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EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

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Call for new attitude to export training

A call for urgent action at all levels to bring about a change in attitude in Britain towards export training is made in the recently published report of the Central Training Council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee (TRAINING OF EXPORT STAFF: HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net). The present widespread lack of interest, says the report, must give way to "a general acceptance that export training is essential as a means to increase company profitability and export performance".

The report, which was produced by the committee with the help of people with wide practical experience of exporting and export education, emphasises the essential need for training in exporting, and the provision of adequate facilities for retraining. "We are bound to state at the outset that the present provision for both is deficient", it states. There are some firms, both large and small, with well organised and sophisticated schemes of training; but these firms are in a minority. "In far too many companies and export houses the export staff are given no planned instruction and acquire such information as they possess in a haphazard manner in the course of doing their jobs."

External courses

The committee points out that the present provision of external courses for exporters also presents a depressing picture, with few courses and those ill-attended. "Colleges lament that their courses are not supported by industry; industry protests that the courses which are offered are irrelevant to their needs." Although a handful of colleges in both the public and the private sector put on imaginative courses of considerable merit, the present gulf between industry and the educational services is singled out as one of the many pressing problems to be overcome.

In his foreword to the report, Sir William Houghton, chairman of the committee, describes the report as a down-to-earth study of the management, representation and office exporting functions, and the training which needs to be associated with them. The committee is concerned to make out a practical case for the development of export training. It does not accept that "exporting is an art, played by ear, and cannot be taught", and sets out to demonstrate that exporting requires teachable knowledge and skills which can be adapted to the needs of every company, large and small, and to the needs of every individual engaged in exporting, from office clerk to senior manager.

It points out that it found little evidence of analysis by firms of the various jobs in exporting. Efficient recruitment

and training both depend on a prior analysis of the functions associated with each job, and the absence of agreed job definition and job description is symptomatic of the fragmentary nature of the training carried out at present. An additional confusing factor is the loose way in which job titles are used, especially at the managerial level.

Common functions

These facts, and the variation in the organisational pattern of exporting, led the committee to decide to base its recommendations on an analysis of the office, representation and management activities which have to be carried out, irrespective of who might happen to do them. As the functions are common to exporting as a whole, each firm will be able to associate its staff with particular functions for training purposes. The larger the export organisation the greater the specialisation is likely to be. Conversely, in the small firm the principal may well be the overseas representative and also have responsibility for the clerical function.

The committee believes that if it has been successful in describing the main functions and the skills and knowledge which are needed for their performance, then each company or organisation, no matter how small or specialised, should be able to apply the analysis to its own circumstances and draw up its own training programme.

In considering the case for export training, the report points out that inefficient, slipshod methods, or the mistakes of untrained staff, are often more harmful in exporting than in other activities. An ambiguous letter to a potential client abroad can lose a major contract. An error of assessment in handling a competitive situation can imperil an important market. A social gaffe may alienate a potential client and divert a valuable order elsewhere. Incorrect or late shipping documents can forfeit goodwill. It is particularly important that exporters should understand the cultural, social and religious customs of the countries with which they trade.

Changing patterns

Furthermore, the export scene is never static: situations, methods and products change all the time. The impact of containerisation is mentioned as one example of developments which are profoundly influencing the whole pattern of exporting. Even trained staff will need retraining to appreciate these changes, and an exporter thoroughly trained in the functions of exporting will best be able to comprehend such changes as they occur, and even to anticipate them.

After surveying the pattern of export trade and the types of export organisation, the report analyses in detail the functions which are performed in the three main areas of export office work, overseas representation and export management. The committee then discusses the main areas of knowledge which it believes to be necessary to a proper understanding of these various activities, and which would form the basis of appropriate training programmes.

The report goes on to consider certain aptitudes and abilities which exporters should possess and certain areas of experience which they should acquire if they are to be fully equipped to meet successfully the special demands of exporting. It considers that companies would be well advised to bear these in mind when recruiting staff for exporting, or when promoting staff to positions of responsibility in exporting.

As far as a knowledge of foreign languages is concerned, it is emphasised that anybody who is primarily engaged in export management or who is to represent his company overseas should be able to understand and converse competently in at least one foreign language and should have at least some understanding of the other languages commonly used in exporting.

Action by training boards

The report gives guidance to firms on identifying training needs, and goes on to describe the main features of suitable in-company training. A discussion of external courses draws attention to some of the problems which arise from the relatively small numbers engaged in exporting, and the need to provide teachers with practical and up-to-date experience, combined with teaching ability. The committee believes that these are problems which lend themselves to joint action by training boards.

It hopes that its recommendations will be of immediate use not only to industrial training boards and educational bodies, but to exporting companies and firms and all who have a practical interest in the improvement of export performance. It is aware that some people feel that the report should provide ready made training programmes

for export staff which companies could use, and recommends specific export courses to which staff could be sent. Although sympathetic to this desire for detailed guidance, the committee is sure it is undesirable even if it were possible. Training must vary according to circumstances, and will continually change. A company which properly understands its training requirements is more than half way to meeting them correctly.

Aid from grant schemes

The report recommends that industrial training boards should give immediate consideration to encouraging all forms of export training through their grant schemes or by any other methods they consider appropriate. In particular, it recommends that the training boards, education authorities and professional bodies, where appropriate, should:

- seek to establish in industry a pattern of organised training for exporting based on the recommendations in the report;
- encourage companies to join together to provide joint export training schemes;
- consider the best way to develop and extend the provision of external courses, including the possibility of regional centres specialising in particular subjects;
- consider measures to ensure a sufficient supply of teachers with up-to-date experience of exporting and up-to-date teaching material;
- encourage the introduction of a uniform national system of export courses and qualifications, and an increase in the provision of day release, block release and full-time study;
- consider measures to provide training in instructional techniques for export staff assisting in training programmes within industry;
- take positive steps to increase the provision of language training.

All companies and firms engaged in exporting are recommended to review their arrangements for training export staff in the light of the report's recommendations.

Employment of safety officers in factories

In the belief that a trained safety officer can make a major contribution towards improving safety performance in a factory if given the full support of management and a recognised status in the firm, the Industrial Safety Advisory Council's Sub-Committee on Safety Training is at present examining the job and training of safety officers.

As a preliminary step it was decided to extract information from records in district offices of HM Factory Inspectorate on the number of full-time and part-time safety officers employed in factories and the number of factories where full-time or part-time safety officers carry out duties. These records are brought up to date following inspections and other contacts with firms. Although estimates obtained from such records are inevitably less accurate than those derived from a survey at a given date, it was thought that they would suffice to give a useful assessment of the numbers in the occupation, without undue cost.

The results of extractions from the records in April 1968 are given in the following tables. In view of the nature of the source of information the figures may understate the position to the

extent that new posts filled since firms were last visited may exceed any which may have lapsed. The extraction was limited to factories with more than 50 employees, of which there are nearly 21,000, which together have some 5½ million employees.

To some extent the picture is a predictable one of greatest coverage in the largest factories, and, with the exception of public utilities, in industries with the highest accident risk. A part-time or full-time safety officer was on hand or on call in 4,859 (23.5 per cent.) of the factories, and covered nearly 3,000,000 (54 per cent.) of the employees in them. Of the factories which had a service, 26 per cent. had a full-time officer, 46 per cent. had a part-time officer on the premises, and 28 per cent. depended on someone not permanently on the premises.

The sub-committee, which includes representatives of the Confederation of British Industry, Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries, considered the figures at a recent meeting, and suggested that they should be published as an aid to employer organisations and their members in pursuing the general problem of accident prevention in their own industries.

Table 1 Employment of safety officers in factories

Industry	Size group of factory	No. of safety officers		Number of factories			Without service of safety officer	Total	Percentage of factories with service of safety officer
		Full-time	Part-time	With service of safety officer					
				Full-time	Part-time (other than safety officers)	Part-time (group safety officers)			
Food, drink and tobacco	51-100	2	20	2	20	15	516	553	7
	101-250	15	64	14	27	401	506	211	21
	251-500	20	55	20	55	6	130	211	38
	Over 500	43	44	42	43	17	56	158	65
	TOTAL	80	183	78	182	65	1,103	1,428	23
Chemicals and allied industries	51-100	11	30	11	30	11	239	291	18
	101-250	33	55	33	55	28	172	288	40
	251-500	36	27	36	27	16	29	108	73
	Over 500	124	25	75	17	11	11	114	90
	TOTAL	204	137	155	129	66	451	801	44
Metal Manufacture	51-100	5	28	5	26	19	283	333	15
	101-250	12	73	12	73	33	221	339	35
	251-500	14	54	14	54	28	59	155	62
	Over 500	137	43	97	36	31	21	185	89
	TOTAL	168	198	128	189	111	584	1,012	42
Engineering and electrical goods	51-100	18	101	18	99	94	1,444	1,655	13
	101-250	44	181	44	180	106	997	1,327	25
	251-500	47	145	47	144	59	312	562	44
	Over 500	189	168	182	160	73	130	545	76
	TOTAL	298	595	291	583	332	2,883	4,089	29
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	51-100	4	3	4	3	7	72	86	16
	101-250	8	10	8	9	4	26	47	45
	251-500	15	8	15	7	4	10	36	72
	Over 500	47	6	42	6	5	4	57	93
	TOTAL	74	27	69	25	20	112	226	50

Table 1 (continued)

Industry	Size group of factory	No. of safety officers		Number of factories			Without service of safety officer	Total	Percentage of factories with service of safety officer
		Full-time	Part-time	With service of safety officer					
				Full-time	Part-time (other than safety officers)	Part-time (group safety officers)			
Vehicles	51-100	1	24	1	24	19	231	275	16
	101-250	8	41	7	41	26	173	247	30
	251-500	17	30	17	30	15	57	119	52
	Over 500	141	60	112	47	35	33	227	85
	TOTAL	167	161	137	142	95	494	868	43
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	51-100	6	36	6	36	18	733	793	8
	101-250	11	45	11	45	36	387	479	19
	251-500	10	62	10	61	17	113	201	44
	Over 500	26	49	25	49	16	38	128	70
	TOTAL	53	192	52	191	87	1,271	1,601	21
Textiles	51-100	8	20	8	20	24	855	907	6
	101-250	13	43	13	43	42	826	924	11
	251-500	7	34	7	34	30	319	390	18
	Over 500	37	45	32	24	18	87	161	46
	TOTAL	65	142	60	121	114	2,087	2,382	12
Leather, leather goods and fur	51-100	—	3	—	3	1	106	110	4
	101-250	2	9	2	9	5	60	76	21
	251-500	1	4	1	4	—	8	13	38
	Over 500	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	50
	TOTAL	3	17	3	17	6	175	201	13
Clothing and footwear	51-100	—	5	—	5	4	925	934	1
	101-250	4	9	4	9	—	670	683	2
	251-500	1	8	1	8	6	185	200	8
	Over 500	3	17	3	17	3	55	78	29
	TOTAL	8	39	8	39	13	1,835	1,895	3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	51-100	3	30	3	30	34	291	358	19
	101-250	15	59	15	59	31	212	317	33
	251-500	12	35	12	35	16	51	114	55
	Over 500	20	29	20	28	5	19	72	74
	TOTAL	50	153	50	152	86	573	861	33
Timber, furniture, etc.	51-100	4	11	4	11	9	471	495	5
	101-250	6	18	6	18	9	256	289	11
	251-400	5	19	5	19	4	43	71	39
	Over 500	2	5	2	5	—	2	9	78
	TOTAL	17	53	17	53	22	772	864	11
Paper, printing and publishing	51-100	7	29	7	29	9	646	691	7
	101-250	15	47	15	47	30	406	498	18
	251-500	24	37	24	36	20	113	193	41
	Over 500	42	22	42	22	10	46	120	62
	TOTAL	88	135	88	134	69	1,211	1,502	19
Other manufacturing industries	51-100	5	9	5	9	13	294	321	8
	101-250	4	32	4	32	14	190	240	21
	251-500	7	26	7	26	8	61	102	40
	Over 500	34	28	26	27	6	26	85	69
	TOTAL	50	95	42	94	41	571	748	24
Total all manufacturing industries	51-100	74	349	74	345	277	7,106	7,802	9
	101-250	190	686	188	684	391	4,997	6,260	20
	251-400	216	544	216	540	229	1,490	2,475	40
	Over 500	845	548	700	482	230	529	1,941	73
	TOTAL	1,325	2,127	1,178	2,051	1,127	14,122	18,478	24
Gas, electricity and water	51-100	2	12	2	12	40	47	101	53
	101-250	11	39	11	38	54	30	133	77
	251-500	10	33	10	33	20	20	95	79
	Over 500	5	5	5	5	8	4	22	82
	TOTAL	28	89	28	88	134	101	351	71
Miscellaneous services	51-100	4	14	4	14	14	660	692	5
	101-250	4	7	4	7	9	242	262	8
	251-500	1	7	1	7	2	42	52	19
	Over 500	4	4	4	4	—	4	12	67
	TOTAL	13	32	13	32	25	948	1,018	7
All other industries	51-100	15	25	15	25	27	437	504	13
	101-250	10	31	10	31	22	181	244	26
	251-500	8	21	8	21	10	31	70	56
	Over 500	9	4	9	4	1	9	23	61
	TOTAL	42	81	42	81	60	658	841	22
Total all industries	51-100	95	400	95	396	358	8,250	9,099	9
	101-250	215	763	213	760	476	5,450	6,899	20
	251-500	235	605	235	601	273	1,583	2,692	41
	Over 500	863	561	718	495	239	546	1,998	73
	GRAND TOTAL	1,408	2,329	1,261	2,252	1,346	15,829	20,688	23.5

Table 2 Numbers and percentages of employees in factories with the services of a safety officer

Industry	51-100		101-250		251-500		Over 500		Total	
	Total 000's	Per cent.	Total 000's	Per cent.	Total 000's	Per cent.	Total 000's	Per cent.	Total 000's	Per cent.
Food, drink and tobacco	2.8	7	18.3	22	29.9	39	143.5	75	194.5	50
Chemicals and allied industries	4.0	18	20.7	42	28.6	73	167.0	94	220.3	77
Metal manufacture	3.8	15	21.1	37	37.3	64	284.8	92	347.0	77
Engineering and electrical goods	16.2	13	57.4	26	93.4	46	605.8	84	772.8	61
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.2	18	3.5	48	9.7	74	113.6	94	128.0	87
Vehicles	3.6	17	13.4	33	23.3	53	442.1	92	482.4	82
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4.5	8	15.1	19	32.6	45	82.9	74	135.1	42
Textiles	4.2	6	17.6	11	25.1	18	94.4	59	141.3	27
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.3	4	2.4	21	1.7	36	0.9	59	5.3	20
Clothing and footwear	0.7	1	2.3	2	5.4	8	26.4	37	34.8	11
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	5.0	19	17.2	34	23.6	55	54.1	79	99.9	53
Timber, furniture, etc.	2.0	5	5.4	12	10.5	42	5.4	81	23.3	20
Paper, printing and publishing	3.5	7	15.6	19	30.0	43	75.6	64	124.7	39
Other manufacturing industries	2.3	9	9.4	24	15.6	43	77.3	78	104.6	52
Total all manufacturing industries	54.1	9	219.4	21	366.7	41	2,173.8	82	2,814.0	55
Gas, electricity and water	4.2	55	17.8	79	26.9	79	15.9	89	64.8	79
Miscellaneous services	2.4	5	3.1	8	3.9	22	7.8	75	17.2	15
All other industries	4.9	14	10.8	28	13.9	56	24.0	72	53.6	41
Grand total	65.6	10	251.1	22	411.4	42	2,221.5	82	2,949.6	54

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

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

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

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

Occupations in retail distribution: Great Britain, May 1968

Annually since 1965 a number of establishments in retail distribution have been asked by the Department of Employment and Productivity to provide information about earnings and hours of selling staff (see article on page 1005). Since 1966 the same establishments have also been asked to provide an occupational analysis of all persons employed at the establishment, that is, to include, in addition to selling staff, all administrative, clerical, maintenance and specialist staff and those employed in restaurants, warehouses and in transport and delivery work. The results of the May 1967 occupational survey were published on pages 963 to 970 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. The results of the May 1968 survey are given in the tables on this and the following pages.

Scope and conduct of the survey

As in previous years, the department wrote to the sample of establishments with 11 or more employees which were being approached for the enquiry into earnings and hours of selling staff, and the two enquiries were again conducted simultaneously. Enquiry forms were sent only to establishments with selling units on the premises. Within this category the list included all establishments on the department's records with 100 or more workers and a limited number of those in the lower size-ranges. About 2,400 enquiry forms were sent out, and returns suitable for tabulation were received from 2,108 establishments. The total number of employees shown on these returns are analysed by size of establishment and type of shop in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 Analysis by size of establishment, number of establishments and number of employees

Size of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of employees
11-24	439	7,269
25-99	683	36,810
100 and over	986	272,126
Total	2,108	316,205

Although the establishments approached represented only a small proportion of all establishments in retail distribution, the total number of employees on the returns accounted for about 16 per cent. of the total number estimated to be employed in the industry.

Table 2 Analysis by type of shop, size-range, number of establishments and number of employees

Type of shop	11-24 employees		25-99 employees		100 or more employees		11 or more employees	
	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of establishments	Number of employees
Supermarkets	62	1,105	100	4,820	44	8,100	206	14,025
Grocery, provision and other food shops	170	2,664	65	2,608	8	1,161	243	6,433
Department and variety stores	—	—	329	20,285	838	243,826	1,167	264,111
Other non-food stores	207	3,500	189	9,097	96	19,039	492	31,636
Total	439	7,269	683	36,810	986	272,126	2,108	316,205

Type of information

Each establishment was classified according to type of shop from information provided on the corresponding enquiry form for earnings and hours of selling staff (see page 1005).

Employers were asked to provide an occupational analysis of their staff, and for each occupational category separate figures were obtained for:

- male employees;
- female employees—both full-time and part-time;
- male apprentices;
- female apprentices;
- other trainees—aged under 18 and aged 18 and over.

The occupations were grouped under five broad headings:

- (i) **Section A, Administrative and office staff**—This identified four groups: (a) managers, including branch or departmental managers, administrative staff and buyers; (b) shorthand typists, typists and machine operators; (c) book-keepers and other clerical workers; and (d) other office staff.
- (ii) **Section B, Sales staff**—This section covered staff employed in the selling area (including any associated preparation rooms). There was provision for: (a) supervisors, section heads and first assistants; (b) other sales staff; (c) cashiers; and (d) others employed in the selling area.
- (iii) **Section C, Specialist staff**—Separate occupations identified included, for example, tailors, dressmakers and alteration hands, hairdressers and manicurists, furriers, carpet fitters, radio and television mechanics and window dressers.
- (iv) **Section D, Maintenance staff**—This section included maintenance staff who had served an apprenticeship or had received other equivalent training. The occupational titles listed were maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics, electricians, carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, motor mechanics, painters and decorators.
- (v) **Section E, Other staff**—This residual category provided for staff not elsewhere classified (but see (vi) below). It included those employed in restaurants (including staff restaurants), on road transport and delivery work and in warehouses, etc.
- (vi) **Section F**—This section was appropriate for staff receiving a general training covering several different types of work.

Employers were also asked to show the numbers of male and female employees who worked full-time, part-time or on Saturday only. Full-time workers were defined as those normally working more than 30 hours a week; part-time workers were those normally working up to and including 30 hours a week. These hours exclude mealtimes. Saturday-only workers were those who worked in the establishment on Saturday only, for example, those whose main employment was with another employer, housewives and students.

Description of analyses

The number of establishments approached in 1968 was much the same as in 1967. It should be borne in mind, however, that the results for the two years are not entirely comparable with one another. For example, shops are reclassified by size range, where appropriate, when more up-to-date information becomes available about their numbers of employees.

Comprehensive information was obtained for establishments with 100 or more employees. For the two lower size-ranges, however, the data provided by the survey could not be used to estimate the occupational distributions in all retail establishments of the type included in the enquiry. This was because estimates of the total numbers of male and female employees in those types of shop and size-ranges were not available.

Analyses of the results are given in tables 3 to 8. In examining all these tables it must be remembered that only establishments with selling units on the premises were approached. Other establishments such as head offices without a selling unit attached and mail order firms were excluded from the enquiry, and this affects the occupational distribution of the numbers employed, in particular the proportions of administrative and office workers.

