107.8	117.6	98.3
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	94.5	†	97.9	102.7	96.4	97.4	94.5	94.8	92.5	101.1	80.2
Construction	103.0	91.1	92.7	103.8	100.7	102.0	101.8	101.5	100.2	97.2	85.5
Gas, electricity and water	108.5	108.5	103.8	109.1	104.5	103.4	101.4	100.9	102.9	106.3	95.9
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	111.6	97.4	94.5	101.9	95.4	94.4	98.5	92.0	96.2	96.8	94.8
Certain miscellaneous services†	99.5	92.5	89.1	97.7	94.7	92.9	93.4	89.3	96.5	92.4	91.3
Public administration§	93.2	82.1	85.2	92.5	87.5	86.0	87.8	84.6	82.3	82.8	76.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	110.9	97.1	100.1	115.9	104.7	101.4	104.4	104.7	103.0	107.7	93.0

Table 4 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1967 (analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	445 3	389 5	406 2	438 3	411 4	398 10	413 7	392 0	397 8	370 9	366 5
Chemicals and allied industries . .	444 4	417 1	453 7	414 5	391 6	411 0	466 8	448 9	437 4	437 0	426 10
Metal manufacture	461 0	420 9	421 3	442 11	451 4	428 7	448 4	417 5	439 3	490 3	331 10
Engineering and electrical goods	437 10	387 1	405 11	441 3	421 7	401 7	418 8	427 7	445 5	413 8	410 9*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering .	429 3	380 6	423 6	†	†	416 6	480 11	440 1	420 6	463 7	
Vehicles	491 0	408 2	472 5	519 5	460 3	416 8	475 0	444 7	483 9	462 5	437 7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	437 8	403 10	403 3	424 1	412 8	408 1	407 2	414 3	417 0	414 8	356 9
Textiles	444 3	379 5	391 1	432 11	445 9	386 3	370 10	415 3	358 3	413 4	351 11
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	396 2	336 10	380 9	366 3	354 4	371 9	365 5	341 3	368 0	364 4	341 9
Clothing and footwear	395 11	348 6	420 3	367 8	377 6	357 0	355 10	392 0	374 0	371 8	335 11
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	460 5	448 6	427 11	425 8	445 10	435 8	423 5	423 2	410 6	400 4	402 1
Timber, furniture, etc.	454 5	383 4	366 0	402 4	394 9	386 0	384 8	408 9	389 7	377 9	323 4
Paper, printing and publishing . .	538 4	449 5	441 10	459 3	416 1	434 9	491 7	449 8	433 4	441 9	421 2
Other manufacturing industries . .	429 8	383 11	425 3	483 8	392 7	397 8	424 10	414 5	429 11	440 6	408 0
All manufacturing industries	459 3	399 8	422 0	455 5	424 9	406 10	428 0	426 3	424 10	445 9	383 4
Mining and quarrying (except coal) .	452 6	†	413 8	481 10	457 9	439 4	430 10	389 4	402 5	416 4	311 5
Construction	433 9	383 8	369 1	423 11	421 8	415 5	422 2	419 5	431 4	412 7	358 2
Gas, electricity and water	418 0	398 11	386 6	413 5	389 11	385 4	384 4	387 3	382 1	381 6	370 7
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	464 4	445 4	415 2	446 5	434 11	421 2	428 11	401 8	407 6	427 3	373 2
Certain miscellaneous services†. . .	387 0	355 1	337 11	382 7	358 9	353 7	356 0	342 0	364 6	343 2	331 5
Public administration‡	358 6	310 8	321 6	354 2	331 3	323 1	328 6	322 10	312 9	313 6	277 4
All the above, including manufacturing industries	444 4	393 9	397 3	444 5	417 1	403 11	420 9	413 1	415 5	422 10	367 5

Table 5 Average hours worked (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1967 (analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	47.6	48.1	48.4	47.1	48.1	47.8	47.5	47.3	46.8	46.4	46.5
Chemicals and allied industries . .	45.9	46.2	48.5	44.4	46.4	46.0	45.6	44.1	44.9	44.2	43.3
Metal manufacture . . .	46.2	47.2	44.4	44.1	45.7	44.9	47.0	45.5	46.7	42.9	43.1
Engineering and electrical goods . .	45.4	45.9	45.4	43.7	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.3	45.4	44.4	45.3*
Shipbuilding and marine engineering .	45.3	43.6	45.3	43.7	45.2	45.9	47.8	44.8	44.2	46.7	45.0
Vehicles . . .	44.0	44.2	43.9	40.7	45.3	44.1	45.8	43.0	44.6	44.5	45.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified .	45.8	46.2	46.9	43.9	44.5	46.3	46.5	44.5	45.5	44.5	47.6
Textiles . . .	47.9	42.8	43.7	46.0	44.7	47.0	45.6	43.1	44.6	41.8	43.4
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	45.0	42.0	44.9	43.8	43.6	45.3	45.1	44.0	44.5	47.5	46.1
Clothing and footwear . . .	41.7	40.2	41.0	41.9	40.9	43.2	41.4	43.1	43.2	42.3	43.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .	49.6	48.3	47.3	46.0	49.6	48.0	46.6	48.4	47.9	47.3	51.3
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	46.2	46.3	45.7	45.9	46.1	45.7	44.8	44.7	45.0	44.7	44.8
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	45.7	45.0	45.0	45.1	44.5	46.0	46.8	45.0	46.7	45.8	43.0
Other manufacturing industries . . .	47.1	46.8	44.7	44.3	45.4	46.6	46.8	45.1	45.8	47.4	43.9
All manufacturing industries . . .	45.8	46.0	45.6	43.6	45.3	45.9	46.0	44.9	45.6	44.1	45.0
Mining and quarrying (except coal) .	55.4	†	49.7	56.4	55.2	51.7	51.2	47.4	50.1	48.2	49.3
Construction . . .	48.3	48.1	45.7	47.8	48.8	47.3	46.7	47.1	48.2	47.7	47.2
Gas, electricity and water . . .	44.6	42.8	43.3	44.2	43.4	43.4	44.3	44.8	42.1	41.9	44.8
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . .	49.9	51.4	50.1	50.4	52.8	50.4	50.5	50.1	48.0	49.3	47.4
Certain miscellaneous services‡ . . .	45.5	44.3	43.7	44.8	44.6	44.8	44.3	43.2	43.2	43.7	41.6
Public administration§ . . .	44.3	42.5	44.3	44.0	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.7	42.8	42.7	42.1
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . .	46.6	46.7	45.9	44.6	46.3	46.3	46.4	45.7	46.2	45.2	45.6

* † ‡ § See footnotes below

Table 6 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1967 (analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chemicals and allied industries . .	112.2	97.1	100.7	111.6	102.5	100.2	104.4	99.5	101.9	96.0	94.6
Metal manufacture . . .	116.2	108.4	112.2	112.1	101.2	107.3	122.9	122.0	116.9	118.7	118.2
Engineering and electrical goods . .	119.7	107.0	113.9	120.5	118.6	114.6	114.5	110.0	112.9	137.1	92.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering .	115.7	101.2	107.2	121.3	112.0	106.3	110.6	115.8	117.8	111.7	108.8*
Vehicles . . .	113.7	104.8	112.3	†	†	108.9	120.7	118.0	114.2	119.1	116.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified .	133.9	110.7	129.0	153.1	122.0	113.3	124.3	124.0	130.1	124.8	116.8
Textiles . . .	114.7	104.9	103.1	115.8	111.3	105.8	105.1	111.8	109.9	111.8	90.0
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	111.3	106.4	107.4	112.9	119.8	98.6	97.5	115.6	96.4	118.7	97.2
Clothing and footwear . . .	105.6	96.2	101.7	100.4	97.5	98.5	97.1	93.2	99.2	92.0	89.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .	113.9	104.1	122.9	105.3	110.6	99.2	103.1	109.1	103.9	105.4	93.7
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	111.4	111.5	108.7	111.1	107.8	109.0	109.1	104.9	102.8	101.5	94.0
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	118.0	99.5	96.0	105.2	102.8	101.5	102.9	109.7	104.0	101.4	86.6
Other manufacturing industries . . .	141.4	119.8	117.8	122.3	112.2	113.5	126.1	120.0	111.3	115.7	117.6
All manufacturing industries . . .	109.5	98.5	114.1	130.9	103.8	102.3	108.9	110.2	112.6	111.6	111.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . .	120.3	104.3	111.1	125.4	112.5	106.3	111.7	113.9	111.7	121.3	102.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal) .	98.0	†	99.8	102.6	99.5	101.9	100.9	98.7	96.3	103.7	75.8
Construction . . .	107.8	95.7	96.9	106.4	103.7	105.4	108.5	106.9	107.4	103.8	91.1
Gas, electricity and water . . .	112.5	111.8	107.0	112.3	107.9	106.6	104.0	103.8	108.8	109.3	99.3
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . .	111.7	103.9	99.4	106.2	98.9	100.3	101.9	96.1	101.8	104.1	94.4
Certain miscellaneous services‡ . . .	102.1	96.1	92.7	102.6	96.6	94.7	96.5	95.0	101.2	94.2	95.5
Public administration§ . . .	97.1	87.7	87.1	96.6	91.6	89.6	90.9	88.7	87.8	88.1	79.0
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . .	114.4	101.1	103.8	119.5	108.0	104.7	108.8	108.4	108.0	112.2	96.7

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

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

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

§ Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and com-

munication, engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments.

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

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In April, 53 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 55 in March. This total included 31 arising from factory processes, 19 from building operations and works of engineering construction and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 15 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 27th April, compared with 15 in the five weeks ended 30th March. These 15 included eight underground coal mine-workers and five in quarries, compared with 13 and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were seven fatal accidents in April and seven in the previous month.

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

In April, 38 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. One fatal case of anthrax was reported; 25 were of chrome ulceration, 11 of lead poisoning, and one of epitheliomatous ulceration.

Young Persons Entering Employment in 1967

Last year 487,000 young persons—253,000 boys and 234,000 girls—entered employment in Great Britain according to records compiled by youth employment officers. This was about 35,000 or 6.7 per cent. less than in 1966, the third consecutive time in which there has been a fall over the previous year. The decrease was due partly to the falling birth rate between 1947 and 1952. Also, arising from the tendency for young persons to remain longer in full-time education, more are over 18 when they first start work, and are outside the scope of this article. In 1967 about 17,000 fewer boys, about 6.4 per cent., and about 18,000 fewer girls, or 7.0 per cent., took up employment for the first time.

The decline was most noticeable at age 15 (35,500, or nearly 10 per cent. down), although it was evident to a smaller extent at age 17 (1,800, or 4 per cent. down). At age 16 there were 2,200, or 2 per cent. more entrants, this increase probably being accounted for by the increasing numbers of pupils choosing to remain in school to the end of the fifth year to take external examinations (for example, CSE).

Of the total of about 253,000 boys who entered all types of employment, 107,700 became apprentices or learners in skilled occupations; for 1966 the comparable figures were 270,000 and 114,400. The number of boys entering apprenticeships decreased by 6,800, or 5.9 per cent., compared with 1966, but, as the total number of boys entering employment was 6.4 per cent. lower, the proportion becoming apprentices increased slightly to 42.6 per cent., by a small margin the highest annual figure recorded so far. Numbers of girls obtaining apprenticeships also increased slightly again in 1967, the total of about 16,800 representing 7.2 per cent. of all girl entrants, a figure last reached in 1961.

There were again small decreases in the numbers of both boys and girls entering employment leading to professional qualifications, but as higher qualifications are demanded for this type of employment it is increasingly difficult for young persons leaving school under the age of 18 to qualify for inclusion in this category. 8.7 per cent. of all boys and 39.2 per cent. of all girls, lower proportions than in 1966, entered clerical employment. In absolute numbers this meant decreases of 2,600 boys and 9,300 girls.

Compared with 1966 fewer boys and girls entered other employment providing planned training apart from induction training but their proportion of all new entrants was very marginally higher.

Analysis by age of entry

Table 1 is an analysis by age of entry of the number of boys and girls entering employment, and table 2 shows the numbers who entered the various categories of employment according

to age of entry. The numbers of boys and girls entering different industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for any industry only show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. Transfers between industries of young persons under 18 are not recorded.

The figures for an industry group include all entrants to that group, regardless of individual occupation. Thus those for manufacturing industries include not only those starting work in factories, but also those entering technical, clerical, sales and other jobs in those industries.

Table 3 shows the number entering eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total number of boys and girls entering all industries and services. Corresponding figures for 1966 are given in brackets and show that proportionately fewer boys entered manufacturing industries and proportionately more the personal services group. Manufacturing industries also recruited proportionately less girls, as did the transport and communication group whilst the distributive trades and service industries each increased their intakes relatively. Table 6 (on page 383) gives the numbers of girls and boys entering various occupational categories of employment, analysed by orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. Whilst manufacturing

Table 1 Analysis by age of entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys	167,181	66,353	19,302	252,836
Girls	159,109	53,867	20,986	233,962
Total	326,290	120,220	40,288	486,798
Percentage change over 1966	-10%	+2%	-4%	-7%

Table 3 Industrial analysis

Industry Group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group (comparable figures for 1966 are given in brackets)	
	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5 (5)	1 (1)
Mining and quarrying	2 (2)	— (—)
Manufacturing industries	37 (38)	33 (34)
Construction	13 (13)	1 (1)
Transport and communication	4 (4)	2 (3)
Distributive trades	16 (16)	30 (29)
Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance	12 (12)	20 (20)
Hotels, laundries and personal services .	11 (10)	13 (12)
Total number of entrants (000's) . . .	253 (270)	234 (252)

Table 2 Analysis by type of employment entered and age of entry

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment							
	Boys				Girls			
	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment)	67.6	34.1	6.0	107.7	13.6	2.4	0.9	16.8
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0.3	1.4	1.6	3.3	0.3	2.3	1.7	4.3
Clerical employment	5.4	10.8	5.8	22.1	42.4	35.5	13.8	91.7
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns	23.4	7.0	2.5	32.9	26.1	4.6	1.8	32.5
Other employment	70.4	13.1	3.3	86.8	76.7	9.1	2.9	88.7
Total	167.2	66.4	19.3	252.8	159.1	53.9	21.0	234.0

industries as a whole attracted nearly 10,500 (10.1 per cent.) fewer boys and just over 10,000 (11.6 per cent.) fewer girls than the previous year relatively more boys obtained apprenticeships in these industries.

Most industry groups had smaller intakes of new entrants than in 1966. Numbers of boys entering mining and quarrying and public administration were marginally higher. Only insurance, banking and finance had a larger intake of girls (nearly 1,000 more).

The largest numerical decreases for boys were in engineering and electrical goods (-3,750), miscellaneous services (-2,300) and construction (-1,900). In engineering and electrical goods and construction, however, proportions obtaining apprenticeships increased slightly to 67.3 per cent. and 69.6 per cent., respectively. In the miscellaneous services group the decrease was almost entirely accounted for by a fall of 2,150 in numbers entering the motor repairing etc., industries. In this group the proportion obtaining apprenticeships decreased from 53.7 to 52.0 per cent. (motor repairing etc., 66.4 to 65.2 per cent.). Other groups in which relatively fewer boys found apprenticeships were mining and quarrying, food, drink and tobacco, shipbuilding and marine engineering, clothing and footwear, paper, printing and publishing, distribution and professional and scientific services. In all other groups numbers obtaining apprenticeships were relatively higher than in 1966, and in public administration, gas, electricity and water, transport and communication and insurance, banking and finance absolute numbers of apprentices increased slightly as well.

In the distributive trades, 4,300 fewer girls found employment and other substantial decreases were in engineering and electrical goods (-2,400), textiles (-2,200) and clothing and footwear (-2,100). Almost all the girls who obtained apprenticeships did so in the service industries. Of the 16,800 girls who obtained apprenticeships over 12,500 (74.4 per cent.) did so in hairdressing and manicure, but only 5.6 per cent. in the manufacturing group of industries.

Of those young persons who took up clerical employment over 5,000 boys and 26,000 girls did so in manufacturing industries. Other industry groups absorbing substantial numbers of clerical workers were insurance, banking and finance, 4,000 boys and nearly 19,000 girls and the distributive trades, 2,000 boys and 15,500 girls.

Sources of information

The data for these figures is derived from records compiled by youth employment officers. Under the National Insurance Acts every person on starting work must have an insurance card. Young persons under 18 obtain theirs from youth employment offices, and it is at that time that the necessary information is obtained.

An important qualification about the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons, who may have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare time work whilst still at school, are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, although youth employment officers make every effort to ensure that their records are as complete as possible.

Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries are significantly affected. The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not take into account subsequent changes of work.

They do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, or take account of wastage during probation. Nor do they show the total numbers leaving school, as boys and girls going to universities and other institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately, are excluded.

Equally the statistics do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time as they exclude those entering over the age of 18.

Regional analysis

The distribution of boys and girls entering employment in Scotland, Wales and each of the department's regions of England, at ages 15, 16 and 17 are given in Table 4. In Great Britain as a whole the proportion of the total numbers of entrants who were aged 15 fell in 1967 to 66 per cent. for boys and 68 per cent. for girls (compared with 69 per cent. and 70 per cent., respectively the previous year). Proportions of entrants aged 16 increased correspondingly, probably for the reason given in the second paragraph of this article.

Except in the London and South Eastern Region, where the proportions of girls entering at the different age points were exactly the same as the previous year, this pattern was reflected for both boys and girls in all regions. Scotland again had the highest proportions of both boys and girls entering employment at the minimum age of 15 (75 per cent. and 78 per cent., respectively), and London and South Eastern Region the lowest proportions (58 per cent. and 60 per cent., respectively).

Compared with 1966 there were slight reductions in the proportions that boy and girl entrants formed of the total number of employees, and the percentages were lower in all regions.

Analyses by region of the numbers of boys and girls taking employment in each of the orders of the Standard Industrial Classification in 1966 are given in table 7 which includes a separate tabulation for boys starting as apprentices. A similar tabulation showing the principal industries in which girls took up apprenticeship employment is also included. A regional analysis of the numbers entering the various categories of employment is given in table 5.

The proportion of boys entering apprenticeships increased in the Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside regions and in Scotland and Wales but decreased in all other regions. The largest increase was in Midlands region (42.4 to 43.6 per cent.) and the most substantial decrease in Northern region (49.7 to 48.4 per cent.).

Regional variations in entry to the different categories of employment depend to some extent on the nature of the industry of the region.

Table 4 Regional analysis of boys and girls entering employment by age of entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total	
	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of total employees*
Boys					
London and South Eastern	24,630	13,479	4,667	42,776	1.2
Eastern and Southern	20,157	9,930	2,774	32,861	1.8
South Western	9,640	5,035	1,551	16,226	1.9
Midlands	30,363	11,184	3,037	44,584	1.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	16,899	5,968	1,532	24,399	1.8
North Western	22,880	8,480	1,839	33,199	1.8
Northern	12,954	3,901	907	17,762	2.0
Scotland	21,049	5,047	1,851	27,947	2.1
Wales	8,609	3,329	1,144	13,082	2.0
Total, Great Britain	167,181	66,353	19,302	252,836	1.7
Girls					
London and South Eastern	23,623	11,326	4,717	39,666	1.7
Eastern and Southern	19,500	7,922	3,068	30,490	3.0
South Western	9,648	3,976	2,031	15,655	3.3
Midlands	28,495	8,727	2,993	40,215	3.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,958	5,204	1,610	22,772	3.1
North Western	21,467	6,874	1,841	30,182	2.7
Northern	12,318	3,381	1,302	17,001	3.8
Scotland	20,460	4,059	1,765	26,284	3.2
Wales	7,640	2,398	1,659	11,697	3.7
Total, Great Britain	159,109	53,867	20,986	233,962	2.7

*The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees, aged 15 and over in each Region at June, 1967.

Table 5 Analysis of boys and girls entering employment by type of employment entered and by region

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern	12,667	3,216	498	448	6,611	20,816	10,273	5,294	12,727	9,892	42,776	39,666
Eastern and Southern	13,510	2,652	430	423	2,936	12,411	5,261	3,431	10,724	11,573	32,861	30,490
South Western	6,336	1,092	235	274	980	5,146	2,599	2,659	6,076	6,484	16,226	15,655
Midlands	19,430	2,871	651	669	2,997	14,297	7,522	6,817	13,984	15,561	44,584	40,215
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,781	1,614	316	717	1,931	7,936	2,252	3,093	7,119	9,412	24,399	22,772
North Western	16,746	2,255	402	657	2,760	12,686	2,718	4,336	10,573	10,248	33,199	30,182
Northern	8,599	942	205	372	1,262	5,785	970	2,723	6,726	7,179	17,762	17,001
Scotland	12,756	1,618	469	431	1,935	9,261	926	3,309	11,861	11,665	27,947	26,284
Wales	4,857	586	127	266	683	3,315	381	858	7,034	6,672	13,082	11,697
Total, Great Britain	107,682	16,846	3,333	4,257	22,095	91,653	32,902	32,520	86,824	88,686	252,836	233,962

Table 6 Industrial and occupational analysis of young persons entering employment

Industry group	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,579	65	19	3	64	222	1,245	180	10,684	1,373	13,591	1,843
Mining and quarrying	3,959	2	30	2	209	279	229	13	325	21	4,752	317
Food, drink and tobacco	971	152	26	20	453	2,450	454	400	4,575	4,966	6,479	7,988
Chemical and allied industries	1,196	70	99	33	297	2,258	472	375	742	1,454	2,806	4,190
Metal manufacture	3,658	38	75	7	481	1,634	1,040	84	1,425	226	6,679	1,989
Engineering and electrical goods	18,813	109	142	25	1,204	7,152	3,818	1,088	3,958	3,414	27,935	11,788
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,629	26	12	1	173	252	82	5	520	26	3,416	310
Vehicles	5,441	33	35	10	319	1,744	698	143	921	270	7,414	2,200
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,510	25	44	6	418	2,018	1,812	227	3,045	1,461	9,829	3,737
Textiles	825	47	31	13	375	1,858	1,080	4,421	2,431	4,154	4,742	10,493
Leather, leather goods and fur	104	11	—	—	19	145	161	223	459	443	743	822
Clothing and footwear	425	206	6	8	136	1,219	1,139	10,314	1,101	7,096	2,807	18,843
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	825	21	17	4	302	960	581	395	1,789	399	3,514	1,779
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,265	28	15	8	229	698	1,449	176	3,547	444	7,505	1,354
Paper, printing and publishing	2,414	160	41	11	808	2,608	1,007	1,572	2,186	3,208	6,456	7,559
Other manufacturing industries	654	13	28	9	182	1,010	412	281	1,189	1,513	2,465	2,826
Total, all manufacturing industries	44,730	939	571	155	5,396	26,006	14,205	19,704	27,888	29,074	92,790	75,878
Construction	23,722	28	223	3	1,018	2,600	2,438	54	6,691	91	34,092	2,776
Gas, electricity and water	3,068	9	25	3	476	1,354	159	36	104	17	3,832	1,419
Transport and communication	3,900	44	91	7	2,049	3,691	1,222	1,168	2,048	387	9,310	5,297
Distributive trades	5,391	1,089	79	62	2,115	15,454	6,033	6,341	28,083	46,803	41,701	69,749
Insurance, banking and finance	227	53	397	118	4,295	18,818	124	174	214	156	5,257	19,319
Professional and scientific services	1,457	1,105	1,219	3,453	1,463	8,491	845	2,445	603	1,734	5,587	17,228
Miscellaneous services	14,013	13,236	107	121	1,170	7,327	3,761	1,720	7,875	8,592	26,926	30,996
Catering, hotels, etc.*	1,384	195	15	20	53	524	803	429	1,659	3,201	3,914	4,369
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations*	10,155	92	15	3	412	2,118	1,934	32	3,070	248	15,586	2,493
Hairdressing and manicure*	1,300	12,539	7	28	37	221	104	450	115	295	1,563	13,533
Public administration	5,636	276	572	330	3,840	7,411	2,641	685	2,309	438	14,998	9,140
Grand total	107,682	16,846	3,333	4,257	22,095	91,653	32,902	32,520	86,824	88,686	252,836	233,962

* Included in "Miscellaneous services".

Table 6 Regional and industrial analysis of young persons entering employment

Industry group	REGION									
	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
BOYS: Apprenticeship to skilled occupation										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	110	248	86	288	282	217	144	160	44	1,579
Mining and quarrying	39	8	24	983	955	237	735	346	632	3,959
Food, drink and tobacco	79	70	55	157	138	142	87	212	31	971
Chemicals and allied industries	81	101	19	102	113	366	235	119	60	1,196
Metal manufacture	105	110	38	976	871	302	429	401	426	3,658
Engineering and electrical goods	2,357	2,629	1,079	3,954	2,272	3,317	879	1,892	434	18,813
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	239	453	330	17	81	241	606	622	40	2,629
Vehicles	515	943	517	1,355	348	1,096	150	302	215	5,441
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	587	366	142	1,310	504	839	154	393	215	4,510
Textiles	15	17	23	178	168	192	26	138	68	825
Leather, leather goods and fur	20	3	8	15	10	19	4	22	3	104
Clothing and footwear	35	37	12	68	67	81	55	54	16	425
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	62	62	61	178	98	124	61	151	28	825
Timber, furniture, etc.	250	281	135	312	291	454	203	295	44	2,265
Paper, printing and publishing	464	446	137	381	253	314	93	270	56	2,414
Other manufacturing industries	100	63	35	189	39	110	41	52	25	654
Construction	2,531	2,854	1,418	4,023	2,907	3,860	2,147	2,952	1,030	23,722
Gas, electricity and water	664	495	140	479	296	463	181	203	147	3,068
Transport and communication	1,077	540	180	478	316	590	229	344	146	3,900
Distributive trades	424	553	396	613	629	891	502	1,214	169	5,391
Insurance, banking and finance	24	38	3	22	3	27	14	85	11	227
Professional and scientific services	199	304	70	186	135	181	91	256	35	1,457
Miscellaneous services	1,903	1,942	916	2,095	1,540	2,031	1,130	1,804	652	14,013
Public administration	787	947	512	1,071	465	652	403	469	330	5,636
Grand Total	12,667	13,510	6,336	19,430	12,781	16,746	8,599	12,756	4,857	107,682

GIRLS: Apprenticeship to skilled occupation

All manufacturing industries	114	103	47	146	89	226	39	155	20	939
Distributive trades	175	217	52	105	118	257	48	89	28	1,089
Professional and scientific services	119	133	37	316	91	155	85	143	26	1,105
Miscellaneous services	2,716	2,142	934	2,209	1,282	1,542	751	1,157	503	13,236
Hairdressing and manicure*	2,621	2,027	892	2,069	1,234	1,436	700	1,091	469	12,539
Other industries	92	57	22	95	34	75	19	74	9	477
Grand Total	3,216	2,652	1,092	2,871	1,614	2,255	942	1,618	586	16,846

Total: BOYS (including apprentices)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,076	2,259	1,669	2,294	1,365	1,104	1,194	1,652	978	13,591
Mining and quarrying	68	34	81	1,172	1,038	287	848	444	780	4,752
Food, drink and tobacco	615	530	509	966	780	877	597	1,301	304	6,479
Chemicals and allied industries	375	289	62	314	275	787	400	186	118	2,806
Metal manufacture	228	221	73	1,851	1,461	446	910	743	746	6,679
Engineering and electrical goods	5,052	4,266	1,604	6,103	2,731	3,989	1,137	2,323	730	27,935
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	326	558	444	35	100	376	685	845	47	3,416
Vehicles	1,923	3,831	320	3,072	859	1,324	170	359	286	7,414
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,62	139	124	922	981	1,162	171	891	190	4,742
Textiles	168	52	46	81	75	141	26	114	40	743
Leather, leather goods and fur	378	352	165	703	241	434	209	163	162	2,807
Clothing and footwear	304	264	172	931	568	498	233	368	176	3,514
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,309	970	436	1,210	745	1,060	520	929	326	7,505
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,896	968	373	759	455	875	203	733	194	6,456
Paper, printing and publishing	477	356	148	500	134	394	147	137	172	2,465
Other manufacturing industries	4,489	4,774	2,226	6,266	3,469	4,663	2,659	3,588	1,958	34,092
Construction	909	629	185	581	348	547	214	250	169	3,832
Gas, electricity and water	3,167	1,263	446	905	646	1,303	419	820	341	9,310
Transport and communication	7,556	4,946	2,670	5,864	3,465	5,825	3,132	5,968	2,275	41,701
Distributive trades	1,901	837	208	502	321	549	208	608	127	5,257
Insurance, banking and finance	1,256	953	346	853	495	608	305	602	169	5,587
Professional and scientific services	5,500	3,864	1,833	3,950	2,223	3,153	1,910	3,071	1,422	26,926
Miscellaneous services	2,815	2,248	1,445	2,511	1,190	1,596	1,153	1,230	810	14,998
Public administration										
Grand Total	42,776	32,861	16,226	44,584	24,399	33,199	17,762	27,947	13,082	252,836

Total: GIRLS (including apprentices)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	222	332	305	321	165	151	102	136	109	1,843
Mining and quarrying	17	21	21	102	45	34	25	30	22	317
Food, drink and tobacco	883	915	794	1,215	1,147	1,273	588	924	249	7,988
Chemicals and allied industries	882	671	78	646	507	801	263	284	58	4,190
Metal manufacture	84	105	36	648	503	127	151	156	179	1,989
Engineering and electrical goods	2,171	2,049	682	2,358	1,023	1,506	705	806	488	11,788
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	19	58	5	10	54	68	81	5	310	
Vehicles	229	421	184	772	101	281	29	82	101	2,200
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	465	256	74	1,728	450	284	105	132	243	3,737
Textiles	185	230	262	3,221	1,785	1,698	476	2,415	221	10,493
Leather, leather goods and fur	69	51	58	198	137	90	66	57	822	
Clothing and footwear	1,643	1,642	1,127	3,422	1,800	3,150	2,601	2,111	1,347	18,843
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	156	148	90	354	149	248	43	57	34	1,779
Timber, furniture, etc.	251	235	70	209	151	207	80	111	40	1,354
Paper, printing and publishing	1,399	1,164	422	854	720	1,066	274	1,451	209	7,559
Other manufacturing industries	473	432	229	524	177	353	202	150	286	2,826
Construction	490	345	205	444	249	266	208	470	99	2,776
Gas, electricity and water	391	286	94	216	79	152	76	70	55	1,419
Transport and communication	1,806	920	201	729	302	624	197	344	174	5,297
Distributive trades	10,477	9,022	5,240	10,732	7,020	8,905	5,832	8,531	3,990	69,749
Insurance, banking and finance	6,413	3,222	977	2,301	1,330	2,192	815	1,545	524	19,319
Professional and scientific services	2,942	2,360	1,149	2,720	1,807	2,029	1,224	2,123	874	17,228
Miscellaneous services	6,143	4,497	2,687	4,438	2,461	3,696	1,935	3,320	1,819	30,996
Public administration	1,856	1,108	665	1,553	695	948	912	889	514	9,140
Grand Total	39,666	30,490	15,655	40,215	22,772	30,182	17,001	26,284	11,697	233,962

* Included in Miscellaneous services

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1967

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity as beginning in 1967, was 2,116, compared with 1,937 in the previous year. Seventeen other stoppages which began in 1966 continued into 1967, so that the total number of stoppages in 1967 was 2,133. The corresponding figure for 1966 was 1,951.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1967 is estimated at 2,787,000, including 23,000 lost at the beginning of 1967 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year. On the basis of the estimated net numbers involved, as given below, this represents a little more than four working days lost per worker involved, compared with a little less than five days in 1966. Working days lost in 1966 amounted to 2,398,000.

Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in 1967 were given in the January, 1968 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 11 to 13). This article gives more detailed statistics about these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, which are now available.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in 1967 is estimated at 734,000, compared with 544,000 in 1966. The total for 1967 included 3,000 workers who were involved in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some workers were only *indirectly* involved, that is, they were thrown out of work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes.

The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total reported as involved in stoppages in 1967, about 554,000 were directly involved and 180,000 were indirectly involved. In 1966 about 428,000 were directly involved and 116,000 were indirectly involved in stoppages in that year.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers (mainly in the motor vehicles and port and inland water transport industries) were involved in more than one stoppage during the year, and, therefore, have been counted more than once in the year's total.

Precise information about the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in 1967 was about 677,000, representing about 3 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment. The corresponding figure for 1966 was 484,000.

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Information about stoppages of work is obtained from the department's industrial relations officers and employment exchange managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned.

Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.

Information is available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicle industry. In these, it is estimated that about 100,000 working days were lost in 1967 at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

Table 1 analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1967, and the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. The figures for workers include both those directly and those indirectly involved.

Table 1 Industrial analysis

Industry group	Number of stoppages beginning in 1967	Number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress	Working days lost in 1967 through all stoppages in progress	Aggregate days lost†	Days lost per thousand employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing . . .	5	800	1,000	||	
Coal mining . . .	394	40,700	105,000	225	
All other mining and quarrying . . .	5	900	3,000	50	
Grain milling . . .	1	100	\$	10	
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	13	4,800	13,000	60	
All other food industries . . .	31	13,200	35,000	90	
Drink . . .	17	1,200	3,000	20	
Tobacco . . .	1	100	\$	||	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuels . .	1	100	\$	15	
Chemicals, explosives, plastics, etc. . .	27	11,100	30,000	100	
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	1	100	\$	||	
Oils, paints, soap, polishes, adhesives, etc.	5	1,400	15,000	125	
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	106	38,800	155,000	350	
All other metal manufacture . . .	32	8,300	36,000	250	
Non-electrical engineering . . .	223	56,800	260,000	175	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and goods . . .	115	90,300	212,000	225	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . .	96	24,500	153,000	750	
Motor vehicles and cycles . . .	223	200,600	504,000	1,000	
Aircraft . . .	40	23,800	34,000	125	
Locomotives, carriages, trams, perambulators, etc.	9	2,000	5,000	70	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . .	66	13,200	62,000	100	
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving . . .	10	3,100	8,000	35	
Woolen and worsted . . .	2	200	1,000	5	
Hosiery and other knitted goods . . .	12	1,900	11,000	80	
All other textile industries . . .	17	2,200	6,000	25	
Clothing other than footwear . . .	13	1,600	4,000	10	
Footwear . . .	6	1,600	2,000	20	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods . .	9	1,100	5,000	80	
Pottery . . .	2	300	\$	5	
Glass . . .	7	1,100	3,000	45	
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified . . .	16	1,300	2,000	15	
Furniture, bedding, upholstery . . .	11	1,100	8,000	70	
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork . . .	7	300	1,000	5	
Paper and board, cartons, etc. . .	7	800	2,000	10	
Printing, publishing, etc. . .	11	3,400	11,000	25	
Other manufacturing industries . . .	48	19,000	41,000	125	
Construction . . .	256	37,000	201,000	125	
Gas, electricity and water . . .	13	3,700	9,000	20	
Railways . . .	13	12,500	71,000	225	
Road passenger transport . . .	48	16,600	123,000	450	
Road haulage contracting . . .	39	4,000	18,000	80	
Sea transport . . .	—	—	—	—	
Port and inland water transport . . .	97	78,300	606,000	4,450	
Other transport and communication . .	11	1,500	5,000	10	
Distributive trades . . .	26	1,400	7,000	||	
Insurance, banking and finance . . .	1	3,100	5,000	5	
Professional and scientific services . .	7	1,500	5,000	||	
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.) . . .	15	1,500	3,000	||	
Public administration and defence . . .	12	1,100	1,000	||	
Total . . .	2,116†	733,700	2,787,000	125	

This table also includes, for each industry group, an indication of the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in employment. These figures should be used with caution when comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The totals of days lost include days lost at the establishments concerned by workers who were directly or indirectly involved, so that the estimates of days lost per 1,000 employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness".

Furthermore, the employee figures include administrative, clerical and technical workers, who are not normally involved in stoppages, and the proportion of these varies considerably as between different industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1968, page 118).

Table 2 analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1967 as between the broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (for example, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classifi-

cation has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers *directly* involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and days lost in 1968 in respect of stoppages which continued into that year.

The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Table 3 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1967 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 92 such stoppages in 1967 compared with 52 in 1966.

Table 2 Analysis by causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
Number of stoppages beginning in 1967									
Wages:									
Claims for increases	8	217	53	112	21	69	57	102	638*
Other wage disputes	135	51	8	34	11	40	33	36	348
All wage disputes	143	268	61	146	32	109	90	138	986*
Hours of labour	2	8	3	10	2	4	4	4	37
Demarcation disputes	3	16	6	6	1	16	9	11	68
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	5	104	12	32	8	77	19	58	312*
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	8	10	3	11	2	3	8	3	48
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	235	93	9	56	14	34	67	54	562
Trade union status†	—	35	—	9	2	8	5	21	80
Sympathetic action‡	3	6	2	2	—	5	6	4	23*
Total	399	540	96	272	61	256	208	293	2,116*

Number of workers§ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1967

Wages:									
Claims for increases	1,200	42,000	8,600	58,000	1,600	5,400	50,900	27,900	195,600
Other wage disputes	12,300	21,200	1,500	11,600	1,600	6,700	7,000	4,600	66,400
All wage disputes	13,500	63,100	10,100	69,600	3,200	12,000	57,900	32,500	262,000
Hours of labour	600	900	100	2,600	500	200	500	900	6,200
Demarcation disputes	200	4,400	800	4,400	||	1,300	7,400	2,200	20,600
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	700	38,700	2,400	10,300	3,600	12,000	2,400	8,800	78,900
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	1,700	3,600	400	2,800	100	400	1,300	900	11,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	15,200	30,800	3,400	20,200	1,800	8,300	33,000	12,300	125,100
Trade union status†	—	16,100	—	5,200	||	500	400	5,100	27,300
Sympathetic action‡	1,100	7,300	5,900	2,500	—	1,600	1,300	500	20,300
Total	33,200	165,000	23,100	117,600	9,200	36,300	104,200	63,200	551,800

Number of working days§ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1967

Wages:									
Claims for increases	4,000	327,000	53,000	348,000	5,000	40,000	428,000	94,000	1,299,000
Other wage disputes	42,000	99,000	8,000	58,000	5,000	37,000	48,000	13,000	308,000
All wage disputes	45,000	426,000	61,000	406,000	10,000	77,000	476,000	107,000	1,607,000
Hours of labour	6,000	2,000	||	9,000	8,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	35,000
Demarcation disputes	||	24,000	11,000	8,000	||	14,000	52,000	9,000	117,000
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	2,000	139,000	4,000	39,000	8,000	62,000	13,000	41,000	307,000
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	8,000	12,000	1,000	7,000	||	1,000	12,000	4,000	45,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	39,000	94,000	10,000	62,000	2,000	36,000	243,000	22,000	509,000
Trade union status†	—	28,000	—	8,000	||	2,000	3,000	13,000	55,000
Sympathetic action‡	7,000	5,000	67,000	2,000	—	4,000	22,000	1,000	108,000
Total	108,000	730,000	153,000	541,000	29,000	202,000	821,000	198,000	2,783,000

* Seven stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

† Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.

‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.

§ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

|| Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

Table 3 Principal stoppages in 1967

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
Coal mining					
Coventry	20 March	31 March	840	6,100	Against the transfer of redundant workers from an adjacent pit due to be closed.
Doncaster	26 June	11 July	1,455	8,300	Demand for six-week rota system for all face work.
Rugeley	3 July	12 July	1,050	6,400	Objection to a management decision to introduce three-shift working.
Food					
Great Yarmouth	27 April	5 May	2,500	5,100	Dispute concerning the current (1967) bonus agreement.
Huyton	5 Oct.	13 Oct.	1,200	5,900	In protest against the employment of a boy trainee on a man's job, allegedly because of absenteeism among adult workers.
Liverpool	9 Oct.	20 Oct.	1,770	15,500	Claim by workers in frozen food manufacture for a wage increase.
London	17 Oct.	26 Oct.	3,170	6,300	Pay claim by fitters, electricians and maintenance craftsmen.
Chemicals and allied industries					
Ellesmere Port	10 April	5 May	1,200	20,600	In protest against the dismissal of 87 maintenance craftsmen who refused to accept instructions from foremen not holding current trade union membership cards.
Dagenham	26 July	24 Aug.	300	5,600	For a pay increase to engineering maintenance workers following an award in the heating and ventilating industry.
Birmingham	21 Aug.	1 Sept.	1,200	10,000	Wage claim by 15 inspectors in a plastics manufacturing firm.
Metal manufacture					
Smethwick	5 Jan.	27 Jan.	850	12,400	For a pay increase of 1s. an hour to maintenance men.
Corby	16 Jan.	8 Feb.	1,700	17,100	Claim by craftsmen's trade union that its members should operate certain new machines which were being manned by process workers.
Port Talbot	10 Feb.	1 April	260	9,500	Against the withdrawal of "early finish" concessions to bricklayers, allegedly in breach of an agreement.
Hereford	27 Feb.	17 Mar.	870	6,000	Disagreement over clauses of a proposed productivity, pay and conditions agreement.
Tipton	24 April	12 May	350	5,300	Against the issue of redundancy notices to 21 workers.
Llanelli and Swansea	28 April	1 May	3,525	6,900	Against the suspension of four tractor drivers for refusing to take certain loads.
Port Talbot	11 May	18 May	6,980	15,500	Against the suspension of 24 building department operatives for leaving work early.
Motherwell	5 July	2 Aug.	2,820	10,500	Dissatisfaction about the handling of pay claims.
Llanelli and Swansea	24 Sept.	30 Sept.	2,420	8,700	Against the suspension of two fitters for refusing to carry out certain tasks.
Wolverhampton	28 Sept.	5 Dec.	600	28,800	In support of a claim for a general wage increase.
Non-electrical engineering					
Cumbernauld	18 Jan.	15 Feb.	1,315	26,600	Claim by machine setters for improved bonus payments.
Renfrew	8 March	23 March	1,530	13,200	Against the dismissal of a shop stewards' convenor.
London	27 April	4 May	1,330	7,200	Claim for increased bonus payments for operators of a new method of paint-spraying.
Dumbarton	18 July	25 Aug.	1,650	23,200	Craftsmen's claim for a wage increase and an additional week's holiday each year.
Stockport	1 Sept.	27 Oct.	6,000	5,100	Token half-day stoppages in support of workers involved in a dispute at another factory in the area.
Fraserburgh	26 Sept.	10 Nov.	650	22,100	Claim for increased bonus payments for skilled production and other workers.
Kilmarnock	26 Sept.	14 Nov.	1,440	46,300	Transfer of spot welders normally employed on line assembly work to other work on lower pay.
Electrical machinery, etc.					
Beeston	8 Mar.	8 Mar.	5,000	5,000	One-day token stoppage in protest against the transfer of work to another factory.
Merseyside	8 Mar.	17 Mar.	2,010	7,600	Maintenance craftsmen's claim for 1s. an hour wage increase.
Motherwell	29 Mar.	31 Mar.	2,000	6,000	Against the method of selecting workers for redundancy.
Ashington and Hebburn	5 June	23 June	3,510	28,800	Claim by 500 skilled toolroom, inspection and experimental department workers for their earnings to be brought up to the level of those of the highest paid pieceworkers.
Loughborough	8 June	13 June	2,500	8,900	Against the two-day suspension of a worker for refusing to do a piecework job at the rate fixed by the firm.
Liverpool	28 July	4 Dec.	130	5,700	Against the dismissal of a draughtsman for taking part in a work-to-rule operation in furtherance of a pay claim.
Sunderland	19 Sept.	3 Oct.	3,330	17,700	In protest against the introduction of patrolling supervisors on the shop floor.
London	22 Sept.	3 Oct.	2,800	13,800	Payment for "waiting time" only when work was held up during a quality check.
Bakewell, Derby and Manchester	18 Oct.	23 Oct.	2,670	8,200	Disagreement about draft productivity agreements.
Birmingham	25 Oct.	3 Nov.	840	5,900	Claim by 11 security officers, supported by transport drivers and storemen, for an increase in wages.
Merthyr Tydfil	30 Oct.	8 Nov.	2,200	15,400	Against the dismissal of a worker for refusing to transfer to another job.
Huddersfield	21 Dec.	27 Dec.	2,050	5,100	Claim for revision of a manual workers' bonus award in line with an increase in bonus for salaried staff.
Shipbuilding and marine engineering					
Wallsend	9 Jan.	15 May	160	8,800	Claim by draughtsmen for a general wage increase.
Various shipyards in the United Kingdom	7 March	12 May	1,375	64,500	Lock-out by member firms of the employers' federation of members of the trade union concerned in the Wallsend stoppage (above).
Clydebank	20 June	4 Aug.	360	7,800	Against the employment of dilutee labour on electrical work.
Clydebank	20 Oct.	28 Nov.	525	14,600	For an increase of 1s. in the hourly rate of pay for plumbers and copper-smiths.
Motor vehicle and cycle manufacturing					
Birmingham	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	3,350	7,600	Dispute over fluctuations in bonus earnings of maintenance men from a scheme geared to production.
Coventry	3 Feb.	13 Feb.	5,500	23,700	In protest against the firm's proposals to abolish piecework and introduce a new pay system based on fixed hourly rates.
Coventry	8 Feb.	24 Feb.	1,120	13,700	Against the dismissal of nine fork lift truck drivers involved in a pay dispute.
Solihull	16 Feb.	22 Feb.	1,530	7,200	Protest against adverse effects on average bonus payments of adding two men to a working group.
Coventry	24 Feb.	3 March	1,160	7,000	Dispute over piecework prices.
Birmingham	3 April	2 May	9,805	29,000	Claim by toolmakers, fitters and other toolroom workers for parity in earnings with toolroom workers in the firm's other plants in the area.

Table 3 (continued) Principal stoppages in 1967

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
Motor vehicle and cycle manufacturing <i>continued.</i>					
Near Newport	19 April	25 April	3,100	11,500	Dissatisfaction of storekeepers with a bonus scheme.
Coventry	1 May	3 May	4,600	7,400	Refusal of paint sprayers to operate a work-sharing scheme with semi-skilled production workers during a period of short time.
Coventry	2 May	10 May	1,580	5,200	Protest by storekeepers, stores labourers and general labourers against the non-payment of bonus owing to the factory's low level of production.
Birmingham	22 May	24 May	4,975	14,900	Objection to the employment of an extra grinder.
London	5 July	15 Aug.	1,600	32,000	In protest against the rejection of a wage claim.
Bathgate	25 Aug.	31 Aug.	3,355	5,500	Dissatisfaction of tool setters with a proposed productivity bonus scheme.
Coventry	29 Aug.	4 Sept.	6,250	26,000	Dispute over piecework prices.
Birmingham	19 Sept.	26 Sept.	2,965	5,200	Pay claim by car assembly workers.
Coventry	20 Sept.	26 Sept.	6,180	18,900	Dispute over piecework prices for car body fitters on a new model.
Luton	25 Sept.	29 Sept.	16,000	62,000	Dissatisfaction with employer's proposals for a new wage structure.
Linwood	27 Sept.	29 Sept.	2,650	8,000	For an increase in pay for car assembly workers following a revision of production schedules.
Solihull	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	4,240	8,500	Dissatisfaction of storekeepers with their bonus earnings.
Birmingham	6 Oct.	13 Oct.	6,075	12,300	Objection to foreman acting as work-study observer in connection with a claim for a piecework price increase.
Coventry	6 Oct.	23 Oct.	1,035	12,400	Dispute over the grading of storekeepers in a new pay system.
Dagenham	24 Oct.	27 Oct.	4,745	8,400	Dispute over the duties of an employee under a new grading and wages structure.
Nottingham	24 Oct.	8 Dec.	2,770	5,100	Claim for an increase in pay for machine operators at a cycle factory.
Near Newport	7 Nov.	15 Nov.	3,600	19,000	Claim for an increase in piecework prices.
Other metal industries					
Sheffield	15 June	30 June	1,800	21,600	Against the suspension of a shop steward for alleged breach of factory rules.
Musselburgh	6 Nov.	26 Feb. (1968)	550	14,500	In support of a claim for an increase in group bonus.
Textiles					
Hinckley	20 April	5 May	1,000	7,700	Dispute over the implementation of an agreement for a reduction of the working week from 41½ to 40 hours.
Paper and printing					
Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow	10 July	13 July	2,000	6,000	Claim by newspaper printing workers for a wage increase.
Rubber					
Mallusk	4 May	11 May	1,550	6,900	Against the dismissal of two workers who left workshop early leaving equipment unattended.
Construction					
Manchester	2 March	31 March	370	6,600	Against the dismissal of four pipe fitters for absence from the site during working hours.
Glasgow and Greenock	6 March	21 April	365	10,600	Non-payment because of an Order under Part IV of the Prices and Incomes Act of 1s. an hour increase to electricians agreed by the contractors' association.
Near Rochester	12 April	21 July	370	20,000	Claim for supply of oilskins or provision of transport to site during wet weather.
Various areas in Scotland	19 April	2 May	900	7,800	Discontinuance of a 1s. an hour wage increase following an Order made under Part IV of the Prices and Incomes Act.
Nottingham	25 April	12 May	470	6,600	Against a change in the structure of bonus scheme.
Goole	13 July	4 Aug.	870	7,300	Against the dismissal of 10 workers for refusing to do certain work without extra payment.
Grimsby and Scunthorpe	16 Aug.	14 Oct.	185	5,600	Claim for a special site rate.
Middlesbrough	30 Oct.	29 Nov.	455	7,000	Against the employment of sub-contractors on certain work claimed by plumbers in the employ of the main contractor.
Port and inland water transport					
Salford	7 July	14 July	1,130	5,900	Claim by crane-drivers that a winch driver should be employed to assist in discharge of cargo.
Hull, Lowestoft, Newport and Southampton	17 July	2 Oct.	2,760	7,000	Claim for pay increase in excess of the five per cent. agreed between the employer and the trade union to coincide with the end of the casual system of employment for dock workers.
Liverpool	17 Aug.	24 Aug.	3,805	9,800	Refusal by employers of a request for overtime working on a cargo vessel.
Various ports in England	18 Sept.	20 Nov.	23,945	340,000	Dissatisfaction with the terms of the scheme for the ending of the casual system of employment for dock workers.
London	3 Oct.	27 Nov.	9,250	204,000	In protest against new arrangements under the decasualisation agreement for the temporary transfer of dock workers between employers.
Railways					
London	19 June	3 July	5,050	46,000	Against the employment on railway premises of employees of forwarding agents at an international freight terminal.
Various areas in Great Britain	11 Sept.	21 Oct.	2,000	14,700	In support of train guards and shunters who refused to undertake second-man duties.
Road passenger transport					
Middlesbrough	21 Oct.	16 Dec.	330	14,400	Lack of success by municipal busmen with a national wage claim, supplemented by local grievances.
Southend	7 Nov.	16 Dec.	240	8,300	
Southend, Hadleigh and Canvey Island	7 Nov.	16 Dec.	535	18,800	
Birkenhead	23 Dec.	21 Nov.	600	21,600	
Edinburgh	15 Nov.	19 Nov.	2,625	9,400	
Nottingham	3 Dec.	16 Dec.	1,430	14,300	

Tables 4-7 analyse the stoppages *beginning* in 1967 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The aggregate number of working days lost includes days lost in 1968 because of stoppages which continued into that year.

As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals

who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

It will be seen from these tables that the majority of stoppages were relatively small. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for nearly 70 per cent. of all stoppages, but contributed less than 8 per cent. of the total days lost. On the other hand, more than 33 per cent. of the total days lost were attributed to the 12 largest stoppages.

Table 4 Analysis by magnitude of stoppages

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1967	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Total	2,116	100.0	731,500	100.0	2,783,000	100.0

Table 5 by duration in working days

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1967	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Not more than one day	615	29.1	197,000	26.9	141,000	5.0
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	502	23.7	117,200	16.0	152,000	5.5
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	271	12.8	92,100	12.6	197,000	7.1
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	165	7.8	61,500	8.4	158,000	5.7
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	131	6.2	76,000	10.4	256,000	9.2
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	66	3.1	28,500	3.9	123,000	4.4
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	194	9.2	82,000	11.2	452,000	16.3
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	62	2.9	15,800	2.2	170,000	6.1
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	38	1.8	12,500	1.7	167,000	5.9
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	38	1.8	34,300	4.7	528,000	19.0
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	22	1.0	13,200	1.8	369,000	13.3
Over 60 days	12	0.6	1,500	0.2	70,000	2.5

Table 8 Analysis by regions and broad industry groups

Region	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
London and South-Eastern	100	10,700	—	8,500	200	4,700	35,600	9,200	68,900
Eastern and Southern	—	5,600	400	38,800	—	1,100	10,900	5,400	62,200
South Western	—	6,700	†	3,900	600	900	1,300	2,400	15,700
West Midlands	4,900	35,000	—	114,100	1,200	600	2,200	6,500	164,500
East Midlands	2,400	13,800	—	3,700	2,100	5,100	2,100	2,400	31,500
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,600	12,700	100	7,000	2,900	3,800	14,200	3,300	57,600
North Western	700	34,100	2,600	18,100	300	8,900	32,200	15,200	112,300
Northern	400	20,500	4,900	1,500	600	4,300	2,700	7,400	42,200
Scotland	10,200	35,400	14,700	16,000	1,900	4,100	6,000	9,700	98,100
Wales	9,200	26,200	600	10,100	800	3,100	3,200	4,500	57,600
Northern Ireland	—	6,700	1,300	4,700	200	500	2,400	7,300	23,200
United Kingdom	41,600	207,400	24,500	226,500	10,700	37,000	112,900	73,200	733,700

Number of workers* involved in 1967 in all stoppages in progress

London and South-Eastern	†	35,000	—	51,000	1,000	32,000	306,000	25,000	450,000
Eastern and Southern	—	8,000	3,000	97,000	—	5,000	54,000	11,000	178,000
South Western	—	20,000	1,000	6,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	7,000	40,000
West Midlands	22,000	150,000	—	282,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	22,000	495,000
East Midlands	7,000	38,000	—	7,000	11,000	16,000	15,000	5,000	98,000
Yorkshire and Humberside	34,000	47,000	†	10,000	8,000	23,000	19,000	5,000	146,000
North Western	1,000	56,000	26,000	23,000	1,000	55,000	362,000	63,000	585,000
Northern	1,000	69,000	34,000	4,000	1,000	15,000	19,000	15,000	157,000
Scotland	20,000	209,000	71,000	21,000	5,000	38,000	14,000	24,000	402,000
Wales	24,000	80,000	5,000	37,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	176,000
Northern Ireland	—	14,000	14,000	5,000	†	2,000	6,000	17,000	59,000
United Kingdom	108,000	726,000	153,000	543,000	31,000	201,000	823,000	202,000	2,787,000

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

Table 8 provides a regional analysis of the number of workers and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the broad industry groups. An important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each region. To take account of this factor, reference should be made to the table "Estimated Numbers of Employees

Table 6 by aggregate number of working days lost

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1967	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 250 days	1,156	54.6	75,100	10.3	106,000	3.8
250 and under 500	321	15.2	70,600	9.7	111,000	4.0
500 and under 1,000	252	11.9	94,300	12.9	174,000	6.3
1,000 and under 5,000	295	13.9	248,300	33.9	621,000	22.3
5,000 and under 25,000	80	3.8	163,100	22.3	836,000	30.0
25,000 and under 50,000	8	0.4	29,600	4.0	263,000	9.5
50,000 days and over	4	0.2	50,600	6.9	671,000	24.1

Table 7 by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1967	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 25 workers	391	18.5	6,400	0.9	29,000	1.0
25 and under 50	372	17.6	12,700	1.7	70,000	2.5
50 and under 100	351	16.6	24,100	3.3	102,000	3.7
100 and under 250	460	21.7	71,300	9.7	256,000	9.2
250 and under 500	223	10.5	75,600	10.3	278,000	10.0
500 and under 1,000	162	7.7	110,600	15.1	361,000	13.0
1,000 and under 2,500	96	4.5	145,400	19.9	595,000	21.4
2,500 and under 5,000	44	2.1	141,900	19.4	289,000	10.4
5,000 and under 10,000	14	0.7	92,600	12.7	397,000	14.2
10,000 workers and over	3	0.1	50,900	7.0	405,000	14.6

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

(employed and unemployed) at June 1967: Regional Analysis", on pages 210 to 212 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom contained on pages 208 and 209 of the same issue.

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The figures for employees include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, and the proportion of these workers to total employees varies as between different industry groups (see page 118 of the February 1968 issue of this GAZETTE) and between regions. Also, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years are given in table 9.

During the last 20 years, the largest losses of working days occurred in 1957, 1959 and 1962, when 8,412,000, 5,270,000 and 5,798,000 working days were lost. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relatively large annual totals in these years. In 1957 a widespread engineering stoppage caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000. In 1959 about 3,500,000 days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. The number of days lost in 1967 was rather below the average for the whole period.

Following an appreciable fall in the number of stoppages during the first three years covered by the table, the figures showed an upward trend until 1957, when the total of 2,859 was the highest ever recorded. This upward trend was reversed in 1958 and 1959, but the total rose again in 1960 to a level only

slightly below that reached in 1957. The number of stoppages then fell during the next three years to 2,068 in 1963. The figure rose again in 1964, fell in 1965 and again, more substantially, in 1966, when the number was 1,937, the lowest figure since 1953. There was again some rise in 1967, when the total was 2,116.