The occupational analyses in tables 3 to 6 relate to establishments with 100 or more employees. Enquiry forms were sent out to all establishments on the department's records in this category, and the figures given are aggregations of the numbers shown on the returns received.

Table 3 provides an analysis for all types of shop combined. It shows the number of employees in individual occupations, including those being trained. Of the total employed in these establishments, 58.8 per cent. were sales staff, 15.9 per cent. administrative and office staff and 6.3 per cent. specialist staff.

As in 1967, sales staff below supervisory level formed the largest single occupational group, with 129,000 (81 per cent.) out of the total sales staff of 160,000. Among specialist staff the largest groups were: hairdressers and manicurists who numbered 3,770 and represented 22 per cent. of the total of nearly 17,300 specialist staff; window dressers and display artists, 3,390 (20 per cent.); and tailors, dressmakers and alteration hands, 3,380 (20 per cent.).

Tables 4 to 6 give the same type of analysis as table 3, but for each of three types of shop—supermarkets, department and variety stores and other non-food shops. A similar analysis is not provided for grocery, provision and other food shops because

the numbers of employees were relatively small; information in percentage form is, however, given in table 7.

It will be seen from table 2 that establishments with 100 or more employees consist mainly of department and variety stores. These account for 85 per cent. of all the establishments and 90 per cent. of all employees included in table 3.

Only a limited number of establishments were approached in the two lower size-ranges, that is, establishments with 11 to 24 employees and 25 to 99 employees. The results for these establishments, together with those for all establishments with 100 or more employees, have been expressed in percentage terms for each of the four types of shop—supermarkets; grocery, provision and other food shops; department and variety stores; and other non-food shops. To obtain this analysis the returns were aggregated separately for the three size-ranges and, within these size-ranges, for each type of shop. In each of these groups the total number of male and female employees shown on the returns (see table 2) has been taken as 100 and every category within the group (for instance, males, females, apprentices and others being trained, in each occupation) has been expressed as a percentage of the total number of male and female employees in the group. For example, the number of male managers in supermarkets in size-range 25 to 99 employees has been expressed as a percentage of the total number of employees (males and females combined) in all occupations in supermarkets in size-range 25 to 99 employees. For table 7 the 32 individual occupations shown in tables 3 to 6 have been amalgamated to form ten occupational groups. This provides full occupational coverage in Section B—Sales staff (which accounts for the largest proportion of total staff), slightly less detail for Section A and totals only for Sections C, D, E and F. An analysis has not been made for department and variety stores with 11 to 24 employees because the numbers in this group were small.

In addition to providing an occupational analysis, employers were asked to show the numbers of employees working full-time, part-time or on Saturday only, males and females separately. In table 8 this information has been aggregated for each size-range within each of the four types of shop. For establishments with 100 or more employees it shows the numbers in each category. For all three size-ranges it shows the percentage which each category formed of the total number of employees (males and females combined) in each size-range in each type of shop. The table shows that part-time workers, who are mainly female, form a significant element of the total numbers employed in the part of retail distribution surveyed. In shops of all types, with 100 or more employees, female staff working part time, including those working on Saturday only, formed 29 per cent. of all employees and 39 per cent. of female employees. In establishments in this size-range, supermarkets had the highest proportions of female staff working part time—42 per cent. of all employees and 60 per cent. of female employees, while for other food shops the corresponding percentages were 25 and 36, for department and variety stores 29 and 38, and for other non-food stores 25 and 35.

Table 3 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments* with 100 or more employees: all types of shop

	TOTAL	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
							Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
SECTION A. Administrative and office staff	TOTAL	12,315	25,185	5,716	43,216	—	5	432	1,042	
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)		9,711	5,619	26	15,356	—	—	45	668	
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators		45	4,714	895	5,654	—	1	95	95	
Book-keepers and other clerical workers		1,615	12,249	3,705	17,569	1	3	264	223	
Other office staff		944	2,603	1,090	4,637	—	1	28	56	
SECTION B. Sales staff	TOTAL	27,010	74,848	58,071	159,929	224	254	2,381	2,994	
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants		4,839	9,613	121	14,573	16	18	46	367	
Other sales staff		17,743	59,540	52,088	129,371	193	236	2,014	2,478	
Cashiers		66	2,240	1,378	3,684	—	—	15	14	
Other staff employed in the selling area		4,362	3,455	4,484	12,301	15	—	306	135	
SECTION C. Specialist staff	TOTAL	6,241	9,015	1,996	17,252	281	1,026	350	373	
Hairdressers, manicurists		596	2,669	503	3,768	58	846	41	54	
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands		254	2,265	859	3,378	1	84	89	49	
Furriers		24	60	28	112	1	3	6	2	
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers		368	1,325	294	1,987	19	66	42	47	
Carpet fitters		1,206	172	60	1,438	54	2	38	30	
Watch, clock repairers		63	2	—	65	4	—	2	2	
Boot and shoe repairers		99	—	—	99	1	—	3	1	
Electricians (not maintenance)		89	—	—	89	14	—	1	15	
Radio/television mechanics		661	2	—	663	61	—	5	97	
Window dressers, display artists, etc.		1,423	1,857	109	3,389	15	16	95	97	
Other specialist staff		1,458	663	143	2,264	53	9	28	75	
SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training	TOTAL	2,877	—	—	2,877	103	—	21	18	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics		301	—	—	301	1	—	2	—	
Electricians		596	—	—	596	22	—	3	6	
Carpenters, joiners		733	—	—	733	29	—	6	6	
Bricklayers		14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	
Motor mechanics		204	—	—	204	17	—	6	3	
Painters and decorators		458	—	—	458	10	—	2	1	
Other skilled maintenance workers		571	—	—	571	24	—	2	2	
SECTION E. Other staff	TOTAL	19,281	15,815	13,027	48,123	106	18	184	390	
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff		2,212	10,654	6,496	19,362	106	18	150	239	
Road transport drivers		1,738	24	15	1,777	—	—	1	1	
Van attendants, delivery staff		1,440	30	4	1,474	—	—	6	7	
Warehouse workers, packers		7,964	2,857	647	11,468	—	—	13	123	
Other employees		5,927	2,250	5,865	14,042	—	—	14	20	
SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training		470	259	—	729	9	11	285	424	
GRAND TOTAL, (Sections A, B, C, D, E and F)		68,194	125,122	78,810	272,126	724	1,314	3,653	5,241	

* Only establishments with selling units on the premises are included.

Table 4 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments* with 100 or more employees: supermarkets

	TOTAL	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
							Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
SECTION A. Administrative and office staff	TOTAL	300	170	23	493	—	—	2	8	
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)		297	2	—	299	—	—	2	8	
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators		—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Book-keepers and other clerical workers		3	137	21	161	—	—	—	—	
Other office staff		—	20	2	22	—	—	—	—	
SECTION B. Sales staff	TOTAL	1,996	1,874	3,249	7,119	3	—	3	10	
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants		300	60	—	360	—	—	—	—	
Other sales staff		149	57	78	284	3	—	—	—	
Cashiers		2	565	282	849	—	—	—	—	
Other staff employed in the selling area		1,545	1,192	2,889	5,626	—	—	3	10	
SECTION C. Specialist staff	TOTAL	1	10	3	14	—	—	—	—	
Hairdressers, manicurists		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furriers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpet fitters		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Watch, clock repairers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boot and shoe repairers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians (not maintenance)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Radio/television mechanics		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Window dressers, display artists, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other specialist staff		1	10	3	14	—	—	—	—	

(114960)

Table 4 (continued)

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
						Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training									
TOTAL	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters, joiners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor mechanics	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Painters and decorators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SECTION E. Other staff									
TOTAL	137	241	94	472	—	—	—	—	—
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff	1	207	17	225	—	—	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Van attendants, delivery staff	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouse workers, packers	69	24	1	94	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees	25	10	76	111	—	—	—	—	—
SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training									
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL, (Sections A, B, C, D, E and F)	2,436	2,295	3,369	8,100	3	—	5	18	

* See footnote on page 999.

Table 5 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments* with 100 or more employees: department and variety stores

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
						Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
SECTION A. Administrative and office staff									
TOTAL	10,730	22,884	5,160	38,774	1	5	391	982	
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	8,595	5,492	22	14,109	—	—	43	621	
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators	38	4,054	791	4,883	—	1	89	90	
Book-keepers and other clerical workers	1,285	11,131	3,386	15,802	1	3	231	216	
Other office staff	812	2,207	961	3,980	—	1	28	55	
SECTION B. Sales staff									
TOTAL	23,036	67,392	51,426	141,854	203	254	2,117	2,935	
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	4,103	9,040	121	13,264	16	18	46	364	
Other sales staff	16,307	55,000	49,275	120,582	184	236	1,929	2,434	
Cashiers	61	1,436	882	2,379	—	—	15	14	
Other staff employed in the selling area	2,565	1,916	1,148	5,629	3	—	127	123	
SECTION C. Specialist staff									
TOTAL	5,467	8,532	1,895	15,894	227	1,011	329	344	
Hairdressers, manicurists	590	2,669	500	3,759	58	846	41	54	
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands	221	2,174	818	3,213	1	78	89	49	
Furriers	24	60	28	112	1	3	6	2	
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers	336	1,247	280	1,863	18	60	40	45	
Carpet fitters	1,142	160	54	1,356	49	1	37	28	
Watch, clock repairers	33	2	—	35	4	—	—	—	
Boot and shoe repairers	99	—	—	99	1	—	3	1	
Electricians (not maintenance)	61	—	—	61	5	—	1	1	
Radio/television mechanics	547	2	—	549	39	—	5	15	
Window dressers, display artists, etc.	1,301	1,692	99	3,092	15	16	90	87	
Other specialist staff	1,113	526	116	1,755	36	7	17	62	
SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training									
TOTAL	2,690	—	—	2,690	92	—	21	18	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	294	—	—	294	1	—	2	—	
Electricians	567	—	—	567	20	—	3	6	
Carpenters, joiners	677	—	—	677	23	—	6	6	
Bricklayers	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	
Motor mechanics	184	—	—	184	14	—	6	3	
Painters and decorators	432	—	—	432	10	—	2	1	
Other skilled maintenance workers	524	—	—	524	24	—	2	2	
SECTION E. Other staff									
TOTAL	17,579	14,445	11,931	43,955	102	18	178	385	
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff	2,173	10,031	6,236	18,440	102	18	147	239	
Road transport drivers	1,590	21	15	1,626	—	—	5	6	
Van attendants, delivery staff	1,242	29	4	1,275	—	—	—	—	
Warehouse workers, packers	7,435	2,365	466	10,266	—	—	11	119	
Other employees	5,139	1,999	5,210	12,348	—	—	14	20	
SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training									
TOTAL	408	251	—	659	9	11	271	368	
GRAND TOTAL, (Sections A, B, C, D, E and F)	59,910	113,504	70,412	243,826	634	1,299	3,307	5,032	

*See footnote on page 999.

Table 6 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments* with 100 or more employees: other non-food stores

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
						Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
SECTION A. Administrative and office staff									
TOTAL	1,241	2,071	515	3,827	—	—	39	52	
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	783	121	4	908	—	—	—	39	
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators	7	637	96	740	—	—	6	5	
Book-keepers and other clerical workers	323	947	288	1,558	—	—	33	7	
Other office staff	128	366	127	621	—	—	—	1	
SECTION B. Sales staff									
TOTAL	1,841	5,400	3,261	10,502	18	—	261	49	
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	418	492	—	910	—	—	—	3	
Other sales staff	1,209	4,344	2,653	8,206	6	—	85	44	
Cashiers	3	229	206	438	—	—	—	—	
Other staff employed in the selling area	211	335	402	948	12	—	176	2	
SECTION C. Specialist staff									
TOTAL	694	404	80	1,178	45	13	16	26	
Hairdressers, manicurists	6	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands	33	91	41	165	—	6	—	—	
Furriers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers	32	78	14	124	1	6	2	2	
Carpet fitters	64	12	6	82	5	1	1	2	
Watch, clock repairers	30	—	—	30	—	—	2	2	
Boot and shoe repairers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians (not maintenance)	28	—	—	28	9	—	—	—	
Radio/television mechanics	114	—	—	114	22	—	—	—	
Window dressers, display artists, etc.	122	165	10	297	—	—	5	10	
Other specialist staff	265	58	6	329	8	—	6	—	
SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training									
TOTAL	179	—	—	179	11	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	28	—	—	28	2	—	—	—	
Carpenters, joiners	55	—	—	55	6	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Motor mechanics	15	—	—	15	3	—	—	—	
Painters and decorators	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled maintenance workers	47	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	
SECTION E. Other staff									
TOTAL	1,472	930	881	3,283	—	—	5	5	
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff	13	241	143	397	—	—	2	—	
Road transport drivers	127	1	—	128	—	—	—	—	
Van attendants, delivery staff	156	—	—	156	—	—	1	1	
Warehouse workers, packers	433	454	176	1,063	—	—	2	4	
Other employees	743	234	562	1,539	—	—	—	—	
SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training									
TOTAL	62	8	—	70	—	—	13	57	
GRAND TOTAL, (Sections A, B, C, D, E and F)	5,489	8,813	4,737	19,039	74	13	334	189	

* See footnote on page 999.

Table 7 Retail distribution : percentage analysis by size of establishment* and type of shop

The total numbers of male and female employees shown on the returns from each type of shop, within each size-range, have been taken as 100 (col. (4) lines 13, 26, 39 and 52, respectively), and the various categories of employees in each type of shop, within each size-range, have been expressed as percentages of the respective totals.†

	ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 11-24 EMPLOYEES							
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)		
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices	Others being trained (males and females)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
1 SUPERMARKETS								
Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL	8.0	2.7	0.5	11.2	—	—	—	—
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	7.7	0.2	—	7.9	—	—	—	—
All other office staff	0.3	2.5	0.5	3.3	—	—	—	—
Section B. Sales staff TOTAL	22.0	42.8	18.6	83.4	1.2	0.4	1.5	1.2
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	5.5	3.1	—	8.6	—	—	—	—
Other sales staff	7.2	17.5	7.0	31.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.2
Cashiers	—	10.1	1.0	11.1	—	—	—	—
Other staff employed in the selling area	9.3	12.1	10.6	32.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	—
Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—
Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section E. Other staff TOTAL	3.3	0.6	0.8	4.7	—	—	—	—
Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	—
13 SUPERMARKETS: TOTAL	33.8	46.2	20.0	100.0	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.2
14 GROCERY, PROVISION AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS								
Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL	7.3	3.8	1.4	12.5	—	—	—	—
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	7.0	0.5	—	7.5	—	—	—	—
All other office staff	0.3	3.3	1.4	5.0	—	—	—	—
Section B. Sales staff TOTAL	22.9	35.5	19.7	78.1	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.7
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	4.8	2.3	0.1	7.2	—	—	—	—
Other sales staff	13.7	22.8	14.2	50.7	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.5
Cashiers	—	5.3	0.9	6.2	—	—	—	—
Other staff employed in the selling area	4.4	5.1	4.4	14.0	0.1	—	0.3	0.2
Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL	2.1	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.1	—	0.1	—
Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Section E. Other staff TOTAL	4.3	0.6	1.3	6.2	—	—	—	—
Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.1
26 GROCERY, PROVISION AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS: TOTAL	36.9	40.4	22.7	100.0	1.1	0.2	1.8	0.8
27 DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES								
Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL	4.8	8.9	1.6	15.3	—	—	0.1	0.2
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	4.3	1.7	—	6.0	—	—	—	0.2
All other office staff	0.5	7.2	1.6	9.3	—	—	0.1	—
Section B. Sales staff TOTAL	9.5	34.2	23.6	67.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	2.2	6.0	0.2	8.4	—	—	—	0.1
Other sales staff	6.8	26.9	22.8	56.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
Cashiers	—	0.8	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—
Other staff employed in the selling area	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	—	—	—	—
Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL	1.2	2.4	0.7	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Section E. Other staff TOTAL	4.3	4.1	4.3	12.7	—	—	—	—
Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—
39 DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES: TOTAL	20.2	49.6	30.2	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1
40 OTHER NON-FOOD STORES								
Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL	7.5	7.3	2.6	17.5	—	—	—	—
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	6.5	1.0	0.2	7.8	—	—	—	—
All other office staff	1.0	6.3	2.4	9.7	—	—	—	—
Section B. Sales staff TOTAL	19.2	28.9	17.0	65.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.5
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	4.3	5.1	0.4	9.8	—	—	—	—
Other sales staff	13.8	20.0	14.1	47.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4
Cashiers	0.1	2.1	0.7	2.9	—	—	—	—
Other staff employed in the selling area	0.9	1.7	1.9	4.5	—	—	0.2	—
Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL	5.1	2.3	1.0	8.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Section E. Other staff TOTAL	5.6	0.6	2.6	8.8	—	—	—	—
Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—
52 OTHER NON-FOOD STORES: TOTAL	37.7	39.1	23.2	100.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.7

Table 7 (continued)

	ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 25-99 EMPLOYEES								ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES								
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices	Others being trained (males and females)		Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices	Others being trained (males and females)								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	
1	6.1	5.3	1.3	12.7	—	—	—	0.2	3.7	2.1	0.3	6.1	—	—	—	0.1	1
2	5.5	0.3	—	5.8	—	—	—	0.1	3.7	—	—	3.7	—	—	—	0.1	2
3	0.6	5.0	1.3	6.9	—	—	—	0.1	—	2.1	0.3	2.4	—	—	—	—	3
4	24.5	30.2	24.8	79.5	0.4	—	0.7	0.5	24.6	23.1	40.1	87.9	—	—	—	0.1	4
5	4.4	1.7	0.1	6.2	—	—	—	0.1	3.7	0.7	—	4.4	—	—	—	—	5
6	7.5	8.7	6.7	22.9	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.0	3.5	—	—	—	—	6
7	0.1	—	3.0	3.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	7.0	3.5	10.5	—	—	—	—	7
8	12.5	11.8	15.0	39.3	0.3	—	0.3	0.1	19.1	14.7	35.6	69.5	—	—	—	0.1	8
9	0.4	0.3	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	9
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	3.8	1.5	1.4	6.7	0.1	—	—	—	1.7	2.9	1.2	5.8	—	—	—	—	11
12	0.4	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	35.1	37.3	27.6	100.0	0.5	—	1.0	0.8	30.1	28.3	41.6	100.0	—	—	—	0.2	13
14	5.6	8.4	1.7	15.7	—	—	0.3	0.2	3.8	5.1	1.6	10.5	—	—	—	—	14
15	5.1	0.8	—	5.9	—	—	—	—	3.1	0.3	—	3.4	—	—	—	—	15
16	0.5	7.5	1.7	9.8	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.7	4.8	1.6	7.1	—	—	—	—	16
17	21.3	20.9	18.8	61.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	11.8	15.7	11.6	39.1	—	—	—	—	17
18	4.2	1.9	—	6.1	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.8	—	3.4	—	—	—	—	18
19	11.3	12.7	12.3	36.3	—	0.2	0.5	0.2	6.7	12.0	7.1	25.8	—	—	—	—	19
20	—	2.9	0.5	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.6	1.5	—	—	—	—	20
21	5.7	3.5	6.0	15.2	—	—	0.1	—	3.5	1.0	3.9	8.4	—	—	—	—	21
22	4.9	1.0	0.6	6.5	0.5	0.2	—	—	6.8	5.9	1.6	14.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	22
23	0.4	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	23
24	6.5	5.2	4.4	16.1	—	—	—	—	8.0	17.2	10.4	35.6	0.3	—	—	—	24
25	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
26	39.0	35.5	25.5	100.0	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.5	30.9	43.9	25.2	100.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	26
27	4.8	8.9	1.6	15.3	—	—	0.1	0.2	4.4	9.4	2.1	15.9	—	—	0.2	0.4	27
28	4.3	1.7	—	6.0	—	—	—	0.2	3.5	2.3	—	5.8	—	—	—	0.3	28
29	0.5	7.2	1.6	9.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.9	7.1	2.1	10.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	29
30	9.5	34.2	23.6	67.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	9.4	27.6	21.1	58.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.2	30
31	2.2	6.0	0.2	8.4	—	—	—	—	1.7	3.7	—	5.4	—	—	—	0.1	31
32	6.8	26.9	22.8	56.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	6.7	22.6	20.2	49.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	32
33	—	0.8	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	33
34	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.8	0.5	2.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	34
35	1.2	2.4	0.7	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.5	0.8	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	35
36	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	36
37	4.3	4.1	4.3	12.7	—	—	—	—	7.2	5.9	4.9	18.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	37
38	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.2	38
39	20.2	49.6	30.2	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	24.6	46.5	28.9	100.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.1	39
40	7.3	10.0	2.4	19.7	—	—	0.2	0.1	6.5	10.9	2.7	20.1	—	—	0.2	0.3	40
41	5.7	1.0	0.1	6.8	—	—	—	—	4.1	0.6	—	4.7	—	—	—	0.2	41
42	1.6	9.0	2.3	12.9	—	—	0.2	0.1	2.4	10.3	2.7	15.4	—	—	0.2	0.1	42
43	16.3	27.0	14.5	57.8	0.3	—	0.7	0.3	9.7	28.4	17.1	55.2	0.1	—	1.4	0.3	43
44	3.3	3.3	0.3	6.9	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.6	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	44
45	12.3	21.6	12.9	46.8	0.3	—	0.5	—	6.4	22.8	13.9	43.1	—	—	0.5	0.3	45
46																	

Table 8 Retail distribution: analysis of employees working full-time and part-time

For the percentage analysis at B and C, the total numbers of male and female employees shown on the returns from each type of shop, within each size-range, have been taken as 100 and the numbers working full-time, part-time, or Saturday only have been expressed as percentages of the respective totals.*

	Males			Total males	Females			Total females	Total males and females
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers (excluding Saturday-only workers)	Saturday-only workers		Full-time workers	Part-time workers (excluding Saturday-only workers)	Saturday-only workers		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Numbers of employees at establishments† with 100 or more employees, by type of shop									
Supermarkets	1,829	149	458	2,436	2,295	2,953	416	5,664	8,100
Grocery, provision and other food shops	306	18	35	359	510	263	29	802	1,161
Department and variety stores	52,190	2,790	4,930	59,910	113,504	45,374	25,038	183,916	243,826
Other non-food stores	4,972	262	255	5,489	8,813	3,261	1,476	13,550	19,039
All types of shop	59,297	3,219	5,678	68,194	125,122	51,851	26,959	203,932	272,126
B. Percentage analysis of employees at establishments† with 100 or more employees, by type of shop									
Supermarkets	22.6	1.8	5.7	30.1	28.3	36.5	5.1	69.9	100.0
Grocery, provision and other food shops	26.4	1.5	3.0	30.9	43.9	22.7	2.5	69.1	100.0
Department and variety stores	21.4	1.2	2.0	24.6	46.5	18.6	10.3	75.4	100.0
Other non-food stores	26.1	1.4	1.3	28.8	46.3	17.1	7.8	71.2	100.0
All types of shop	21.8	1.2	2.1	25.1	46.0	19.0	9.9	74.9	100.0
C. Percentage analysis of employees, by type of shop and size of establishment†									
Supermarkets									
11-24 employees	28.4	1.3	4.2	33.9	46.1	16.0	4.0	66.1	100.0
25-99 employees	26.5	2.8	5.8	35.1	37.3	19.7	7.9	64.9	100.0
100 or more employees	22.5	1.8	5.7	30.0	28.6	36.2	5.2	70.0	100.0
Grocery, provision and other food shops									
11-24 employees	32.8	1.6	2.5	36.9	40.4	18.4	4.3	63.1	100.0
25-99 employees	35.0	1.7	2.3	39.0	35.5	21.7	3.8	61.0	100.0
100 or more employees	26.4	1.5	3.0	30.9	43.9	22.7	2.5	69.1	100.0
Department and variety stores									
11-24 employees	17.9	0.9	1.4	20.2	49.6	16.8	13.4	79.8	100.0
25-99 employees	21.4	1.1	2.0	24.5	46.6	18.6	10.3	75.5	100.0
100 or more employees									
An analysis is not made for this group because of the small number of employees involved									
Other non-food stores									
11-24 employees	33.3	2.5	1.9	37.7	39.2	17.4	5.7	62.3	100.0
25-99 employees	33.9	2.4	1.6	37.9	41.0	14.6	6.5	62.1	100.0
100 or more employees	26.1	1.4	1.3	28.8	46.3	17.1	7.8	71.2	100.0

* See footnote † on page 1002.

† See footnote * on page 999.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The aim of the Youth Employment Service is to help young people at the stage of transition from school to work and during the early years of their employment. It is available to all boys and girls up to the age of 18 years, and to any who remain at school beyond that age.

The service is under the general direction of the Central Youth Employment Executive, staffed by officers of the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department. This joint executive is appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, who is responsible to Parliament for the Youth Employment Service as a whole. A National Youth Employment Council and separate advisory committees for Scotland and Wales are appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity to advise him.

Locally the service is provided in most areas through youth employment offices established by local education authorities (in Scotland by education authorities) in accordance with schemes approved by the Secretary of State. In those areas where such schemes are not in operation, the service is carried out by local offices of the Department of Employment and Productivity. Each youth employment office has an experienced youth employment officer or careers advisory officer in charge; there is often a specialist officer available to advise older, more able

pupils. Local youth employment committees, made up of teachers, representatives of employers and workers, and others with a special interest in young people, assist in an advisory capacity.

The service has four main tasks. These are the collection and provision of information about careers and employment, including assistance to teachers in careers projects; the giving of vocational guidance to young people; assistance in finding suitable employment for those who do not go on to full-time further education; and keeping in touch with young people during the early years of employment so that they can be given further advice and help should this become necessary.

Youth employment officers keep in touch with employers to assist them in finding suitable young workers and also to keep themselves informed about local working conditions, training opportunities and prospects. In addition, each youth employment office is linked with all the others throughout the country so that information is readily available about opportunities in all areas.

The Youth Employment Service also issues a Careers Bulletin to schools three times a year, publishes booklets on careers and undertakes the distribution of careers literature published by professional organisations or employers

Selling-staff in retail distribution: earnings and hours: May 1968

This article gives the results of the fourth survey of earnings and hours of selling-staff in retail shops made by the Department of Employment and Productivity in May 1968. The corresponding results of the previous enquiries were published in the December issue of this GAZETTE in 1965, 1966 and 1967. Separate figures are given for three size ranges within each of four different types of shop, for full-time, Saturday only and other part-time workers by sex and age group.

All four enquiries have provided information relating only to shops with 11 or more employees. Enquiry forms were sent to all known establishments with 100 or more workers and to a limited number of those in the lower size-ranges "25-99" and "11-24". Information has been obtained about the average earnings and the average hours worked by selling-staff including part-time workers, and "Saturday-only" workers, who are particularly important in this industry. Despite the limitations of coverage, the department has continued to make these surveys to give some indication of the level of earnings by type of shop, size-range and category of worker.

Although the scope of the May 1968 enquiry and the terms used were the same as in previous enquiries, it should be borne in mind that the results for the four years are not strictly comparable with one another. For example, a shop may be re-classified if additional information about its "shop-type" becomes available.

A description of terms used is given at the end of this article. Employers were asked to state:

- (1) which description of *type of shop* applied to their establishment;
- (2) the *total numbers of employees* on their pay-roll (males and females separately) in the establishment concerned; [This enabled the size-range of the establishment to be determined, but the information on earnings and hours related solely to *selling-staff*]
- (3) the *total earnings* and *total hours worked* by selling-staff for the pay-week for which pay had been computed as at 18th May 1968. Employers were asked to show male and female selling-staff separately, by three age-groups (under 18 years; 18 years and under 21 years; and 21 years and over) for full-time, part-time and "Saturday-only" workers.

The total number of employees and the total number of selling-staff shown on acceptable returns were 313,577 and 197,308, respectively. Details are given in table 1. Although the information was collected under six headings for "type of shop" the results have again been combined to provide four groups only. The number of establishments and selling-staff on the returns in each group are shown in table 2.

Table 3 gives information for male and female selling-staff showing full-time, part-time and "Saturday-only" workers separately, according to their age group. Separate figures are given for the three shop sizes selected. For categories which in aggregate accounted for fewer than 100 full-time selling-staff or 50 part-time selling-staff the table gives only the numbers.

Information for average earnings and hours for these categories has been excluded as the figures cannot be considered sufficiently reliable.

Table 1 Total number of employees and selling-staff

SHOP SIZE: Number of employees	Number of establishments on returns	Total number of employees on returns	Selling-staff on returns			Total
			Full-time	Part-time (except Saturday-only)	Saturday-only	
11-24	436	7,203	4,300	1,094	489	5,883
25-99	666	36,039	16,999	4,373	4,085	25,457
100 and over	981	270,335	103,885	33,504	28,579	165,968
Totals	2,083	313,577	125,184	38,971	33,153	197,308

Table 2 Number of establishments and selling-staff

	SHOP SIZE			Totals
	11-24 employees	25-99 employees	100 and over employees	
Number of establishments on returns				
Supermarkets	58	89	44	191
Grocery, provision and other food shops	173	65	8	246
Department and variety stores	—	326	835	1,161
Others	205	186	94	485
Totals	436	666	981	2,083
Number of selling-staff on returns				
Supermarkets	949	3,769	7,553	12,271
Grocery, provision and other food shops	2,390	1,602	455	4,447
Department and variety stores	—	14,672	146,974	161,646
Others	2,544	5,414	10,986	18,944
Totals	5,883	25,457	165,968	197,308

Description of terms used

(1) **Type of shop:** (a) Supermarket, being a shop with at least 2,000 sq. ft. of sales area (with check-out points) selling, chiefly by self-service, a broad range of foodstuffs (including fresh meat) and the more usual household requisites. It might also sell other non-food goods but the total sterling volume of these must not exceed that of the food items.

(b) Other grocery or provisions shop.

(c) Other food shop.

(d) Department store, being basically a non-food shop with 25 or more persons engaged and selling at least five classes of goods, one of which must be clothing.

(continued on page 1007)

Table 3 Numbers and average earnings and hours by size range: analysis by type of shop

	ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 11-24 EMPLOYEES				ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 25-99 EMPLOYEES				ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES			
	Selling-staff				Selling-staff				Selling-staff			
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
SUPERMARKETS												
Full-time workers												
Men 21 and over	177	370 7	41.6	106.9	674	388 2	41.7	111.7	1,242	438 1	44.4	118.3
Youths 18 and under 21	26	—	—	—	131	210 10	42.4	59.7	242	294 9	43.9	80.6
Boys under 18	54	—	—	—	189	138 6	41.7	39.9	217	171 1	41.9	49.0
Women 21 and over	286	185 7	40.4	55.1	852	188 6	40.4	56.0	1,247	216 6	40.3	64.5
Girls 18 and under 21	73	—	—	—	268	158 11	41.1	46.4	446	201 5	40.8	59.3
Girls under 18	111	107 7	40.2	32.1	312	112 8	40.8	33.1	258	141 9	40.0	42.5
Part-time workers* (excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	7	—	—	—	60	119 0	20.1	71.2	117	115 1	16.8	81.9
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Boys under 18	2	—	—	—	708	111 2	24.3	55.0	2,820	84 8	16.8	60.6
Women 21 and over	144	97 3	22.1	52.7	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Girls 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Girls under 18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday-only workers†												
Men 21 and over	2	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	4	—	—	—	163	25 2	7.7	39.1	469	29 10	8.1	44.1
Boys under 18	25	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	4	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Girls 18 and under 21	2	—	—	—	239	21 8	7.5	34.6	378	31 0	8.4	44.1
Girls under 18	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY, PROVISION AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS												
Full-time workers												
Men 21 and over	520	342 8	42.1	97.8	371	362 7	42.7	102.0	75	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	87	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Boys under 18	114	130 0	41.2	37.9	77	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	666	179 5	39.4	54.7	414	185 10	40.3	55.3	123	190 5	39.3	58.2
Girls 18 and under 21	169	141 9	40.6	41.9	81	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Girls under 18	160	102 9	40.6	30.4	84	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Part-time workers* (excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	25	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys under 18	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	454	103 4	23.1	53.7	366	111 6	24.8	54.0	110	89 10	19.2	56.2
Girls 18 and under 21	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Girls under 18	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday-only workers†												
Men 21 and over	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Boys under 18	56	26 5	7.8	40.8	52	31 11	8.6	44.5	30	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	11	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Girls 18 and under 21	15	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Girls under 18	88	22 3	7.5	35.9	84	22 7	7.6	35.7	19	—	—	—
DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES												
Full-time workers												
Men 21 and over	—	—	—	—	1,765	406 5	40.5	120.4	17,991	391 7	39.8	118.1
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	232	200 8	40.1	60.0	3,128	220 6	39.6	66.7
Boys under 18	—	—	—	—	253	129 3	40.1	38.7	2,441	138 8	39.2	42.5
Women 21 and over	—	—	—	—	4,744	198 4	39.3	60.5	46,598	221 9	39.0	68.3
Girls 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	1,159	153 10	39.6	46.6	10,134	171 9	39.3	52.5
Girls under 18	—	—	—	—	1,468	112 9	39.6	34.2	12,273	121 2	39.2	37.1
Part-time workers* (excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	—	—	—	—	79	114 5	17.1	80.5	1,156	126 5	19.9	76.4
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Boys under 18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	37	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	—	—	—	—	2,181	106 1	22.5	56.6	26,877	112 8	22.3	60.6
Girls 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	240	102 5	22.2	55.4
Girls under 18	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	49	—	—	—
Saturday-only workers†												
Men 21 and over	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	638	46 4	6.9	80.2
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	51	36 6	7.8	56.1	920	35 2	7.3	58.1
Boys under 18	—	—	—	—	177	25 1	7.6	39.6	2,657	26 6	7.6	41.6
Women 21 and over	—	—	—	—	222	33 9	8.1	50.2	2,927	35 9	7.2	59.3
Girls 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	192	26 4	7.5	41.9	2,214	28 2	7.1	47.5
Girls under 18	—	—	—	—	2,093	21 9	7.6	34.4	16,673	22 5	7.5	36.6
OTHER NON-FOOD STORES												
Full-time workers												
Men 21 and over	631	430 10	40.5	127.5	1,230	417 2	40.3	124.3	1,402	474 6	39.3	144.9
Youths 18 and under 21	85	—	—	—	157	202 7	40.3	60.3	140	227 9	38.8	70.5
Boys under 18	57	—	—	—	117	140 4	39.8	42.3	96	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	740	213 3	39.0	65.7	1,404	219 6	39.0	67.5	2,816	237 1	37.9	75.0
Girls 18 and under 21	171	151 0	39.5	45.8	466	167 7	38.9	51.6	1,244	173 10	38.2	54.7
Girls under 18	173	110 3	39.1	33.8	513	119 1	39.2	36.5	1,691	125 4	37.9	39.7
Part-time workers* (excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	30	—	—	—	67	112 10	18.2	74.4	11	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Boys under 18	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	406	112 4	22.5	59.9	773	116 6	22.6	61.9	1,951	110 11	21.0	63.3
Girls 18 and under 21	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Girls under 18	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Saturday-only workers†												
Men 21 and over	19	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	66	45 2	7.1	75.9
Youths 18 and under 21	7	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Boys under 18	33	—	—	—	67	25 8	7.3	42.1	120	24 2	6.7	43.2
Women 21 and over	27	—	—	—	51	45 11	7.3	75.7	224	34 1	7.1	57.6
Girls 18 and under 21	19	—	—	—	73	29 7	7.2	49.2	163	28 10	7.0	49.5
Girls under 18	139	23 9	7.6	37.4	429	21 10	7.4	35.5	990	21 7	7.5	34.6

* Part-time workers (other than Saturday-only workers) are those whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

† Saturday-only workers are those who work on Saturdays only, including housewives, students and those whose main occupation is with another employer.

Selling-staff in retail distribution: earnings and hours: May 1968 (continued from page 1005)

(e) Variety store, being a bazaar or variety store selling a very wide range of goods, usually displayed in trays or racks for selection by the customer.

(f) Other non-food store.

(2) **Selling-staff:** As in the previous enquiries the term selling-staff included:

- (a) managers, supervisors and buyers employed 50 per cent. or more of their time on selling or stockroom duties;
- (b) shop assistants;
- (c) store warehouse staff; and
- (d) shop cashiers.

(3) **Earnings:** The total gross earnings for the pay-week for all selling-staff, including overtime payments, sick pay (other than national health payments), commission, non-contractual gifts and bonuses, before any deductions made for income tax, pensions schemes, employees' insurance contributions or for any

benefits or advantages which might be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash, as laid down in the appropriate Wages Council Order. Where bonuses or commissions are paid at longer intervals than weekly, for example, monthly, half-yearly or yearly, the earnings figures include the proportionate amount for the period of the return; if the current amount is unknown, the amount paid for the previous period, is used for the calculations.

(4) **Hours worked:** The total hours worked, including overtime and "cleaning-up" time but excluding meal times. Time lost, for example through short-time working, voluntary absence from work or absence through sickness (even though sick pay was received) is excluded. Hours paid for but not worked by young persons on day-release schemes are included. Where overtime worked is paid for at rates above the ordinary hourly rates (e.g. time-and-a-quarter), the figures include the actual hours worked and not the number of pay-hours.

BRITISH RAIL: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

For a number of years the British Transport Commission collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the results in their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of the results of the last such census was published in the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 462).

British Rail now provide details for manual workers similar

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail: week ended 6th April 1968

	Wages staff other than workshop			Workshop wages staff			All wages staff		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
Railways		£			£			£	
Male adults	152,935	438	48.3	54,970	437	44.9	207,905	438	47.4
Male juniors	3,103	237	45.7	3,509	188	40.0	6,612	211	42.7
Female adults									
(a) full-time	4,053	267	43.3	290	232	38.8	4,343	265	43.0
(b) part-time	1,069	102	23.8	95	97	21.7	1,164	101	23.6
Female juniors	40	179	42.3	44	169	38.8	84	174	40.5
Ships and marine									
Male adults	2,227	437	58.6	596	399	48.5	2,823	429	56.4
Male juniors	107	224	56.7	79	160	39.9	186	197	49.6
Female adults									
(a) full-time	113	370	52.2	2	—	—	115	367	51.9
(b) part-time	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

to those collected by the Department in its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for October 1967 were published on page 117 of the February 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

The table below gives separate details for railways and ships and marine staff of British Rail, respectively, with workshops grades differentiated in each case. Figures are for the week ended 6th April 1968. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS: MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES 1967

The annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies includes a section relating to the membership and functions of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts 1871 to 1964 (Part 4, HMSO or through any bookseller).

The report includes a summary which covers the period 1957-1967 and for the years 1966 and 1967 shows an analysis of registered unions of employees by industry groups.