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1948-67

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages			Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages		
		Beginning in year		In progress in year	Beginning in year		In progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly		(a)	(b)	
		000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
1948	1,759	324	100	426	1,935	1,938	1,944
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805	1,818	1,807
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375	1,382	1,389
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687	1,710	1,694
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769	1,797	1,792
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,173	2,184
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441	2,480	2,457
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,788	3,781
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,051	2,083
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,399	8,412
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	3,474	3,462
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	5,280	5,270
1960	2,832	698†	116	814†	3,001	3,049	3,024
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038	3,046
1962	2,449	4,297‡	123	4,423	5,757	5,778	5,798
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731	1,997	1,755
1964	2,524	700‡	172	883‡	2,011	2,030	2,277
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932	2,925
1966	1,937	414§	116	544§	2,372	2,395||	2,398
1967	2,116	552||	180	734||	2,765	2,783	2,787

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

† 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.

|| This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

CORRECTION

The following figures replace those which were included in table 5, Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force, published on pages 293-295 of the April issue of the GAZETTE.

	THOUSANDS							
	MALES			FEMALES			MALES AND FEMALES	
	South East	Northern	Wales	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Great Britain	West Midlands
Employees in Employment								
1966 September						837	8,519	
1967 March		829			437			1,266
Total in Civil Employment								
1967 June	5,252							
Wholly Unemployed								
1966 June				8				
Total Civilian Labour Force								
1965 September	5,369			1,228				2,444
1966 September			750					
1967 March								

Seasonally adjusted vacancy statistics

Revised series of seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of unfilled vacancies for adults from July 1958 onwards are given in the tables on pages 392-393 of this issue. Corresponding figures for subsequent months will be published monthly in this GAZETTE; table 119 and the associated chart on page 434 have been amended to include the revised figures.

The new series have been obtained by the method of seasonal adjustment described in the article on seasonally adjusted unemployment statistics on page 382 of the September 1965 issue of the GAZETTE. They replace those previously published, based on the estimates of normal seasonal movements published in the January 1963 issue of the GAZETTE, obtained from analysis of data for an earlier base period using an additive method of seasonal adjustment. Separate figures are given for vacancies for men (table 2) and vacancies for women (table 3). The series of vacancies for all adults was analysed and adjusted separately; since the method is not an additive one, the seasonally adjusted figures in table 1 may differ slightly from those obtained by adding the figures for men and those for women in tables 2 and 3.

For reasons outlined later in this article, there are difficulties in adjusting the series of vacancy statistics for normal seasonal variations.

The statistics relate only to those vacancies which have been notified to employment exchanges in Great Britain by employers and which remain open and unfilled on the day of the monthly count. Notification is voluntary, and overall only a minority of vacancies are so notified. The statistics thus do not purport to measure the total extent to which the immediate manpower requirements of employers remain unsatisfied. It is unlikely that there are any simple or stable relationships between the number of unfilled notified vacancies and the total number of vacancies that exist. Nevertheless, experience has shown that *changes* in this series of statistics of vacancies for adults do reflect *changes* in the pressure of demand for labour. Because the movements in the series are to some extent attributable to seasonal influences, the removal of the estimated effect of normal seasonal factors (in other words seasonal adjustment) assists in current and historical interpretation of the movements in the series. *Changes* in the seasonally adjusted vacancy statistics, like those in the seasonally adjusted unemployment statistics, provide a prompt and sensitive monthly indicator. These statistics still include the effect of abnormal seasonal factors and other short-term irregular movements, and so too much weight cannot be given to changes during a single month. A run of figures for several months is, however, useful in assessing trends.

As the chart on page 434 shows, movements in the seasonally adjusted vacancy figures broadly reflect movements in the seasonally adjusted unemployment figures, an upward (or downward) trend in unemployment usually being accompanied by a downward (or upward) trend in vacancies. The two series thus generally give similar indications of how the manpower situation is changing. It is, however, valuable to have both series, since one may give an earlier indication than the other that a turning point in the business cycle, reflected by a change of trend in the demand for labour, is being approached.

(104922)

The method of seasonal adjustment involves the estimation both of a seasonal constant and a seasonal factor for each of the twelve calendar months. The seasonally adjusted figures are then calculated as follows:

$$\text{Seasonally adjusted number} = \frac{(\text{actual number}) \text{ minus } (\text{constant for the month})}{(\text{factor for the month})}$$

The values of these 24 parameters are given on page 392 for each of the three series. This is a relatively large number to estimate from analysis of monthly data for a limited number of years. Provided there has not been much change in the pattern of the seasonal movements in the series, the effect of normal seasonal factors can be estimated more reliably from data for a long period of years. If there are indications that there has been an abrupt change of pattern, it is desirable to avoid using data for months prior to the change, provided a sufficiently long run of later data is available. This problem arises in relation to the vacancy statistics, and the seasonally adjusted figures now published are based on analysis of data for the nine years from July 1958 to June 1967. The margins of error in the adjusted figures are probably somewhat wider than if it had been practicable to use a longer base period for analysis.

Although the conceptual basis and the methods of compilation of the adult vacancy statistics have remained unchanged for many years, the series have been affected by administrative changes. There have been periods when there have been statutory controls of engagements of many categories of workers and notification of vacancies has been compulsory to a large extent. For example, the Notification of Vacancies Order was in force from March 1952 to May 1956 and required all engagements within its scope to be made through either an employment exchange or a scheduled employment agency. In consequence the numbers of vacancies notified to employment exchanges were higher than they would have otherwise been, the numbers remaining unfilled on a particular date would probably be higher, and the seasonal movements in the series would be affected.

Until January 1957, vacancy counts were made at intervals of 4 weeks, or 13 times a year. Since that date, there have been 12 monthly counts a year—on the Wednesdays before the monthly counts of registered unemployed persons.

The points mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs do not affect the data from July 1958 onwards used in the present analysis. There were, however, two important discontinuities in the monthly count figures for this period, and these were removed by making modifications to the data before analysis. The figures given in tables 1, 2 & 3 incorporate these modifications, and so differ from those previously published.

Before May 1962, there were special offices known as Nursing Appointments Offices which were responsible for the nursing section of the Ministry of Labour employment services. They were not regarded as employment exchanges for statistical purposes, and so vacancies notified to those offices were not included in the statistics of vacancies notified to exchanges. When these offices were closed, this work was absorbed by the exchanges, and so the counts of unfilled vacancies from May 1962

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have included vacancies in nursing occupations which have been notified to exchanges. Notional additions of 3,200 vacancies for men and 16,000 for women have, therefore, been made to the actual count figures for each month from July 1958 to April 1962.

When national service was in force, agricultural workers could be granted deferment for call-up until they were replaced. The need for replacement of such a worker was notified to the employment exchange when he received notice of call-up. The numbers of these vacancies have been deducted from the count figures for men, month by month from July 1958 to February 1960.

The pattern of seasonal movements in the series will differ slightly from year to year because of variations in the calendar and in the interval between corresponding monthly counts. These difficulties arise because of variations in the dates of Easter, Whitsuntide and other public holidays, both in relation to the calendar and in relation to the dates of the counts of vacancies in the months concerned. There are inevitably intervals of five weeks between successive counts four times a year, but these occur between different months in different years. As for the unemployment statistics, it has not been practicable to take these variations into account in the analysis nor to make estimates of their effect in particular years to make modifications to the actual data before analysis or to facilitate interpretation of the seasonally adjusted figures. The seasonal adjustments are thus averages obtained from analysis of data for past years. These are additional reasons for basing assessments of underlying trend movements on a run of figures for several months; for convenience three month moving averages of the adjusted figures are included in table 1.

Corresponding seasonally adjusted regional adult vacancy statistics have not yet been calculated. At the regional level, there are practical difficulties in compiling sufficiently long monthly series without discontinuities for the Standard Regions at present used for statistical purposes and technical considerations relating

to adjustment of series involving smaller numbers and numerically smaller seasonal and other variations.

Because statistics of vacancies for young persons have special features, statistics of vacancies for adults are much more useful for the purpose of economic analysis than the totals of vacancies for adults and young persons. Therefore, the aggregated series of all vacancies and the series of vacancies for young persons are not being adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

Most of the vacancies notified for adults are ones for which the employer will engage a suitable worker to commence work within a matter of days after engagement. A vacancy is regarded as unfilled until such time as it is cancelled or lapses or until evidence is received that the employer has accepted an applicant to start work. It is included in the count if it is still open and unfilled on the day of the count, after checking where appropriate with the employer. On the other hand, vacancies for young persons which are notified in the expectation that they will attract school leavers are often notified well in advance of the end of school term. The job may be offered to and accepted by a young person several months or weeks before he actually starts work; he also may decide subsequently not to take the job. The vacancy is regarded as unfilled until he starts work. Apart from variations associated with the current economic position, the demand for young persons is also influenced by the volume of the outflow from the educational system and the numbers in this age-group of the population. Thus there are conceptual and other differences between statistics of vacancies for adults and those for young persons.

The seasonally adjusted figures from July 1967 onwards have been calculated by using the monthly seasonal constants and factors obtained from analysis of data up to June 1967. These coefficients will continue to be applied to current data month by month until revised analyses are made of up-dated data. Also the method of seasonal adjustment of these series will continue to be kept under review and if possible improved.

Table 1 Vacancies for adults (men and women) in Great Britain, 1958 to 1968.

THOUSANDS

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1958 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	136	132	122	112	109
1959 . . .	110	112	128	141	149	170	183	183	185	176	172	170
1960 . . .	174	186	202	221	243	264	265	253	250	242	227	210
1961 . . .	209	219	232	246	259	276	274	251	242	215	191	176
1962 . . .	172	168	169	178	178	179	167	154	147	131	118	110
1963 . . .	108	110	122	138	146	158	160	154	158	160	157	155
1964 . . .	166	178	202	212	227	251	250	239	239	233	230	222
1965 . . .	221	229	249	274	287	302	296	282	275	265	253	246
1966 . . .	245	260	274	289	296	300	296	273	247	217	186	173
1967 . . .	164	168	174	178	180	187	184	174	177	176	166	163
1968 . . .	159	165	177	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations*												
1958 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	124	119	120	122	127
1959 . . .	128	131	135	138	141	149	161	169	175	179	188	196
1960 . . .	200	206	209	214	225	230	233	237	243	250	249	241
1961 . . .	240	241	239	238	239	241	241	235	234	221	210	203
1962 . . .	198	188	176	173	166	156	147	142	135	130	128	127
1963 . . .	125	128	130	135	137	138	140	141	147	161	172	179
1964 . . .	191	199	210	206	210	219	220	223	231	240	252	255
1965 . . .	254	252	257	265	264	264	261	265	269	274	278	282
1966 . . .	281	284	282	279	272	262	261	257	240	223	203	200
1967 . . .	189	188	181	173	168	164	161	161	166	178	181	188
1968 . . .	183	185	184	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seasonal adjustment coefficients												
Constant . .	-2.16	-13.95	-6.81	-3.51	-7.49	-1.46	+1.19	+7.02	+17.59	+10.50	+1.78	-2.70
Factor . . .	0.880	0.966	0.996	1.049	1.116	1.151	1.130	1.038	0.957	0.928	0.905	0.882
Three-month moving averages of the seasonally adjusted numbers												
1958 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	121	120	123	125
1959 . . .	128	131	134	138	143	150	160	168	174	181	188	195
1960 . . .	201	205	210	216	223	229	234	238	243	247	247	244
1961 . . .	241	240	240	239	239	240	239	237	230	222	211	203
1962 . . .	196	187	179	172	165	156	148	141	136	131	129	127
1963 . . .	127	128	131	134	137	139	140	143	150	160	171	181
1964 . . .	190	200	205	209	212	217	221	225	231	241	249	254
1965 . . .	253	254	258	262	264	263	263	265	270	274	278	280
1966 . . .	282	282	282	278	271	265	260	253	240	222	209	197
1967 . . .	192	186	181	174	168	164	162	163	175	182	182	184
1968 . . .	186	184	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* As explained on page 391, the numbers for months up to April 1962 differ from the monthly count figures previously published.

Table 2 Vacancies for men in Great Britain, 1958 to 1968

THOUSANDS

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1958 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	64	61	57	53	51
1959 . . .	49	49	56	64	69	77	83	84	85	83	81	83
1960 . . .	86	95	105	116	129	137	138	136	135	133	126	117
1961 . . .	114	121	128	135	142	150	149	138	132	117	104	96
1962 . . .	90	89	88	93	91	89	83	77	72	64	56	53
1963 . . .	49	50	57	67	72	77	79	77	79	81	80	79
1964 . . .	83	90	104	108	116	128	128	123	125	124	125	120
1965 . . .	118	124	137	149	155	162	158	153	148	144	138	135
1966 . . .	132	141	149	155	159	161	158	148	132	117	102	97
1967 . . .	89	91	94	96	97	98	95	91	90	91	86	85
1968 . . .	80	82	87	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations*												
1958 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	58	55	56	58	58
1959 . . .	58	59	61	62	64	68	73	77	80	83	88	94
1960 . . .	100	106	109	112	119	121	123	128	132	137	137	133
1961 . . .	132	132	131	130	131	132	134	129	129	120	112	109
1962 . . .	105	100	92	89	84	79	73	71	67	63	61	61
1963 . . .	59	60	61	65	67	68	70	70	82	82	88	90
1964 . . .	97	101	107	105	107	113	114	115	121	127	136	136
1965 . . .	136	136	140	144	143	143	142	144	145	148	149	152
1966 . . .	152	153	151	150	146	142	142	139	129	120	110	110
1967 . . .	103	102	98	93	90	86	85	84	85	92	93	97
1968 . . .	93	92	91	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seasonal adjustment coefficients												
Constant . .	-2.74	-8.80	-5.23	+0.35	-0.33	+0.48	+2.28	+4.10	+7.64	+4.53	-0.85	-1.42
Factor . . .	0.887	0.980	1.017	1.032	1.087	1.129	1.101	1.034	0.967	0.940	0.929	0.896

* See footnote on page 392.

Table 3 Vacancies for women in Great Britain, 1958 to 1968

THOUSANDS

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1958 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	72	71	65	59	58
1959 . . .	61	63	71	77	80	93	100	99	100	94	90	87
1960 . . .	88	90	96	105	114	127	127	117	115	109	101	93
1961 . . .	95	99	104	111	117	126	125	113	110	98	88	80
1962 . . .	82	79	81	85	87	89	84	77	75	68	62	57
1963 . . .	59	60	65	71	73	81	81	77	80	79	77	76
1964 . . .	83	88	99	104	111	122	123	115	114	110	105	102
1965 . . .	103	105	112	125	132	140	138	129	127	122	115	111
1966 . . .	113	120	126	134	137	139	138	126	115	100	84	76
1967 . . .	75	76	80	82	83	89	88	83	87	85	80	78
1968 . . .	79	83	89	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations*												
1958 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	67	65	65	64	69
1959 . . .	69	72	74	76	77	81	87	92	95	96	100	102
1960 . . .	100	101	100	102	106	110	111	109	111	113	112	108
1961 . . .	109	109	109	108	108	109	108	106	106	100	97	94
1962 . . .	93	88	84	84	82	78	74	71	69	67	67	67
1963 . . .	66	68	68	70	70	70	71	71	74	79	84	90
1964 . . .	94	98	103	101	103	106	106	108	110	113	117	119
1965 . . .	118	116	117	121	121	120	120	121	124	127	129	130
1966 . . .	129	132	131	129	126	120	119	118	111	103	93	90
1967 . . .	86	85	83	80	79	77	77	77	81	86	88	92
1968 . . .	90	92	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seasonal adjustment coefficients												
Constant . .	+1.54	-3.59	+0.32	-3.90	-7.44	-2.22	-2.64	+1.80	+9.51	+5.82	+2.91	-2.10
Factor . . .	0.864	0.936	0.955	1.069	1.150	1.178	1.178	1.053	0.951	0.916	0.875	0.875

* See footnote on page 392.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—1967

Last year 304,016 accidents at work, 564 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 247,058 (342 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 46,475 (197 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 9,117 (23 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 1,366 (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 notifiable to the 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	63	30,097
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	38	18,470
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	48	25,584
Midlands (Birmingham)	49	23,880
Midlands (Nottingham)	26	22,664
London and Home Counties (North)	46	18,265
London and Home Counties (East)	43	25,080
London and Home Counties (West)	45	20,784
South Western	24	13,393
Wales	32	21,706
North Western (Liverpool)	47	28,832
North Western (Manchester)	29	20,194
Scotland	74	35,067
Total	564	304,016

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton spinning processes	1	2,517
Cotton weaving processes	—	1,267
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	254
Woollen spinning processes	3	1,155
Worsted spinning processes	—	1,561
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	662
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	1,124
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	817
Carpet manufacture	—	1,310
Rope, twine and net making	—	417
Other textile manufacturing processes	2	723
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	4	1,633
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	259
Laundries	1	850
Total	12	14,549
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	8	3,302
Pottery	1	1,418
Other clay products	3	990
Stone and other minerals	3	979
Lime, cement, etc.	8	4,123
Total	23	10,812
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	8	1,351
Iron Conversion	10	4,407
Aluminium extraction and refining	1	562
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	37
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	1,354
Metal rolling:—		
Iron and steel	15	5,758
Non-ferrous metals	1	1,256
Tin andterne plate, etc. manufacture	—	247
Metal forging	5	2,537
Metal drawing and extrusion	6	2,579
Iron founding	10	9,842
Steel founding	1	1,980
Die casting	—	643
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	1,534
Metal plating	—	447
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	371
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	564
Total	58	35,469

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	1,286
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	2	2,225
Engine building and repairing	3	3,423
Boiler making and similar work	2	2,739
Constructional engineering	7	3,919
Motor vehicle manufacture	5	6,987
Non-power vehicle manufacture	2	1,229
Vehicle repairing	18	7,455
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	20	8,302
Work in wet docks or harbours	3	927
Aircraft building and repairing	9	1,833
Machine tool manufacture	2	2,234
Miscellaneous machine making	5	10,607
Tools and implements	—	1,983
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	6	5,770
Industrial appliances manufacture	2	3,530
Sheet metal working	5	4,193
Metal pressing	6	2,067
Other metal machining	4	4,161
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	10	4,990
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	4	4,681
Railway running sheds	—	176
Cutlery	—	246
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	50
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	883
Wire rope manufacture	—	399
Total	115	86,295
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	3,200
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	507
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	2	2,889
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	1,379
Cable manufacture	—	1,820
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	1	628
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	2,806
Total	5	13,229
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	9	2,215
Plywood manufacture	—	178
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	210
Wooden box and packing case making	—	705
Coopering	—	301
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	2	1,467
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	34
Engineers pattern making	—	159
Joinery	4	3,911
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	4	1,250
Total	19	10,430
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	13	2,127
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	6	1,210
Other chemicals	2	1,386
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	330
Oil refining	4	1,024
Explosives	1	445
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	3	1,592
Soap, etc.	—	422
Paint and varnish	—	749
Coal gas	10	2,144
Coke oven operation	4	1,313
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	1	320
Patent fuel manufacture	—	245
Total	46	13,307
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	1,228
Other clothing	1	1,169
Hatmaking and millinery	—	38
Footwear manufacture	—	728
Footwear repair	—	45
Total	1	3,208
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	8	4,296
Paper staining and coating	1	711
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	3	1,898
Bag making and stationery	1	1,116
Printing and bookbinding	3	3,308
Engraving	—	91
Total	16	11,420

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	2	522
Coarse milling	—	897
Other milling	1	168
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	3	5,040
Sugar confectionery	1	2,371
Food preserving	2	3,562
Milk processing	—	1,641
Edible oils and fats	—	501
Sugar refining	2	598
Slaughter houses	—	999
Other food processing	3	5,353
Alcoholic drink	7	3,654
Non-alcoholic drink	—	718
Total	24	26,024
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	11	3,732
Plant using atomic reactors	—	229
Other use of radioactive materials	—	26
Tobacco	—	662
Tanning	1	637
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	175
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	1	346
Rubber	2	4,301
Linoleum	1	257
Cloth coating	—	208
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	3	2,825
Glass	—	3,893
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	876
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	684
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	284
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	667
Processes associated with agriculture	—	174
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	55
Water purification	—	80
Factory processes not otherwise specified	4	2,204
Total	23	22,315
Total, all factory processes	342	247,058

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 30th April 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†	20,612	1,436	2,658	24,706
Double day shifts‡	33,047	2,039	2,568	37,654
Long shifts	9,499	470	748	10,717
Night shifts	7,784	1,264	—	9,048
Part-time work§	15,344	—	2	15,346
Saturday afternoon work	2,707	112	55	2,874
Sunday work	12,120	849	373	13,342
Miscellaneous	4,883	282	103	5,268
Total	105,996	6,452	6,507	118,955

*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 10,139 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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 19th March 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 19th March 1968	Average price 19th March 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	855	70.3	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	882	91.8	78 - 104
Silverside (without bone)*	909	87.2	78 - 96
Back ribs (with bone)*	770	61.7	52 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	780	60.4	54 - 70
Brisket (with bone)	795	39.9	32 - 54
Rump steak*	924	116.2	96 - 132
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)	721	69.4	60 - 78
Breast*	710	21.3	14 - 30
Best end of neck	689	53.4	36 - 66
Shoulder (with bone)	701	50.1	42 - 60
Leg (with bone)	719	67.5	60 - 75
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	646	53.3	46 - 60
Breast*	638	13.4	8 - 20
Best end of neck	621	42.9	32 - 54
Shoulder (with bone)	646	39.9	34 - 48
Leg (with bone)	647	57.9	52 - 66
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	886	59.8	48 - 72
Belly*	876	38.7	32 - 44
Loin (with bone)	911	70.3	60 - 78
Pork sausages	874	40.5	36 - 44
Beef sausages	813	33.2	28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	678	38.6	33 - 46
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	453	43.1	34 - 54
Fresh fish			
Cod fillets	622	42.8	36 - 48
Haddock fillets	650	48.3	40 - 54
Haddock, smoked, whole	573	45.5	38 - 54
Plaice, whole	587	40.5	30 - 48
Halibut cuts	378	85.6	72 - 108
Herrings	538	22.4	18 - 27
Kippers, with bone	670	31.7	27 - 36
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	679	3.8	3 - 4½
Red	580	4.4	3½ - 5
Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	841	30.8	24 - 36
Cabbage, greens	602	12.2	6 - 18
Cabbage, hearted	699	8.6	4 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	630	23.5	13 - 32

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 19th March 1968	Average price 19th March 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
		d.	d.
Fresh vegetables (contd.)			
Brussels sprouts	502	15.5	12 - 18
Peas	—	—	—
Runner beans	—	—	—
Carrots	865	6.3	4½ - 8
Onions	874	8.2	6 - 10
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	849	18.3	15 - 21
Apples, dessert	877	20.1	16 - 24
Pears, dessert	813	20.3	18 - 24
Oranges	856	14.6	12 - 18
Bananas	868	15.9	14 - 18
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	842	19.1	18½ - 20
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	723	18.4	18 - 19½
White, 14 oz. loaf	780	11.4	10½ - 12
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	727	13.0	12 - 14
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	893	23.1	18 - 27
Bacon			
Collar*	739	49.4	42 - 56
Gammon*	805	69.9	60 - 78
Middle cut,* smoked	558	63.2	52 - 76
Back, smoked	489	66.6	58 - 74
Back, unsmoked	495	64.0	54 - 72
Streaky, smoked	485	43.7	38 - 52
Ham (not shoulder)	828	114.4	100 - 128
Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	786	31.9	27 - 36
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	917	50.1	45 - 56
Milk, ordinary, per pint	593	10.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	882	40.1	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	870	47.7	45 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½-lb.	168	11.4	10½ - 12
Margarine, lower priced, per ½-lb.	162	8.3	8 - 9
Lard	926	16.0	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	912	42.9	38 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz.	772	50.7	48 - 54
Eggs, standard, per doz.	825	46.1	44 - 48
Eggs, medium, per doz.	443	42.3	39 - 45
Sugar, granulated, 2-lb.	929	16.9	16 - 18
Coffee extract, per 2-oz.	904	31.4	29 - 35
Tea: per ½-lb.			
Higher priced	381	23.8	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,923	18.8	17 - 21
Lower priced	727	17.3	16 - 18

News and Notes

TRAINING AID IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Since the war, successive Governments have sought to bring more jobs to those parts of the country where new employment is needed. Financial assistance to development areas has been given at first under the Distribution of Industry Acts and later under the Local Employment Acts of 1960 and 1963. In recent years these efforts have been intensified, and among the new measures introduced has been a scheme of assistance with industrial training in the development areas. Under this scheme, which has been operated by the Department of Employment and Productivity since September 1964, an extensive range of financial and direct assistance has been available to firms moving into or expanding in the development areas.

Financial assistance usually takes the form of grants to firms for the training they undertake in providing additional jobs in the development areas; the bulk of the new jobs is filled by men and women needing short periods of training in skills below the craft level. Grants of half the tuition fees may also be paid for staff taking approved courses in managerial, supervisory and technical subjects if they are needed as a result of the firm's planned expansion; and grants of half the cost of rent and rates may be paid for a limited period while temporary premises are being used mainly for training purposes in advance of the establishment of a factory in a development area.

Direct training assistance is provided by the Department of Employment and Productivity tailored to meet the needs of individual firms; for example, the loan of the Department's instructors to help to train new workers in semi-skilled engineering work on employers' premises, the provision of free training facilities at government training centres and industrial rehabilitation units, and free courses of training in supervisory skills (TWI) and courses in instructional techniques.

Benefits under this scheme have been increased several times since it was first introduced, so that more and more firms in the development areas are now taking advantage of the training assistance available to them. The most recent improvement in benefits was the doubling of the weekly rates of grant for training started on and after 16th October 1967; the training of each additional adult male now attracts a grant of £10 a week. The corresponding weekly rates for women, boys and girls are £7, £5 and £4, respectively.

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Since October 1967, the number of applications for assistance under the scheme has risen sharply; 545 were received in the six months ending 31st March 1968 compared with 318 in the previous six months. This remarkable rise in applications is partially due to the boost of the doubled rates of grant, but it is also a measure of the growing confidence of industry in the development areas in predicting expansion, as applications are usually based on the additional jobs which a firm expects to create. All the development areas are enjoying an increase in applications, with a specially strong spurt in the Welsh and south-western development areas.

Recent experience has shown that grants are assisting firms in the development areas to train additional workers at the rate of 26,000 a year. The total of grants to employers in these areas in the 12 months ended 31st March 1968 reached almost £1 million. The doubled rates of grant are not fully reflected in this total, but are expected to enhance training assistance given to industry in the development areas in the 1968/69 financial year.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

Between 6th December 1965, when the Redundancy Payments Act came into operation, and 16th March 1968, the total amount paid out of the Redundancy Fund was £69 million. In the same period the fund's income was £59 million, and under powers in the Act the difference between outgoings and income has been met by temporary loans totalling £9.9 million from the Consolidated Fund.

The Act provides that the aggregate amount outstanding for loans from the Consolidated Fund may not exceed £8 million, unless a higher figure—not exceeding £20 million—has been approved by Parliament. Last July with the approval of Parliament an Order was made increasing from £8 million to £12 million the amount so permitted to be outstanding. Because payments from the Redundancy Fund have continued to run at a higher rate than receipts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech that it was intended to increase the employer's contribution by 2d. a week for men and 1d. a week for women from 2nd September 1968. To avoid the risk of the present loan limit of £12 million being exceeded before the new contribution rates take effect, it was recently announced in Parliament that it had been thought right, as a precautionary measure, to ask for a temporary and limited extension of the borrowing powers.

Parliament has now approved an Order (S.I. 1968, No. 599, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6d. net) increasing the limit from £12 million to £15 million for a period of twelve months.

From 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1968 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 amounted to £14,578,000, of which £11,030,000 was borne by the Fund and £3,548,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 67,500. These figures include payments to 298 workers in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (11,700), construction (9,900), distributive trades (6,400), transport and communication (4,000), miscellaneous services (3,800) and food, drink and tobacco (3,600).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,088 in England and Wales and 305 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,792 cases were heard in England and Wales and 797 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 184 were heard and 76 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 31st March 1968 there were 2,229 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 321 in Scotland.

SHOP STEWARDS AND WORKSHOP RELATIONS

The results of the first nation-wide survey of workshop relations ever to be conducted in Britain are given in a research paper authorised by the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations and published recently (No. 10, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 13s. net).