The following table gives a summary of the figures relating to registered unions of employees for 1967, together with comparative figures for 1966 and 1957. It should be noted that the figures in this table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the article in this GAZETTE last month (see page 911) on trade union membership relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1967	1966	1957
Number of unions on register	345	351	400
Number of members	8,471,604	8,584,469	8,593,447
Income:	£000's	£000's	£000's
From members	36,561	35,951	22,636
From other sources	6,821	5,912	3,071
Expenditure:			
Working expenses	23,768	22,486	13,032
Unemployment, etc., benefit	521	251	186
Dispute benefit	730	919	2,971
Sick and accident benefit	4,024	3,470	1,519
Death benefit	1,282	1,273	757
Superannuation benefit	2,757	2,759	2,379
Other benefits	2,215	2,161	1,321
From political fund	700	1,155	516
Other outgoings	2,462	2,989	1,702
Funds at end of year	127,249	121,882	80,796

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 November, 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†	39,173	1,925	3,907	45,005
Double day shifts‡	35,042	2,280	2,348	39,670
Long spells	10,252	615	680	11,547
Night shifts	9,911	1,216	—	11,127
Part-time work§	17,817	—	2	17,819
Saturday afternoon work	4,570	144	98	4,812
Sunday work	14,195	917	594	15,706
Miscellaneous	4,596	258	60	4,914
Total	135,556	7,355	7,689	150,600

*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 10,883 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 15th October 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 15th October 1968	Average price 15th October 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations 15th October 1968	Average price 15th October 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.	Fresh vegetables (contd.)		d.	d.
Chuck	844	69.0	60 - 78	Brussels sprouts	712	11.7	9 - 15
Sirloin (without bone)	853	92.5	78 - 104	Peas	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	894	87.5	78 - 96	Runner beans	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	751	60.4	52 - 72	Carrots	857	6.3	4 - 8
Fore ribs (with bone)	774	59.8	48 - 72	Onions	860	8.3	6 - 10
Brisket (with bone)	772	38.9	30 - 54	Fresh fruit			
Rump steak*	892	117.7	96 - 138	Apples, cooking	850	13.8	10 - 18
Beef: Imported chilled				Apples, dessert	875	20.3	15 - 28
Chuck	—	—	—	Pears, dessert	825	15.3	12 - 20
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—	Oranges	877	15.9	12 - 20
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—	Bananas	864	17.9	16 - 20
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—	Bread			
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—	White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	845	19.1	18 - 20
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—	White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	720	18.5	18 - 20
Rump steak*	—	—	—	White, 14 oz. loaf	786	11.4	10½ - 12½
Lamb: Home-killed				Brown, 14 oz. loaf	722	13.1	12½ - 14
Loin (with bone)	816	69.5	60 - 80	Flour			
Breast*	802	20.3	12 - 30	Self-raising, per 3 lb.	881	23.2	18 - 27
Best end of neck	782	53.2	36 - 66	Bacon			
Shoulder (with bone)	803	48.9	40 - 60	Collar*	727	49.0	42 - 56
Leg (with bone)	808	67.6	60 - 78	Gammon*	794	72.8	64 - 80
Lamb: Imported				Middle cut,* smoked	555	66.1	56 - 78
Loin (with bone)	569	53.4	48 - 60	Back, smoked	489	70.7	66 - 76
Breast*	520	12.8	8 - 18	Back, unsmoked	495	68.4	62 - 74
Best end of neck	550	42.9	34 - 54	Streaky, smoked	479	44.5	38 - 54
Shoulder (with bone)	572	39.0	34 - 44	Ham (not shoulder)	826	116.3	104 - 132
Leg (with bone)	574	58.4	54 - 64	Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	780	31.8	26 - 36
Pork: Home-killed				Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	920	50.4	46 - 54
Leg (foot off)	873	60.5	50 - 72	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.5	—
Belly*	865	38.3	32 - 44	Butter, New Zealand	874	40.0	38 - 42
Loin (with bone)	895	71.8	64 - 78	Butter, Danish	865	45.5	42 - 50
Pork sausages	876	40.3	36 - 44	Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½-lb.	171	11.1	10 - 12
Beef sausages	801	33.1	28 - 38	Margarine, lower priced, per ½-lb.	160	8.2	8 - 9
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	657	38.4	34 - 44	Lard	923	15.1	12 - 20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled†	460	42.8	34 - 54	Cheese, cheddar type	901	41.7	34 - 48
Fresh fish				Eggs, large, per doz.	778	49.4	48 - 54
Cod fillets	620	42.9	36 - 48	Eggs, standard, per doz.	816	43.3	42 - 46
Haddock fillets	644	51.8	42 - 60	Eggs, medium, per doz.	432	36.4	34 - 39
Haddock, smoked, whole	564	46.5	40 - 54	Sugar, granulated, 2-lb.	924	16.9	16 - 18
Plaice, whole	575	40.6	30 - 48	Coffee extract, per 2-oz.	914	32.7	30 - 36
Halibut cuts	374	87.9	72 - 108	Tea: per ½-lb.			
Herrings	499	23.1	18 - 28	Higher priced	377	23.7	23 - 24
Kippers, with bone	671	32.6	28 - 36	Medium priced	1,947	18.7	16½ - 21
Fresh vegetables				Lower priced	733	17.3	16 - 18
Potatoes, old, loose							
White	682	3.6	3 - 4				
Red	500	4.4	3½ - 5				
Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—				
Tomatoes	866	28.4	24 - 36				
Cabbage, greens	501	7.2	4 - 10				
Cabbage, hearted	648	6.5	4 - 9				
Cauliflower or broccoli	726	15.2	8 - 20				

*Or Scottish equivalent.

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

News and Notes

REGISTER OF TRAINING RESEARCH

The 1968 edition of the TRAINING RESEARCH REGISTER published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10s. 6d. net) is an enlarged edition which follows the same pattern as last year's (INDUSTRIAL TRAINING RESEARCH REGISTER, see this GAZETTE, December 1967, page 956) but gives details of about 50 additional projects.

The main purpose of the register is to show the range of research in, or closely related to training by listing and classifying current and recently completed training research projects. It will, therefore, help training specialists keep up to date with research activities, and help to prevent duplication of effort by indicating to potential research workers the scope and extent of existing work. It will also give some indication of gaps in current research.

Each project is set out in the register in a uniform way: its title, in most cases a short paragraph summarising its objectives and procedures, its location and the principal research workers involved, the period of the research and the sponsoring organisation.

Training relates to most of the activities of an enterprise and to many academic subjects, and, in consequence, many existing classification systems have proved somewhat inadequate. This has led the Department of Employment and Productivity to develop a special classification of training information based on an analysis of the training function.

The register is arranged according to this classification, thus grouping similar work together and enabling one to see at a glance where most effort is now being made. The classification is divided into 10 main schedules, which are, in turn, divided into a number of specific items. The main schedules are: general, national considerations, the educational system, the working organisation, the training specialist, identification of training needs, the trainee, training administration, training methods and learning aids, assessment of training effectiveness.

As might be expected, considerable effort is being put into the "Training Methods and Learning Aids" area where 55 projects are listed. Much less work, however (16 projects) is going on in the equally important area of assessing training effectiveness.

The research listed on the register has been financed by a variety of organisations though many projects are now being sponsored by the Department of Employment and Productivity and various industrial

training boards. The majority of the projects are being undertaken by universities and specialist research organisations, although a number are also being conducted by firms in industry. The department is particularly keen to know of further examples of direct research by firms.

Closely associated with the Register in disseminating information about training research is the TRAINING ABSTRACTS SERVICE and the series of TRAINING INFORMATION PAPERS, the second of which was published recently (see page 1011).

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From 1st July, 1968 to 30th September 1968 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 amounted to £16,441,000, of which £12,210,000 was borne by the Fund and £4,231,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 65,292.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (13,000), mining and quarrying (8,700), construction (6,500), distributive trades (6,300), miscellaneous services (3,300), and vehicles (3,200).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,026 in England and Wales and 194 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,608 cases were heard in England and Wales and 650 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 237 were heard and 44 abandoned or withdrawn. At 30th September 1968 there were 1,958 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 252 in Scotland.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF PRODUCTIVITY AGREEMENTS

Since the National Board for Prices and Incomes reported on productivity agreements last year (see this GAZETTE June 1967, page 474) a number of developments have occurred and new problems have emerged.

In the light of experience gained in operating the policy, which has indicated that there are some special aspects of productivity bargaining which might be investigated further, the board has been asked by the Government to make another examination.

This will cover the relationship of improvements in productivity to pay structures, the implications of productivity

bargaining for costs, prices and profits, and the evaluation of productivity agreements with particular reference to:

- (a) the potentialities and problems of industry-wide and company-wide productivity framework agreements;
- (b) the application of productivity measurement and agreements to clerical and other non-manual work;
- (c) the potentialities and problems of partial agreements covering only certain workers or some issues; and
- (d) the renewal and later development of existing agreements.

The continuing importance of encouraging increased productivity and efficiency, and so helping to stabilise and reduce prices, was emphasised in the White Paper on Productivity, Prices and Incomes in 1968 and 1969 (see this GAZETTE April 1968, page 280), which also indicated that priority will continue to be given to increases which are justified under the productivity criterion. A valuable interpretation of this criterion is given in the board's report, which provides seven guidelines for the assessment of productivity agreements.

ANALYSIS OF INJURIES SUFFERED IN ACCIDENTS AT WORK

Information about reported accidents in factories according to the injuries suffered is to be sought from industry by means of a continuous 5 per cent, random sample of all accidents notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. Enquiries will be sent out approximately two months after each accident in the sample occurs to enable employers to give accurate information on the injuries suffered and the duration of absence resulting from each accident.

This proposal was agreed by the Research and Statistics Sub-Committee of the Industrial Safety Advisory Council following its consideration of a report on a pilot study of 1,054 accidents—a random sample of one in five of all those reported during the first three months of 1968 in the Ayr, Bradford South, Bristol North, Dudley, Leicester, North Lincolnshire and Wigan districts, and the London and Home Counties (West) Construction district, of the inspectorate.

The information obtained about the accidents sampled enabled each one to be allocated to one of 29 separate injury codes ranging from fatalities, through fractures, dislocations, amputations, etc., of differing degrees of severity, to gassing and poisoning. It was found that the codes could be arranged in three groups: A.—fatalities and injuries which could be visibly established as severe; B.—injuries

other than those in A. which required admission to a hospital as an in-patient or absence from work for more than 28 calendar days; and C.—all those not in A. or B. The pilot survey indicated that 18 per cent of the injuries from accidents in factories and 26 per cent of those on construction sites were in Group A.

The sub-committee considered that a national sample could well pave the way to a better understanding of the statistics of accidents notified under the Factories Act. From the national sample it is hoped to provide annual estimates of the total numbers and proportions of accidents within groups for certain industries and processes, and the numbers of accidents classified under those individual injury codes which prove to be numerically important. Any employer who may wish to consider analysing all notifiable accidents in his factory in this way, to compare his situation with the national results in due course, can obtain a classification of injuries list from his local District Inspector of Factories.

EFFECTIVE TRAINING FOR SUPERVISORS

Supervisors are widely recognised as vital links in the management chain, and both the Central Training Council and the industrial training boards have emphasised the importance of adequate training for them.

A survey carried out by Dr. Peter Warr and Mr. Michael Bird of the Department of Psychology at Sheffield University to identify the training needs of people at this level found that there was an enormous diversity in their jobs, varying with the type of department in which they worked and the size of the firm. But given this diversity, they also found there were certain training needs which many supervisors had in common.

The research project was financed by the British Iron and Steel Federation and the Social Science Research Council, and dealt with a sector of the iron and steel industry. The results were published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity in a Training Information Paper (No. 2 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s. net).

These show that even when senior managers recognise that supervisors must be trained, they and their training officers still have to find out just what training each individual supervisor needs. From their research the authors suggest a "training by exception" approach, going straight to the supervisor's problem areas which constitute "exceptions to his normally adequate performance". These recommendations from research, therefore, support other research workers who have advocated a "key results" approach or a "problem centred" approach.

It is clear from the enormous diversity of supervisors' jobs that each supervisor has his own particular problems, and it is only from a consideration of these problems that relevant training schemes can be developed.

The authors describe two ways for identifying these problems, individual interviews and a "critical incident report" procedure. Critical incidents are recorded

by asking the supervisor at the end of his working day to describe briefly in writing the one problem which he found most difficult in coping with that day. The authors illustrate both these methods from their own investigations, and show how training needs can be established from them.

"Training by exception" is suggested as a simpler alternative to the full job analysis approach. For a firm wishing to adopt this approach in designing a training programme the sequence of action would be:

- (1) Ascertain individual needs using one or both of the methods described above and agree them with the supervisor.
- (2) Study carefully the pattern that emerges to discover what needs are common to particular groups so that general training schemes can be developed.
- (3) Discuss and agree what sort of specific job training should be given separately to individual supervisors. This will usually involve some on-the-job instruction and may include attendance at outside conferences etc.
- (4) Assess the effectiveness of the training at a later stage by examining the supervisor's performance.

The series of Training Information Papers, which has the approval of the Central Training Council, is designed to assist the introduction of new ideas, methods, and techniques to the training process. The title has been deliberately chosen for the series which aims at providing training officers and others actively concerned in the training process with practical hints and tips drawn from the results of recent research. Booklets in the new series are, therefore, designed for the layman, presenting research investigations and their findings briefly and in everyday language. Other booklets to appear in the first half of 1969 include the challenge of change to the adult trainee, discovery learning, T-group training and assessing training effectiveness.

The series is closely linked with other departmental publications designed to disseminate information about developments in training. These are: The Training Research Register (HMSO December, 1968, 10s. 6d.); The Glossary of Training Terms (HMSO December, 1967, 4s. 9d.) and the Training Abstracts Service (available from the Department of Employment and Productivity, Training Division, (TD4) 168 Regent Street, London, W.1. at a subscription of £5 10s. a year).

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals by the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 1.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968, have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Order approving the board's proposals (SI 1968, No. 1762, HMSO or through any bookseller price 1s. 3d. net) came into operation on 27th November.

To meet the special cases of employers with different training needs, there are

differential levy rates of 0.3 per cent.; 0.8 per cent.; 1.1 per cent.; 1.3 per cent.; 1.75 per cent. and 2.0 per cent. Some wool merchants and some brokers will be exempt from levy for this year. To help the small employer, the Order also provides that some employers whose total payroll is less than £4,000, should pay one-half of the appropriate levy rate, and where total payroll is £4,000 or more, they should be reduced by £2,000 before assessment.

The levy will be used mainly to make grants for the training of apprentices, operatives, training instructors, approved persons responsible for training administration, managers and supervisors, administrative, commercial and clerical trainees, technologists and technicians, and for other aspects of training which the board wishes to encourage.

The Wool Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1964. In April 1966 its scope was extended to take in additional activities, and it now covers the wool, jute, flax and cordage industries. The board covers approximately 2,100 establishments.

The board's grant scheme provides that claims for operative training submitted by firms will be paid on a dividend basis related to the amount of levy paid. As another means of helping the smaller employer, the scheme enables grant entitlement to be considered, if necessary, over a period of years, instead of from year to year. Compliance with the board's published training recommendation is a condition of grant.

Road transport industry levy

Proposals by the Road Transport Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968 have been approved by Mrs. Castle (SI 1968, No. 1835, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net). The Order approving the proposals came into operation on 11th December.

The levy will be used to cover the board's operations until mid-1969 and to make grants to employers for the period from 1st August to 31st December 1968. This compares with the levy rate of 1.6 per cent. for the previous year, which was needed to finance a full grant year ending 31st July 1968. The proposal has been approved on the understanding that the board intends to examine and determine the desirability of differential rates of levy for different sectors of the industry as soon as fuller information is available.

In coming to this decision the Secretary of State took into account the board's continuing commitment to pay grants to employers until this information has been received. These grants are for training which includes management, supervisory, commercial and clerical training as well as for technologists, apprentices and operators.

Grants are also made to encourage day release of all junior employees and for the employment and training of training officers and instructors as well as for the improvement of existing off-the-job training facilities.

Shipbuilding industry levy

A levy on employers covered by the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board equal to 1.1 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968 has been approved by Mrs. Castle.

The order approving the board's proposals (SI 1968, No. 1764, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) came into operation on 27th November.

The levy will be used to make grants for the provision of training in a wide range of occupations including apprentices, managers, computer personnel, commercial and training staff, and operators. Grants are also payable for the conversion training of skilled manual workers, the development of group training schemes, and for the industrial training of sandwich course students.

The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board was constituted in November 1964 and covers approximately 1,160 establishments.

It is a condition for award of grant that the board's training recommendations should be complied with for the training of trainee craftsmen and technicians, young commercial and clerical trainees, managers and supervisors, and G.R.P. laminators.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 66,819 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 6th November 1968, of whom 59,735 were males and 7,084 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,520 (51,488 males and 6,032 females), while there were 9,299 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 6th November, 5,536 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,522 men, 888 women, and 126 young persons. In addition, 233 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In November, 54 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 49 in October. This total included 31 arising from factory processes, 22 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 11 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 30th November, compared with 14 in the four weeks ended 26th October. These 11 included eight underground coal mine-workers and three in quarries, compared with nine and two a month earlier.

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

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

In November, 14 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported: five were of chrome ulceration, five of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, and three of epitheliomatous ulceration.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Details of about 250 organisations which can supply advisory services to all sectors of industry, agriculture and commerce in the United Kingdom are included in a new booklet BUSINESS EFFICIENCY: AN ABC OF ADVISORY SERVICES published recently by the National Economic Development Office (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 21s net).

Organisations which are listed include trade associations, professional institutes, research bodies and government agencies. Information covers the scope, availability and cost, if any, of each service. There is, in addition, a comprehensive regional section listing services available in each area of the United Kingdom, details of organisations able to recommend consultants to outside enquirers and information about industrial training boards.

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 11,093,600 in October (8,184,100 males 2,909,500 females). The total included 8,702,500 (5,958,600 males 2,743,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,505,600 (1,420,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 2,000 higher than that for September 1968 and 113,000 lower than in October 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 16,000 higher than in September 1968 and 3,000 lower than in October 1967. The number in construction was 8,000 lower than in September 1968 and 34,000 lower than in October 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 11th November 1968 in Great Britain was 540,862. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 529,000 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 551,000 in October.

In addition, there were 3,646 unemployed school-leavers and 16,343 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 560,851, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 11,568 more than in October when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in November, 238,943 (44.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 245,125 (45.8 per cent.) in October; 96,503 (17.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 105,980 (19.8 per cent.) in October.

Between October and November the number temporarily stopped rose by 5,822 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 3,552.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 6th November 1968, was 192,918; 1,497 more than on 9th October. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 211,200, compared

with about 194,900 in October. Including 73,248 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 6th November was 266,166; 1,615 less than on 9th October.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 19th October 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 2,125,300. This is about 36.3 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 20,800 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th November 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 171.8 and 189.4, compared with 170.8 and 188.3 at 31st October 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 12th November the official retail prices index was 126.7 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 126.4 at 15th October and 120.4 at 14th November 1967. The index figure for food was 123.9 compared with 123.4 at 15th October.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 190 involving approximately 57,500 workers. During the month approximately 80,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 292,000 working days were lost, including 153,000 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-October 1968, and for the two preceding months and for October 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	October 1967*			August 1968*			September 1968*			October 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,310.7	2,895.9	11,206.6	8,202.6	2,883.7	11,086.3	8,201.4	2,889.8	11,091.2	8,184.1	2,909.5	11,093.6
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	3,974.0	2,731.3	8,705.3	5,965.3	2,718.2	8,683.5	5,962.8	2,724.1	8,686.9	5,958.6	2,743.9	8,702.5
Mining, etc.	514.9	22.3	537.2	463.9	22.3	486.2	459.4	22.3	481.7	455.4	22.3	477.7
Coal mining	457.7	16.9	474.6	406.7	16.9	423.6	402.2	16.9	419.1	398.2	16.9	415.1
Food, drink and tobacco	477.2	361.2	838.4	485.0	355.2	840.2	476.3	353.1	829.4	473.4	359.4	832.8
Grain milling	30.3	8.2	38.5	29.6	8.1	37.7	29.5	8.0	37.5	29.0	7.9	36.9
Bread and flour confectionery	89.6	65.1	154.7	89.6	63.8	153.4	88.5	63.1	151.6	87.4	63.6	151.0
Biscuits	19.3	36.3	55.6	19.9	34.7	54.6	19.7	35.0	54.7	19.6	35.9	55.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	48.8	42.8	91.6	51.6	43.1	94.7	50.0	42.9	92.9	49.9	44.3	94.2
Milk products	23.5	12.4	35.9	26.6	14.0	40.6	25.3	13.3	38.6	24.6	13.1	37.7
Sugar	13.5	4.0	17.5	11.3	3.6	14.9	11.4	3.6	15.0	13.0	3.9	16.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.4	52.7	93.1	39.9	51.4	91.3	40.0	51.8	91.8	40.1	53.4	93.5
Fruit and vegetable products	31.3	42.8	74.1	34.5	39.7	74.2	32.8	39.9	72.7	32.2	41.8	74.0
Animal and poultry foods	18.7	5.3	24.0	18.2	5.3	23.5	18.3	5.4	23.7	18.4	5.4	23.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.4	23.3	50.7	28.2	23.2	51.4	27.7	22.9	50.6	28.0	23.1	51.1
Brewing and malting	74.9	19.9	94.8	75.7	20.1	95.8	74.6	19.9	94.5	73.5	20.2	93.7
Other drink industries	41.4	25.9	67.3	41.8	26.0	67.8	40.5	25.1	65.6	39.9	24.6	64.5
Tobacco	18.1	22.5	40.6	18.1	22.2	40.3	18.0	22.2	40.2	17.8	22.2	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries	373.1	141.1	514.2	375.0	142.0	517.0	374.4	141.4	515.8	373.7	141.8	515.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.3	8	23.3	15.2	8	23.2	15.0	8	23.0	15.0	8	23.0
Mineral oil refining	23.2	2.9	26.1	23.0	2.9	25.9	23.1	2.9	26.0	23.1	2.9	26.0
Lubricating oils and greases	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.5	9.6	7.0	2.5	9.5	6.9	2.5	9.4
Chemicals and dyes	177.0	46.6	223.6	178.9	45.8	224.7	178.8	45.9	224.7	178.7	46.1	224.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.4	42.5	76.9	35.4	43.7	79.1	35.1	43.4	78.5	35.2	43.9	79.1
Explosives and fireworks	17.8	9.6	27.4	17.2	8.8	26.0	17.0	8.7	25.7	16.9	8.8	25.7
Paint and printing ink	32.3	13.3	45.6	32.8	13.4	46.2	32.4	13.2	45.6	32.1	13.1	45.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.1	12.1	36.2	23.5	12.6	36.1	23.4	12.5	35.9	23.3	12.3	35.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.9	6.5	38.4	32.5	6.8	39.3	32.5	6.9	39.4	32.8	6.8	39.6
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.0	4.6	14.6	10.2	4.9	15.1	10.2	4.8	15.0	9.7	4.8	14.5
Metal manufacture	515.3	72.9	588.2	513.9	72.4	586.3	515.1	72.7	587.8	514.5	72.7	587.2
Iron and steel (general)	257.5	25.3	282.8	257.2	25.3	282.5	257.8	25.2	283.0	257.2	25.1	282.3
Steel tubes	45.9	8.3	54.2	44.7	7.8	52.5	44.8	7.8	52.6	44.8	7.7	52.5
Iron castings, etc.	97.7	13.0	110.7	96.6	12.6	109.2	96.7	12.7	109.4	96.3	12.7	109.0
Light metals	46.6	10.2	56.8	47.1	10.0	57.1	47.3	10.1	57.4	47.5	10.1	57.6
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.6	16.1	83.7	68.3	16.7	85.0	68.5	16.9	85.4	68.7	17.1	85.8
Engineering and electrical goods	1,710.4	621.3	2,331.7	1,678.3	623.6	2,301.9	1,682.3	625.7	2,308.0	1,680.1	630.2	2,310.3
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	30.0	5.0	35.0	30.1	5.0	35.1	29.8	5.0	34.8	29.7	4.9	34.6
Metal-working machine tools	83.5	14.8	98.3	80.6	14.5	95.1	80.8	14.6	95.4	80.6	14.6	95.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.1	16.5	69.6	51.8	16.3	68.1	51.8	16.4	68.2	51.6	16.4	68.0
Industrial engines	34.1	5.9	40.0	32.7	5.6	38.3	32.9	5.6	38.5	32.5	5.5	38.0
Textile machinery and accessories	40.3	7.5	47.8	38.8	7.4	46.2	39.0	7.4	46.4	39.3	7.5	46.8
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.7	4.5	39.2	35.2	4.5	39.7	35.3	4.4	39.7	35.2	4.4	39.6
Mechanical handling equipment	52.7	7.8	60.5	52.4	7.3	59.7	52.7	7.3	60.0	52.9	7.3	60.2
Office machinery	36.3	15.1	51.4	37.2	15.3	52.5	37.6	15.5	53.1	38.1	15.7	53.8
Other machinery	297.3	65.1	362.4	291.3	63.9	355.2	293.0	64.0	357.0	293.0	64.3	357.3
Industrial plant and steelwork	164.1	21.0	185.1	155.3	20.1	175.4	155.5	20.0	175.5	154.2	20.0	174.2
Ordnance and small arms	19.1	5.2	24.3	17.3	4.8	22.1	17.0	4.7	21.7	16.9	4.7	21.6
Other mechanical engineering	194.6	54.3	248.9	194.4	54.4	248.8	194.7	54.7	249.4	195.3	55.4	250.7
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	91.1	49.0	140.1	90.4	50.0	140.4	90.4	49.7	140.1	90.9	50.3	141.2
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.6	13.7	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.2	7.9	14.1	6.2	8.0	14.2
Electrical machinery	172.4	56.0	228.4	158.6	52.4	211.0	157.4	52.1	209.5	155.3	52.1	207.4
Insulated wires and cables	41.4	19.1	60.5	39.1	18.9	58.0	39.3	19.0	58.3	39.3	19.1	58.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	54.4	41.9	96.3	54.7	37.6	92.3	54.5	37.2	91.7	54.6	37.2	91.8
Radio and other electronic apparatus	190.5	137.5	328.0	196.7	145.1	341.8	198.2	146.8	345.0	198.6	147.9	346.5
Domestic electric appliances	34.6	21.9	56.5	35.1	22.5	57.6	35.4	22.9	58.3	35.7	23.6	59.3
Other electrical goods	80.1	65.6	145.7	80.5	70.3	150.8	80.3	70.5	150.8	80.2	71.3	151.5

*Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards.
 †Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
 ‡Order III—XVI.
 §Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	October 1967*			August 1968*			September 1968*			October 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	183.4	11.4	194.8	179.8	11.8	191.6	180.1	11.7	191.8	177.7	11.7	189.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.7	8.3	152.0	140.8	8.4	149.2	141.5	8.3	149.8	139.3	8.4	147.7
Marine engineering	39.7	3.1	42.8	39.0	3.4	42.4	38.6	3.4	42.0	38.4	3.3	41.7
Vehicles	700.3	109.9	810.2	698.5	109.9	808.4	703.6	110.2	813.8	706.2	111.1	817.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	403.2	61.3	464.5	410.8	62.9	473.7	414.3	63.5	477.8	417.2	64.2	481.4
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.0	6.5	23.5	18.1	6.7	24.8	18.3	6.7	25.0	18.4	6.7	25.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	212.8	36.3	249.1	205.2	34.6	239.8	206.6	34.4	241.0	206.7	34.6	241.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.4	2.1	31.5	28.0	2.1	30.1	28.1	2.0	30.1	27.9	2.0	29.9
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	35.0	2.0	37.0	33.6	2.0	35.6	33.6	2.0	35.6	33.3	2.0	35.3
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2.9	1.7	4.6	2.8	1.6	4.4	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.7	1.6	4.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	373.3	188.9	562.2	373.2	189.0	562.2	373.9	189.7	563.6	374.6	192.6	567.2
Tools and implements	15.0	8.4	23.4	14.3	8.0	22.3	14.3	8.0	22.3	14.4	8.1	22.5
Cutlery	6.6	5.8	12.4	6.4	6.2	12.6	6.4	6.0	12.4	6.5	6.2	12.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	16.0	44.1	28.0	15.4	43.4	28.0	15.5	43.5	28.1	15.7	43.8
Wire and wire manufactures	32.5	10.0	42.5	32.4	9.8	42.2	32.6	10.0	42.6	32.6	10.1	42.7
Cans and metal boxes	15.8	19.5	35.3	16.2	19.0	35.2	15.9	18.8	34.7	16.0	19.3	35.3
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.3	11.3	27.6	16.2	11.0	27.2	16.3	11.1	27.4	16.4	11.1	27.5
Other metal industries	259.0	117.9	376.9	259.7	119.6	379.3	260.4	120.3	380.7	260.6	122.1	382.7
Textiles	341.5	350.9	692.4	353.9	348.1	702.0	353.9	34				

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 19th October 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 2,125,300 or about 36.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 20,800 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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 19th October, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week			Total			
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	198.9	35.4	1,866	9.4	—	0.6	0.4	4.9	12.1	0.4	0.1	5.5	13.2
Bread and flour confectionery	35.0	33.1	322	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	81.9	29.2	850	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	36.2	29.4	414	11.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	133.8	31.1	1,280	9.6	0.4	15.6	2.6	25.0	9.5	3.0	0.7	40.6	13.6
Iron and steel (general)	37.4	18.2	384	10.3	—	0.1	1.4	11.8	8.3	1.4	0.7	11.9	8.4
Iron castings, etc.	36.2	43.2	324	8.9	—	0.2	1.0	11.6	11.2	1.0	1.2	11.8	11.4
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	475.4	45.9	5,684	8.4	0.1	3.3	0.5	4.8	9.6	0.6	—	8.1	13.5
Non-electrical engineering	479.1	52.8	4,154	8.7	—	2.8	0.5	3.5	7.0	0.6	—	6.3	10.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	196.4	34.6	1,531	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	224.1	39.8	1,747	7.8	0.3	11.3	5.7	46.6	8.1	6.0	1.1	57.9	9.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	150.7	41.0	1,203	8.0	0.3	11.3	5.4	42.5	7.9	5.7	1.5	53.7	9.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	53.7	41.8	378	7.0	—	—	0.2	1.6	8.6	0.2	0.1	1.7	8.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	169.1	41.0	1,443	8.5	—	—	0.7	5.0	7.5	0.7	0.2	5.0	7.6
Textiles	140.1	24.6	1,181	8.4	0.2	9.2	3.7	35.9	9.6	4.0	0.7	45.1	11.4
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	22.7	16.1	191	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woollen and worsted	39.3	31.1	358	9.1	—	1.2	0.9	10.6	11.8	0.9	0.7	11.8	12.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18.0	16.6	118	6.6	0.1	5.0	1.8	14.9	8.3	1.9	1.8	19.9	10.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	12.1	31.3	100	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	50.1	12.9	256	5.1	0.1	2.5	4.6	23.8	5.2	4.7	1.2	26.3	5.6
Footwear	13.7	16.5	63	4.6	—	0.3	4.0	18.2	4.6	4.0	4.8	18.5	4.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	92.6	35.9	948	10.2	—	0.5	0.5	4.0	8.5	0.5	0.2	4.5	9.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	98.7	45.3	81.7	8.3	0.1	3.4	0.8	7.1	9.1	0.9	0.4	10.5	12.2
Timber	38.0	47.7	306	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	30.7	42.2	216	7.0	0.1	2.2	0.5	4.1	8.9	0.5	0.7	6.3	12.4
Paper, printing and publishing	163.8	40.2	1,497	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	33.1	46.0	303	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	66.6	41.4	556	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	84.6	34.5	820	9.7	—	0.6	0.1	0.6	6.6	0.1	—	1.2	11.1
Rubber	32.7	34.0	318	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,125.3	36.3	18,489	8.7	1.1	47.6	19.7	158.1	8.0	20.8	0.4	205.7	9.9

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 11th November 1968

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 11th November 1968 was 540,862; 454,844 males and 86,018 females and was 9,298 higher than on 14th October 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure was 528,800 or 2.3 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.4 per cent. in October and 2.3 per cent. in November 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 22,300 in the four weeks between the October and November counts and by about 18,700 per month on average between August and November.

Between 14th October and 11th November, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 3,552 to 3,646 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 5,822 to 16,343. The total registered unemployed rose by 11,568 to 560,851, representing 2.4 per cent of employees the same as in October. The total registered included 33,647 married women and 3,334 casual workers.

Of the 541,174 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 96,503 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 58,278 from 2 to 4 weeks, 84,162 from 4 to 8 weeks and 302,231 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 28.6 per cent.

of the total of 541,174, compared with 31.6 per cent. in October, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 44.2 per cent., compared with 45.8 per cent. in October.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis; 11th November 1968

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	39,079	3,649	9,440	2,133	54,301
Over 1, up to 2	31,315	2,363	7,055	1,469	42,202
Up to 2	70,394	6,012	16,495	3,602	96,503
Over 2, up to 3	22,855	1,488	5,405	877	30,625
Over 3, up to 4	21,006	1,039	4,961	647	27,653
Over 2, up to 4	43,861	2,527	10,366	1,524	58,278
Over 4, up to 5	19,090	796	4,505	517	24,908
Over 5, up to 8	46,195	1,668	10,355	1,036	59,254
Over 4, up to 8	65,285	2,464	14,860	1,553	84,162
Over 8	259,961	3,599	36,823	1,848	302,231
Total	439,501	14,602	78,544	8,527	541,174
Up to 8—per cent.	40.9	75.4	53.1	78.3	44.2

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 11th November 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	126,540	64,766	11,592	35,955	51,884	27,572	53,011	71,214	64,581	39,084	79,418	560,851	37,769	598,620	89,376	48,756
Men	105,015	54,678	9,556	28,159	43,986	23,036	44,671	59,200	53,421	30,411	60,440	457,895	27,895	485,790	74,596	39,975
Boys	3,067	1,381	294	745	1,017	662	1,503	1,796	2,266	1,464	1,953	14,767	1,123	15,890	2,082	1,279
Women	16,827	7,982	1,566	6,417	6,254	3,514	6,009	9,300	7,762	6,176	15,784	79,609	8,388	87,997	11,586	6,807
Married Women	5,778	2,586	603	2,099	2,706	1,314	2,878	4,282	3,597	2,663	7,727	33,647	5,218	38,865	3,803	2,578
Girls	1,631	725	176	634	627	360	828	918	1,132	1,033	1,241	8,580	363	8,943	1,112	695
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.4	4.9	4.0	3.7	2.4	7.3	1.5	1.7	
Males	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.3	6.4	4.8	4.6	3.2	9.1	2.1	2.3	
Females	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.0	4.5	0.6	0.7	
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,329	715	27	391	9,523	405	999	1,150	844	95	1,580	16,343	495	16,838	836	520
Males	1,230	670	22	364	9,279	344	847	982	775	88	1,485	15,416	423	15,839	788	464
Females	99	45	5	27	244	61	152	168	69	7	95	927	72	999	48	56
Wholly unemployed																
Total	125,211	64,051	11,565	35,564	42,361	27,167	52,012	70,064	63,737	38,989	77,838	544,508	37,274	581,782	88,540	48,236
Males	106,852	55,389	9,828	28,540	35,724	23,354	45,327	60,014	54,912	31,787	60,908	457,246	28,595	485,841	75,890	40,790
Females	18,359	8,662	1,737	7,024	6,637	3,813	6,685	10,050	8,825	7,202	16,930	87,262	8,679	95,941	12,650	7,446
Males wholly unemployed†																
Total Men	103,796	54,010	9,534	27,796	34,736	22,696	43,832	58,222	52,665	30,323	59,030	442,630	27,475	470,105	73,818	39,512
Total Boys	3,056	1,379	294	744	988	658	1,495	1,792	2,247	1,464	1,878	14,616	1,120	15,736	2,072	1,278
Casual Workers	1,470	735	56	313	5	73	122	597	94	124	289	3,143	343	3,486	836	690
Under 2 weeks	23,745	12,796	1,662	4,325	5,732	3,769	7,253	10,569	6,702	4,099	8,550	76,406	3,009	79,415	16,944	8,463
2-4 weeks	12,207	6,534	1,018	3,049	3,547	2,083	4,400	6,510	4,876	3,011	5,687	46,388	2,932	49,320	8,787	4,438
4-8 weeks	17,270	8,653	1,689	4,812	4,997	3,321	6,531	8,662	7,495	4,882	8,090	67,749	4,196	71,945	12,204	6,755
Over 8 weeks	52,160	26,671	5,403	16,041	21,443	14,108	27,021	33,676	35,745	19,671	38,292	263,560	18,115	281,675	37,119	20,444
Females wholly unemployed†																
Total Women	16,736	7,937	1,561	6,390	6,011	3,459	5,867	9,137	7,698	6,169	15,704	78,732	8,319	87,051	11,539	6,758
Total Girls	1,623	725	176	634	626	354	818	913	1,127	1,033	1,226	8,530	360	8,890	1,111	688
Casual Workers	72	44	—	22	6	20	7	6	—	7	51	191	29	220	62	10
Under 2 weeks	5															

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 11th November, 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*	457,246	87,262	15,416	927	472,662	88,189	560,851	501,680	96,940	598,620
Total, Index of Production industries	249,408	24,071	13,054	774	262,462	24,845	287,307	28,058	306,593	
Total, manufacturing industries	121,583	22,937	12,909	773	134,492	23,710	158,202	139,991	26,807	166,798
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,897	1,053	1,605	19	13,502	1,072	14,574	16,567	1,154	17,721
Agriculture and horticulture	8,672	1,020	75	19	8,747	1,039	9,786	11,325	1,120	12,445
Forestry	398	20	1		399	20	419	642	21	663
Fishing	2,827	13	1,529		4,356	13	4,369	4,600	13	4,613
Mining and quarrying	25,139	216	4		25,143	216	25,359	25,333	221	25,554
Coal mining	23,802	172			23,802	172	23,974	23,807	172	23,979
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	513	13	3		516	13	529	667	11	678
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	276	10			276	10	286	294	11	305
Other mining and quarrying	548	21	1		549	21	570	565	21	586
Food, drink and tobacco	12,495	3,609	48	73	12,543	3,682	16,225	13,408	4,264	17,672
Grain milling	640	57			640	57	697	714	69	783
Bread and flour confectionery	2,593	552	3	4	2,596	556	3,152	2,826	599	3,425
Biscuits	518	303			519	303	822	536	314	850
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,211	422	34	49	1,245	471	1,716	1,389	521	1,910
Milk products	702	159	2	1	704	160	864	795	223	1,018
Sugar	369	49			369	49	418	386	49	435
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	918	455	4	7	922	462	1,384	945	485	1,430
Fruit and vegetable products	901	514		2	901	516	1,417	979	576	1,555
Animal and poultry foods	605	61	1		606	61	667	646	67	713
Food industries not elsewhere specified	597	241		2	597	243	840	607	247	854
Brewing and malting	1,596	186	2		1,598	186	1,784	1,621	195	1,816
Other drink industries	1,228	389	1	8	1,229	397	1,626	1,290	426	1,716
Tobacco	617	221			617	221	838	674	493	1,167
Chemical and allied industries	7,578	1,142	4	2	7,582	1,144	8,726	7,699	1,167	8,866
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	298	6			298	6	304	299	6	305
Mineral oil refining	969	59			969	59	1,028	980	62	1,042
Lubricating oils and greases	149	7			149	7	156	149	7	156
Chemicals and dyes	3,379	317		1	3,379	318	3,697	3,450	327	3,777
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	553	290			553	290	843	555	291	846
Explosives and fireworks	317	212		1	317	213	530	321	215	536
Paint and printing ink	670	79	2		672	79	751	681	83	764
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	516	90	2		518	90	608	528	91	619
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	506	56			506	56	562	510	56	566
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	221	26			221	26	247	226	29	255
Metal manufacture	10,994	633	2,293	103	13,287	736	14,023	13,403	750	14,153
Iron and steel (general)	5,519	229	459	3	5,978	232	6,210	6,023	236	6,259
Steel tubes	823	42	22	28	845	48	893	850	48	898
Iron castings, etc.	2,611	161	725	6	3,336	189	3,525	3,374	193	3,567
Light metals	758	98	705	17	1,463	115	1,578	1,469	116	1,585
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,283	103	382	49	1,665	152	1,817	1,687	157	1,844
Engineering and electrical goods	29,718	5,076	1,964	89	31,682	5,165	36,847	32,781	5,623	38,404
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	507	48			507	48	555	516	49	565
Metal-working machine tools	1,467	130	1,700	68	3,167	198	3,365	3,194	206	3,400
Engineers' small tools and gauges	785	97	16		801	98	899	830	104	934
Industrial engines	470	38			470	38	508	479	38	517
Textile machinery and accessories	637	45	2	1	639	46	685	649	89	738
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	473	27	2		475	27	502	486	28	514
Mechanical handling equipment	809	60			810	60	870	820	61	881
Office machinery	491	142	3		494	142	636	509	153	662
Other machinery	5,862	611	108	2	5,970	613	6,583	6,110	624	6,734
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,284	133	97		3,381	133	3,514	3,399	136	3,535
Ordnance and small arms	393	249	1		394	249	423	396	30	426
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,021	345	19		3,040	345	3,385	3,124	370	3,494
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	956	280	2	6	958	282	1,244	976	304	1,280
Watches and clocks	118	90			118	90	208	121	93	214
Electrical machinery	3,322	530	4		3,326	530	3,856	3,382	552	3,934
Insulated wires and cables	120				120		886	152	1,038	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,185	525		1	1,185	526	1,711	1,234	685	1,919
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,486	1,009	1		2,486	1,009	3,495	2,840	1,092	3,932
Domestic electric appliances	1,103	344	7	1	1,110	345	1,455	1,132	357	1,489
Other electrical goods	1,488	473	1	9	1,489	482	1,971	1,498	500	1,998
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,515	147	744	2	10,259	149	10,408	11,291	158	11,449
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,635	126	622	1	9,257	127	9,384	10,109	136	10,245
Marine engineering	880	21	122		1,002	22	1,024	1,182	22	1,204
Vehicles	9,044	798	6,217	66	15,261	864	16,125	15,547	909	16,456
Motor vehicle manufacturing	4,916	429	5,930	65	10,846	494	11,340	10,958	500	11,458
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	385	49			385	49	434	388	50	438
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,373	239	286	1	2,659	240	2,899	2,818	276	3,094
Locomotives and railway track equipment	681	39			681	39	720	683	40	723
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	521	13	1		522	13	535	531	13	544
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	168	29			168	29	197	169	30	199
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,876	1,723	105	8	9,981	1,731	11,712	10,134	1,771	11,905
Tools and implements	557	89	6	1	563	90	653	571	93	664
Cutlery	226	87	3		229	88	317	230	96	326
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	444	94			444	94	538	446	94	540
Wire and wire manufactures	587	81	1		588	82	670	593	83	676
Cans and metal boxes	363	188	2		363	188	593	390	192	582
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	235	72	10		245	73	318	248	76	324
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,466	1,112	83	4	7,549	1,116	8,665	7,656	1,137	8,793
Textiles	7,681	2,767	545	174	8,226	2,941	11,167	9,218	3,926	13,144
Production of man-made fibres	396	58			396	58	454	453	75	528
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,101	354	1	4	1,102	358	1,460	1,378	616	1,994
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	709	310	3	11	712	321	1,033	921	489	1,410
Woolen and worsted	1,981	602	293	74	2,274	676	2,950	2,330	747	3,077
Jute	436	76	1		437	76	513	437	77	514
Rope, twine and net	184	105			184	106	290	219	122	341
Hosiery and other knitted goods	654	549	109	51	763	600	1,363	814	698	1,512
Lace	70	15	12		82	15	97	86	36	122
Carpets	348	163	2	1	350	164	514	474	213	687
Narrow fabrics	187	99	2	6	189	105	504	354	373	727
Made-up textiles	318	177	2	7	320	184	474	354	311	665
Textile finishing	945	212	120	19	1,065	231	1,296	1,193	311	1,504
Other textile industries	352	47			352	47	399	358	51	409