This research paper, written by Dr. W. E. J. McCarthy, the commission's research director, and Mr. S. R. Parker, research officer of the Government Social Survey, is based on more than 4,000 personal interviews with workers (both union members and others), shop stewards, full-time trade union officers and representatives of management at different levels. It deals with every aspect of industrial relations within factories and workplaces of all kinds, and includes information about the experience, background and attitudes of the different types of people actually engaged in negotiation and consultation on the shop floor and about their relationships with each other and their respective

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organisations—trade unions and employers' associations.

The survey finds a growing use of disputes procedures as well as the widespread imposition of sanctions such as strikes and overtime bans. One-third of the people interviewed had experienced at least one strike where they worked, but workplaces having frequent strikes are rare. Those experiencing more strikes also report an increase in the use of procedure. Formal procedures for settling disputes are surrounded by a complex pattern of informal practices, notably shop stewards by-passing foremen and dealing directly with higher management.

A crucial role is played by shop stewards; most managers regard them as reasonable people who are *not* more militant than their members, and their work is highly regarded by full-time union officers. The paper describes stewards as "moderating influences: more of a lubricant than an irritant". Most managers prefer to deal with their shop stewards rather than with a full-time trade union official, but they think that, in general, shop stewards pay attention to union policy and instructions.

Most managements, workers and stewards are reasonably well satisfied with the system, although significant minorities express dissatisfaction about inefficiency in the use of labour, and systems of wage payment; some workers and stewards also say that there is a risk of unfair treatment and of unfair dismissals. For the most part these defects are blamed on workers or management rather than trade unions. Regular overtime was worked in two-thirds of the plants, but a majority of works managers and foremen thought that it could be reduced without reducing output, provided earnings were maintained.

The survey brings out the close relationship between shop stewards and their unions. Stewards are the main point of contact between members, the full-time union officials and the union itself, and those interviewed attended branch meetings more frequently than other union members. Most stewards work at plants which have more than one union representing manual workers, although it is less usual for unions to compete with each other for workers in the same grade. Shop stewards sometimes act for members of other unions. Almost all members and stewards think that unions act fairly in matters of discipline and in the conduct of elections.

Employers' associations have little influence on industrial relations at plant level. Some managers criticise the weakness of their associations in enforcing decisions, but few want to increase their power.

In assessing the practical implications of the survey in a concluding chapter, Dr. McCarthy emphasises that the surveys may indicate complacency, rather than a well-adjusted system of industrial relations operating in the interests of the public as well as the parties. There is certainly no evidence of widespread dissatisfaction in industry with things as they are.

The opinions and judgments expressed in the paper are the responsibility of Dr. McCarthy, and nothing in the paper necessarily represents or foreshadows the views of the commission itself.

JOINT CONSULTATION ON SAFETY AT WORK

The particular importance which is attached to joint consultation on safety as a method of accident prevention at work is emphasised in a new study of the subject published recently (*WORK SAFETY COMMITTEES IN PRACTICE—SOME CASE STUDIES*, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 4s. 3d. net).

The booklet is commended to managements and others concerned in a foreword which states that joint consultation on safety is particularly important because it operates in the factory where accidents actually happen and because accident prevention essentially demands a co-operative effort.

The booklet gives details of 20 case studies on how joint safety committees and joint consultative committees with safety as one of their subjects are working. These cases have been chosen because they bring out points that might help any firm considering setting up a committee or wondering how to make an existing committee work more effectively. Its publication follows the view of a sub-committee of the Industrial Safety Advisory Council that it would be a real encouragement to the further development of joint consultation on safety if information about a number of committees which have worked effectively could be made generally available.

The case studies outlined in the booklet show that although there was no set pattern, the usual arrangement for safety committees was to have one for each factory. In large works, however, much of the business might appear remote to individual members, and it was sometimes found better to have departmental safety committees.

"Small factories", it is noted, "have the problem of finding enough business to keep up interest after the early meetings, and some, therefore, include safety within the scope of an existing joint consultative committee rather than maintain a separate works' safety committee".

The case studies relate to effective committees, although it is recognised in the introduction that there are difficulties that can render a committee ineffective. If management/worker relations are unsatisfactory in a particular factory a safety committee has little chance of thriving; other dangers are apathy, poor communications, dissatisfaction with the balance of representation or disagreement about the information to be provided.

The cases show that these difficulties can be overcome given the right approach. To quote from the booklet "members must feel they are doing a worthwhile job and that proper notice is taken of what they say. This calls for continuing interest on the part of higher management and a willingness to deal with committees' recommendations without delay and to keep them informed of decisions".

The booklet points out that the general objective of committees must be to make the workplace safer. It draws attention to the fact that a safety committee is not a substitute for but a part of the safety organisation in a factory. It cannot relieve higher management of its overriding responsibility for accident prevention.

ILO TO LAUNCH WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Proposals for launching a world employment programme, aimed at securing the fullest possible utilisation of human resources throughout the world, are included in the ILO programme and budget for 1969 which was approved by the governing body of the ILO at its recent meeting at Geneva for submission to the International Labour Conference next month.

The budget of \$27,500,689, represents an increase of just over seven per cent. on that approved for 1968. It includes an increase in the ILO's technical co-operation activities in such matters as rural development, industrial development, youth employment and training. The plan to decentralise the administration of its field services will be extended to cover most areas of the world during the year.

Other provisions will enable the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the ILO in 1919 to be marked in a suitable way.

The final report of the Working Party on the programme and structure of the ILO has been received by the governing body which has decided that all the Working Party's reports should be considered by the International Labour Conference next year.

The organisation is to change to a two-year programme and budget cycle starting with the period 1970-71.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 11th March 1968, 4,103 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,165 were able-bodied and 938 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,423 (6,580 able-bodied and 1,843 disabled), of whom 7,235 (6,384 able-bodied and 851 disabled) were at government training centres, 637 (185 able-bodied and 452 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 35 (11 able-bodied and 24 disabled) at employers' establishments and 516 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,061 persons (2,392 able-bodied and 669 disabled), and 2,913 (2,315 able-bodied and 598 disabled) were placed in employment.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The amount of payments of supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act paid at local offices of the Ministry of Labour during the 13 weeks ending 31st March, 1968, was approximately £16,148,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 31st December, 1967, was approximately £11,855,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1967, it was £9,547,000.

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

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,051,700 in March (8,190,900 males 2,860,800 females). The total included 8,618,900 (5,923,200 males 2,695,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,495,600 (1,410,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 8,000 lower than that for February 1968 and 235,000 lower than in March 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 11,000 lower than in February 1968 and 151,000 lower than in March 1967. The number in construction was 10,000 higher than in February 1968 and 35,000 lower than in March 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 8th April 1968 in Great Britain was 558,272. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 535,000 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 509,000 in March.

In addition, there were 8,658 unemployed school leavers and 11,509 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 578,439, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 11,413 less than in March when the percentage was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in April, 232,496 (41.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 218,903 (38.6 per cent.) in March; 101,293 (18.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 86,645 (15.3 per cent.) in March. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 4,065 in April 1968 and 4,817 in March 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between March and April the number temporarily stopped fell by 6,392 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 6,403.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 3rd April 1968, was 185,651; 9,088 more than on 6th March. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was about 180,400, compared with about 184,100 in March. The method for seasonal adjustment of these figures is described in the article on pages 391-393 of this issue. Including 92,658 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3rd April was 278,309; 20,552 more than on 6th March.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 16th March 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 2,042,800. 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 37,300 or about 0.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th April 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 168.3 and 185.5 compared with 168.1 and 185.3 at 31st March 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 23rd April the official retail prices index was 124.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 122.6 at 19th March and 119.5 at 18th April 1967. The index figure for food was 123.5 compared with 122.1 at 19th March.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 177, involving approximately 60,800 workers. During the month approximately 74,100 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 261,000 working days were lost, including 132,000 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-March 1968, and for the two preceding months and for June 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	June 1967			January 1968*			February 1968*			March 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,333.5	2,887.2	11,220.7	8,209.4	2,854.6	11,064.0	8,196.2	2,863.7	11,059.9	8,190.9	2,860.8	11,051.7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,977.5	2,723.0	8,700.5	5,937.8	2,689.9	8,627.7	5,931.3	2,698.8	8,630.1	5,923.2	2,695.7	8,618.9
Mining, etc.	528.2	22.3	550.5	504.1	22.3	526.4	500.4	22.3	522.7	494.5	22.3	516.8
Coal mining	471.0	16.9	487.9	446.9	16.9	463.8	443.2	16.9	460.1	437.3	16.9	454.2
Food, drink and tobacco	475.1	349.1	824.2	470.4	344.8	815.2	467.0	343.3	810.3	466.7	342.8	809.5
Grain milling	30.6	8.2	38.8	30.3	8.2	38.5	30.0	8.3	38.3	29.8	8.2	38.0
Bread and flour confectionery	89.8	64.3	154.1	87.8	62.3	150.1	87.1	61.8	148.9	86.9	61.8	148.7
Biscuits	18.6	32.8	51.4	18.5	32.9	51.4	18.5	33.3	51.8	18.6	33.3	51.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.3	41.1	88.4	48.4	42.4	90.8	48.4	41.9	90.3	48.6	41.8	90.4
Milk products	24.9	13.0	37.9	23.1	11.9	35.0	23.5	12.2	35.7	24.0	12.3	36.3
Sugar	11.6	3.7	15.3	13.4	3.9	17.3	11.4	3.5	14.9	11.5	3.5	15.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.6	52.6	93.2	40.0	50.1	90.1	39.9	50.1	90.0	39.8	50.0	89.8
Fruit and vegetable products	30.3	37.7	68.0	31.3	40.5	71.8	31.4	40.0	71.4	31.3	39.4	70.7
Animal and poultry foods	18.9	5.3	24.2	18.5	5.2	23.7	18.7	5.3	24.0	18.7	5.2	23.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.1	23.3	50.4	27.3	22.2	49.5	27.4	22.4	49.8	27.2	22.5	49.7
Brewing and malting	75.3	20.0	95.3	73.7	19.6	93.3	73.2	19.2	92.4	73.0	19.2	92.2
Other drink industries	42.0	24.5	66.5	40.0	23.5	63.5	39.6	23.3	62.9	39.4	23.6	63.0
Tobacco	18.1	22.6	40.7	18.1	22.1	40.2	17.9	22.0	39.9	17.9	22.0	39.9
Chemicals and allied industries	373.7	141.5	515.2	373.1	139.4	512.5	372.8	139.3	512.5	372.5	139.3	511.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.4	8	23.4	15.2	8	23.2	15.2	8	23.2	15.2	8	23.2
Mineral oil refining	2.9	2.9	5.8	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.9	2.8	5.7	2.8	2.8	5.6
Lubricating oils and greases	7.2	2.4	9.6	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.0	2.4	9.4	7.1	2.4	9.5
Chemicals and dyes	178.1	46.8	224.9	177.3	46.2	223.5	177.7	46.0	223.7	177.4	45.9	223.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.2	42.3	76.5	34.7	41.7	76.4	34.5	42.0	76.5	34.7	41.8	76.5
Explosives and fireworks	17.6	9.7	27.3	17.7	9.3	27.0	17.6	9.2	26.8	17.5	9.0	26.5
Paint and printing ink	32.6	13.4	46.0	32.2	13.2	45.4	32.1	13.3	45.4	32.1	13.2	45.3
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.1	11.7	35.8	24.0	11.9	35.9	23.9	12.0	35.9	23.7	12.0	35.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.8	6.8	38.6	32.0	6.6	38.6	32.0	6.6	38.6	32.0	6.7	38.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.9	14.6	9.8	4.7	14.5	9.7	4.8	14.5	9.7	4.9	14.6
Metal manufacture	518.9	72.5	591.4	512.7	72.6	585.3	512.3	72.6	584.9	511.5	72.4	583.9
Iron and steel (general)	258.3	24.6	282.9	256.2	24.9	281.1	255.8	24.7	280.5	255.6	24.7	280.3
Steel tubes	46.0	8.3	54.3	45.5	8.2	53.7	45.2	8.1	53.3	44.8	8.0	52.8
Iron castings, etc.	99.3	13.1	112.4	97.2	13.0	110.2	97.0	12.9	109.9	97.0	12.9	109.9
Light metals	47.5	10.4	57.9	46.3	10.1	56.4	46.4	10.2	56.6	46.6	10.1	56.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.8	16.1	83.9	67.5	16.4	83.9	67.7	16.6	84.3	67.5	16.7	84.2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,704.2	615.4	2,319.6	1,693.2	619.1	2,312.3	1,687.5	622.9	2,310.4	1,682.7	622.5	2,305.2
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	30.0	5.0	35.0	29.6	4.9	34.5	29.8	5.0	34.8	29.9	5.0	34.9
Metal-working machine tools	84.4	14.9	99.3	82.3	14.5	96.8	81.7	14.4	96.1	81.4	14.4	95.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.3	16.6	69.9	52.7	16.3	69.0	52.4	16.4	68.8	52.2	16.4	68.6
Industrial engines	33.9	6.0	39.9	33.8	5.8	39.6	33.7	5.8	39.5	33.7	5.8	39.5
Textile machinery and accessories	41.2	7.7	48.9	38.8	7.3	46.1	38.7	7.3	46.0	38.7	7.3	46.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.2	4.4	38.6	34.4	4.4	38.8	34.5	4.4	38.9	34.6	4.4	39.0
Mechanical handling equipment	53.3	8.1	61.4	52.4	7.3	59.7	52.0	7.2	59.2	51.9	7.3	59.2
Office machinery	35.8	14.7	50.5	36.2	15.1	51.3	36.2	14.9	51.1	36.3	15.1	51.4
Other machinery	296.2	65.3	361.5	294.0	64.3	358.3	292.6	64.1	356.7	291.9	63.8	355.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	163.2	21.1	184.3	159.0	20.7	179.7	157.6	20.7	178.3	156.4	20.6	177.0
Ordnance and small arms	19.2	5.3	24.5	18.8	5.1	23.9	18.7	5.1	23.8	18.4	5.0	23.4
Other mechanical engineering	193.8	54.2	248.0	193.0	54.3	247.3	192.5	54.7	247.2	192.3	54.8	247.1
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	89.9	48.5	138.4	91.0	49.0	140.0	90.6	49.2	139.8	90.5	49.3	139.8
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.0	7.6	13.6	6.1	7.6	13.7	6.1	7.6	13.7
Electrical machinery	173.9	55.9	229.8	167.7	54.6	222.3	166.4	54.4	220.8	164.8	54.2	219.0
Insulated wires and cables	41.3	19.5	60.8	41.1	19.4	60.5	40.6	19.5	60.1	40.3	19.4	59.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	55.0	40.3	95.3	54.8	41.2	96.0	55.0	41.3	96.3	54.9	40.1	95.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	184.8	131.9	316.7	192.4	138.9	331.3	193.2	141.0	334.2	193.5	141.8	335.3
Domestic electric appliances	34.4	21.4	55.8	34.8	22.0	56.8	34.5	22.1	56.6	34.4	22.0	56.4
Other electrical goods	80.3	66.9	147.2	80.4	66.4	146.8	80.7	67.8	148.5	80.5	68.2	148.7

* 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 (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Order III-XVI.

§ Under 1,000.

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. All estimates from June 1967 onwards take account of these reclassifications. Table 3 on page 212 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gives an industrial analysis of the June 1966 estimates of employees in employment (a) excluding and (b) including the classification changes.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1967			January 1968*			February 1968*			March 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	185.0	11.8	196.8	182.1	11.6	193.7	182.6	11.6	194.2	182.1	11.7	193.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.8	8.5	152.3	142.6	8.4	151.0	143.6	8.4	152.0	143.2	8.4	151.6
Marine engineering	41.2	3.3	44.5	39.5	3.2	42.7	39.0	3.2	42.2	38.9	3.3	42.2
Vehicles	704.9	110.6	815.5	698.9	109.0	807.9	699.4	109.5	808.9	700.8	109.4	810.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	407.5	62.0	469.5	403.6	61.1	464.7	405.3	61.7	467.0	407.1	62.0	469.1
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.0	6.6	23.6	17.2	6.4	23.6	17.4	6.5	23.9	17.6	6.6	24.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	211.1	35.9	247.0	212.4	36.0	248.4	211.2	35.7	246.9	210.4	35.1	245.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.6	2.1	31.7	29.1	2.1	31.2	29.0	2.1	31.1	29.0	2.0	31.0
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	36.6	2.1	38.7	34.0	1.9	35.9	33.9	1.9	35.8	34.0	2.0	36.0
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	1.9	5.0	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.7	1.7	4.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	375.6	190.2	565.8	372.1	187.1	559.2	371.8	188.7	560.5	370.8	188.6	559.4
Tools and implements	15.2	8.7	23.9	14.5	8.1	22.6	14.4	8.1	22.5	14.3	8.1	22.4
Cutlery	6.6	6.0	12.6	6.5	5.8	12.3	6.4	6.0	12.4	6.3	6.1	12.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	16.3	44.4	28.1	15.7	43.8	28.1	15.9	44.0	28.1	15.8	43.9
Wire and wire manufactures	32.5	10.2	42.7	32.4	10.0	42.4	32.2	10.0	42.2	31.9	9.8	41.7
Cans and metal boxes	15.8	19.7	35.5	15.6	18.6	34.2	15.5	18.7	34.2	15.5	18.6	34.1
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.6	11.3	27.9	16.3	11.0	27.3	16.5	11.1	27.6	16.3	11.2	27.5
Other metal industries	260.8	118.0	378.8	258.7	117.9	376.6	258.7	118.9	377.6	258.4	119.0	377.4
Textiles	344.7	357.3	702.0	342.9	348.0	690.9	344.9	349.8	694.7	345.1	348.3	693.4
Production of man-made fibres	34.8	7.7	42.5	34.3	7.5	41.8	34.7	7.7	42.4	34.9	7.7	42.6
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	35.3	48.8	84.1	36.3	47.0	83.3	37.0	47.5	84.5	37.4	47.5	84.9
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	36.6	42.1	78.7	35.7	40.0	75.7	36.0	40.6	76.6	35.9	40.4	76.3
Woollen and worsted	79.6	80.1	159.7	77.5	76.6	154.1	77.9	76.8	154.7	77.6	76.0	153.6
Jute	8.0	7.3	15.3	8.0	7.3	15.3	7.8	7.2	15.0	7.8	7.1	14.9
Rope, twine and net	4.1	5.6	9.7	4.0	5.3	9.3	4.0	5.2	9.2	4.0	5.0	9.0

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 16th March, 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 2,042,800 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 37,300 or 0.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry, calculated on the basis of the employees in employment estimates on pages 400-401, are shown in the table below. They are comparable with those for January and February 1968 published on pages 297 and 304 respectively of the

April issue of this GAZETTE, but they are not strictly comparable, at industry level, with those published in earlier issues. A time series is given in table 120 on page 436.

The figures relate to operatives other than maintenance workers. Administrative, technical and clerical workers are excluded. The information about short-time relates to that arranged by the employer, and does not include that lost because of sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 16th March, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME							
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over-time worked		Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Working part of week		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	
			Total	Average			Total	Average			Total	Average
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	180.0	32.5	1,642	9.1	0.3	14.2	1.2	12.5	10.6	1.5	0.3	26.7
Bread and flour confectionery	35.0	33.2	302	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	82.4	29.2	846	10.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.1	20.4	0.1	3.4	31.2
Chemicals and dyes	37.6	30.4	420	11.2	—	—	0.1	1.1	20.4	0.1	1.1	20.4
Metal manufacture	123.6	28.9	1,145	9.3	—	0.5	6.8	57.9	8.6	6.8	1.6	58.4
Iron and steel (general)	34.9	17.1	351	10.1	—	0.5	3.6	30.3	8.5	3.6	1.8	30.8
Iron castings, etc.	35.0	41.4	303	8.6	—	—	2.8	24.5	8.6	2.8	3.4	24.5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	644.3	43.2	5,232	8.1	0.1	2.6	3.5	30.0	8.6	3.5	0.2	32.6
Non-electrical engineering	447.7	49.0	3,706	8.3	—	1.8	3.3	27.7	8.4	3.4	0.4	29.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	196.5	34.1	1,525	7.8	—	0.8	0.3	2.4	8.0	0.3	0.1	3.1
Vehicles	243.8	43.4	1,814	7.4	0.1	6.1	7.2	105.1	14.6	7.3	1.3	111.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	166.3	46.0	1,200	7.2	0.1	5.3	6.7	99.8	14.9	6.8	1.9	105.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	59.9	45.3	477	8.0	—	0.8	0.4	4.5	10.7	0.4	0.3	5.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	155.6	38.2	1,273	8.2	0.2	9.3	1.7	14.2	8.5	1.9	0.5	23.5
Textiles	131.5	23.4	1,094	8.3	0.7	28.9	6.6	59.3	9.0	7.3	1.3	88.2
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	20.8	14.8	167	8.0	0.1	2.5	0.8	6.2	7.8	0.8	0.6	8.7
Woollen and worsted	38.1	30.0	342	9.0	0.1	3.4	0.5	4.3	9.0	0.6	0.4	7.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.5	14.0	88	6.1	0.5	20.2	3.9	33.9	8.8	4.3	4.2	54.2
Textile finishing	18.9	39.7	164	8.7	—	0.4	1.2	12.8	10.9	1.2	2.5	13.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.5	29.8	90	7.8	—	0.1	0.1	0.8	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.9
Clothing and footwear	47.0	12.1	235	5.0	0.1	5.8	5.9	34.7	5.9	6.1	1.6	40.5
Footwear	12.1	14.8	52	4.3	—	1.7	5.1	28.8	5.6	5.2	6.3	30.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	90.3	35.2	926	10.3	—	0.8	1.3	10.8	8.3	1.3	0.5	11.6
Pottery	7.7	15.7	64	8.2	—	0.5	1.0	7.7	8.0	1.0	2.0	8.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	92.7	43.0	761	8.2	—	1.3	0.9	9.9	11.6	0.9	0.4	11.2
Timber	34.7	44.2	277	8.0	—	0.3	0.2	3.4	19.7	0.2	0.2	3.8
Furniture and upholstery	30.4	42.0	215	7.1	—	1.0	0.5	5.4	11.2	0.5	0.7	6.3
Paper, printing and publishing	159.8	39.3	1,376	8.6	—	0.3	0.1	0.9	9.0	0.1	—	1.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers, and periodicals	33.3	45.8	273	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	65.5	40.8	525	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	80.5	33.5	751	9.3	—	1.7	0.3	2.8	10.0	0.3	0.1	4.5
Rubber	31.4	33.1	294	9.4	—	—	0.2	1.9	9.7	0.2	0.2	1.9
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,042.8	35.1	17,183	8.4	1.8	73.9	35.5	340.1	9.6	37.3	0.6	414.0

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 8TH APRIL 1968

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 8th April 1968 was 558,272; 468,321 males and 89,951 females and was 11,424 lower than on 11th March. The seasonally adjusted figure was 534,700 or 2.3 per cent of employees, compared with 2.2 per cent in March and 2.1 per cent in April 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 26,200 in the four weeks between the March and April counts and by about 5,000 per month on average between January and April.

Between 11th March and 8th April, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 6,403 to 8,658 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 6,392 to 11,509. The total registered unemployed fell by 11,413 to 578,439, representing 2.5 per cent of employees the same as in March. The total registered included 37,649 married women and 4,065 casual workers.

Of the 562,865 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 101,293 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 54,643 from 2 to 4 weeks, 76,560 from 4 to 8 weeks and 330,369 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 27.7 per cent of the total of 562,865, compared with 24.6 per cent in March, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 41.3 per cent, compared with 38.6 per cent in March.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 8th April, 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	137,150	74,971	13,643	34,562	51,994	27,169	53,125	75,811	60,018	85,129	39,838	578,439	36,637	615,076	99,145	51,648
Men	114,762	64,162	10,834	27,519	42,508	22,609	44,544	60,996	49,001	63,099	30,557	466,429	25,746	492,175	83,648	41,948
Boys	3,297	1,501	554	853	1,725	668	1,448	2,378	2,139	2,726	1,320	17,108	1,003	18,111	2,311	1,540
Women	17,246	8,602	1,848	5,662	6,582	3,488	6,335	11,112	7,685	17,693	6,950	84,601	9,518	94,119	11,923	7,171
Married Women	6,051	2,674	843	2,280	2,957	1,518	2,763	5,291	3,645	9,210	3,091	37,649	5,862	43,511	3,876	3,018
Girls	1,845	706	407	528	1,179	404	798	1,325	1,193	1,611	1,011	10,301	370	10,671	1,263	989
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.5	4.5	3.9	4.0	2.5	7.1	—	1.7	1.8
Males	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.5	3.4	5.8	4.9	4.8	3.3	8.4	—	2.4	2.4
Females	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.1	5.1	—	0.6	0.8
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,102	625	150	152	3,702	813	1,587	1,173	726	1,927	177	11,509	704	12,213	760	492
Males	994	588	102	110	3,391	677	1,404	673	627	1,677	166	9,821	328	10,149	704	392
Females	108	37	48	42	311	136	183	500	99	250	11	1,688	376	2,064	56	100
Wholly unemployed																
Total	136,048	74,346	13,493	34,410	48,292	26,356	51,538	74,638	59,292	83,202	39,661	566,930	35,933	602,863	98,385	51,156
Males	117,065	65,075	11,286	28,262	40,842	22,600	44,588	62,701	50,513	64,148	31,711	473,716	26,421	500,137	85,255	43,096
Females	18,983	9,271	2,207	6,148	7,450	3,756	6,950	11,937	8,779	19,054	7,950	93,214	9,512	102,726	13,130	8,060
Males wholly unemployed†																
Men	113,780	63,575	10,732	27,411	39,126	21,937	43,166	60,335	48,391	61,515	30,400	456,793	25,422	482,215	82,956	41,556
Boys	3,285	1,500	554	851	1,716	663	1,422	2,366	2,122	2,633	1,311	16,923	999	17,922	2,299	1,540
Casual workers	1,077	710	75	262	7	100	93	667	1,237	245	104	3,867	3,007	82,753	17,063	8,410
Under 2 weeks	23,459	13,362	2,014	4,430	7,706	3,662	7,189	10,724	6,816	9,360	4,386	79,746	3,007	82,753	17,063	8,410
2-4 weeks	11,706	7,146	943	2,398	3,390	2,187	4,128	5,958	4,887	5,492	4,386	43,762	2,329	46,091	8,725	3,924
4-8 weeks	16,108	9,741	1,325	3,187	5,564	2,944	6,244	8,589	5,990	7,747	4,043	61,741	3,346	65,087	12,123	5,310
Over 8 weeks	64,715	34,116	6,929	17,985	24,175	13,707	26,934	36,763	31,583	41,304	20,505	284,600	17,211	301,811	46,521	25,123
Females wholly unemployed†																
Women	17,146	8,565	1,802	5,625	6,353	3,370	6,182	10,652	7,593	17,474	6,940	83,137	9,193	92,330	11,870	7,078
Girls	1,837	706	405	523	1,097	386	768	1,285	1,186	1,580	1,010	10,077	319	10,396	1,260	982
Casual workers	87	57	7	25	2	9	12	9	1	43	3	198	1,046	22,593	4,192	2,201
Under 2 weeks	5,759	3,072	634	1,207	1,985	827	1,795	3,165	1,923	3,032	1,220	21,547	1,046	22,593	4,192	2,201
2-4 weeks	2,661	1,452	268	667	845	440	907	1,478	1,047	1,839	729	10,881	862	11,743	1,960	969
4-8 weeks	3,214	1,621	362	910	1,235	648	1,197	2,009	1,347	2,687	1,210	14,819	1,472	16,291	2,226	1,350
Over 8 weeks	7,262	3,069	936	3,339	3,383	1,832	3,039	5,276	4,461	11,453	4,788	45,769	6,108	51,877	4,677	3,521
School-leavers unemployed																
Boys	800	256	318	204	852	150	369	840	809	797	256	5,395	208	5,603	549	569
Girls	553	177	243	118	584	106	160	502	441	368	188	3,263	58	3,321	369	427
Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers	134,695	73,913	12,932	34,088	46,856	26,100	51,009	73,296	58,042	82,037	39,217	558,272	35,667	593,939	97,467	50,160
Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers (seasonally adjusted)	—	—	—	32,700	45,900	24,800	50,400	70,600	56,700	78,700	38,100	534,700	34,300	—	92,800	45,500

* Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1967, except for the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions for which mid-1967 figures are not yet available.

† Casual workers are included in the totals but are now excluded from the duration figures.