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	811	197	49	5	860	202	1,062	908	218	1,126
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	516	54	47	1	563	55	618	598	60	658
Leather goods	204	122	1	4	205	126	331	217	135	352
Fur	91	21	1		92	21	113	93	23	116
Clothing and footwear	2,312	2,939	175	174	2,487	3,113	5,600	2,572	3,791	6,363
Weatherproof outerwear	162	142	2	2	164	144	308	169	164	333
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	402	707								

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 11th November, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,509	1,759	340	7,608	66	5.6
Merseyside	22,248	3,009	1,289	26,546	218	3.3
Northern	54,746	8,099	3,461	66,306	1,217	4.8
Scottish	56,369	15,245	3,071	74,685	1,566	3.9
Welsh	21,615	4,830	1,844	28,289	90	4.4
Total all Development Areas	160,487	32,942	10,005	203,434	3,157	4.2
Northern Ireland	27,895	8,388	1,486	37,769	495	7.3

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	54,678	7,982	2,106	64,766	715	1.4
†Aldershot	309	49	27	385	—	1.2
†Aylesbury	221	30	22	273	—	0.8
†Basingstoke	188	60	16	264	—	1.0
†Bedford	562	90	48	700	—	1.3
†Bournemouth	3,008	541	79	3,628	14	3.2
†Braintree	367	114	22	503	1	1.7
†Brentwood	291	39	10	340	3	2.7
†Brighton	2,735	425	96	3,256	22	2.4
†Chatham	1,247	370	141	1,758	—	1.9
†Chelmsford	908	152	32	1,092	—	2.5
†Chichester	821	167	59	1,047	6	2.3
†Crawley	931	218	49	1,198	4	1.0
†Eastbourne	861	80	10	951	—	2.7
†Gravesend	1,110	184	74	1,368	16	2.1
†Guildford	445	151	36	632	—	1.2
†Harlow	836	141	71	1,048	50	1.9
†Hastings	1,261	145	24	1,430	20	4.0
†High Wycombe	560	126	10	696	43	0.9
†Letchworth	204	72	9	285	—	0.7
†Luton	977	137	53	1,167	3	1.1
†Maidstone	638	122	54	814	—	1.4
†Newport I.O.W.	1,008	226	47	1,281	4	3.9
†Oxford	1,493	319	115	1,927	24	1.3
†Portsmouth	3,513	622	221	4,356	48	2.9
†Ramsgate	978	180	69	1,227	—	4.8
†Reading	1,205	227	63	1,495	1	1.1
†St. Albans	595	118	14	727	—	0.8
†Slough	1,097	175	36	1,308	235	1.2
†Southampton	3,280	563	141	3,984	—	2.7
†Southend-on-Sea	4,085	498	169	4,752	45	3.0
†Stevenage	228	66	23	317	—	1.1
†Tunbridge Wells	818	123	42	983	—	1.5
†Watford	1,012	105	57	1,174	3	1.1
†Weybridge	700	140	77	917	—	1.1
†Worthing	1,171	146	15	1,332	10	3.0
East Anglia						
Cambridge	436	77	12	525	—	0.7
Great Yarmouth	934	161	65	1,160	—	3.5
†Ipswich	1,381	251	73	1,705	—	2.1
†Lowestoft	578	57	8	643	—	2.4
†Norwich	1,771	173	53	1,997	—	1.9
†Peterborough	569	164	28	761	—	1.4

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South Western						
Bath	513	128	22	663	—	1.9
†Bristol	5,042	734	145	5,921	2	2.1
†Cheltenham	944	191	32	1,167	—	2.3
†Exeter	1,309	224	59	1,592	—	2.9
†Gloucester	932	217	90	1,239	—	2.1
†Plymouth	2,459	640	161	3,260	—	3.4
†Salisbury	415	124	57	596	—	1.8
†Swindon	1,351	154	50	1,555	247	2.2
†Taunton	596	114	24	734	—	2.3
†Torbay	2,362	527	92	2,981	20	4.9
†Yeovil	455	126	18	599	—	1.8
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	11,247	1,663	461	13,371	910	2.0
†Burton-on-Trent	423	52	22	497	—	1.5
†Cannock	527	83	39	649	4	2.5
†Coventry	9,679	963	272	10,914	5,707	5.3
†Dudley	936	175	7	1,118	11	2.7
†Hereford	599	109	58	766	—	2.5
†Kidderminster	355	88	9	452	5	1.2
†Leamington	620	108	22	750	83	1.8
†Nuneaton	1,106	106	80	1,292	89	4.2
†Oakengates	754	379	73	1,206	—	3.0
†Redditch	725	27	10	762	545	3.0
†Rugby	677	101	34	812	153	2.8
†Shrewsbury	525	38	41	604	—	1.6
†Stafford	433	110	28	571	—	1.2
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,469	503	141	4,113	95	2.0
†Stourbridge	695	92	4	791	84	2.1
†Walsall	1,780	300	63	2,143	108	1.8
†Warley	1,045	57	14	1,116	398	1.3
†West Bromwich	1,139	99	21	1,259	78	1.3
†Wolverhampton	2,850	434	78	3,362	432	2.3
†Worcester	1,392	123	43	1,558	811	3.2
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,014	368	86	2,468	66	3.1
†Coalville	327	48	11	386	—	1.3
†Corby	450	79	36	565	—	2.0
†Derby	1,522	196	28	1,746	—	1.4
†Kettering	304	34	14	352	—	1.2
†Leicester	2,178	391	54	2,623	60	2.8
†Lincoln	1,115	256	88	1,459	—	0.9
†Loughborough	251	59	9	319	5	2.6
†Mansfield	1,259	221	85	1,565	16	2.6
†Northampton	1,768	109	35	1,912	20	1.2
†Nottingham	5,513	580	219	6,312	71	2.4
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	951	51	41	1,043	24	3.3
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,769	270	117	3,156	17	4.3
†Bradford	3,367	331	94	3,792	217	2.2
†Castleford	1,919	199	93	2,211	2	3.7
†Dewsbury	1,302	148	43	1,493	21	2.1
†Doncaster	3,581	480	338	4,399	8	4.4
†Grimsby	1,762	141	93	1,996	—	3.0
†Halifax	428	67	40	535	—	0.8
†Harrrogate	402	112	19	533	—	1.9
†Huddersfield	720	170	21	911	37	1.0
†Hull	5,436	568	245	6,249	39	3.6
†Keighley	441	108	13	562	13	1.9
†Leeds	5,666	532	200	6,398	191	2.2
†Leeds	1,402	271	110	1,783	1	5.6
†Mexborough	2,025	291	108	2,424	76	4.3
†Rotherham	800	237	90	1,127	4	2.0
†Scunthorpe	5,643	945	188	6,776	209	2.4
†Sheffield	1,112	77	44	1,233	3	2.4
†Wakefield	920	174	45	1,139	1	1.7
†York						

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 11th November, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North Western						
†Accrington	435	132	20	587	1	1.9
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,203	189	45	1,437	82	1.8
†Barrow-in-Furness	1,122	179	46	1,447	353	3.4
†Blackburn	1,071	168	24	1,263	6	1.9
†Blackpool	3,070	887	113	4,070	84	4.5
†Bolton	1,726	201	64	1,991	3	1.9
†Burnley	513	155	24	692	6	1.4
†Bury	784	176	25	985	6	1.6
†Chester	719	153	37	909	—	1.9
†Crewe	773	190	38	1,001	—	2.3
†Lancaster	1,120	168	30	1,318	2	3.0
†Leigh	763	168	30	961	2	2.2
†Liverpool	20,378	2,599	1,188	24,165	217	3.6
†Manchester	14,232	1,476	540	16,248	171	2.2
†Nelson	379	123	10	509	34	1.9
†Northwich	665	115	49	829	7	2.6
†Oldham	1,065	166	22	1,253	19	1.4
†Preston	1,813	463	89	2,365	6	1.8
†Rochdale	701	92	13	806	1	1.5
†St. Helens	894	220	41	1,155	—	2.0
†Southport	897	110	11	1,018	5	3.5
†Warrington	622	208	76	906	—	1.2
†Widnes	976	190	60	1,226	1	2.8
†Wigan	1,543	300	34	1,877	14	2.8
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,590	170	157	2,917	18	6.8
†Carlisle	941	195	32	1,168	—	2.7
†Chester-le-Street	1,822	266	143	2,231	8	5.9
†Consett	1,655	251	64	1,970	1	6.1
†Darlington	1,468	243	41	1,752	181	3.4
†Durham	1,359	119	51	1,529	—	5.8
†Hartlepool	2,030	395	182	2,607	33	6.7
†Peterlee	1,455	164	70	1,689	1	6.6
†Sunderland	6,202	685	479	7,366	7	6.4
†Teesside	6,296	1,291	557	8,144	29	4.1
†Tyneside	17,570	2,191	972	20,733	161	5.1
†Workington	1,175	452	93	1,720	67	6.1
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,318	307	110	1,735	—	6.5
†Cardiff	4,314	501	229	5,044	—	3.3
†Ebbw Vale	1,018					

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 125,056 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 6th November 1968. At that date 192,918 vacancies remained unfilled, 1,497 more than at 9th October. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 211,200 in November, compared with 194,900 in October and 179,100 in August 1968. (See table 119 on page 000.)

Youth employment offices placed 24,627 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 6th November. At that date 73,248 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 3,112 less than at 9th October.

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

	Five weeks ended 9th October 1968		Four weeks ended 6th November 1968		Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 6th November 1968 (48 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	104,010	93,947	85,072	97,993	948,805
Women	50,734	47,474	39,984	44,925	451,667
Total Adults	154,744	141,421	125,056	142,918	1,400,472
Boys	27,705	33,547	15,123	31,504	203,506
Girls	17,194	42,813	9,504	41,744	152,781
Total Young Persons	44,899	76,360	24,627	73,248	356,287
Total	199,643	217,781	149,683	216,166	1,756,759

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th November 1968					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th November 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	85,072	15,123	39,984	9,504	149,683	97,993	31,504	94,925	41,744	266,166
Total, Index of Production industries	59,334	8,731	16,656	3,669	88,390	60,427	15,527	43,694	18,626	138,274
Total, all manufacturing industries	39,194	6,581	16,233	3,501	65,509	47,198	12,080	42,927	17,861	120,066
Agriculture forestry fishing	1,422	373	1,732	46	3,573	1,279	1,255	561	291	3,386
Mining and quarrying	512	149	19	10	690	2,915	693	50	29	3,687
Coal mining	304	134	—	5	443	2,696	669	15	4	3,384
Food, drink and tobacco	3,490	599	3,182	352	7,623	1,837	742	5,079	1,277	8,935
Chemicals and allied industries	2,107	155	659	135	3,056	2,322	431	1,470	608	4,831
Metal manufacture	3,377	472	380	64	4,293	3,495	765	772	265	5,297
Engineering and electrical goods	9,973	1,597	3,956	628	16,154	18,264	3,028	9,049	2,733	33,074
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	7,114	1,104	1,606	289	10,113	12,892	2,268	3,035	1,946	19,461
Electrical goods and machinery	2,859	493	2,350	339	6,041	5,372	760	6,014	1,467	13,613
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,126	123	74	19	2,342	1,309	167	72	28	1,576
Vehicles	3,650	265	441	88	4,444	5,248	424	1,159	281	7,112
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,871	871	1,438	265	6,445	4,181	1,539	2,843	1,158	9,721
Textiles	2,329	422	1,423	447	4,621	2,532	967	5,750	3,014	12,263
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	610	75	344	62	1,091	658	206	1,365	614	2,843
Woolen and worsted	410	104	237	76	827	372	272	1,183	692	2,519
Leather, leather goods and fur	305	86	136	51	578	216	228	485	395	1,324
Clothing and footwear	575	297	1,777	684	3,333	925	714	10,391	4,981	17,011
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,975	233	320	80	2,608	1,764	588	1,422	524	4,298
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,102	779	357	93	3,331	2,042	1,054	643	436	4,175
Paper, printing and publishing	1,323	354	921	392	2,990	1,266	843	1,740	1,462	5,331
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	908	171	577	168	1,824	704	304	1,099	583	2,690
Printing and publishing	415	183	344	224	1,166	562	539	661	879	2,641
Other manufacturing industries	1,991	328	1,169	203	3,691	1,797	590	2,032	699	5,118
Construction	18,845	1,927	296	118	21,186	9,394	2,569	502	554	13,019
Gas, electricity and water	783	74	108	40	1,005	920	185	215	182	1,502
Transport and communication	4,058	339	544	146	5,087	11,796	716	2,010	508	15,030
Distributive trades	7,390	3,442	6,760	3,419	21,011	6,742	7,403	13,314	11,620	39,079
Insurance, banking and finance	341	174	430	401	1,346	1,477	1,228	947	1,748	5,400
Professional and scientific services	1,150	264	2,663	426	4,503	5,458	1,569	15,934	2,178	25,139
Miscellaneous services	8,243	1,425	9,569	952	20,189	6,750	2,949	15,938	5,852	31,489
Entertainments, sports, etc.	325	69	324	46	764	378	209	780	189	1,556
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,383	240	6,852	197	12,672	2,141	607	6,996	815	10,559
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	289	213	566	212	1,280	203	216	1,553	702	2,674
Public administration	3,134	375	1,630	445	5,584	4,064	857	2,527	921	8,369
National government service	1,276	176	1,101	279	2,832	2,374	320	1,489	434	4,617
Local government service	1,858	199	529	166	2,752	1,690	537	1,038	487	3,752

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 6th November 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 6th November 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	32,786	4,837	16,205	2,647	56,475	42,263	13,300	39,261	15,694	110,518
Greater London	19,518	2,422	9,279	1,100	32,319	18,870	7,427	21,400	8,497	56,194
East Anglia	2,627	352	1,000	230	4,209	2,878	751	2,497	990	7,116
South Western	4,810	813	2,110	634	8,367	4,906	1,655	5,107	2,258	13,926
West Midlands	6,119	1,515	2,425	863	10,922	8,658	3,712	7,926	4,036	24,332
East Midlands	3,171	828	1,449	488	5,936	7,565	2,006	5,588	3,150	18,309
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,061	1,438	3,198	952	11,649	7,284	3,015	8,493	3,891	22,683
North Western	12,163	1,984	5,701	1,187	21,035	12,182	3,013	14,096	5,180	34,471
Northern	5,453	1,075	2,227	899	9,654	3,677	1,061	3,194	1,830	9,762
Wales	4,742	863	1,990	622	8,217	2,921	891	2,539	1,229	7,580
Scotland	7,140	1,418	3,679	982	13,219	5,659	2,100	6,224	3,486	17,469
Great Britain	85,072	15,123	39,984	9,504	149,683	97,993	31,504	94,925	41,744	266,166
London and South Eastern	24,256	3,207	12,880	1,671	42,014	25,626	10,091	27,672	11,669	75,058
Eastern and Southern	11,157	1,982	4,325	1,206	18,670	19,515	3,960	14,086	5,015	42,576

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Department, was 190. In addition, 66 stoppages which began before November 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 80,600. This total includes 23,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 57,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 43,800 were directly involved and 13,700 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 292,000 working days lost in November includes 153,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to November 1968			January to November 1967		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5	900	3,000	2	200	—
Coal mining	206	27,800	52,000	384	40,200	103,000
All other mining and quarrying	5	400	2,000	5	900	3,000
Food, drink and tobacco	59	18,000	48,000	61	19,100	50,000
Chemicals, etc.	41	10,100	38,000	32	12,400	45,000
Metal manufacture	141	189,100	416,000	133	46,300	187,000
Engineering	377	959,300	1,286,000	327	139,900	453,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	126	51,000	311,000	92	24,100	152,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	224	396,100	878,000	215	196,900	498,000
Aircraft	63	163,700	198,000	39	23,600	34,000
Other vehicles	17	14,100	19,000	9	2,000	5,000
Other metal goods	94	123,000	184,000	64	12,800	60,000
Textiles	49	11,400	31,000	40	7,000	23,000
Clothing and footwear	14	3,400	7,000	18	3,200	6,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	37	13,600	99,000	33	3,600	11,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	27	7,000	26,000	18	1,400	9,000
Paper and printing	19	3,800	23,000	18	4,200	13,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	58	26,700	98,000	46	16,000	38,000
Construction	263	45,400	221,000	250	36,200	197,000
Gas, electricity and water	13	3,000	7,000	12	2,800	8,000
Port and inland water transport	142	64,600	96,000	91	76,100	606,000
All other transport	137	66,800	452,000	92	26,300	152,000
Distributive trades	27	2,200	7,000	26	1,400	

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 November 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 November	163.3	90.8	179.8	158.9	90.7	175.1
1968 October	170.8	90.7	188.3	167.9	90.6	185.3
1968 November	171.8	90.7	189.4	168.2	90.6	185.6

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

Principal changes reported in November

A few of the changes reported during November were effective from dates in earlier months. Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are given below:

Heavy chemicals manufacture—constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.: Interim increase of 3½ per cent. (25th November 1968) pending the outcome of a reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

Pottery manufacture: Plusage on all earnings increased from 6½ to 7½ per cent. (1st November 1968).

Building, civil engineering: Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen and 3d. for labourers (4th November 1968). These were interim increases pending the outcome of a reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes, who have now issued a report (28th November) stating that the increases are not in accord with the requirements of the wages policy and should be modified.

Retail food trades (England and Wales): Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men and 9s. 6d. for women (25th November 1968).

Health services (domestic and ancillary staff): Standard weekly rates increased by 11s. 8d. for men and 9s. 8d. for women (pay week including 1st November 1968).

Licensed non-residential establishments: Statutory weekly remuneration increased by 18s. for men and 15s. for women (24th November 1968).

Government industrial establishments: Increases of 11s. a week for craftsmen, 8s. for non-craftsmen and proportional amounts for women (1st July 1968).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments affected workers in limestone quarrying (West Cumberland) and in cinematograph film production.

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 November indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 2,030,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,100,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. Of the total increase of £1,100,000 about £845,000

resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £220,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and £35,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	370,000	260,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	40,000	18,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	475,000	240,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	95,000	80,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	435,000	190,000	217,000	197,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	40,000	25,000	7,000	7,000
Clothing and footwear	410,000	210,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	155,000	120,000	4,000	23,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	122,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	250,000	150,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	125,000	17,000	17,000
Construction	1,545,000	990,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	135,000	75,000	—	—
Transport and communication	780,000	840,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades	1,070,000	550,000	123,000	172,000
Public administration and professional services	695,000	355,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	420,000	260,000	—	—
Totals—January—November 1968	8,605,000	6,520,000	535,000	583,000
Totals—January—November 1967	10,775,000	8,185,000	825,000	850,000

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				
November	1,990	—	1,230	8
December	915	—	755	—
1968				
January	1,540	—	2,140	150
February	845	—	435	145
March	1,885	—	410	20
April	385	—	185	50
May	490	—	160	80
June	550	—	195	—
July	740	—	475	—
August	530	—	455	45
September	955	—	620	13
October*	1,230	—	1,100	4
November	2,030	—	—	23

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 12th November 1968

At 12th November 1968 the official retail prices index was 126.7 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 126.4 at 15th October and 120.4 at 14th November 1967.

The rise in the index during the month was due to small increases, some seasonal, in the prices of a number of goods and services.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 119.0 and that for all other items of food was 125.2.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Rises in the prices of eggs and apples were partly offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly 1½ per cent. to 119.0, compared with 117.4 in October. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 123.9, compared with 123.4 in October.

Housing: The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The index for the housing group rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 143.3, compared with 142.9 in October.

Fuel and light: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices for household coke, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 138.0, compared with 137.6 in October.

Services: As a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to dance halls and for some other services, such as hairdressing and shoe repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 137.3, compared with 136.8 in October.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather less than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 130.1, compared with 129.7 in October.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	123.9
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	130
Meat and bacon	132
Fish	125
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	122
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	107
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	133
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	121
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	110
Other food	119

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

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

Publication of indices in the former series will be continued until the end of 1968. The figures for 12th November 1968 were:

Items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).	121.9
Items whose prices are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).	123.8
Other items of food	124.7

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	127.2
III Tobacco	125.9
IV Housing: Total	143.3
Rent	148
Rates and water charges	147
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	121
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	138.0
Coal and coke	141
Gas	127
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	114.9
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	123
Radio, television and other household appliances	106
Pottery, glassware and hardware	117
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	114.6
Men's outer clothing	120
Men's underclothing	117
Women's outer clothing	111
Women's underclothing	115
Children's clothing	113
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	110
Footwear	118
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	121.1
Motoring and cycling	113
Fares	139
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	127.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	160
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	115
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	112
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	123
X Services: Total	137.3
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	131
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	142
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	130.1*
All Items	126.7

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

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	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
	December	22,733	1,612	24,345	559	24,904	412	25,316	16,395	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,612	24,173	572	24,745	407	25,152	16,199	8,952
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1962	March	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	June	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,551
	September	22,556		24,212				25,106	16,539	8,568
	December	22,499		24,153				25,094	16,522	8,572
1963	March	22,395		24,046				25,070	16,521	8,549
	June	22,583		24,229				25,157	16,555	8,602
	September	22,625		24,269				25,180	16,534	8,646
	December	22,772		24,414				25,273	16,575	8,698
1964	March	22,764		24,402				25,198	16,522	8,677
	June	22,872		24,507				25,288	16,553	8,734
	September	23,005		24,637				25,414	16,595	8,819
	December	23,091		24,720				25,469	16,614	8,855
1965	March	23,069		24,695				25,419	16,558	8,861
	June	23,127		24,749				25,482	16,611	8,871
	September	23,164		24,783				25,527	16,573	8,954
	December	23,294		24,910				25,634	16,622	9,012
1966	March	23,246		24,860				25,541	16,554	8,987
	June	23,280		24,892				25,603	16,563	9,039
	September	23,280		24,892				25,651	16,566	9,085
	December	23,029		24,641				25,512	16,493	9,019
1967	March	22,780		24,392				25,293	16,349	8,944
	June	22,807		24,419				25,342	16,395	8,947
	September	22,860		24,472				25,430	16,471	8,959
	December	22,747		24,359				25,314	16,363	8,951
1968	March	22,613		24,225				25,161	16,228	8,933

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Standard Regions		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
		1965	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	991	2,167	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	*September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	962	2,129	22,905
	*December	7,883	608	1,278	2,279	1,416	2,049	2,891	1,272	954	2,093	22,733
1968	*March	7,834	603	1,275	2,260	1,406	2,024	2,869	1,256	938	2,086	22,561

* Regional estimates are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959	June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960	June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,652.9	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	550.0	835.6	62.6
1962	June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	625.6	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963	June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964	June(a)	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2	
	(b)‡	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966	June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
	(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2
	(c)	11,220.7	8,700.5	432.6	574.2	824.2	515.2	622.6	2,319.6	196.8	845.2	565.8	757.3	702.0	56.1
1965	January	11,513.0	8,839.2	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5		
	February	11,533.9	8,849.6	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4		
	March	11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3		
	April	11,513.9	8,827.9	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1		
	May	11,548.3	8,852.7	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9		
	June	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4		
	July	11,553.8	8,864.4	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1		
	August	11,599.2	8,903.9	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3		
	September	11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3		
	October	11,654.6	8,943.8	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3		
	November	11,659.5	8,957.7	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4		
	December	11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3		
1966	January	11,553.7	8,899.2	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5		
	February	11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6		
	March	11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6		
	April	11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9		
	May	11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6		
	June(a)	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3		
	(b)	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2	
	July	11,607.5	8,993.7	570.6	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7	59.0		
	August	11,637.6	9,033.4	568.3	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1	59.4		
	September	11,611.1	9,029.4	566.2	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5	59.0		
	October	11,587.2	9,007.7	564.9	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8	57.9		
	November	11,529.2	8,961.5	564.2	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3	57.7		
	December	11,480.7	8,921.6	562.7	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4	57.1		
1967	January	11,363.9	8,840.9	561.0	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0	56.7		
	February	11,320.9	8,801.4	559.7	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9	56.3		
	March	11,287.2	8,770.1	557.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3	56.3		
	April	11,276.3	8,762.1	556.1	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1	56.8		
	May	11,256.4	8,732.5	553.9	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8	56.3		
	June	11,220.7	8,700.5	466.5	576.3	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1		
	July§	11,214.5	8,699.3	546.7	841.6	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	196.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8		
	August§	11,231.3	8,709.8	544.1	843.9	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	195.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1		
	September§	11,228.0	8,709.1	541.3	835.7	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	194.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7		
	October§	11,206.6	8,705.3	537.2	838.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	194.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4		
	November§	11,203.0	8,709.5	532.8	839.3	515.3	587.6	2,332.7	195.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0		
	December§	11,173.4	8,700.6	529.5	834.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	195.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4		
1968	January§	11,064.0	8,627.7	526.4	815.2	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	193.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1		
	February§	11,059.9	8,630.1	522.7	810.3	512.6	584.9	2,310.4	194.2	808.9	560.5	694.7	55.2		
	March§	11,051.7	8,618.9	516.8	809.5	511.8	583.9	2,305.2	193.8	810.2	559.4	693.4	55.5		
	April§	11,027.4	8,607.9	508.0	806.9	511.4	583.5	2,298.2	194.5	809.7	558.5	694.5	55.1		
	May§	11,061.8	8,625.0	502.8	811.2	512.2	583.2	2,295.5	194.3	809.9	559.8	696.9	55.9		
	June§	11,041.0	8,619.0	496.6	815.9	511.1	582.2	2,294.3	191.9	809.2	558.8	697.3	55.8		
	July§	11,047.0	8,644.6	491.7	835.0	513.2	584.1	2,296.1	191.8	808.6	560.1	697.4	55.8		
	August§	11,086.3	8,683.5	486.2	840.2	517.8	586.3	2,301.9	191.6	808.4	562.2	702.0	56.2		
	September§	11,091.2	8,686.9	481.7	829.4	515.8	587.8	2,308.0	191.8	813.8	563.6	703.4	56.2		
	October§	11,093.6	8,702.5	477.7	832.8	515.5	587.2	2,310.3	189.4	817.3	567.2	704.8	56.1		

* 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

Mid-month		Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959	June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960	June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961	June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962	June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963	June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964	June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
	(b)‡	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	7

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9	1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9	1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9	1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4	1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9	1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8	2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2	1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9	1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8	1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3	2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7	1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4	1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4	1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8	2.2	
Monthly averages								
1964								
July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	1.6	
August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	1.6	
September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	1.5	
October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	1.5	
November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	1.4	
December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	1.4	
1965								
January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	1.3	
February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	1.3	
March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	1.3	
April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	1.3	
May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	1.3	
June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	1.3	
July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	1.4	
August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	1.4	
September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	1.4	
October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	1.3	
November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	1.3	
December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	1.3	
1966								
January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	1.2	
February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	1.2	
March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	1.2	
April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	1.2	
May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	1.2	
June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	1.2	
July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	1.3	
August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	1.4	
September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	1.5	
October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	1.6	
November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	1.8	
December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	1.9	
1967								
January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	1.9	
February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	1.9	
March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	2.0	
April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	2.1	
May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	2.2	
June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	2.3	
July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	2.3	
August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	2.4	
September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	2.4	
October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	2.3	
November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	2.3	
December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	2.3	
1968								
January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	2.2	
February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	2.2	
March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	2.2	
April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	2.3	
May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	2.3	
June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	2.4	
July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	2.5	
August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	2.5	
September 9	547.4	2.3	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	2.5	
October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	2.4	
November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	2.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6	1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1	1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9	1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3	1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8	2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1	2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9	1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0	1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0	2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8	2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2	1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5	1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1	1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1	2.8	
Monthly averages								
1964								
July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	1.8	
August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	1.8	
September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	1.8	
October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	1.7	
November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	1.7	
December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	1.6	
1965								
January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	1.6	
February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	1.5	
March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	1.5	
April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	1.5	
May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	223.6	1.6	
June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	1.6	
July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	1.6	
August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	1.7	
September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	1.7	
October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	1.6	
November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	1.6	
December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	236.5	1.6	
1966								
January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	1.5	
February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	1.4	
March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	1.4	
April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	1.5	
May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	1.5	
June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	1.5	
July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	1.6	
August 6	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	1.7	
September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	1.8	
October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	2.0	
November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	2.3	
December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	2.4	
1967								
January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	2.4	
February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	2.4	
March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	2.5	
April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	2.7	
May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	2.8	
June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	2.9	
July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	3.0	
August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	3.1	
September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	3.1	
October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	3.0	
November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	3.0	
December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	3.0	
1968								
January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	2.9	
February 12	516.5	3.5						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1
Monthly averages								
1964	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	74.2	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	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	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	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
January 9	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
February 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
March 13	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
April 10	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
May 8	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
June 12	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
July 10	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	103.3	108.3	1.3
August 14	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
September 11	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
October 9	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
November 13	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
December 11	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
January 8	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
February 12	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
March 11	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
April 8	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
May 13	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
June 10	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
July 8	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1
August 12	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	87.3	1.0
September 9	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.8	1.0
October 14	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	85.0	79.1	0.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6
Monthly averages								
1964	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	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	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
January 10	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
February 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
March 14	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
April 18	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
May 16	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
June 13	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
July 11	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
August 8	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
September 12	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
October 10	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	71.9	71.9	1.2
November 14	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
December 12	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
1967	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
January 9	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
February 13	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
March 13	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.5
April 10	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
May 8	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
June 12	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
July 10	90.3	1.5	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.7
August 14	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
September 11	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
October 9	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
November 13	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
December 11	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3				

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	0.9	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	1.1	
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	1.7	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	21.2	29.2	..	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	23.5	28.5	..	..
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	26.2	27.1	..	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	27.4	25.5	..	..
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	31.1	24.7	0.9	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	30.7	23.3	0.8	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	29.4	23.9	0.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	26.4	24.0	0.9	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	24.8	25.7	0.9	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	20.7	26.5	1.0	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	21.1	27.8	1.0	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	22.6	27.5	1.0	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	24.8	25.7	0.9	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	27.0	25.1	0.9	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	29.0	22.8	0.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	30.4	23.1	0.8	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	27.4	22.2	0.8	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	26.2	23.8	0.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	20.9	26.7	1.0	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	21.4	29.4	1.0	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	27.4	33.0	1.2	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	34.8	36.0	1.3	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	44.5	43.5	1.6	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	47.1	45.4	1.6	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	52.9	43.7	1.6	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	55.4	43.4	1.5	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	52.4	43.3	1.5	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	49.6	45.0	1.6	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	46.3	47.6	1.7	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	41.3	51.5	1.8	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	40.4	52.0	1.9	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	42.7	52.8	1.9	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	43.9	52.1	1.9	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	47.5	49.0	1.7	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	50.9	49.9	1.8	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	51.5	49.8	1.8	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	55.5	45.9	1.6	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	55.1	43.2	1.5	1.5
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	52.0	43.0	1.5	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	50.2	45.5	1.6	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	46.9	48.2	1.7	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	43.2	53.8	1.9	1.9
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	41.8	53.7	1.9	1.9
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	43.6	53.8	1.9	1.9
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	43.2	51.3	1.8	1.8
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	46.5	48.0	1.7	1.7
	November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	48.0	47.0	1.7	1.7

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5	1.5
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	15.7	20.3	1.5	1.5
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	16.6	20.1	1.5	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	20.1	19.8	1.5	1.5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4	1.4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	22.2	19.5	1.5	1.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	23.2	18.7	1.4	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	22.2	19.2	1.4	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	19.8	19.0	1.4	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	18.0	19.3	1.4	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	17.1	21.9	1.6	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	18.2	21.9	1.6	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	21.4	21.1	1.6	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	25.5	20.4	1.5	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	24.7	19.9	1.5	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	22.4	19.4	1.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	20.6	19.7	1.5	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	17.7	22.6	1.7	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	21.2	25.2	1.9	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	28.1	27.7	2.0	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	33.6	30.5	2.3	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	35.7	32.0	2.4	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	38.6	31.7	2.4	2.4
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	38.2	31.0	2.3	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	36.3	31.8	2.4	2.4
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	34.0	32.6	2.4	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	31.4	33.4	2.5	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	27.0	34.3	2.6	2.6
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6	2.6
	August 14								

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	8.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.8
	February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	43.2	1.8
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	45.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	47.2	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	48.6	2.1
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.0
	August 12	52.3	2.2	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.0
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	2.0
	October 14	47.5	2.0	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	44.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	43.0	1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	1.6
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	23.5	1.6
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	24.8	1.7
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.7	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	26.2	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	27.0	1.9
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	27.6	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.8	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	27.5	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	27.9	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	27.9	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	..
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	..
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	..
Monthly averages								
1964	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
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	1.0
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	1.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	1.0
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	1.0
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	1.0
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	0.9
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	0.9
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	0.9
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	1.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	1.5
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1
	July 8	48.5	2.3	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
Monthly averages								
1964	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6
	April 8	75.8	2.5	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	69.8
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	71.4
	July 8	67.2	2.2	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	73.2
	August 12	73.0	2.4	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	74.3
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	73.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.6
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	68.2

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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4	
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4	
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8	
Monthly averages									
1964	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	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	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	2.4
	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
	May 13	58.7	4.4	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.5
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	66.1	5.0
	August 12	65.6	4.9	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	68.1	5.1
	September 9	63.9	4.8	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	66.6	5.0
	October 14	63.6	4.8	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	62.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	59.5	4.5

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	63.5	1.0	3.6	59.9		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7	
Monthly averages									
1964	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.0
	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
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	84.4	3.9
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	85.7	3.9
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	82.0	3.8
	October 14	79.2	3.6	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	81.5	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	76.9	3.5

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

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries							
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services			
										II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
	All											
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54			
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57			
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72			
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92			
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101			
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88			
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85			
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109			
1963	502	250	152	85	15	35	59	26	119			
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98			
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86			
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87			
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120			
1966	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78		
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84		
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97		
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108		
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110		
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117		
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120		
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119		
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120		
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114		
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107		
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112		
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120		
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123		
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127		
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131		
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132		
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135		
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135		
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133		
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133		
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127		
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120		
	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123		
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130		
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130		
	October	532	270	145	94	13	34	56	28	133		
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133		
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations												
1966	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	129		
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129		
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132		
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136		
	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139		
	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138		
	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131		
	November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55				

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1967	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
		210.3	66.2	31.5							
		226.7	67.9	30.0							
		291.4	74.5	25.6							
		404.0	87.5	21.7							
		436.7	82.3	18.9							
		339.2	68.7	20.3							
		306.4	67.9	22.2							
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1964	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			
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			
1966	January 10	322.9	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	302.7	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			
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			

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

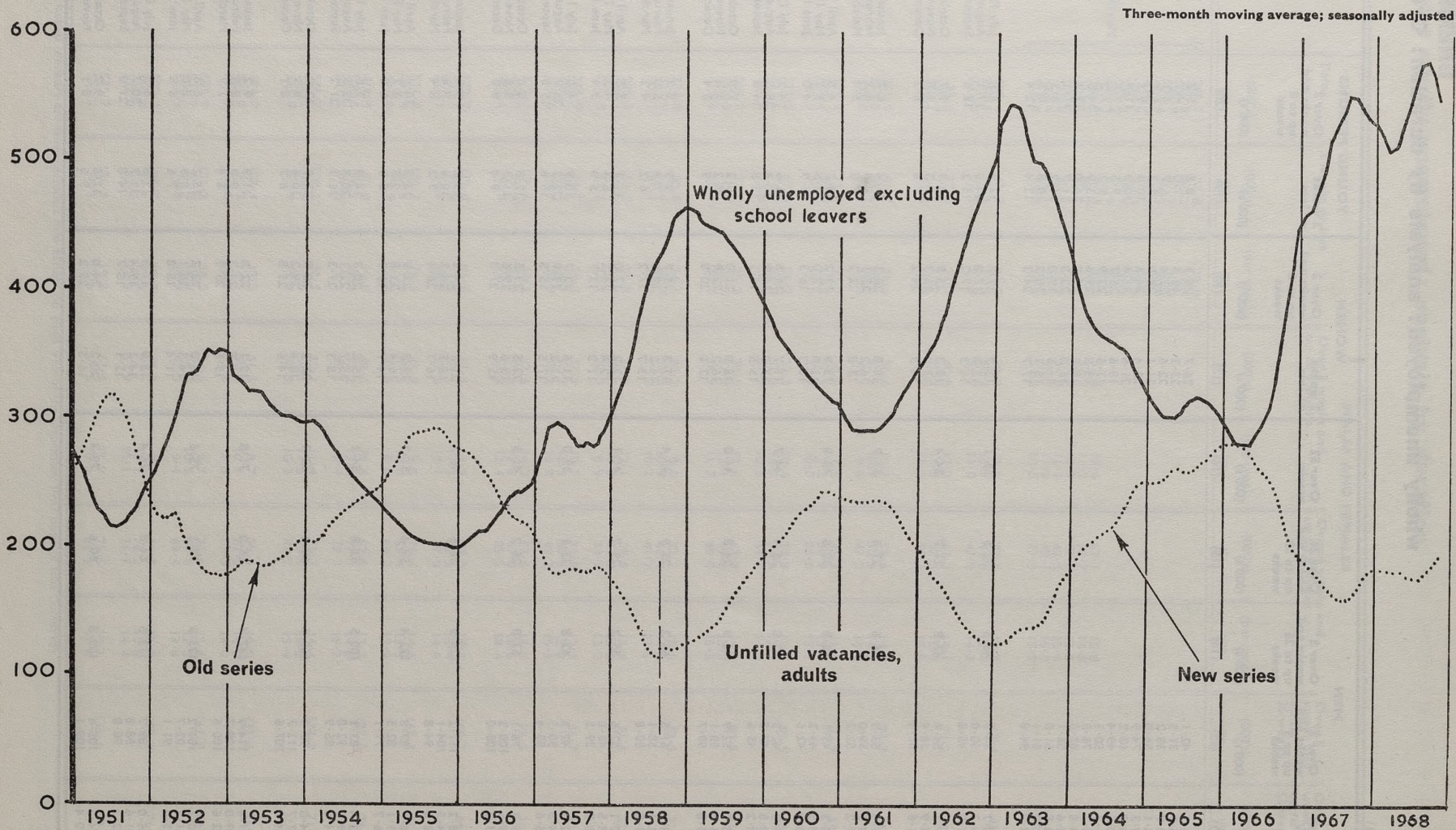
TABLE 118 (continued)