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 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th April, 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*	473,716	93,214	9,821	1,688	483,537	94,902	578,439	510,286	104,790	615,076
Total, Index of Production industries	260,924	28,698	7,317	1,284	268,241	29,982	298,223	283,237	34,360	317,597
Total, manufacturing industries	131,760	27,590	7,076	1,281	138,836	28,871	167,707	144,420	33,139	177,559
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,385	1,386	1,562	76	13,947	1,462	15,409	16,421	1,546	17,967
Agriculture and horticulture	9,228	1,350	111	67	9,339	1,417	10,756	11,464	1,500	12,964
Forestry	346	24	3	9	349	33	382	479	33	512
Fishing	2,811	12	1,448	—	4,259	12	4,271	4,478	13	4,491
Mining and quarrying	18,074	191	29	—	18,103	191	18,294	18,279	196	18,475
Coal mining	16,680	155	2	—	16,837	155	16,992	16,990	157	17,147
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	524	13	26	—	550	13	563	580	15	595
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	300	12	1	—	301	12	313	326	13	339
Other mining and quarrying	570	11	—	—	570	11	581	583	11	594
Food, drink and tobacco	13,098	4,584	67	116	13,165	4,700	17,865	13,944	5,430	19,374
Grain milling	648	72	1	—	649	72	721	717	83	800
Bread and flour confectionery	2,693	657	5	2	2,698	659	3,357	2,906	742	3,648
Biscuits	655	410	1	4	656	414	1,070	665	431	1,096
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,300	606	28	42	1,328	648	1,976	1,474	714	2,188
Milk products	609	173	6	—	615	173	788	698	225	923
Sugar	441	64	—	—	441	64	505	442	65	507
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	945	564	—	4	946	568	1,514	967	590	1,557
Fruit and vegetable products	991	729	19	56	1,010	785	1,795	1,087	943	2,030
Animal and poultry foods	717	81	1	1	718	82	800	751	88	839
Food industries not elsewhere specified	609	299	2	6	611	305	916	618	308	926
Brewing and malting	1,689	226	—	—	1,689	226	1,915	1,714	245	1,959
Other drink industries	1,255	520	2	1	1,257	521	1,778	1,315	544	1,859
Tobacco	546	183	1	—	547	183	730	590	452	1,042
Chemicals and allied industries	7,880	1,286	15	19	7,895	1,305	9,200	8,015	1,327	9,342
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	298	4	—	—	299	4	303	300	5	305
Mineral oil refining	991	59	2	—	993	59	1,052	1,008	62	1,070
Lubricating oils and greases	148	15	—	—	148	15	163	148	15	163
Chemicals and dyes	3,526	327	1	—	3,526	327	3,853	3,601	333	3,934
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	557	322	3	12	560	334	894	566	337	903
Explosives and fireworks	352	266	2	—	354	266	620	356	268	624
Paint and printing ink	741	85	1	—	742	85	827	748	87	835
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	517	88	4	7	521	95	616	531	96	627
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	527	69	1	—	528	69	597	529	71	600
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	224	51	—	—	224	51	275	228	53	281
Metal manufacture	12,203	716	3,097	105	15,300	821	16,121	15,386	841	16,227
Iron and steel (general)	5,785	247	1,236	11	7,021	258	7,279	7,055	258	7,313
Steel tubes	1,012	57	156	7	1,168	64	1,232	1,176	67	1,243
Iron castings, etc.	3,091	185	1,551	72	4,642	257	4,899	4,665	262	4,927
Light metals	842	84	116	7	958	91	1,049	964	97	1,061
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,473	143	38	8	1,511	151	1,662	1,526	157	1,683
Engineering and electrical goods	31,001	5,656	615	77	31,616	5,733	37,349	32,780	6,236	39,016
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	479	40	—	—	479	40	519	489	41	530
Metal-working machine tools	1,668	133	7	—	1,675	133	1,808	1,701	144	1,845
Engineers' small tools and gauges	903	89	4	—	907	89	996	920	92	1,012
Industrial engines	507	54	2	—	509	54	563	518	54	572
Textile machinery and accessories	821	64	10	31	831	95	926	1,022	129	1,151
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	355	26	1	—	356	26	382	363	27	390
Mechanical handling equipment	996	45	2	—	998	45	1,043	1,009	48	1,057
Office machinery	561	137	3	—	564	137	701	577	153	730
Other machinery	6,560	714	89	10	6,649	724	7,373	6,758	738	7,496
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,314	129	178	2	3,492	131	3,623	3,512	133	3,645
Ordnance and small arms	419	61	—	—	419	61	480	422	63	485
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,411	350	241	4	3,652	354	4,006	3,754	377	4,131
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1,002	304	3	—	1,005	304	1,309	1,015	318	1,333
Watches and clocks	158	143	—	—	158	143	301	158	143	301
Electrical machinery	2,582	628	24	4	2,606	632	3,238	2,679	665	3,344
Insulated wires and cables	982	133	2	—	984	133	1,117	1,007	160	1,167
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,014	454	—	—	1,014	454	1,468	1,041	562	1,603
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,559	1,166	1	2	2,560	1,168	3,728	3,047	1,323	4,370
Domestic electric appliances	1,252	467	31	9	1,283	476	1,759	1,302	511	1,813
Other electrical goods	1,458	519	17	15	1,475	534	2,009	1,486	555	2,041
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,220	193	233	8	9,453	201	9,654	10,550	217	10,767
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,108	156	231	8	8,339	164	8,503	9,186	179	9,365
Marine engineering	1,112	37	2	—	1,114	37	1,151	1,364	38	1,402
Vehicles	10,416	903	1,484	72	11,900	975	12,875	12,238	1,014	13,252
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,242	547	1,332	55	7,574	602	8,176	7,670	610	8,280
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	436	62	11	—	447	62	509	448	63	511
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,282	208	139	17	2,421	225	2,646	2,646	254	2,900
Locomotives and railway track equipment	691	34	1	—	692	34	726	700	34	734
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	613	29	—	—	613	29	642	620	29	649
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	152	23	1	—	153	23	176	154	24	178
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,881	2,212	254	47	12,135	2,259	14,394	12,272	2,296	14,568
Tools and implements	658	101	25	5	683	106	789	735	109	844
Cutlery	224	6	—	—	224	6	231	231	89	320
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	481	116	5	13	486	129	615	490	129	619
Wire and wire manufactures	592	106	4	1	596	107	703	602	107	709
Cans and metal boxes	374	242	1	—	375	243	618	398	249	647
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	290	96	9	1	299	97	396	299	100	399
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,262	1,467	204	23	9,466	1,490	10,956	9,557	1,513	11,070
Textiles	8,859	3,763	515	546	9,374	4,309	13,683	10,357	5,672	16,029
Production of man-made fibres	416	72	—	—	416	72	488	462	111	573
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,338	562	6	6	1,344	568	1,912	1,627	952	2,579
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	887	554	15	42	902	596	1,498	1,113	836	1,949
Woollen and worsted	2,218	807	26	31	2,244	838	3,082	2,296	905	3,201
Jute	565	114	—	14	565	128	693	568	129	697
Rope, twine and net	239	196	3	3	242	199	441	266	219	485
Hosiery and other knitted goods	697	603	267	371	964	974	1,938	1,053	1,158	2,211
Lace	70	17	5	2	75	19	94	81	35	116
Carpets	410	196	4	12	414	198	612	487	224	711
Narrow fabrics	163	96	11	12	174	108	282	184	121	305
Made-up textiles	361	244	13	22	374	266	640	426	546	972
Textile finishing	1,078	249	163	42	1,241	291	1,532	1,373	382	1,755
Other textile industries	417	51	2	1	419	52	471	421	54	475

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	915	247	7	1	922	248	1,170	963	271	1,234
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	585	85	5	—	590	85	675	619	100	719
Leather goods	252	146	—	1	252	147	399	264	155	419
Fur	78	16	2	—	80	16	96	80	16	96
Clothing and footwear	2,771	3,507	140	175	2,911	3,682	6,593	3,033	4,916	7,949
Weatherproof outerwear	169	166	2	13	171	179	350	180	189	369
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	542	839	4	15	546	854	1,400	564	1,059	1,623
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	488	310	24	10	512	320	832	516	329	845
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	146	381	—	5	146	386	532	194	1,102	1,296
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	356	960	7	24	363	984	1,347	376	1,113	1,489
Hats, caps and millinery	93	53	29	36	122	89	211	123	112	235
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	221	379	—	4	221	383	604	242	484	726
Footwear	756	419	74	68	830	487	1,317	838	528	1,366
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	6,769	770	100	54	6,869	824	7,693	7,102	859	7,961
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,988	122	17	—	2,015	122	2,137	2,090	128	2,218
Pottery	832	279	45	48	877	327	1,204	893	340	1,233
Glass	1,595	232	25	5	1,620	237	1,857	1,632	243	1,875
Cement	161	10	2	—	163	10	173	168	13	181
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,183	127	11	1	2,194	128	2,322	2,319	135	2,454
Timber, furniture, etc.	5,926	592	116	8	6,042	600	6,642	6,237	623	6,860
Timber	2,233	136	14	1	2,247	137	2,384	2,336	139	2,475
Furniture and upholstery	2,082	215	66	5	2,148	220	2,368	2,212	234	2,446
Bedding, etc.	244	81	2	1	246	82	328	255	83	338
Shop and office fitting	517	37	24	—	541	37	578	553	37	590
Wooden containers and baskets	521	72	8	1	529	73	602	540	77	617
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	329	51	2	—	331	51	382	341	53	394
Paper, printing and publishing	5,405	1,617	385	23	5,790	1,640	7,430	5,902	1,776	7,678
Paper and board	1,309	274	14	2	1,323	276	1,599	1,334	283	1,617
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	597	249	2	1	599	250	849	634	302	936
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	534	273	2	2	536	275	811	541	287	828
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	1,361	270	245	6	1,606	276	1,882	1,644	299	1,943
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	1,604	551	122	12	1,726	563	2,289	1,749	605	2,354
Other manufacturing industries	5,416	1,544	48	30	5,464	1,574	7,038	5,641	1,661	7,302
Rubber	2,087	328	3	—	2,090	328	2,418	2,190	352	2,542
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	351	53	1	—	352	53	405	357	54	411
Brushes and brooms	153	71	—	1	153	72	225	163	80	243
Toys, games and sports equipment	411	384	37	26	448	410	858	469	431	900
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	117	87	—	—	117	87	204	118	103	221
Plastics moulding and fabricating	1,741	424	6	2	1,747	426	2,173	1,772	434	2,206
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	556	197	1	1	557	198	755	572	207	779
Construction	106,198	648	205	2	106,403	650	107,053	115,358	735	116,093
Gas, electricity and water	4,892	269	7	1	4,899	270	5,169	5,180	290	5,470
Gas	2,163	96	1	—	2,164	96	2,260	2,277	100	2,377
Electricity	2,210	159	6	1	2,216	160	2,376	2,342	175	2,517
Water supply	519	14	—	—	519	14	533	561	15	576
Transport and communication	34,018	2,118	551	21	34,569	2,139	36,708	36,929	2,278	39,207
Railways	6,983	261	3	—	6,986	261	7,247	7,125	266	7,391
Road passenger transport	4,003	635	8	2	4,011	637	4,648	4,758	663	5,421
Road haulage contracting	6,974	153	55	—	7,029	153	7,182	7,332	664	7,996
Sea transport	6,729	126	47	2	6,776	128	6,904	7,046	145	7,191
Port and inland water transport	2,218	33	396	2	2,614	35	2,649	3,223	39	3,262
Air transport	533	86	1	—	534	86	620	542	91	633
Postal services and telecommunications	4,713	540	3	6	4,716	546	5,262	4,967	599	5,566
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	1,865	284	38	9	1,903	293	2,196	1,936	311	2,247
Distributive trades	44,049	16,325	134	60	44,183	16,385	60,568	46,289	18,164	64,453
Wholesale distribution	12,951	2,392	78	15	13,029	2,407	15,436	13,684	2,679	16,363
Retail distribution	21,622	13,497	28	42	21,650	13,539	25,189	22,666	14,983	37,649
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	4,486	194	15	—	4,501	194	4,695	4,763	228	4,991
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	4,990	242	13	3	5,003	245	5,248	5,176	274	5,450
Insurance, banking and finance	9,073	1,227	4	2	9,077	1,229	10,306	9,241	1,355	10,596
Professional and scientific services	8,847	6,351	18	94	8,865	6,445	15,310	9,164	7,233	16,397
Accountancy services	471	121	—	—	471	121	592	480	130	610
Educational services	3,528	1,740	11	85	3,539	1,825	5,364	3,637	2,047	5,684
Legal services	291	292	—	—	291	292	583	303	319	622
Medical and dental services	3,177	3,869	5	8	3,182	3,877	7,059	3,314	4,373	7,687
Religious organisations	181	45	—	—	181	45	226	199	56	255
Other professional and scientific services	1,199	284	2	1	1,201	285	1,486	1,231	308	1,539
Miscellaneous services	41,873	18,587	185	134	42,058	18,721	60,779	43,611	20,248	63,859
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	3,997	1,417	31	7	4,028	1,424	5,452	4,124	1,454	5,578
Sport and other recreations	2,551	434	8	3	2,559	437	2,996	2,631	456	3,087
Betting	1,652	356	24	21	1,676	377	2,053	1,781	389	2,170
Catering, hotels, etc.	16,590	9,019	35	52	16,625	9,071	25,696	17,227	9,637	26,864
Laundries	1,112	1,130	—	2	1,112	1,132	2,244	1,190	1,223	2,413
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	466	337	2	1	468	338	806	477	364	841
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	7,181	1,071	6	1	7,187	1,072	8,259	7,496	1,130	8,626
Repair of boots and shoes	320	30	8	—	328	30	358	357	30	387
Hairdressing and manicure	1,041	918	19	14	1,060	932	1,992	1,089	1,041	2,130
Private domestic service	900	2,254	4	23	904	2,277	3,181	964	2,786	3,750
Other services	6,063	1,621	48	10	6,111	1,631	7,742	6,275	1,738	8,013
Public administration	25,048	3,114	50	17	25,098	3,131	28,229	26,187	3,444	29,631
National government service	9,813	1,622	11	2	9,824	1,624	11,448	10,321	1,847	12,168
Local government service	15,235	1,492	39	15	15,274	1,507	16,781	15,866	1,597	17,463
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,652	111	—	—	1,652	111	1,763	1,745	112	1,857
Other persons not classified by industry	35,847	15,297	—	—	35,847	15,297	51,144	37,462	16,050	53,512
Aged 18 and over	30,452	12,034	—	—	30,452	12,034	42,486	31,859	12,729	44,588
Aged under 18	5,395	3,263	—	—	5,395	3,263	8,658	5,603	3,321	8,924

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Details for some principal towns and districts in the United Kingdom of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment offices and the percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below. It also gives similar information for each of the new development areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The development areas replace, and in most but not all cases, incorporate former development districts.

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 8th April, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
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PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)

South East						
Greater London	64,162	8,602	2,207	74,971	625	1.6
†Aldershot	241	49	57	347	—	1.1
Aylesbury	218	30	29	277	—	0.9
†Basildon	1,291	117	36	1,444	5	4.0
Bedford	671	96	68	835	—	1.5
†Bournemouth	2,679	445	55	3,179	4	3.0
†Bracknell	239	29	7	275	—	0.9
Brentwood	338	43	8	389	3	1.4
Brighton and Hove	2,489	435	59	2,983	—	3.3
†Caterham	1,389	365	168	1,922	12	2.7
Chatham	439	63	22	524	—	1.1
Chelmsford	808	160	28	996	5	2.3
†Chichester	201	54	12	267	1	0.7
Crawley	522	43	42	607	2	1.8
Dartford	614	26	17	657	2	2.2
Eastbourne	625	132	94	851	13	2.7
Gravesend	869	104	67	1,040	—	2.4
†Grays	270	89	21	380	1	1.1
Guildford	417	76	158	651	—	2.2
Harlow	943	136	22	1,101	1	3.9
†Hastings	273	21	13	307	—	0.9
Hemel Hempstead	376	114	11	501	—	0.8
High Wycombe	1,054	111	59	1,224	—	1.5
Luton	601	124	56	781	2	1.2
Maidstone	351	53	16	420	—	1.9
Newbury	874	178	25	1,077	17	3.2
†Newport IOW	1,255	191	46	1,492	217	1.5
Oxford	3,822	672	166	4,660	11	3.1
†Portsmouth	1,144	182	59	1,385	—	1.5
†Reading	250	41	7	298	3	0.9
St. Albans	918	135	26	1,079	3	1.0
†Slough	2,446	581	142	3,169	—	2.2
†Southampton	1,991	285	56	2,332	1	4.0
Southend-on-Sea	330	46	42	418	—	1.1
Staines	262	79	33	374	—	1.3
Stevenage	783	70	35	888	4	1.4
Watford	246	40	44	330	—	0.8
Weybridge	368	72	44	484	—	1.2
†Woking	799	83	6	888	4	2.8
Worthing	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Anglia						
Cambridge	486	90	29	605	—	0.9
Great Yarmouth	959	128	31	1,118	1	3.3
Ipswich	1,112	259	60	1,431	3	2.2
†Norwich	1,740	190	292	2,222	1	2.3
Peterborough	636	213	59	908	2	1.5
South Western						
Bath	567	110	23	700	—	1.9
†Bristol	5,504	633	180	6,317	10	2.4
Cheltenham	879	250	36	1,165	—	2.3
Exeter	1,023	201	27	1,251	5	2.6
Gloucester	804	245	81	1,130	—	1.9
†Plymouth	2,175	499	129	2,803	—	3.1
Salisbury	1,097	147	76	1,320	—	1.8
Swindon	576	92	26	694	—	1.9
Taunton	1,151	222	80	1,453	3	2.2
†Torquay	320	82	2	404	—	4.6
†Yeovil	—	—	—	—	—	1.4
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,823	360	88	2,271	102	2.9
Coalville	199	46	10	255	4	0.8
Corby	519	109	53	681	—	2.5
†Derby	1,532	195	47	1,774	25	1.4
Kettering	320	44	26	390	—	1.6
Leicester	2,776	403	89	3,268	93	2.7
Lincoln	1,047	275	93	1,415	—	2.7
Loughborough	273	74	17	364	3	1.0
†Mansfield	1,043	159	61	1,263	22	2.1
Northampton	701	50	39	790	4	1.2
†Nottingham	5,085	508	157	5,750	69	2.3
Sutton-in-Ashfield	650	70	14	734	76	2.3

The tables for principal towns and development districts published in issues of the GAZETTE prior to September 1966 were mutually exclusive; in other words in no case were the figures for any given area included in both tables. In the present series figures for principal towns and for districts which are part of development areas are also included in the development areas tables.

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
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PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued

West Midlands						
†Birmingham	12,728	1,707	485	14,920	596	2.1
Burton-on-Trent	406	54	17	477	—	1.5
Cannock	578	76	49	703	4	2.8
Coventry	5,005	834	236	6,075	830	3.0
Dudley	1,119	184	180	1,483	32	3.5
Hereford	763	123	222	1,108	—	3.6
Kidderminster	302	64	11	377	2	1.3
Leamington and Warwick	543	91	27	661	9	1.5
Newcastle-under-Lyme	628	93	20	741	2	2.5
Nuneaton	1,324	153	115	1,592	178	5.0
Oakengates	448	188	53	689	10	2.6
Redditch	235	24	4	263	90	1.0
Rugby	407	88	30	525	14	1.8
Shrewsbury	539	47	21	607	—	1.5
Stafford	320	59	12	391	—	1.0
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,342	441	68	2,851	84	1.8
Stourbridge	802	105	97	1,004	180	2.6
†Walsall	2,264	280	87	2,631	512	2.3
†Warley	1,129	96	34	1,259	177	1.4
†West Bromwich	1,864	98	49	2,011	547	2.0
†Wolverhampton	2,977	644	634	4,255	263	2.8
Worcester	732	62	24	818	12	1.8
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,329	286	88	2,703	29	3.6
†Bradford	3,824	377	167	4,368	160	2.5
Dewsbury	656	112	16	784	23	2.4
Doncaster	2,398	404	204	3,006	4	3.4
Grimsby	2,055	134	85	2,274	2	3.3
Halifax	398	64	28	490	11	1.0
Harrogate	430	118	22	570	—	1.9
Huddersfield	813	216	33	1,062	13	1.1
†Hull	5,484	545	189	6,218	136	3.6
Keighley	611	127	39	777	12	2.5
†Leeds	5,695	525	192	6,412	30	2.3
†Mexborough	1,078	285	106	1,469	7	4.7
Rotherham	1,680	180	114	1,974	61	3.4
Scunthorpe	858	548	59	1,465	23	2.9
†Sheffield	5,785	651	139	6,575	451	2.4
Wakefield	741	72	17	830	2	1.5
York	1,032	148	141	1,321	6	2.0
North Western						
Altrincham	599	58	51	708	4	2.1
Ashton-under-Lyne	470	79	41	590	6	2.0
†Barrow-in-Furness	524	270	41	835	28	2.6
†Birkenhead	2,447	547	176	3,170	—	3.0
Blackburn	1,058	221	18	1,297	9	2.3
Blackpool	2,048	721	80	2,849	25	5.3
Bolton	1,585	193	230	2,008	1	2.5
Burnley	596	200	42	838	19	2.0
Bury	462	123	9	594	8	1.9
Chester	548	146	38	732	4	2.6
Crewe	611	144	23	778	—	1.2
Ellesmere Port	298	81	36	415	—	2.3
Lancaster	583	80	10	673	—	1.9
Leigh	411	111	8	530	1	3.9
†Liverpool	16,614	2,599	924	20,137	391	2.9
†Manchester	9,869	981	591	11,441	61	3.5
†Salford	2,120	208	151	2,479	116	1.7
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,344	233	41	1,618	20	2.6
Preston	1,570	411	143	2,124	6	1.7
Rochdale	730	117	12	859	8	2.5
St. Helens	968	291	243	1,502	5	3.7
Southport	963	131	8	1,102	10	2.3
Stockport	1,558	282	160	2,000	55	1.3
Warrington	539	169	128	836	34	3.0
Wigan	1,105	261	5	1,371	14	—

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 8th April, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
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PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued

Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,837	129	72	2,038	1	7.3
†Carlisle	795	235	39	1,069	—	2.6
†Chester-le-Street	1,691	254	126	2,071	8	5.6
†Darlington	1,239	182	41	1,462	2	2.8
Durham	1,673	117	39	1,829	3	6.6
†Hartlepool	1,987	299	90	2,376	39	6.1
†Sunderland	5,810	618	453	6,881	65	6.9
†Tees-side	6,186	1,245	560	7,991	25	4.3
†Tyneside	15,478	2,201	1,049	18,728	104	4.6
†Workington	886	453	94	1,433	9	5.2
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	1,853	281	83	2,217	13	2.2
†Ayr	1,119	357	75	1,551	5	3.9
†Bathgate	706	249	58	1,013	—	3.0
†Dumbarton	755	296	100	1,151	10	4.4
†Dumfries	975	255	59	1,289	20	4.5
†Dundee	2,128	382	206	2,716	27	2.9
†Dunfermline	1,157	812	92	2,061	6	4.6
†Edinburgh	4,465	697	292	5,454	33	2.3
†Falkirk	1,140	915	39	2,094	30	3.4
†Glasgow	21,765	3,696	1,270	26,731	188	4.6
†Greenock	1,948	824	220	2,992	30	7.1
†Highlands and Islands	5,072	1,296	544	6,912	632	8.1
†Inverness	1,023	521	49	1,593	6	5.4
†Kilmarnock	781	215	59	1,055	—	3.0
†Kirkcaldy	2,094	709	86	2,889	2	5.4
†North Lanarkshire	5,542	2,627	448	8,617	199	4.9
†Paisley	1,906	440	53	2,399	49	3.0
†Perth	648	123	51	822	3	2.6
†Stirling	856	296	45	1,197	8	2.7
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,500	464	79	2,043	—	7.4
†Bridgend	632	233	124	989	—	3.6
†Cardiff	4,463	548	235	5,246	25	3.3

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1966.
† Figures include those for certain adjacent employment exchange areas details of which appear on page 666 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. (Note: From 14th August 1967, Reading also includes Aldermaston, now detached from Newbury.)

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue the monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued

†Ebbw Vale	1,345	500	126	1,971	2	5.1
†Llanelli	968	407	63	1,438	12	3.5
†Neath	546	190	61	797	—	2.6
†Newport	1,768	159	196	2,123	4	3.1
Pontypridd	646	79	67	792	2	2.5
Port Talbot	629	253	91	973	—	3.0
†Rhonda	1,390	350	128	1,868	3	7.2
†Shotton	499	212	87	798	5	2.1
†Swansea	2,202	385	171	2,758	39	4.0
†Wrexham	1,527	272	76	1,875	10	5.2

DEVELOPMENT AREAS‡

South Western	5,176	1,451	342	6,969	85	5.1
Merseyside	21,620	3,857	1,446	26,923	397	3.3
Northern	49,695	7,997	3,377	61,069	756	4.4
Scottish	59,022	17,127	4,073	80,222	1,898	4.1
Welsh	21,799	5,610	1,736	29,145	143	4.4
Total all Development Areas	157,312	36,042	10,974	204,328	3,279	4.1

Northern Ireland

Ballymena	338	227	25	590	31	3.3
Belfast	9,051	3,174	242	12,467	213	5.6
Craigavon	1,012	267	34	1,313	49	4.8
Londonderry	2,963	865	252	4,080	136	14.7
Newry	1,753	653	112	2,518	43	16.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults March 1968*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men			Woodworkers	6,379	3,061
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	6,640	1,493	Carpenters, joiners	5,082	2,009
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,146	661	Cabinet makers	226	248
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,520	784	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	518	443
Forestry workers	112	43	Pattern makers	173	133
Fishermen	1,862	5	Other woodworkers	380	228
Miners and quarrymen	796	1,040	Leather workers	818	202
Colliery workers	613	961	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	187	99
Other miners and quarrymen	183	79	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	631	103
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	334	308	Textile workers	1,430	621
Glass workers	226	173	Textile spinners	248	74
Pottery workers	162	64	Textile weavers	206	168
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	2,329	860	Other textile workers	976	379
Moulders and coremakers	1,134	526	Clothing, etc. workers	1,393	833
Smiths, forgemen	501	176	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	176	88
Other workers	694	158	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	489	374
Electrical and electronic workers	6,360	3,554	Other clothing workers	351	199
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,292	1,612	Upholstery workers, etc.	377	172
Electricians	3,745	847	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,575	598
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,323	1,095	Workers in food manufacture	1,245	527
Engineering and allied trades workers	35,384	19,445	Workers in drink manufacture	86	35
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,736	90	Workers in tobacco manufacture	244	36
Platers	829	348	Paper and printing workers	1,202	402
Riveters and caulkers	358	45	Paper and paper products workers	217	116
Shipwrights	290	111	Printing workers	985	286
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	751	54	Building materials workers	266	305
Sheet metal workers	1,160	1,045	Brick and tile production workers	116	217
Welders	4,214	897	Other building materials workers	150	88
Toolmakers	196	304	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	870	719
Press toolmakers	151	282	Rubber workers	157	175
Mould makers	41	58	Plastics workers	348	372
Precision fitters	2,978	1,982	Other workers	365	172
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,330	1,531	Construction workers	11,694	2,767
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,411	2,818	Bricklayers	3,075	1,373
Turners	849	1,107	Masons	308	100
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	2,347	3,189	Slaters	539	216
Machine-tool operators	3,393	1,667	Plasterers	1,212	309
Electro platers	181	102	Others	6,560	769
Plumbers, pipe fitters	3,083	967	Painters and decorators	11,962	1,282
Miscellaneous engineering workers	4,205	1,333	Painters	10,826	926
Watchmakers and repairers	131	42	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,136	356
Instrument makers and repairers	350	494			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	96	41			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	517	478			
Aircraft body building	191	169			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	596	291			

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

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued			Shop assistants	9,116	2,602
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	4,428	793	Service, sport and recreation workers	19,568	5,020
Transport and communication workers	31,850	9,469	Police etc.	999	797
Railway workers	442	429	Hotels and catering:		
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	26,198	3,737	Kitchen staff	3,419	986
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	611	4,204	Bar staff	1,906	276
Seamen	3,185	77	Waiters, etc.	1,624	501
Harbours and docks workers	198	25	Others	1,517	529
Other transport workers	645	625	Hairdressers	675	157
Communications workers	571	372	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	238	88
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	6,427	1,287	Domestics	262	187
Warehouse workers	5,364	860	Attendants	2,738	560
Packers, bottlers	1,063	427	Porters, messengers	2,240	497
Clerical workers	41,754	4,334	Entertainment workers	2,704	28
Clerks	37,089	3,377	Others	1,246	414
Book-keepers, cashiers	4,082	789	Labourers	233,336	11,702
Other clerical workers	583	168	General labourers (heavy)	101,949	2,682
Administrative, professional, technical workers	26,885	14,497	General labourers (light)	66,899	367
Laboratory assistants	682	459	Factory hands	23,580	2,537
Draughtsmen	1,275	1,156	Other labourers	40,908	6,116
Nurses	373	2,558	Grand total—Men	463,184	87,431
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	24,555	10,324			
Women			Makers of products not elsewhere specified	204	823
Farm workers, etc.	437	262	Rubber workers	11	233
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	84	52	Plastics workers	136	299
Glass workers	30	89	Other workers	136	291
Pottery workers	106	561	Painters and decorators	74	77
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	75	86	Transport and communication workers	2,147	1,649
Electrical and electronic workers	94	588	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	443	139
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,301	5,317	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	138	574
Welders	52	76	Other transport workers	377	504
Machine-tool operators	700	1,400	Communications workers	1,189	432
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,099	2,727	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,917	2,250
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	450	1,114	Warehouse workers	163	188
Woodworkers	27	77	Packers, bottlers	1,754	2,062
Leather workers	241	547	Clerical workers	19,307	13,161
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	100	221	Clerks	12,382	4,404
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	141	326	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,206	2,055
Textile workers	1,524	2,970	Shorthand-typists	2,027	3,381
Textile spinners	192	376	Typists	1,672	2,335
Textile weavers	271	447	Office machine operators	1,020	986
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	96	129	Shop assistants	10,448	6,254
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	267	639	Service, sport and recreation workers	17,408	16,254
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	176	367	Hotels and catering:		
Other workers	522	1,012	Kitchen staff	2,659	3,259
Clothing, etc. workers	2,098	10,198	Bar staff	2,515	2,842
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	118	362	Waitresses, etc.	2,119	2,117
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	597	3,148	Others	2,326	2,326
Light clothing machinists	607	4,033	Hairdressers	820	876
Other light clothing workers	340	1,124	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	670	1,180
Hat makers	44	141	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4,336	2,785
Other clothing workers	186	723	Attendants	553	579
Upholstery workers, etc.	206	667	Entertainment workers	1,063	18
Food, drink and tobacco workers	433	1,336	Other workers	347	272
Workers in food manufacture	403	1,293	Administrative, professional, technical workers	4,640	13,319
Workers in drink manufacture	7	5	Laboratory assistants	256	226
Workers in tobacco manufacture	23	38	Draughtsmen, tracers	179	127
Paper and printing workers	417	684	Nurses	1,671	12,042
Paper and paper products workers	172	456	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,534	924
Printing workers	245	228	Other workers	23,368	12,533
Building materials workers	15	45	Factory hands	15,312	5,911
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,958	4,746
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,098	1,876
			Grand total—Women	87,395	89,132

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 11th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 6th March. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 25 (June 1968) issue of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices,*

Employment and Production obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage).

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 120,441 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd April, 1968. At that date 185,651 vacancies remained unfilled, 9,088 more than at 6th March. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 180,400 in April, compared with 184,100 in March and 183,400 in January 1968. (See article on pages 391-393 of this issue and table 119 on page 435.)

Youth employment offices placed 17,782 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd April. At that date 92,658 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 11,464 more than at 6th March.

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 6th March 1968		Four weeks ended 3rd April 1968		Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 3rd April 1968 (17 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	83,270	87,431	83,187	90,386	332,402
Women	37,732	89,132	37,254	95,265	154,904
Total Adults	121,002	176,563	120,441	185,651	487,306
Boys	11,625	37,348	10,713	42,367	46,919
Girls	7,472	43,846	7,069	50,291	31,371
Total Young Persons	19,097	81,194	17,782	92,658	78,290
Total	140,099	257,757	138,223	278,309	565,596

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd April 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd April 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	83,187	10,713	37,254	7,069	138,223	90,386	42,367	95,265	50,291	278,309
Total, Index of Production industries	57,605	6,070	15,068	3,098	81,831	52,555	22,762	39,422	23,016	137,755
Total, all manufacturing industries	35,287	4,521	14,583	2,977	57,368	39,903	17,807	38,581	22,014	118,305
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,022	389	1,272	43	2,726	1,397	1,699	452	328	3,876
Mining and quarrying	451	25	29	1	506	2,094	751	81	44	2,970
Coal mining	178	18	19	—	215	1,839	707	53	17	2,616
Food, drink and tobacco	2,763	508	2,162	334	5,767	1,903	883	3,770	1,685	8,241
Chemicals and allied industries	1,912	124	635	96	2,767	1,983	523	1,379	869	4,754
Metal manufacture	2,661	237	372	49	3,319	2,598	1,135	578	356	4,667
Engineering and electrical goods	8,657	861	3,530	383	13,431	15,347	5,271	8,851	2,993	32,462
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,494	606	1,513	190	8,803	10,399	3,715	3,086	1,400	18,600
Electrical goods and machinery	2,163	255	2,017	193	4,628	4,948	1,556	5,765	1,593	13,862
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,589	54	59	14	2,716	1,198	199	66	34	1,497
Vehicles	3,381	165	497	57	4,100	4,690	1,343	1,082	381	7,496
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,353	653	1,273	256	5,535	3,054	2,175	2,156	1,475	8,860
Textiles	2,050	334	1,375	426	4,185	1,873	1,338	4,863	3,718	11,792
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	516	64	320	69	969	406	242	1,109	691	2,448
Woollen and worsted	460	73	281	71	885	333	360	1,149	884	2,726
Leather, leather goods and fur	324	74	168	61	627	187	242	529	449	1,407
Clothing and footwear	586	235	1,644	629	3,094	897	802	9,315	6,183	17,197
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,843	188	364	60	2,455	1,608	678	1,162	577	4,025
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,101	614	386	81	3,182	1,852	1,310	757	500	4,419
Paper, printing and publishing	1,202	234	816	310	2,562	1,204	1,162	1,798	1,939	6,103
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	811	121	468	142	1,542	639	399	1,066	823	2,927
Printing and publishing	391	113	348	168	1,020	565	763	732	1,116	3,176
Other manufacturing industries	1,865	240	1,302	221	3,628	1,509	746	2,275	855	5,385
Construction	21,181	1,513	344	100	23,138	9,876	3,817	563	667	14,923
Gas, electricity and water	686	11	112	10	819	682	387	197	291	1,557
Transport and communication	4,588	188	598	73	5,447	9,291	1,222	1,692	614	12,819
Distributive trades	6,853	2,541	5,339	2,493	17,226	6,406	8,522	11,952	14,096	40,976
Insurance, banking and finance	370	68	541	175	1,154	1,483	1,312	1,208	2,027	6,030
Professional and scientific services	949	95	2,114	236	3,394	5,448	1,801	16,389	2,387	26,025
Miscellaneous services	8,599	1,218	10,745	848	21,410	8,989	3,872	21,064	6,710	40,635
Entertainment, sports, etc.	623	65	309	28	1,025	488	231	974	209	1,902
Catering, hotels, etc.	4,988	187	7,716	224	13,115	3,915	680	11,790	991	17,376
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	309	230	592	202	1,333	210	279	1,460	894	2,843
Public administration	3,201	144	1,577	113	5,035	4,817	1,177	3,086	1,113	10,193
National government service	1,115	69	1,139	55	2,378	2,661	507	1,826	619	5,613
Local government service	2,086	75	438	58	2,657	2,156	670	1,260	494	4,580

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd April 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 3rd April 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	31,344	3,343	15,069	1,661	51,417	39,189	14,665	39,704	16,501	110,059
Greater London	17,738	1,810	9,181	740	29,469	16,946	7,626	22,249	8,234	55,055
East Anglia	2,192	272	817	182	3,463	2,624	1,144	2,850	1,513	8,131
South Western	5,149	675	2,109	524	8,457	4,829	2,684	6,399	3,264	17,176
Midland	9,114	1,468	3,621	973	15,176	15,626	10,035	12,320	10,259	48,240
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,772	869	2,580	629	9,850	5,855	4,546	7,696	5,324	23,421
North Western	12,030	1,347	5,290	854	19,521	9,624	4,402	12,643	5,634	32,303
Northern	5,928	676	2,299	518	9,421	3,596	1,490	3,571	2,689	11,346
Scotland	7,093	1,510	3,747	1,292	13,642	5,666	2,165	6,370	3,498	17,699
Wales	4,565	553	1,722	436	7,276	3,377	1,236	3,712	1,609	9,934
Great Britain	83,187	10,713	37,254	7,069	138,223	90,386	42,367	95,265	50,291	278,309
London and South Eastern	22,806	2,329	12,114	1,065	38,314	23,714	10,832	28,481	11,987	75,014
Eastern and Southern	10,730	1,286	3,772	778	16,566	18,099	4,977	14,073	6,027	43,176

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 177. In addition, 33 stoppages which began before April 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 74,100. This total includes 13,300 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 60,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 44,100 were directly involved and 16,700 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 261,000 working days lost in April includes 132,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to April 1968		January to April 1967	
	No. of stop- pages begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stop- pages begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fish- ing	4	800	2	200
Coal mining	71	8,200	149	12,700
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	15	4,600	26	5,900
Chemicals, etc.	10	1,000	10	2,000
Metal manufacture	48	21,800	43	16,100
Engineering	124	38,100	103	57,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	32	4,800	32	11,900
Motor vehicles and cycles	79	62,900	70	55,600
Aircraft	15	5,900	14	5,300
Other vehicles	4	900	3	400
Other metal goods	33	6,500	20	3,800
Textiles	12	3,100	18	13,000
Clothing and footwear	8	2,700	6	1,300
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	11	1,100	15	1,500
Timber, furniture, etc.	11	3,800	9	800
Paper and printing	5	300	5	800
Remaining manufacturing industries	20	5,600	18	7,900
Construction	92	14,400	102	17,000
Gas, electricity and water	3	300	3	600
Port and inland water transport	34	11,300	20	6,600
All other transport	43	21,400	27	7,900
Distributive trades	4	200	10	500
Administrative, profes- sional, etc., services	11	1,100	6	600
Miscellaneous services	5	200	4	500
Total	694	220,900	709†	220,300

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1968		Beginning in the first four months of 1968	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	65	18,900	229	57,800
—other wage disputes	21	2,900	95	24,600
Hours of work	1	500	10	2,200
Employment of particular classes or persons	43	11,300	157	37,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	35	8,700	157	25,700
Trade union status	10	1,100	40	8,500
Sympathetic action	2	700	6	1,000
Total	177	44,100	694	157,300

Duration of stoppages—ending in April

Duration of stoppage	Number of Stoppages		Workers directly involved	Working days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved
	No. of stoppages	No. of workers involved		
Not more than 1 day	46	14,400	14,400	14,400
2 days	40	7,400	7,400	20,000
3 days	22	4,100	4,100	10,000
4-6 days	24	4,200	4,200	39,000
Over 6 days	32	12,300	12,300	139,000
Total	164	42,500	42,500	223,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 500 working days.

‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Principal stoppages of work during April

The stoppage of work by about 3,200 bus drivers and conductors at Liverpool which began on 11th March continued, and no settlement had been reported by the end of April.

On 22nd April about 200 electricians and patternmakers at an Oxford car body plant withdrew their labour following disagreement about proposals for a new wage structure. About 6,000 production workers were laid off as a result. Work was resumed by the electricians on the night shift of 29th April and by the patternmakers on the night shift of 30th April, pending reference of the dispute to a Court of Inquiry set up by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

A stoppage involving about 1,000, rising to about 1,500 bricklayers and bricklayers' mates began on 16th April at four steelworks on Teesside and spread in the next few days to other plants on the North-East coast and in other areas of England and Scotland. The stoppage followed the suspension of bricklayers operating a ban on "hot work" in steel furnaces in support of a wage claim. Work was resumed by bricklayers on 24th April and by labourers on 25th April to allow negotiations to take place at national level.

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 30th April 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 April . . .	156.6	91.0	172.1	153.6	91.1	168.6
1968 March . . .	168.1	90.7	185.3	166.1	90.6	183.3
1968 April . . .	168.3	90.7	185.5	166.4	90.6	183.7

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

Principal changes during April

Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring: Increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women (29th April).
Baking (Wages Council)—England and Wales: General minimum time rates increased by 3½d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women (10th April).
Milk distribution (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. 6d. a week for workers 21 years and over (28th April).
Retail pharmacy trade—England and Wales: Minimum rates for all workers, other than pharmacists, increased by varying amounts (pay day in week commencing 29th April). Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (1st April).
Aerated waters (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increase of 16s. a week for adult workers (15th April).
Roadstone quarrying: Increase of 3d. an hour in the adult basic rate (3rd April).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, tinplate manufacture, and needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture.

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

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 385,000 workers were increased by a total of £185,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 50,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours. Of the total increase of £185,000 about £95,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £40,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £37,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and arbitration awards.

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 April, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of twelve months. In the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing . . .	370,000	260,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying . . .	17,000	7,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	205,000	110,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	30,000	35,000	—	—
Metal manufacture . . .	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	—	—	—	—
Vehicles . . .	1,250,000	1,775,000	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	—	—	—	—
Textiles . . .	60,000	20,000	138,000	129,000
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	2,000	2,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear . . .	190,000	80,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	22,000	13,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	125,000	105,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	50,000	20,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries . . .	80,000	110,000	11,000	11,000
Construction . . .	1,515,000	315,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water . . .	105,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication . . .	80,000	75,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades . . .	150,000	100,000	49,000	98,000
Public administration and professional services . . .	14,000	3,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services . . .	135,000	80,000	—	—
Totals—January–April 1968 . . .	4,400,000	3,170,000	365,000	405,000
Totals—January–April 1967 . . .	5,020,000	1,935,000	245,000	250,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1967				
May . . .	2,100	—	1,000	120
June . . .	150	—	60	2
July . . .	5,830	—	2,465	420
August . . .	910	30	375	30
September* . . .	1,330	160	915	2
October . . .	345	30	205	4
November . . .	1,990	—	1,230	8
December* . . .	915	—	755	—
1968				
January . . .	1,540	—	2,140	150
February* . . .	840	—	435	145
March* . . .	1,885	—	410	20
April . . .	385	—	185	98

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

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

Retail bespoke tailoring (England and Wales)—Increased to 3 weeks. Retail pharmacy (England and Wales)—1 extra week for dispensing assistants, shop assistants and other workers after 3 years' service with the same employer; Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Scotland)—1 additional day.

RETAIL PRICES 23rd April 1968

At 23rd April 1968 the official retail prices index was 124.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 122.6 at 19th March and 119.5 at 18th April 1967.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices and charges for motor vehicle licences, petrol, cars, cigarettes and tobacco, wines and spirits, school meals, and tomatoes.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 125.1 for 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), 123.0 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 122.9 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of tomatoes and some other vegetables, milk supplied at reduced prices under the National Milk Scheme, ice cream, cakes and soft drinks were partly offset by reductions in the prices of eggs and fresh green vegetables. The index for foods, the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations, rose by about 2½ per cent. to 125.1, compared with 122.1 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by about one per cent. to 123.5, compared with 122.1 in March.

Alcoholic drink

Prices of spirits and wines were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 20th March. The average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by about 1½ per cent. to 127.0, compared with 125.0 in March.

Tobacco

Prices of cigarettes and tobacco were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 20th March. The group index figure rose by rather less than 4 per cent. to 125.4, compared with 120.8 in March.

Housing

There were rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, of rates and water charges, and of charges for repairs and maintenance. The index for the housing group rose by rather less than one per cent. to 140.6, compared with 139.5 in March.

Durable household goods

The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of items of furniture, of television and radio sets, and of other household appliances, following the raising of rates of purchase tax. The group index figure rose by rather more than 2 per cent. to 113.0, compared with 110.6 in March.

Transport and vehicles

There were rises in the charges for motor vehicle licences, increases in the prices of petrol following an increase in the rate of duty, and a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about 4 per cent. to 119.4, compared with 114.7 in March.

Miscellaneous goods

There were increases, following the raising of purchase tax rates, in the prices of many items in this group, particularly toilet requisites, some travel and recreational goods including gramophone records, and toys. The group index figure rose by nearly 3½ per cent. to 124.2, compared with 120.1 in March.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home

Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of State school meals there was a rise of rather more than 3 per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 126.3, compared with 122.4 in March.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	123.5
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	130
Meat and bacon	131
Fish	120
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	117
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	108
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	128
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	136
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	106
Other food	117
II Alcoholic drink	127.0
III Tobacco	125.4
IV Housing	140.6
V Fuel and light: Total	133.3
Coal and coke	134
Other fuel and light	132
VI Durable household goods: Total	113.0
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	121
Radio, television and other household appliances	104
Pottery, glassware and hardware	115
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	113.0
Men's outer clothing	118
Men's underclothing	114
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	113
Children's clothing	112
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	108
Footwear	117
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	119.4
Motoring and cycling	112
Fares	134
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	124.2
Books, newspapers and periodicals	158
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	109
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	121
X Services: Total	130.4
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	125
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	137
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	126.3*
All Items	124.8

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

Statistical Series

Tables 101-133 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the Ministry of Labour 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 [MINISTRY OF LABOUR 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 [MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour Administrative Regions in the south east of England, [MINISTRY OF LABOUR 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 the GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	September	22,493	1,669	24,162	291	24,452	464	24,916	16,419	8,497
	December	22,375	1,665	24,040	355	24,395	454	24,849	16,418	8,431
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,612	24,937	324	25,261	416	25,677	16,570	9,108
	December	23,016	1,612	24,628	467	25,095	419	25,514	16,524	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,612	24,340	525	24,864	419	25,283	16,321	8,963
	June	22,828	1,612	24,440	466	24,905	417	25,322	16,388	8,935
	September	22,905	1,612	24,517	526	25,043	413	25,456	16,474	8,982
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	September	22,448		24,116				24,890	16,416	8,474
	December	22,388		24,054				24,847	16,387	8,460
1962	March	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	June	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,551
	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				25,572	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

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Standard Regions												
1965	June . . .	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
	September . . .	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	2,167	991	23,209
	December . . .	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	2,154	988	23,280
1966	March . . .	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	2,152	975	23,194
	June . . .	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
	September . . .	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	2,178	981	23,325
	December . . .	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	2,124	960	23,016
1967	March . . .	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	2,110	948	22,728
	June . . .	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828
*September . . .		7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	2,129	962	22,905

* 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	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
1964 July	23,050.0	11,435.8	8,752.8	654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	2,040.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0	
August	23,050.0	11,488.0	8,792.9	653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	2,039.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1	
September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2	651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	2,067.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9	
October	23,078.0	11,572.2	8,866.3	649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	2,065.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7	
November	23,078.0	11,599.2	8,886.5	647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	2,078.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7	
December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	2,076.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6	
1965 January	23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	2,072.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5	
February	23,017.0	11,533.9	8,849.6	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	2,082.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4	
March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	2,089.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3	
April	23,147.0	11,513.9	8,827.9	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	2,089.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1	
May	23,147.0	11,548.3	8,852.7	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	2,052.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9	
June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	2,045.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4	
July	23,209.0	11,553.8	8,864.4	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	2,034.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1	
August	23,209.0	11,599.2	8,903.9	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	2,042.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3	
September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	2,071.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3	
October	23,280.0	11,654.6	8,943.8	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	2,074.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3	
November	23,280.0	11,659.5	8,957.7	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	2,072.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4	
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	2,090.0	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	2,082.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5	
February	23,194.0	11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	2,032.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6	
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	2,021.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6	
April	23,301.0	11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	2,016.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9	
May	23,301.0	11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	2,014.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6	
June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	2,005.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3	
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
July	23,325.0	11,606.6	8,992.9	570.5	850.0	527.3	622.6	2,349.7	1,987.7	840.2	596.4	756.5	59.1	
August	23,325.0	11,637.3	9,033.2	568.1	856.1	530.3	622.7	2,362.8	1,988.8	841.2	597.0	760.8	59.4	
September	23,325.0	11,611.3	9,029.8	566.0	844.4	528.3	624.4	2,376.5	2,003.3	843.9	595.1	757.7	58.9	
October	23,016.0	11,586.3	9,007.0	564.7	847.1	528.6	620.3	2,373.4	2,011.1	841.0	593.7	752.8	57.8	
November	23,016.0	11,528.1	8,960.5	563.9	846.3	526.7	616.2	2,370.0	2,021.1	825.7	589.0	747.3	57.8	
December	23,016.0	11,480.4	8,921.3	562.5	841.2	524.3	612.9	2,367.0	2,034.4	822.5	586.5	741.2	57.1	
1967 January	22,728.0	11,361.7	8,838.9	560.8	825.3	520.1	607.0	2,352.5	2,022.9	819.4	579.9	730.7	56.7	
February	22,728.0	11,320.6	8,801.2	559.5	819.0	519.7	603.6	2,346.6	2,012.2	818.4	575.6	723.9	56.4	
March	22,728.0	11,286.5	8,769.5	557.6	817.6	518.6	600.2	2,339.6	2,004.4	818.6	573.3	716.3	56.3	
April	22,828.0	11,275.3	8,761.2	555.9	817.8	517.5	597.3	2,335.2	2,008.8	817.9	572.8	713.3	56.8	
May	22,828.0	11,255.5	8,731.6	553.8	819.8	515.9	594.3	2,328.4	1,989.9	817.3	569.5	706.9	56.3	
June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	1,968.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1	
July|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,214.5	8,699.3	546.7	841.6	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	1,965.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8	
August|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,231.3	8,709.8	544.1	843.9	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	1,955.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1	
September|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,228.0	8,709.1	541.3	835.7	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	1,949.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7	
October|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,206.6	8,705.3	537.2	838.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	1,948.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4	
November|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,203.0	8,709.5	532.8	839.3	515.3	587.6	2,332.7	1,959.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0	
December|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,173.4	8,700.6	529.5	834.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	1,956.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4	
1968 January|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,064.0	8,627.7	526.4	815.2	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	1,937.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1	
February|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,059.9	8,630.1	522.7	810.3	512.6	584.9	2,310.4	1,942.2	808.9	560.5	694.7	55.2	
March|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,051.7	8,618.9	516.8	809.5	511.8	583.9	2,305.2	1,938.8	810.2	559.4	693.4	55.5	

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

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

‡ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

|| Figures after June 1967 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1968.

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

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

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

TABLE 105 (continued)															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			
546.6 565.3 569.2 561.1 542.8 536.4	323.4 335.4 343.5 347.4 337.0 350.3	280.0 288.5 287.3 284.7 280.8 288.0	569.0 597.1 612.7 621.2 620.6 621.7	278.2 300.5 304.7 304.3 306.8 320.1	1,379.5 1,422.7 1,477.5 1,512.2 1,540.4 1,614.1	374.4 370.9 379.8 386.9 397.1 402.4	1,684.8 1,677.6 1,702.5 1,713.0 1,682.7 1,665.1	2,696.6 2,773.6 2,800.7 2,870.4 2,903.5 2,924.6	2,444.8 2,511.1 2,608.7 2,721.9 2,816.8 2,922.8	570.6 567.4 560.4 587.9 574.4 608.3	1,388.8 1,397.7 1,418.1 1,463.8 1,489.8 1,542.4	505.4 503.7 510.2 520.3 537.1 519.2	737.0 739.2 752.6 771.5 802.0 751.6	June June June June June June(a)	1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	
539.3 531.5 524.8	351.3 354.1 348.3	288.6 296.4 290.8	623.4 633.2 641.0	321.0 332.3 338.2	1,616.9 1,656.0 1,681.0	403.2 410.6 423.3	1,637.2 1,628.4 1,602.9	2,937.0 2,961.9 2,973.7	2,935.7 3,044.7 3,155.8	611.1 611.6 608.8	1,548.6 1,573.9 1,598.2	532.1 544.9 556.8	753.6 758.0 789.3	(b)† June June(a)	1965 1966	
527.6 498.9	361.0 348.5	314.1 301.1	644.1 633.4	344.9 332.0	1,636.6 1,545.6	422.9 424.1	1,609.3 1,602.6	2,925.6 2,798.4	3,151.3 3,268.1	607.4 582.0	1,588.6 1,531.8	556.2 565.4	788.1 825.2	(b) June	1967	
537.9 541.1 546.2	352.5 352.9 355.0	289.5 292.9 294.6	625.2 630.6 636.6	322.2 324.6 328.9	1,625.8 1,637.7 1,644.6	403.2 404.2 405.6								July August September	1964	
546.0 545.6 543.1	356.0 357.0 357.0	295.6 296.9 297.3	637.2 635.2 636.5	332.6 334.2 334.2	1,648.5 1,656.4 1,651.3	407.9 408.4 409.4								October November December		
537.1 535.6 532.7	354.5 355.0 353.9	295.2 295.0 294.7	633.9 633.2 632.2	331.3 332.5 333.3	1,621.3 1,634.3 1,635.2	409.9 409.8 409.8								January February March	1965	
530.7 535.3 531.5	353.8 354.6 354.1	294.0 296.6 296.4	631.0 633.4 633.2	331.3 332.5 332.3	1,642.1 1,655.0 1,656.0	410.1 410.4 410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	April May June		
528.9 532.8 535.5	353.6 355.1 355.0	295.7 297.5 298.5	634.1 640.0 642.8	333.0 334.6 335.5	1,658.7 1,667.4 1,697.0	410.6 411.0 414.0								July August September		
534.5 534.4 532.4	354.8 354.3 353.8	299.1 298.9 297.7	643.8 643.6 642.9	336.6 338.4 338.6	1,685.6 1,677.2 1,648.8	416.1 419.3 420.4								October November December		
527.4 527.3 526.5	351.3 349.2 348.1	295.2 294.5 292.4	639.7 640.0 638.5	333.8 335.8 336.3	1,633.4 1,637.0 1,646.6	422.3 423.0 424.0								January February March	1966	
530.2 527.9 524.8	348.1 348.6 346.3	292.7 292.2 290.8	640.2 640.4 641.0	337.5 337.1 338.2	1,646.2 1,682.9 1,681.0	424.5 423.3 423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3	April May June(a)		
527.6 525.6 528.9 529.0	361.0 361.4 362.0 360.3	314.1 313.5 315.0 314.0	644.1 646.1 650.8 650.5	344.9 345.8 347.4 346.5	1,636.6 1,620.5 1,612.4 1,590.3	422.9 422.7 423.6 425.2	1,609.3	2,925.6	3,151.3	607.4	1,588.6	556.2	788.1	(b) July August September		
525.5 521.2 517.5	358.4 356.1 354.5	312.0 310.3 307.7	649.6 647.8 644.8	345.7 344.0 340.7	1,588.2 1,575.2 1,567.1	426.4 428.5 429.5								October November December		
512.8 510.6 508.0	350.7 349.0 347.9	304.1 303.7 302.1	640.1 638.0 636.0	336.7 335.5 334.6	1,532.9 1,530.9 1,530.8	429.1 429.0 428.6								January February March	1967	
510.4 505.6 498.9	348.8 349.0 348.5	302.4 301.5 301.1	636.3 634.7 633.4	333.9 333.5 332.0	1,531.8 1,544.7 1,545.6	426.4 425.4 424.1	1,602.6	2,798.4	3,268.1	582.0	1,531.8	565.4	825.2	April May June		
493.6 494.5 496.7	349.9 350.3 350.1	300.1 302.7 303.9	634.0 637.3 636.9	332.2 331.3 331.1	1,545.6 1,553.6 1,553.6	422.9 423.8 424.0								July|| August|| September||		
494.3 493.1 491.9	350.4 349.5 349.4	304.9 305.5 304.4	635.2 634.2 632.8	333.0 335.2 335.7	1,539.6 1,536.6 1,519.6	424.5 424.1 423.7								October|| November|| December||		
486.6 486.9 485.1	346.0 345.8 345.4	301.3 301.9 301.4	629.1 629.4 629.0	332.6 333.4 335.3	1,487.6 1,485.6 1,495.6	422.3 421.5 420.4								January|| February|| March||	1968	

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Number	As percentage of total employees
								(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	Monthly averages	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
1963	December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	January 13	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
	February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
	March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
	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 18	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Number	As percentage of total employees
								(000's)	per cent.
1954		184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955		146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956		168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957		216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958		321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959		343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960		259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	Monthly averages	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		2.6
1963		440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		1.8
1964		286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.6
1965		250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.7
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
1963	December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
	February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
	April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	255.0	1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	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	358.2	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	429.8	2.9

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	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 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
		85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
		88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
		95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
		136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
		131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
		100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
		91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
		118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
		133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
		94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
		78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
		74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
		108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	
1963	December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	106.4	1.3
1964	January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2
	February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1
	March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1
	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	90.4	90.4	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0

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	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	Monthly averages	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
1963	December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..
1964	January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..
	February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
	March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..
	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	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	71.9	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.5
	June 12	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.5	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.7
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.4
	March 11	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5
	April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	92.8	1.6

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	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 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
		18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
		21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
		28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
		37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
		35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
		28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
		28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
		35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
		45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
		28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
		26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	..	0.9
		34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	..	1.1
		51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	..	1.7
1963	December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2	1.5
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5	1.6

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	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	Monthly averages	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
1963	December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	January 13	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
	May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
	June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.4
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3	2.6
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6	2.4
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.3
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5	2.3
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0	2.3
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7	2.4

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	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 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
		10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
		23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
		27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
		33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
		31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
		21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
		31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
		40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
		46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
		21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
		20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.8
		31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
		57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1963	December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	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	19.5	18.8	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3		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	15.0	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8		0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	15.6	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	42.3	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

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	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
								Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	Monthly averages	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
1963	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
	February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
	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

UNEMPLOYMENT **Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females**

TABLE 112

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Number	As percentage of total employees
								(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	Monthly averages	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962		34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963		42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964		26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965		22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0
1966		25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1
1967		44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	..	1.9
1963	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	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

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

TABLE 113

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	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	Monthly averages	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	
1963	December 9	74.3	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.5
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.4
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0	2.3
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6	2.3
	April 8	75.8	2.5	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6	2.4

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	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4	2.1	
		22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7	1.6	
		19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5	1.4	
		21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4	1.6	
		31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6	2.2	
		43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2	3.0	
		37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0	2.7	
		32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2	2.3	
		49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8	3.3	
		65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1	4.3	
		44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8	3.2	
		34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.7	2.4	
		35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7	2.4	
		53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3	3.8	
1963	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.0	0.8	0.3	37.1	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	53.6	4.0
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	1.2	59.2	51.8	3.9
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	52.2	3.9
	April 8	60.0	4.5	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	56.7	4.3

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 115

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	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	Monthly averages	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955		51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956		52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957		56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958		81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959		94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960		78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961		68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962		83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963		104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964		80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965		65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966		63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967		84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1963		December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964	January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	68.4	68.4	3.0
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.6
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	As percentage of total employees
								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	0.5	17.8	1.9
1957		24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	0.9	22.9	2.4
1958		36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	33.0	3.4
1959		36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	32.4	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								
1963	December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	2.7
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	2.5
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	2.4
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	2.3
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	3.8
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	3.6
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	3.7
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.2	39.2	3.9

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

		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
		S.I.C. Order	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	26	109
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	21	119
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	18	98
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	19	86
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120
1966	January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89
	February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87
	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84
	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77
	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81
	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	

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)
Year		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961	Monthly averages	306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1963	December 9	444.1	72.0	16.2	47.5	10.7	66.9	15.1			
1964	January 13	470.6	91.5	19.5	50.0	10.6	67.7	14.4	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	448.0	77.0	17.2	45.8	10.2	66.4	14.8			
	March 16	408.0	64.6	15.8	39.1	9.6	53.3	13.1			
	April 13	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0			
	June 15	311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3			
	July 13	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1	65.2
	August 10	360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4			
	September 14	331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2			
	October 12	33.5	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8

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)
Year		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
1961	Monthly averages	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
1963		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	12.4	8.5
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.8	12.4
1963	December 9	317.2	47.3	75.5				16.0	30.2	8.6	8.7
1964	January 13	337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9
	February 10	321.3	48.8	74.8				18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1
	March 16	294.3	42.4	60.1				14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9
	April 13	281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4
	May 11	254.0	39.6	48.7				14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3
	June 15	225.7	35.2	43.1				12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8
	July 13	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8
	August 10	225.1	39.3	50.0				13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1
	September 14	220.6	41.0	45.8				16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6
	October 12	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7
	November 9	238.1	44.9	58.4				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8
	December 7	239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3
1965	January 11	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7
	February 8	254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3
	March 8	244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4
	April 12	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5
	May 10	212.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7
	June 14	196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0
	July 12	194.8	38.3	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2
	August 9	205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5
	September 13	207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8
	October 11	217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9
	November 8	224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8
	December 6	234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4
1966	January 10	250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3
	February 14	242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0
	March 14	227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2
	April 18	218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5
	May 16	200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3
	June 13	189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4
	July 11	191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

		TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
			Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	Monthly averages	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	
1963	July 10	232.9	78.9	80.8	159.6	69.6	70.8	140.1	73.3	
	August 7	219.7	76.8	76.7	153.5	70.3	71.2	141.2	66.2	
	September 4 . .	213.9	78.7	79.5	158.2	73.5	73.6	146.9	55.8	
	October 9	215.2	81.4	78.6	160.0	81.7	79.4	161.0	55.2	
	November 6 . . .	214.4	80.5	76.7	157.2	87.5	84.3	171.8	57.2	
	December 4 . . .	213.5	79.0	76.2	155.2	89.7	89.5	179.0	58.3	
1964	January 8	228.8	83.3	82.8	166.0	97.0	94.1	191.0	62.8	
	February 5	250.4	90.0	87.9	177.9	100.8	97.7	198.5	72.6	
	March 11	297.0	104.0	98.5	202.5	107.4	102.8	210.1	94.5	
	April 8	307.5	108.3	104.1	212.4	104.6	101.1	205.8	95.1	
	May 6	326.6	116.3	110.8	227.1	107.3	102.8	210.3	99.6	
	June 10	368.4	128.4	122.5	250.8	113.3	105.8	219.1	117.5	
	July 8	380.5	127.5	122.6	250.2	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3	
	August 5	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7	
	September 9 . . .	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2	
	October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4	
	November 4 . . .	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9	
	December 2 . . .	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3	
	1965	January 6	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
		February 3	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
March 3		358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1	
April 7		407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3	
May 5		420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3	
June 9		449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9	
July 7		452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0	
August 4		421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4	
September 8 . . .		391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5	
October 6		372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3	
November 3 . . .		355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1	
December 1 . . .		346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3	
1966		January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
		February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0	
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4	
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1	
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0	
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8	
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6	
	September 7 . . .	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9	
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9	
	November 9 . . .	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5	
	December 7 . . .	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9	
	1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
		February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
March 8		256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1	
April 5		258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0	
May 3		261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7	
June 7		281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7	
July 5		284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8	
August 9		256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3	
September 6 . . .		246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6	
October 4		241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5	
November 8 . . .		227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2	
December 6 . . .		223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5	
1968		January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
		February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2	
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7	

* 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

1952, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of this 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			
	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Hours lost		Total	
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	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)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)	Average
1959 May 30 . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . (a)	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	123	2.0	1,390	11
	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	92	1.5	1,022	11
1964 January 18 .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	0.4	249	9½
November 14 .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	0.6	609	17
May 15 . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	25	0.4	274	11
July 17 . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14 . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18 .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	26	0.4	281	11
October 16 . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13 .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	24	0.4	238	10
December 11 .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	38	0.6	344	9
February 19 .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	30	0.5	270	9
March 19 . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23 . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21 . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	33	0.5	263	8
June 18§ (a)	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16§ (b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	29	0.5	249	8½
August 13§	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	33	254	33	0.5	297	9
September 17§	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	7	287	29	216	30	0.5	235	8
	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15§ .	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19§	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17§	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14§ .	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18§ .	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18§ . .	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18§ . .	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13§ . .	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17§ . .	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15§ . .	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19§ . .	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	79	1.3	861	11
September 16§	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14§ .	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18§	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	64	1.1	627	10
December 16§	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13§ .	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	52	0.9	630	12
February 17§ .	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	47	0.8	524	11
March 16§ . .	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	37	0.6	414	11

* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. From 1959 to 1961(a) they relate only to those establishments which rendered returns in the month concerned. From May 1961(b) onwards they are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns.

† Figures from May 1960 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each until November 1960 and 42 hours each thereafter.

§ 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. The estimates from July 1966 onwards have also been revised to take account of information obtained from the June 1967 count of National Insurance cards.

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

TABLE 121

				INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE						
				All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	
1956	.	.	.	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8	
1957	.	.	.	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7	
1958	.	.	.	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5	
1959	.	.	.	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	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	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4	
1965	.	.	.	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	98.5	98.1	98.6	
1966	.	.	.	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.0	98.1	
1967	.	.	.	92.5	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.1	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1	
1964	May 16	.	.	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6	
	June 20	.	.	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2	
	July 18*	.	.	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5	
	August 15*	.	.	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5	
	September 19	.	.	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2	
	October 17	.	.	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1	
	November 14	.	.	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4	
	December 12	.	.	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2	
	1965	January 16	.	.	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	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	
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	99.9	
November 13	.	.	101.9	104.8	97.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	98.8	98.2	97.2	100.1	98.5	99.9		
December 11	.	.	101.7	104.7	98.1	96.9	98.9	103.9	99.0	98.3	98.0	100.2	99.3	99.8		
1966	January 15	.	.	99.2	102.7	96.8	94.6	93.5	101.3	97.9	97.3	96.2	99.0	97.0	98.6	
	February 19†	.	.	99.3	103.1	96.6	94.8	93.1	101.4	97.6	97.3	97.8	98.9	96.7	98.5	
	March 19	.	.	99.8	103.2	97.1	95.0	93.9	101.6	98.2	97.8	97.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	
	April 23	.	.	100.4	103.7	98.2	95.5	95.3	102.3	98.4	97.9	98.2	98.9	98.3	99.1	
	May 21	.	.	100.5	104.0	97.6	97.2	95.9	102.6	98.6	98.3	98.1	99.1	98.5	99.3	
	June 18	.	.	100.3	103.6	96.6	95.0	96.7	102.5	98.4	97.9	97.5	99.1	98.5	99.2	
	July 16*	.	.	94.3	98.2	82.2	86.1	97.3	97.9	98.6	98.1	97.7	98.9	99.1	99.2	
	August 13*	.	.	81.9	84.3	80.5	74.9	88.3	83.6	98.4	97.9	96.1	98.6	99.4	99.3	
	September 17	.	.	99.5	103.5	92.4	93.3	97.7	102.1	97.4	97.0	94.5	97.9	98.1	98.4	
	October 15	.	.	98.3	102.4	89.1	92.4	97.4	100.9	96.8	96.6	92.0	97.7	97.6	97.8	
November 19	.	.	97.0	101.6	84.9	91.3	96.6	99.8	96.4	96.4	90.9	97.4	97.6	97.4		
December 17	.	.	96.8	101.6	86.2	90.5	96.2	99.2	96.7	96.6	92.2	97.6	98.4	97.5		
1967	January 14	.	.	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	96.7	
	February 18	.	.	94.3	99.3	86.7	87.2	91.0	97.2	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8	97.2	
	March 18	.	.	94.4	99.3	87.9	87.2	91.7	97.2	97.0	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5	97.7	
	April 15	.	.	94.6	99.1	89.0	87.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	98.0	
	May 13	.	.	94.4	98.9	88.4	87.0	92.8	97.3	97.2	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	98.2	
	June 17	.	.	94.3	98.4	88.5	86.7	93.5	96.9	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.5	
	July 15†‡	.	.	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.3	92.1	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3	
	August 19†	.	.	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.8	79.3	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1	
	September 16‡	.	.	94.2	98.4	87.1	85.5	95.4	97.1	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.4	98.3	
	October 14‡	.	.	93.7	98.5	88.6	85.2	96.2	94.7	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	98.3	
November 18‡	.	.	94.4	98.5	88.9	85.6	96.2	96.8	97.4	96.4	96.6	97.9	98.0	98.5		
December 16‡	.	.	94.3	98.2	89.8	85.5	95.8	96.5	97.6	96.5	97.6	98.0	98.8	98.4		
1968	January 13‡	.	.	91.7	95.6	87.4	83.2	91.4	94.4	96.0	94.9	95.5	96.4	96.7	97.1	
	February 17‡	.	.	92.6	96.4	88.7	84.5	92.0	95.3	97.0	96.0	96.6	97.5	97.3	98.2	
	March 16‡	.	.	92.7	96.3	89.3	84.3	91.3	95.6	97.3	96.2	97.0	97.6	97.3	98.5	

EARNINGS AND HOURS**United Kingdom: wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked****TABLE 122** MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	£ 15 11	£ 16 16	£ 17 1	£ 16 5	£ 15 17	£ 19 6	£ 16 3	£ 14 14	£ 14 7	£ 14 7	£ 16 6
	Oct.	£ 15 18	£ 17 8	£ 17 19	£ 16 18	£ 16 4	£ 19 17	£ 16 18	£ 15 7	£ 14 17	£ 14 7	£ 16 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 11	£ 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 12	£ 20 11	£ 23 5	£ 20 8	£ 18 10	£ 18 0	£ 17 12	£ 20 11
	Oct.	£ 19 15	£ 21 5	£ 21 9	£ 20 12	£ 20 12	£ 23 5	£ 20 8	£ 18 10	£ 18 0	£ 17 12	£ 20 11
1967	April	£ 20 0	£ 21 10	£ 21 12	£ 20 15	£ 21 14	£ 23 7	£ 20 11	£ 18 11	£ 17 13	£ 17 16	£ 20 17
	Oct.	£ 20 17	£ 22 5	£ 22 8	£ 21 8	£ 21 18	£ 24 8	£ 21 1	£ 19 11	£ 18 4	£ 18 15	£ 21 19
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	46.3	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	46.6	46.1	43.7	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.5	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 7 2.4	s. d. 7 6.1	s. d. 7 0.9	s. d. 7 10.4	s. d. 8 6.8	s. d. 7 11.8	s. d. 6 3.8	s. d. 6 2.3	s. d. 6 8.0	s. d. 6 8.4
	Oct.	s. d. 6 7.2	s. d. 7 5.5	s. d. 7 8.5	s. d. 7 2.8	s. d. 6 11.7	s. d. 8 8.8	s. d. 7 2.0	s. d. 6 6.4	s. d. 6 5.9	s. d. 6 9.6	s. d. 6 11.6
1964	April	s. d. 6 10.0	s. d. 7 8.2	s. d. 8 1.5	s. d. 7 7.1	s. d. 7 4.7	s. d. 9 2.7	s. d. 7 6.3	s. d. 6 9.5	s. d. 6 7.4	s. d. 7 0.3	s. d. 7 3.1
	Oct.	s. d. 7 1.6	s. d. 8 0.8	s. d. 8 4.5	s. d. 7 9.5	s. d. 7 6.5	s. d. 9 4.2	s. d. 7 8.6	s. d. 6 11.8	s. d. 7 0.2	s. d. 7 2.7	s. d. 7 6.4
1965	April	s. d. 7 4.8	s. d. 8 3.9	s. d. 8 8.5	s. d. 8 2.4	s. d. 8 1.0	s. d. 9 11.4	s. d. 8 1.4	s. d. 7 2.6	s. d. 7 2.0	s. d. 7 6.4	s. d. 7 9.6
	Oct.	s. d. 7 10.0	s. d. 8 10.3	s. d. 9 2.4	s. d. 8 7.3	s. d. 8 7.0	s. d. 10 3.4	s. d. 8 6.3	s. d. 7 7.8	s. d. 7 6.4	s. d. 8 0.2	s. d. 8 2.7
1966	April	s. d. 8 1.1	s. d. 9 5.0	s. d. 9 5.5	s. d. 8 11.6	s. d. 9 2.3	s. d. 10 8.6	s. d. 8 10.3	s. d. 7 11.5	s. d. 7 10.6	s. d. 8 4.0	s. d. 8 6.2
	Oct.	s. d. 8 4.1	s. d. 9 5.0	s. d. 9 6.8	s. d. 9 1.3	s. d. 9 3.3	s. d. 10 7.7	s. d. 8 11.4	s. d. 8 1.3	s. d. 8 0.0	s. d. 8 6.9	s. d. 8 8.7
1967	April	s. d. 8 5.8	s. d. 9 5.5	s. d. 9 7.8	s. d. 9 2.5	s. d. 9 5.3	s. d. 10 9.5	s. d. 9 0.9	s. d. 8 2.6	s. d. 8 1.3	s. d. 8 8.7	s. d. 8 10.8
	Oct.	s. d. 8 9.3	s. d. 9 9.6	s. d. 9 11.6	s. d. 9 6.1	s. d. 9 7.7	s. d. 11 3.0	s. d. 9 4.1	s. d. 8 7.2	s. d. 8 4.4	s. d. 8 11.7	s. d. 9 1.7

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	£ 8 1	£ 7 19	£ 8 3	£ 8 13	£ 7 18	£ 9 15	£ 7 17	£ 8 0	£ 7 14	£ 7 17	£ 7 15
	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 9
1965	April	£ 9 0	£ 9 0	£ 9 5	£ 9 13	£ 9 17	£ 11 3	£ 8 18	£ 9 0	£ 8 13	£ 8 17	£ 9 0
	Oct.	£ 9 8	£ 9 7	£ 9 11	£ 9 18	£ 10 0	£ 11 4	£ 9 5	£ 9 9	£ 9 3	£ 9 7	£ 9 5
1966	April	£ 9 15	£ 9 13	£ 9 18	£ 10 7	£ 10 11	£ 12 0	£ 9 12	£ 9 15	£ 9 7	£ 9 14	£ 9 14
	Oct.	£ 9 16	£ 9 16	£ 9 18	£ 10 9	£ 10 4	£ 11 5	£ 9 13	£ 9 19	£ 9 10	£ 9 18	£ 9 15
1967	April	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 9 19	£ 10 13	£ 10 3	£ 12 0	£ 9 16	£ 9 19	£ 9 10	£ 10 0	£ 10 1
	Oct.	£ 10 5	£ 10 7	£ 10 6	£ 11 2	£ 10 3	£ 12 6	£ 10 6	£ 10 7	£ 10 0	£ 10 3	£ 10 5
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	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	39.8	39.4	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.4	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.1	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	38.4	37.9	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	37.0
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
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. d. 11.8	s. d. 3 11.8	s. d. 4 2.1	s. d. 4 3.6	s. d. 3 10.7	s. d. 4 10.1	s. d. 4 0.1	s. d. 4 0.7	s. d. 4 1.1	s. d. 4 1.3	s. d. 4 0.2
	Oct.	s. d. 4 0.9	s. d. 4 1.2	s. d. 4 3.0	s. d. 4 4.5	s. d. 4 0.8	s. d. 4 11.8	s. d. 4 1.5	s. d. 4 2.3	s. d. 4 1.3	s. d. 4 2.5	s. d. 4 1.7
1964	April	s. d. 4 2.1	s. d. 4 2.2	s. d. 4 6.2	s. d. 4 7.3	s. d. 4 3.4	s. d. 5 3.7	s. d. 4 3.8	s. d. 4 3.9	s. d. 4 2.0	s. d. 4 4.8	s. d. 4 3.6
	Oct.	s. d. 4 3.7	s. d. 4 5.0	s. d. 4 7.6	s. d. 4 8.4	s. d. 4 4.7	s. d. 5 3.9	s. d. 4 5.4	s. d. 4 5.9	s. d. 4 4.1	s. d. 4 6.3	s. d. 4 5.0
1965	April	s. d. 4 6.4	s. d. 4 6.5	s. d. 4 9.7	s. d. 4 10.9	s. d. 4 9.5	s. d. 5 7.8	s. d. 4 7.5	s. d. 4 7.1	s. d. 4 6.2	s. d. 4 7.9	s. d. 4 7.9
	Oct.	s. d. 4 9.5	s. d. 4 9.7	s. d. 5 0.8	s. d. 5 1.7	s. d. 5 0.7	s. d. 5 9.9	s. d. 4 10.5	s. d. 4 10.1	s. d. 4 9.1	s. d. 4 11.3	s. d. 4 10.2
1966	April	s. d. 4 11.9	s. d. 5 0.1	s. d. 5 2.7	s. d. 5 4.9	s. d. 5 4.6	s. d. 6 2.3	s. d. 5 0.9	s. d. 5 0.6	s. d. 4 10.7	s. d. 5 2.1	s. d. 5 1.8
	Oct.	s. d. 5 0.7	s. d. 5 1.0	s. d. 5 3.6	s. d. 5 5.7	s. d. 5 3.9	s. d. 6 1.3	s. d. 5 2.0	s. d. 5 2.1	s. d. 5 0.5	s. d. 5 4.1	s. d. 5 2.0
1967	April	s. d. 5 1.6	s. d. 5 2.4	s. d. 5 4.2	s. d. 5 6.7	s. d. 5 2.6	s. d. 6 3.5	s. d. 5 2.5	s. d. 5 2.7	s. d. 5 0.3	s. d. 5 5.0	s. d. 5 3.5
	Oct.	s. d. 5 3.3	s. d. 5 4.3	s. d. 5 6.2	s. d. 5 9.1	s. d. 5 4.4	s. d. 6 5.3	s. d. 5 5.9	s. d. 5 5.5	s. d. 5 3.0	s. d. 5 5.9	s. d. 5 6.1

* Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS**wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom****TABLE 122 (continued)** MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
£ s. 15 2 16 10 16 19 17 14 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16	£ s. 18 17 19 10 20 6 21 4 21 5 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15	£ s. 16 11 17 6 17 17 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7 21 0 21 17	£ s. 16 12 17 6 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 16 20 16 21 3 21 18	£ s. 15 19 16 8 17 2 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5	£ s. 16 1 16 13 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12 21 14	£ s. 15 13 16 6 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18	£ s. 16 2 16 12 17 5 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13	£ s. 14 1 14 5 14 17 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 15 18 5	£ s. 12 16 12 18 13 11 13 19 14 7 15 1 15 14 15 13 16 3 16 15	Average Weekly Earnings £ s. 16 3 16 15 17 12 18 2 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct.
45.1 47.2 46.5 46.9 46.0 46.5 45.2 45.3 44.8 45.9	45.8 46.4 46.5 46.8 46.4 46.5 46.3 45.5 45.5 45.8	47.0 47.8 47.9 47.7 47.0 47.0 46.5 45.1 45.7 45.9	46.1 46.8 47.1 46.9 46.1 46.0 45.8 45.0 45.2 45.3	51.3 51.4 51.6 51.2 51.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 51.5 50.9	48.9 49.8 49.7 49.8 49.5 49.8 47.7 48.5 48.2 48.3	48.4 49.2 48.6 48.7 46.3 43.8 43.7 43.8 43.9 43.7	49.6 50.5 50.6 50.5 50.7 50.6 50.3 50.3 50.1 50.0	46.2 46.0 46.2 45.9 45.7 45.4 45.0 44.7 44.7 44.5	44.9 44.8 44.9 44.8 45.1 44.9 44.0 43.7 43.9 43.7	Average Hours Worked s. d. 6 10.7 7 0.4 7 4.5 7 7.1 7 11.5 8 4.0 8 8.7 8 9.9 8 11.1 9 3.0 April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct.
s. d. 6 8.3 7 0.0 7 3.4 7 6.5 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3 8 8.2 9 0.8	s. d. 8 2.9 8 4.9 8 8.7 9 0.7 9 4.5 9 9.8 10 3.8 10 5.8 10 6.1 10 9.7	s. d. 7 0.4 7 3.0 7 5.4 7 9.6 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3 9 6.2	s. d. 7 2.5 7 4.7 7 8.8 7 11.5 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4 9 2.8 9 4.2 9 8.0	s. d. 6 2.6 6 4.6 6 7.5 6 10.8 7 1.1 7 6.1 7 7.6 7 10.6 8 1.6 8 4.2	s. d. 6 6.7 6 8.1 7 1.1 7 3.7 7 8.7 7 11.3 8 4.6 8 7.6 8 5.7 8 6.6 8 11.7	s. d. 6 5.6 6 7.4 6 9.4 7 3.0 7 7.2 8 4.8 8 7.4 8 9.7 8 3.6 8 4.4 9 1.2	s. d. 6 6.0 6 6.9 6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 7 9.4 8 4.4 8 8.0	s. d. 6 1.1 6 2.3 6 5.1 6 7.0 6 10.6 7 3.2 7 7.9 7 9.4 7 11.4 8 2.5	s. d. 5 8.4 5 9.0 6 0.3 6 2.6 6 4.5 6 8.3 7 1.6 7 1.9 7 4.2 7 8.1	Average Hourly Earnings s. d. 6 10.7 7 0.4 7 4.5 7 7.1 7 11.5 8 4.0 8 8.7 8 9.9 8 11.1 9 3.0 April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct.

WOMEN (18 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
£ s. 8 16 9 5 9 10 9 15 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 13 10 19 11 10	£ s. 8 14 8 16 9 5 9 7 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19	£ s. 7 19 8 4 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4	£ s. 8 3 8 8 8 11 8 16 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11	£ s. 8 7 8 8 8 8 9 1 8 12 9 1 9 15 9 15 9 3 9 18	£ s. 7 12 7 16 7 18 8 1 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17	£ s. 9 2 8 15 9 0 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11	£ s. 11 5 11 11 12 4 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18 14 11	£ s. 7 5 7 4 7 11 7 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 3	£ s. 8 14 8 4 8 12 9 7 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10	Average Weekly Earnings £ s. 8 4 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct.
38.8 39.7 39.5 39.0 38.6 38.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 38.1	39.7 39.5 39.9 39.8 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.0 39.0 39.1	39.6 40.3 40.1 39.6 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.2 38.3 38.3	39.4 39.6 39.8 39.3 38.9 38.6 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.0	40.6 40.1 39.9 40.7 39.5 38.9 39.2 39.3 37.3 39.0	39.3 38.8 37.7 38.2 37.9 37.7 37.0 37.4 37.4 39.0	38.0 38.0 38.3 38.2 38.0 37.6 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.4	43.5 44.0 43.6 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 42.4 42.7	40.5 39.8 40.3 39.8 40.0 39.2 39.3 39.1 38.9 39.1	40.7 40.8 40.9 40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8 40.0 40.1	Average Hours Worked s. d. 4 1.7 4 2.9 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.2 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct.
s. d. 4 6.3 4 7.8 4 9.8 5 0.1 5 1.5 5 5 5 6.5 5 8.3 5 10.0 6 0.5	s. d. 4 4.6 4 5.6 4 7.6 4 8.5 4 10.7 5 1.8 5 4.5 5 6.1 5 6.4 5 7.2	s. d. 4 0.1 4 0.9 4 3.0 4 4.6 4 6.4 4 9.1 4 11.7 4 9.1 4 11.9 5 4.0	s. d. 4 1.8 4 3.0 4 5.2 4 4.6 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 4 3.6 4 4.6 4 6.6	s. d. 4 1.2 4 3.0 4 2.5 4 5.5 4 4.3 4 7.7 4 11.6 4 9.4 4 8.9 4 1.0	s. d. 3 10.3 4 0.4 4 2.1 4 2.6 4 5.6 4 9.5 4 9.4 4 8.6 4 9.5 5 0.7	s. d. 4 9.5 4 7.2 4 8.3 5 0.7 5 3.2 5 9.3 6 0.3 6 1.5 6 2.1 6 7.1	s. d. 5 2.0 5 3.1 5 7.2 5 8.1 5 9.4 6 1.3 6 6.2 6 6.7 6 9.7 6 9.7	s. d. 3 7.1 3 7.5 3 8.9 3 10.4 4 0.6 4 2.8 4 4.3 4 5.8 4 6.3 4 8.2	s. d. 4 3.2 4 3.9 4 5.4 4 6.9 4 8.2 4 11.5 5 0.4 5 1.0 5 2.0 5 2.7	Average Hourly Earnings s. d. 4 1.7 4 2.9 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.2 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct.

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	8 18 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	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 10 0	£ s. d. 20 7 1	£ s. d. 19 0 2	£ s. d. 19 7 8	£ s. d. 18 18 6	£ s. d. 20 2 11	£ s. d. 19 17 3	£ s. d. 20 0 9	£ s. d. 2 165,000	
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8	2,200,000	
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000	
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7	2,283,000	
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8	2,341,000	
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	23 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9	2,433,000	
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 6	27 18 1	2,501,000	
Females											
1961	£ s. d. 9 2 5	£ s. d. 8 5 7	£ s. d. 8 5 4	£ s. d. 9 12 9	£ s. d. 8 1 1	£ s. d. 10 8 0	£ s. d. 8 8 0	£ s. d. 12 6 5	£ s. d. 10 13 6	£ s. d. 1,500,000	
1962	9 10 2	8 18 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	13 2 11	11 6 11	1,529,000	
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	13 18 1	11 19 4	1,562,000	
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	14 10 0	12 11 11	1,576,000	
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	15 17 3	13 14 3	1,635,000	
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	16 5 4	14 4 11	1,705,000	
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	16 16 6	14 18 0	1,747,000	

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

in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

† All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

1959 = 100

	October	All employees	Males	Females
1956	85.0	..	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3	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		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
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)
1954	April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
	October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
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	+ 5.8	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3

Note:

The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).

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

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	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
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	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
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	83.0	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	86.4	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
	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	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	93.8	93.4	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	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	98.2	101.2
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	99.3	98.3	100.4	98.0	100.3	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	105.2	105.2	109.2
	September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March*	121.5	113.7	113.1	112.2	110.8	115.8	114.2	115.5	111.2	114.5	113.2	116.0

Note:—
This new series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of the GAZETTE.

* Provisional.

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

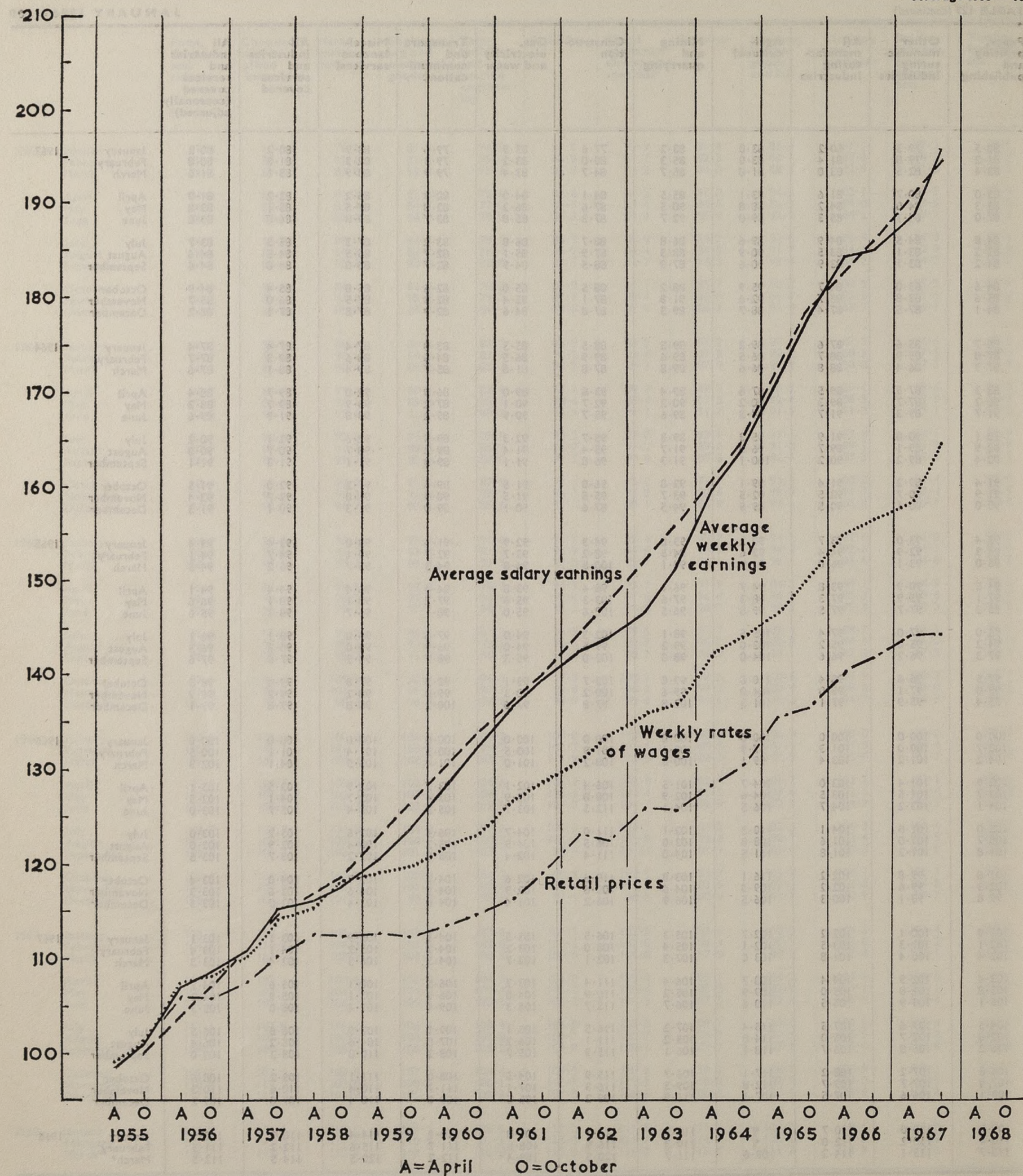
TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)||		
80.5 81.2 83.4	79.3 79.8 82.5	80.2 81.4 83.0	83.0 83.0 81.0	83.2 85.3 85.7	77.6 80.0 84.7	83.5 83.2 83.4	79.6 79.3 79.9	83.9 82.3 84.9	80.2 81.3 83.1	80.2 80.8 81.6	January February March	1963
83.0 85.3 87.0	80.7 84.0 84.1	81.6 84.2 85.3	83.1 88.8 89.0	85.5 90.5 92.7	84.1 87.6 87.3	84.0 86.2 85.8	80.3 82.8 83.7	86.2 87.5 89.8	82.2 85.1 86.0	81.9 83.8 83.8	April May June	
84.8 83.2 84.2	84.5 83.1 83.1	84.9 83.5 83.9	89.6 90.9 90.6	86.8 88.3 87.9	88.7 87.9 88.5	86.8 85.1 84.9	83.2 82.7 82.7	87.3 85.5 86.0	85.5 84.5 84.8	83.7 84.6 84.6	July August September	
84.6 85.6 84.1	83.0 83.8 87.5	84.7 85.7 87.4	95.9 92.6 88.7	88.2 91.8 89.5	88.5 87.1 87.8	85.0 85.4 84.6	82.6 82.3 82.9	85.8 87.5 87.8	85.4 86.0 87.1	84.9 85.7 88.2	October November December	
86.7 87.0 87.9	85.6 85.9 86.4	87.6 88.7 88.8	89.2 86.5 86.6	89.5 89.6 89.8	88.5 89.9 87.8	85.3 86.5 81.8	83.8 84.6 85.7	87.4 88.6 89.4	87.4 88.3 88.1	87.4 87.7 87.6	January February March	1964
88.3 90.2 91.7	87.5 87.7 89.3	89.5 89.3 91.7	87.6 90.2 94.3	89.4 90.2 89.6	93.8 92.7 95.7	89.0 90.1 90.9	86.8 87.2 89.2	92.0 93.9 93.8	89.7 89.7 91.9	88.4 88.3 89.6	April May June	
90.1 88.9 90.4	90.0 89.1 89.2	91.9 89.7 90.2	95.3 96.0 100.1	89.3 91.7 91.3	95.7 95.4 96.8	92.3 91.4 91.1	89.5 89.2 89.8	92.6 90.7 91.1	92.1 90.7 91.3	90.2 90.8 91.1	July August September	
91.4 91.9 90.0	89.2 90.7 90.1	91.4 92.5 90.5	99.1 92.5 89.5	92.8 93.7 94.5	96.0 95.8 87.6	91.5 91.5 90.1	89.6 90.4 89.0	91.2 91.8 91.3	92.0 92.7 90.1	91.5 92.4 91.3	October November December	
93.4 94.3 96.0	93.0 92.9 93.1	93.7 94.4 96.0	90.2 92.6 91.9	93.8 94.5 94.1	94.3 98.2 100.8	92.9 93.7 94.8	91.4 92.7 94.3	93.0 94.1 95.7	93.4 94.7 96.2	93.4 94.1 94.5	January February March	1965
94.8 97.1 95.3	90.9 95.9 97.7	93.8 97.3 97.5	94.7 98.3 99.8	96.1 97.6 96.5	96.4 103.3 102.6	93.8 95.6 95.0	94.4 97.2 98.1	96.4 98.1 96.7	94.4 98.1 98.1	94.1 96.6 95.6	April May June	
96.0 94.2 97.3	97.0 95.0 96.2	97.4 95.2 96.6	105.5 103.0 104.0	98.1 99.2 98.8	102.3 99.5 103.0	94.0 94.0 95.3	97.6 96.9 98.7	96.0 94.0 94.9	98.1 96.2 97.8	96.1 96.3 97.6	July August September	
97.5 99.0 95.4	96.6 97.1 95.9	98.4 99.0 97.1	110.8 104.0 101.3	99.0 99.6 102.8	103.7 100.2 97.8	99.1 98.3 97.6	98.5 99.0 100.2	97.8 98.2 95.8	99.4 99.2 97.8	98.8 98.9 99.1	October November December	
100.0 100.7 104.2	100.0 101.2 101.2	100.0 101.3 103.4	100.0 97.9 99.1	100.0 100.1 100.6	100.0 101.9 108.2	100.0 100.5 101.0	100.0 100.3 101.4	100.0 101.4 103.5	100.0 101.1 104.1	100.0 100.5 102.3	January February March	1966
102.9 103.7 104.1	101.4 101.5 103.2	103.0 103.5 104.7	104.7 104.6 106.5	101.5 102.9 104.1	106.4 108.8 112.3	102.1 103.9 103.7	103.7 103.4 105.2	102.9 102.7 103.4	103.5 104.1 105.7	103.1 102.5 103.0	April May June	
102.0 100.7 101.8	101.6 101.0 101.2	104.1 101.6 101.8	110.3 108.8 111.5	102.1 103.0 104.0	111.0 106.5 111.4	104.7 104.9 102.4	106.4 105.3 105.0	102.6 100.4 102.2	105.2 102.9 103.7	103.0 103.0 103.5	July August September	
101.8 102.3 99.8	99.8 99.6 98.1	102.2 102.2 100.3	116.1 109.3 106.5	103.8 104.6 106.9	110.6 108.6 106.2	102.6 102.9 101.4	104.7 104.1 104.6	103.7 104.6 103.4	104.0 103.6 102.0	103.4 103.3 103.3	October November December	
101.9 102.1 102.4	100.1 101.3 100.4	102.2 103.5 101.8	102.7 102.1 103.0	105.3 105.4 107.3	106.5 108.0 102.1	103.5 103.2 102.7	104.1 104.2 104.3	105.9 105.2 106.3	103.1 104.1 102.4	103.1 103.4 103.3	January February March	1967
103.4 103.8 106.1	102.9 102.8 103.9	104.4 105.0 106.5	108.7 109.9 110.6	106.4 105.2 106.7	111.4 110.9 115.7	103.2 104.0 105.3	106.5 106.9 109.4	108.1 107.1 107.4	105.6 105.9 108.0	104.2 104.3 105.3	April May June	
104.5 102.8 106.2	107.6 102.7 105.8	107.5 105.0 106.7	115.4 114.8 118.1	107.2 105.2 106.1	116.5 111.1 115.9	105.1 106.2 105.7	109.1 107.8 108.3	107.9 104.6 110.8	108.8 106.2 108.2	106.5 106.4 108.0	July August September	
106.8 107.8 108.1	107.2 107.7 106.6	108.2 109.7 107.5	117.1 112.8 107.1	106.7 109.3 111.9	115.9 116.3 108.2	104.5 107.1 105.5	108.0 111.7 109.0	111.1 110.4 110.4	109.2 110.6 107.8	108.6 110.3 109.2	October November December	
109.9 110.4 113.7	110.0 110.2 113.1	110.7 112.0 114.2	¶ ¶ 109.6	110.3 110.3 111.7	114.1 116.9 120.5	107.8 108.8 109.4	110.9 111.7 112.2	114.4 115.6 120.5	110.9 112.2 114.5	110.9 111.5 112.5	January February March*	1968

Weekly rates of wages, average weekly earnings (manual workers), retail prices; average salary earnings (1955-67)

Average 1955 = 100



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	January 1968	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	January 1968
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	114.0	118.5	114.6	117.5	121.1	472 3	116.2	120.3	121.2	122.8	129.2	120.7
Semi-skilled	111.3	116.1	108.1	112.8	119.7	413 8	112.9	117.3	117.2	118.1	126.3	103.4
Labourers	112.7	116.3	112.2	116.3	119.5	334 7	114.2	119.1	119.1	120.7	126.5	83.0
All timeworkers	113.0	117.6	112.4	116.1	121.0	432 9	114.8	119.0	120.1	121.2	128.3	109.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	114.3	119.3	115.4	118.6	120.4	483 7	116.8	121.6	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.2
Semi-skilled	111.8	116.6	108.9	114.1	116.9	435 0	114.9	119.0	117.1	119.9	124.9	119.4
Labourers	111.0	116.1	112.0	114.9	118.8	353 2	112.6	117.6	118.0	118.6	126.1	89.4
All payment-by-result workers	112.8	117.8	112.2	116.3	118.6	454 8	115.5	120.1	120.0	122.2	127.2	124.7
All skilled workers	114.1	118.8	114.9	117.9	120.6	477 4	116.5	120.9	121.9	123.5	129.0	126.2
All semi-skilled workers	111.7	116.4	108.5	113.3	118.0	424 5	114.2	118.2	117.0	118.7	125.1	111.3
All labourers	112.4	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.4	338 10	114.1	118.4	119.0	120.5	126.5	84.4
All workers covered	112.9	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.6	442 10	115.4	119.6	120.0	121.6	127.4	116.1
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	130.1	129.4	124.5	131.3	127.5	432 10	119.9	122.8	126.9	132.8	134.7	106.3
Semi-skilled	124.2	130.5	131.3	130.5	137.2	382 6	118.9	125.0	126.7	127.1	133.5	86.1
Labourers	120.3	122.2	119.3	122.9	122.8	326 10	116.2	119.0	121.3	123.4	131.3	77.6
All timeworkers	125.5	126.1	126.2	130.8	129.8	393 7	118.4	120.9	127.5	131.4	135.6	94.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	123.6	130.9	128.5	131.0	130.9	481 0	120.3	125.5	128.9	130.9	135.7	125.0
Semi-skilled	120.6	127.4	125.7	127.2	128.0	375 10	118.5	123.6	123.7	126.6	130.5	90.8
Labourers	114.4	119.4	116.2	114.2	118.0	370 9	113.2	117.6	118.7	120.2	124.8	86.0
All payment-by-result workers	122.5	129.6	126.8	128.9	129.6	448 10	120.0	125.2	127.1	129.7	134.6	113.7
All skilled workers	124.8	131.0	127.9	130.9	130.2	471 11	120.7	125.6	128.7	131.0	135.2	121.3
All semi-skilled workers	121.6	128.3	127.1	128.0	130.3	377 8	118.9	124.2	124.7	126.8	130.9	89.4
All labourers	117.0	120.2	118.8	118.2	120.8	352 11	114.6	117.7	121.0	121.9	128.3	82.6
All workers covered	123.7	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	435 7	120.6	125.0	128.0	130.2	134.8	108.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	120.0	123.7	121.2	124.2	130.7	442 11	121.5	123.7	127.3	127.6	137.2	109.2
Craftsmen	123.9	128.3	124.0	124.5	132.7	498 11	120.8	124.6	124.3	124.6	134.8	121.7
All timeworkers	120.9	124.7	121.7	124.3	131.2	455 9	121.4	124.1	126.5	127.2	136.8	112.0
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	117.9	121.8	117.3	122.0	127.7	454 0	120.7	121.7	121.5	123.8	129.6	119.2
Craftsmen	120.7	124.4	114.2	122.0	129.6	518 0	117.2	116.4	114.9	120.4	125.2	128.6
All payment-by-result workers	118.4	121.2	116.5	121.6	128.1	467 11	119.6	120.1	119.7	122.5	128.3	121.2
All general workers	119.2	123.1	119.6	123.4	129.5	447 10	121.5	123.6	125.2	126.6	134.3	113.6
All craftsmen	122.6	125.0	119.8	123.4	131.5	507 2	119.2	121.2	120.1	122.6	130.6	124.6
All workers covered	119.9	123.3	119.5	123.2	129.9	461 1	120.8	122.7	123.8	125.4	133.3	116.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	112.4	121.1	114.3	114.5	119.4	421 0	116.7	122.1	120.9	116.0	124.3	105.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	112.0	117.7	115.8	118.0	120.9	482 7	118.9	123.0	121.4	122.3	127.0	115.1
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	113.4	111.8	116.0	119.1	126.2	430 3	116.0	115.4	112.8	113.3	126.5	99.9
Service workers	110.7	113.2	110.8	113.3	116.8	390 7	114.8	116.3	117.6	118.4	118.8	94.1
Labourers	109.9	115.3	113.8	115.2	120.6	356 4	117.4	118.3	117.7	118.9	123.1	84.2
All timeworkers	113.0	118.3	115.5	116.9	121.6	413 2	118.0	121.1	120.5	119.8	124.5	99.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	107.4	110.9	108.4	110.7	115.9	462 0	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.8	122.3	124.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	111.3	114.7	112.0	115.6	118.5	508 1	117.3	119.8	118.4	119.6	123.3	130.7
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	107.0	106.2	106.7	110.7	113.9	432 11	113.5	114.4	113.0	115.0	118.6	110.4
Service workers	109.3	111.8	110.7	114.9	119.5	429 9	111.7	113.3	116.6	118.4	122.6	109.0
Labourers	109.6	114.0	112.6	118.4	121.6	385 6	114.4	116.5	118.0	118.5	123.1	92.3
All payment-by-result workers	108.2	111.7	109.4	112.4	117.0	457 3	113.2	114.9	115.8	116.7	122.3	119.9
All process workers	108.2	112.1	109.2	111.3	116.4	457 9	113.2	115.2	116.1	116.1	122.9	122.4
All maintenance workers (skilled)	111.1	115.0	112.7	116.1	118.9	502 5	116.7	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.9	127.1
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	108.2	110.8	108.6	112.6	116.2	432 7	113.9	115.1	114.1	116.6	120.8	109.0
All service workers	109.9	112.6	111.0	114.5	118.4	414 8	113.1	114.7	117.4	118.6	121.0	103.2
All labourers	110.2	114.9	113.8	118.2	122.1	374 10	116.2	117.8	118.9	120.0	124.2	89.3
All workers covered	109.4	113.1	110.9	113.7	118.2	449 3	114.5	116.6	117.5	118.2	123.6	116.1

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

* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370-1.

‡ 271-272; 276.
§ 311-312.

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

TABLE 129

1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
		Basic weekly rates of wages	Basic hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957		113.4	113.6	100.0	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958		117.5	117.9	99.9	98.3	116.9	118.9	—
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960		123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	141.9	139.9	—
1962		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	—
1963		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	155.8	—
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	—
1965		151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	178.4	—
1966		158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	196.2	186.1	—
1967		164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1960 January		122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
April		123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
July		123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
October		124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January		127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
April		128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
July		129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
October		130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January		130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
April		132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
July		134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
October		134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January		136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
April		137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
July		138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
October		138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January		142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
April		143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
July		145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
October		146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January		148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
April		149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
July		152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
October		153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January		155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
April		157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
July		159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
October		159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January		160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
February		160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
March		161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
April		161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
May		162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
June		162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
July		165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
August		165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
September		166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
October		167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
November		168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
December		168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January		172.3	189.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
February		172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
March		173.3	191.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
April		173.5	191.3	90.7	—	—	—	—

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).

† 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**

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

TABLE 130

		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	Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958		113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960		119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961		124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962		129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963		133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964		139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966		152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967		157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1967													
April		155.2	160.5	167.5	156.6	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	176.2	184.2	172.1
May		156.0	161.8	168.6	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.1
June		156.0	162.1	168.8	157.6	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	178.2	185.7	173.3
July		159.0	164.8	171.5	160.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.1	181.3	189.0	176.7
August		159.3	165.7	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.2
September		160.2	166.3	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	176.5	183.0	189.8	178.1
October		161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.5	183.3	191.0	179.0
November		161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
December		162.4	167.3	174.9	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	184.1	192.6	180.3
1968													
January		165.9	170.3	177.7	167.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.2
February		166.4	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.5	188.2	196.9	184.8
March		166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.0	188.5	197.4	185.3
April		167.1	171.6	179.5	168.3	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.2	189.0	197.9	185.5
Manufacturing industries													
1956	Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959		116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960		119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	123.6	125.9	122.8
1961		123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962		127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963		131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964		137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965		141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966		148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967		154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1967													
April		151.6	159.7	165.2	153.6	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.3	175.7	181.6	168.6
May		151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
June		151.7	160.0	165.4	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.8	91.0	166.4	176.4	182.1	168.9
July		155.6	163.7	169.2	157.6	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.3	180.9	186.7	173.7
August		156.0	164.1	169.7	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
September		156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
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
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
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
February		164.3	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1
March		164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.1	189.4	195.4	183.3
April		164.6	171.9	177.7	166.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7

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

TABLE 132

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
			All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100									
Weights		1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	80
1956	Monthly averages	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3	103.5
1957		105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3	106.1
1958		109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8	107.8
1959		109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0	107.9
1960		110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2	111.9
1961		114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5	117.7
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	123.6
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100									
Weights	1962	1,000	319	84-85½	37½	197½-196	681	64	79
	1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63	77
	1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63	74
	1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194½	689	65	76
	1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67	77
	1967	1,000	293	74-75	33	185-186	707	67	72
	1968§	1,000	289				711	65	68
	1968	1,000	263				737	63	66
17th January 1956 = 100									
1962	Monthly averages	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3	100.0
1963		103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3	100.0
1964		107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.0	107.9	105.8
1965		112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	118.0
1966		116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	115.9	121.7	120.8
1967		119.4	118.5	119.4	123.1	117.5	119.8	125.3	120.8
1962	April 17.	119.7	101.9	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.0	100.0
	July 17.	120.4	102.5	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5	100.3	100.0
	October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	101.9	100.0
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9	100.0
	April 9.	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0	100.0
	July 16.	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	100.0
	October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2	100.0
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2	100.0
	April 14.	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5	100.0
	July 14.	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2	107.2
	October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0	109.5
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9	109.5
	April 13.	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7	120.8
	July 13.	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0	120.8
	October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1	120.8
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0	120.8
	April 19.	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0	120.8
	July 19.	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1	120.8
	October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6	120.8
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4	120.7
	February	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4	120.8
	March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3	120.8
	April 18.	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4	120.8
	May 16.	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4	120.8
	June 20.	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4	120.8
	July 18.	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4	120.8
	August 22.	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4	120.8
	September 19.	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4	120.8
	October 17	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3	120.8
	November 14.	120.4	118.2	118.2	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2	120.8
	December 12.	121.2	120.1	120.6	125.8	119.1	121.7	125.0	120.8
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	120.7	124.8	120.6	121.9	125.0	120.8
	February 20	122.2	121.8	120.7	124.6	121.8	122.4	125.1	120.8
	March 19	122.6	122.1	122.1	123.0	122.0	122.8	125.0	120.8
	April 23.	124.8	123.5	125.1	123.0	122.9	125.3	127.0	125.4

* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).
† Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

§ 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)

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								
87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights
102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	Monthly averages	1956
110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4		1957
121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		1958
127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		1959
131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		1960
137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		1961
140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	January 16	1962
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
102	62	64	98	92	64	56	Monthly averages	1962
104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963
107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1964
109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1965
113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1966
118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1967
123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968§
121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968
103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	Monthly averages	1962
108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0		1963
114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		1964
120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		1965
128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		1966
134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		1967
103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4	April 17	1962
104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0	July 17	
104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9	October 16	
105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	January 15	1963
107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	April 9	
109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	July 16	
109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	October 15	
110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	January 14	1964
113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	April 14	
114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8	July 14	
115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0	October 13	
116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	January 12	1965
120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1	April 13	
121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0	July 13	
122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6	October 12	
123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	January 18	1966
129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6	April 19	
129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	112.5	120.5	July 19	
130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4	October 18	
131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	January 17	1967
131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9	February 21	
131.8	124.9	108.9	111.7	110.8	113.4	125.4	March 21	
133.4	124.8	109.0	111.7	111.2	113.3	125.7	April 18	
134.0	120.1	109.0	111.6	111.4	112.9	125.9	May 16	
134.1	120.2	109.0	111.5	111.4	112.9	126.0	June 20	
134.6	120.3	109.0	111.6	112.7	113.1	126.3	July 18	
134.9	120.6	109.0	111.8	112.6	113.1	126.8	August 22	
135.2	120.9	109.0	112.0	112.7	113.5	127.0	September 19	
136.8	127.2	109.3	111.9	113.2	114.6	127.6	October 17	
137.6	130.0	109.3	112.0	113.9	114.9	127.9	November 14	
138.2	132.4	109.4	112.0	114.4	115.1	128.0	December 12	
138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	January 16	1968
139.4	132.7	110.4	112.3	114.4	117.6	129.3	February 20	
139.5	132.7	110.6	112.5	114.7	120.1	129.6	March 19	
140.6	133.3	113.0	113.0	119.4	124.2	130.4	April 23	

‡ 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.

Index of retail prices

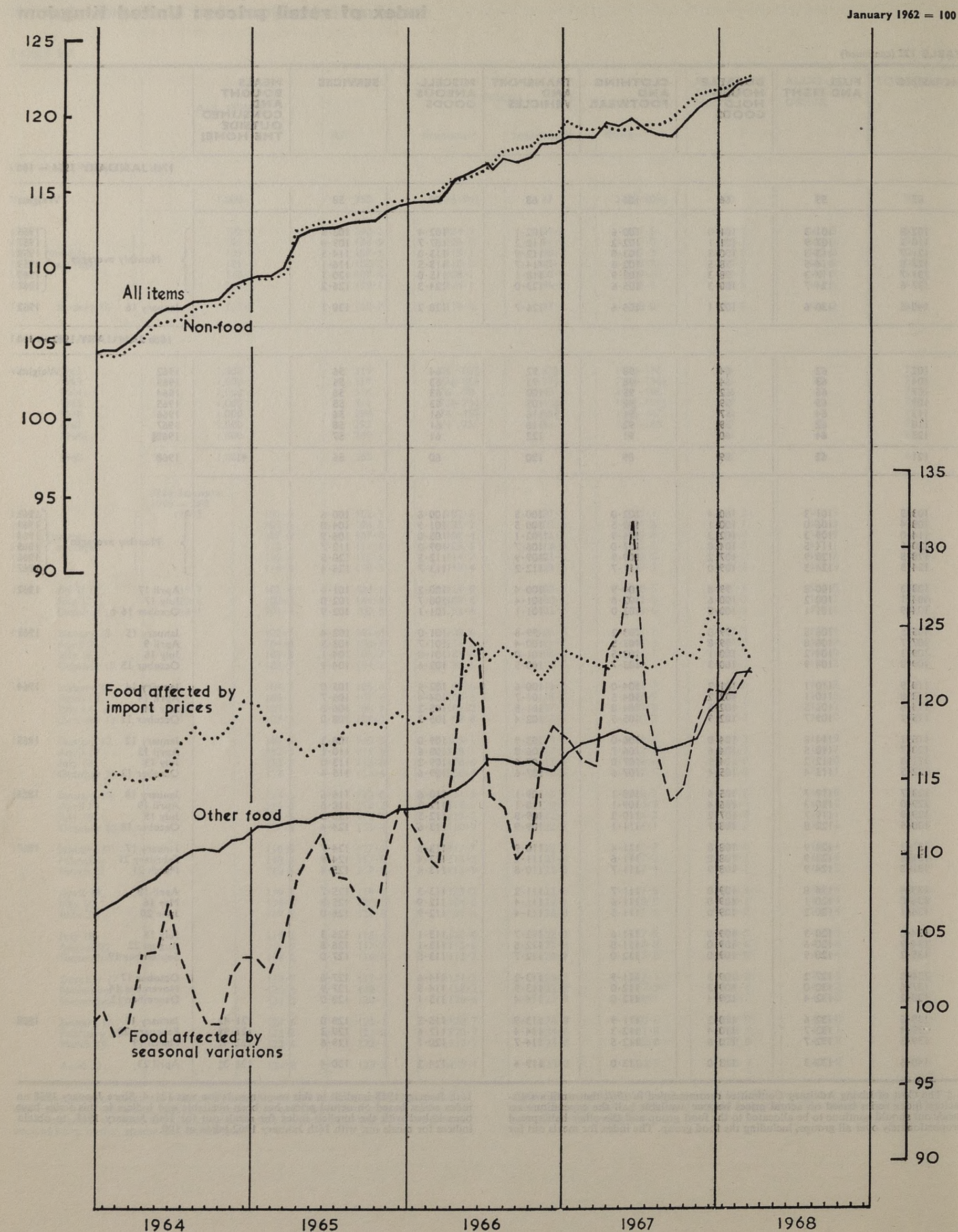
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955	2,419	2,426	(000's) 659	(000's) 671	(000's) 3,781	(000's) 1,112	(000's) 669	(000's) 23	(000's) 71	(000's) 1,687	(000's) 219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202
1964 March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	9	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968 January	171	183	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
February	167	204	53	63	267	6	205	3	14	5	35
March	179	216	52	70	291	2	126	—	12	129	22
April	177	210	61	74	261	5	109	3	12	122	10

* 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 1967 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

§ This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.

|| This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.

¶ This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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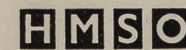
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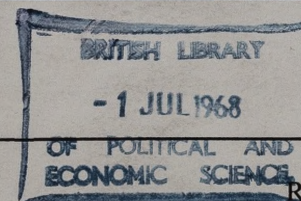
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