		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	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)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1954-1967	Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
1964	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
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
1966	January 10	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5
	February 14	212.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7
	March 14	196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0
1967	January 11	194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2
	February 14	205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5
	March 14	207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8
1968	January 10	217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9
	February 14	224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8
	March 14	234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4
1964	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
1965	January 11	218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5
	February 14	200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3
	March 14	189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4
1966	January 11	191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0
	February 14	206.0	44.8	50.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3
	March 14	228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5
1967	January 10	271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6
	February 14	325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8
	March 14	354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6
1968	January 9	402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8
	February 13	410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8
	March 13	402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4
1964	January 10	398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4
	February 14	380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7
	March 14	361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8
1965	January 11	363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6
	February 14	382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5
	March 14	390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2
1966	January 10	404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0
	February 14	429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9
	March 14	441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7
1967	January 8	476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2
	February 12	476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5
	March 11	458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7
1968	January 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	23.2	15.2	6.8
	February 12	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2	20.1	8.9	8.0
	March 11	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8	18.8	7.6	6.8
1964	January 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	13.9	13.8	6.5
	February 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8	14.1	19.4	30.7
	March 11	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4	15.1	18.7	21.0
1965	January 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	20.2	11.6	9.7
	February 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6	16.5	25.2	9.6

Monthly averages

Monthly averages

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
Monthly averages									
1964	January 8	228.8	83.3	82.8	166.0	97.0	94.1	191.0	62.8
	February 5	250.4	90.0	87.9	177.9	100.8	97.7	198.5	72.6
	March 11	297.0	104.0	98.5	202.5	107.4	102.8	210.1	94.5
	April 8	307.5	108.3	104.1	212.4	104.6	101.1	205.8	95.1
	May 6	326.6	116.3	110.8	227.1	107.3	102.8	210.3	99.6
	June 10	368.4	128.4	122.5	250.8	113.3	105.8	219.1	117.5
	July 8	380.5	127.5	122.6	250.2	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3
	August 5	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7
	September 9	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2
	October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
	November 4	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
	December 2	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	January 6	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
	February 3	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
	March 3	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
	April 7	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
	May 5	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
	June 9	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
	July 7	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
	August 4	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
	September 8	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
	October 6	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
	November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
	December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	91.2	177.5	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.1	92.8	180.3	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	87.5	91.6	179.1	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	90.5	95.7	186.1	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	95.1	100.1	194.9	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	106.4	105.1	211.2	73.2

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week Ended		OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)											
		WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†				Total			
		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost
Total (000's)	Average			Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Total (000's)	Average			
1961	May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	0.6	452	12½
1962	May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	2.0	1,390	11
1963	May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	1.5	1,022	11
1964	April 18	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	0.4	229	11
	May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	0.6	323	9½
	June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	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	8	0.2	142	10½
	September 19	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	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	9	0.6	371	10
	December 12	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	0.5	226	9½
1965	January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	0.6	344	10
	February 13	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	0.7	392	9
	March 13	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	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	8½	0.5	318	11
	June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	0.4	274	11
	July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	0.3	220	10½
	August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	0.8	956	20½
	September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	0.4	281	11
	October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	0.4	203	8½
	November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	0.4	238	10
	December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	0.5	276	10
1966	January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	0.6	344	9
	February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	0.5	270	9
	March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	0.4	283	10½
	April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	0.5	242	8½
	May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	0.5	263	8
	June 18 (a)	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	0.5	246	8½
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	0.5	249	8½
	July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	0.5	297	9
	August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	0.5	235	8
	September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	1.2	924	12½
	October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	2.7	1,757	10½
	November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	190	2,062	11½	3.1	2,556	13½
	December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	2.8	1,808	11
1967	January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	2.7	1,841	11
	February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	2.7	1,773	10
	March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	1.9	1,175	10½
	April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	1.8	1,222	11½
	May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	1.8	1,169	11
	June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	1.6	1,041	11
	July 15†	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	1.3	727	9½
	August 19†	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	1.3	861	11
	September 16†	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	1.5	1,074	12½
	October 14†	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	1.2	758	10½
	November 18†	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	1.1	627	10
	December 16†	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	0.7	428	10
1968	January 13†	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	0.9	630	12
	February 17†	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	0.8	524	11
	March 16†	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	0.6	414	11
	April 6†	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	0.6	342	10
	May 18†	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	0.6	347	10
	June 15†	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	0.5	305	10
	July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	0.4	227	9
	August 17†	1,865	31.9	15,875	8½	1	59	18	147	8½	0.3	206	11
	September 14†	2,051	35.1	17,668	8½	9	359	20	175	9	0.5	534	19
	October 19†	2,125	36.3	18,489	8½	1	48	20	158	8	0.4	206	10

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

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

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Month	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
		All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956		104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957		103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958		100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959		100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960		103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961		102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	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	100.8	101.4	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965		99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	99.4	98.8	98.4	99.0	100.4
1966		97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967		92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	93.0	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
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	99.8	98.2	97.2	100.1		

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
Average Hours Worked												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1963	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.2	46.6	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.6
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	46.9	46.7	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.6	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	45.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	44.3	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1963	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.7
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
1967	April	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.5	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8
	Oct.	8 9.3	9 9.6	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 1.4	8 11.7	9 1.7
1968	April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 10.0	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.4

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1963	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	10 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	10 9	9 5	9 7	9 3	9 14	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 19	9 18	9 15
	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
1968	April	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
Average Hours Worked												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1963	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.3	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
1968	April	38.6	38.9	37.5	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.6
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1963	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 9.7	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.1
1968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0

* Working full-time.

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

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings										
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 12	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5
Average Hours Worked										
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	46.3	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
45.9	4									

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											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	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											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 3	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†
Males									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	19 17 3	20 0 9
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 6	27 18 1
Females									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	11 6 11
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6

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

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

TABLE 124 1959 = 100

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

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

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

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	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)
1955 April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956 April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†

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

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
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	83.7	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	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
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	94.9	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
1966	January	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	96.4	96.2	96.4	95.3	98.6	98.7
	February	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	March	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	99.5	97.7	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	April	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	May	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	June	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	July	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	August	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1967	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	104.6	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.1	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	103.5	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	103.4	102.5	102.5	101.4
1968	January	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	February	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
	March	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	April	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
	May	103.7	102.5	103.2	102.3	103.8	101.6	100.9	102.6	100.5	103.3	103.4	102.8
	June	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	104.4	102.1	103.4	102.1	101.3
	July	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	August	106.1	103.5	105.4	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
1969	January	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	February	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	107.4	107.4	112.9
	March	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	102.8	103.2	105.2	109.2
	April	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	May	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	June	110.8	112.8	109.0	107.3	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	July	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
	August	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
1970	January	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	February	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	March	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	April	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	114.7	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	113.7	118.0
	May	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	118.4
	June	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	119.0
	July	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	111.7	116.5
	August	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	118.8
October*	117.8	114.4	117.3	113.6	113.7	117.5	116.1	119.5	115.0	116.0	117.2	119.6	

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

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

*Provisional.

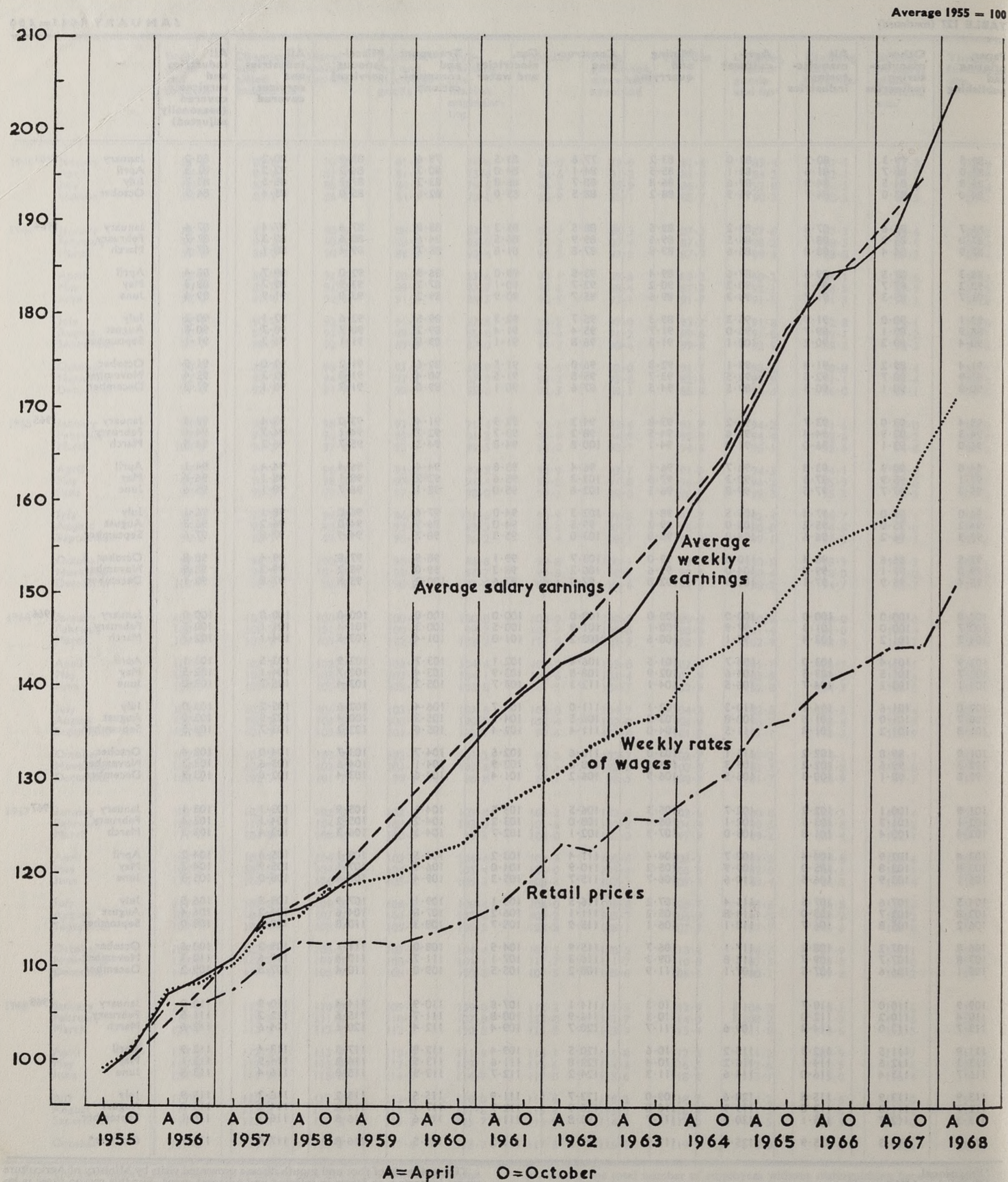
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966=100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	1963
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	81.9	January
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	87.3	85.5	83.7	83.7	February
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	March
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	April
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	May
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	88.6	88.1	87.6	June
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	July
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	August
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	September
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	October
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8	November
1965	January	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.5	December
	February	91.9	90.7	92.5	93.7	93.7	95.8	90.4	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.4	January
	March	90.0	89.2	90.5	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	90.1	February
	April	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	March
	May	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	April
	June	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.5	May
	July	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.1	June
	August	97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	July
1966	January	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.6	August
	February	96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	September
	March	94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.3	October
	April	97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.6	November
	May	97.5	96.6	98.4	110								

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



Note: See footnote † to table 129.

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	118.5	114.6	117.5	121.1	127.1	495 7	120.3	121.2	122.8	129.2	132.1	123.4
Semi-skilled	116.1	108.1	112.8	119.7	126.0	435 7	117.3	117.2	118.1	126.3	127.8	104.7
Labourers	118.0	112.2	116.3	119.5	127.0	355 7	118.4	119.1	120.7	126.5	130.6	85.7
All timeworkers	117.6	112.4	116.1	121.0	127.3	455 3	119.0	120.1	121.2	128.3	130.8	111.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	119.3	115.4	118.6	120.4	127.9	513 9	121.6	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.6	137.1
Semi-skilled	116.6	108.9	114.1	116.9	124.7	463 11	119.0	117.1	119.9	124.9	129.3	123.6
Labourers	116.1	112.0	114.9	118.8	123.3	366 7	117.6	118.1	118.6	126.1	128.6	91.2
All payment-by-result workers	117.8	112.2	116.3	118.6	126.1	483 7	120.1	120.0	122.2	127.2	131.2	128.6
All skilled workers	118.8	114.9	117.9	120.6	127.4	503 11	120.9	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	129.5
All semi-skilled workers	116.4	108.5	113.3	118.0	125.1	450 1	118.2	117.0	118.7	125.1	128.1	114.0
All labourers	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.4	126.2	358 0	118.4	119.0	120.5	126.5	130.3	86.9
All workers covered	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.6	126.5	468 4	119.6	120.0	121.6	127.4	130.7	119.1
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	129.4	124.5	131.3	127.5	130.2	442 1	122.8	126.9	132.8	134.7	138.5	109.3
Semi-skilled	130.5	131.3	130.5	137.2	141.3	393 9	125.0	126.7	127.1	133.5	133.6	86.2
Labourers	122.2	119.3	122.9	122.8	129.0	343 5	119.0	121.3	123.4	131.3	135.2	79.9
All timeworkers	126.1	126.2	130.8	129.8	133.4	404 8	120.9	127.5	131.4	135.6	138.2	95.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	130.9	128.5	131.0	130.9	140.8	517 4	125.5	128.9	130.9	135.7	140.9	129.8
Semi-skilled	127.4	125.7	127.2	128.0	138.9	407 10	123.6	123.7	126.6	130.5	140.8	98.0
Labourers	119.4	116.2	114.2	118.0	131.9	414 6	117.6	118.7	120.2	124.8	129.2	89.0
All payment-by-result workers	129.6	126.8	128.9	129.6	140.1	485 3	125.2	127.1	129.7	134.6	140.6	118.8
All skilled workers	131.0	127.9	130.9	130.2	139.4	505 2	125.6	128.7	131.0	135.2	141.0	126.5
All semi-skilled workers	128.3	127.1	128.0	130.3	139.5	404 4	124.2	124.7	126.8	130.9	139.1	95.0
All labourers	120.2	118.8	118.2	120.8	132.7	387 8	117.7	121.0	121.9	128.3	133.1	85.7
All workers covered	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	139.5	468 4	125.0	128.0	130.2	134.8	141.0	113.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	123.7	121.2	124.2	130.7	133.5	452 5	123.7	127.3	127.6	137.2	139.2	110.8
Craftsmen	128.3	124.0	124.5	132.7	135.3	508 8	124.6	124.3	124.6	134.8	138.4	125.0
All timeworkers	124.7	121.7	124.3	131.2	133.9	465 4	124.1	126.5	127.2	136.8	139.3	114.1
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	121.8	117.3	122.0	127.7	131.7	468 1	121.7	121.5	123.8	129.6	130.7	120.2
Craftsmen	120.4	114.2	122.0	129.6	132.0	527 6	116.4	114.9	120.4	125.2	126.9	130.3
All payment-by-result workers	121.2	116.5	121.6	128.1	131.8	481 6	120.1	119.7	122.5	128.3	129.5	122.4
All general workers	123.1	119.6	123.4	129.5	132.9	459 7	123.6	125.2	126.6	134.3	136.1	115.1
All craftsmen	125.0	119.8	123.4	131.5	134.1	517 2	121.2	120.1	122.6	130.6	133.5	127.4
All workers covered	123.3	119.5	123.2	129.9	133.2	472 8	122.7	123.8	125.4	133.3	135.4	117.9
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	121.1	114.3	114.5	119.4	124.8	440 2	122.1	120.9	116.0	124.3	123.0	104.3
Maintenance workers (skilled)	117.7	115.8	118.0	120.9	133.1	531 2	123.0	121.4	122.3	127.0	144.0	130.5
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	111.8	116.0	119.1	126.2	134.5	458 8	115.4	112.8	113.3	126.5	130.5	103.1
Service workers	113.2	110.8	113.3	116.8	125.2	418 7	116.3	117.6	118.4	118.8	125.0	99.0
Labourers	115.3	113.8	115.2	120.6	126.3	373 5	118.3	117.7	118.9	123.1	124.7	85.3
All timeworkers	118.3	115.5	116.9	121.6	130.6	443 10	121.1	120.5	119.8	125.3	131.7	105.0
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	110.9	108.4	110.7	115.9	123.3	491 7	114.0	115.0	115.8	122.3	126.9	129.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)	114.7	112.0	115.6	118.5	124.2	532 9	119.8	118.4	119.6	123.3	127.3	134.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.2	106.7	110.7	113.9	119.3	453 3	114.4	113.0	115.0	118.6	121.5	113.1
Service workers	111.8	110.7	114.9	119.5	126.7	455 9	113.3	116.6	118.4	122.6	127.7	113.5
Labourers	114.0	112.6	118.4	121.6	126.1	399 10	116.5	118.0	118.5	123.1	128.7	96.5
All payment-by-result workers	111.7	109.4	112.4	117.0	123.6	483 0	114.9	115.8	116.7	122.3	126.7	124.2
All process workers	112.1	109.2	111.3	116.4	123.6	485 11	115.2	116.1	116.1	122.9	126.7	126.2
All maintenance workers (skilled)	115.0	112.7	116.1	118.9	125.9	532 4	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.8	108.6	112.6	116.2	121.9	453 11	115.1	114.1	116.6	120.8	123.9	111.8
All service workers	112.6	111.0	114.5	118.4	126.0	441 4	114.7	117.4	118.6	121.0	126.4	107.8
All labourers	114.9	113.8	118.2	122.1	127.0	390 0	117.8	118.9	120.0	124.2	128.2	92.2
All workers covered	113.1	110.9	113.7	118.2	125.1	475 4	116.6	117.5	118.2	123.6	128.0	120.2

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification: *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 (44.6)	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
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	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.6	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	186.1	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1967 November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 July	174.8	192.7	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 August	175.3	193.3	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 September	175.7	193.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.0	194.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 November	177.1	195.3	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).

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

WAGES AND HOURS
manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: United Kingdom

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	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 November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
1967 December	162.4	167.3	174.9	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	184.1	192.6	180.3
1968 January	166.0	170.3	177.7	167.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.9	187.7	195.9	184.3
1968 February	166.5	170.8	178.7	167.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.6	188.3	196.9	184.9
1968 March	166.9	171.0	179.1	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.1	188.5	197.4	185.3
1968 April	167.1	171.6	179.5	168.4	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.3	189.0	197.9	185.6
1968 May	167.2	172.1	180.1	168.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.4	189.6	198.6	185.8
1968 June	167.4	172.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.6	189.9	198.9	186.0
1968 July	168.2	173.0	181.5	169.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	185.5	190.7	200.1	186.9
1968 August	168.8	173.1	181.8	170.0	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.1	190.8	200.4	187.5
1968 September	169.2	173.8	182.2	170.5	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.5	191.5	200.9	188.0
1968 October	169.3	174.7	182.9	170.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.7	192.5	201.6	188.3
1968 November	170.3	175.9	183.8	171.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.8	193.8	202.6	189.4
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	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	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1967 November	157.0	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
1967 December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968 January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
1968 February	164.3	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1
1968 March	164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.1	189.4	195.4	183.3
1968 April	164.7	171.9	177.7	166.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.4	190.3	196.2	183.7
1968 May	164.9	172.8	178.1	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.7	191.4	196.7	184.1
1968 June	165.0	172.8	178.2	166.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.8	191.4	196.8	184.2
1968 July	165.5	173.7	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.4	197.4	184.8
1968 August	165.5	173.8	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.3	192.5	197.5	184.8
1968 September	165.7	174.5	179.3	167.8	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.6	193.2	198.1	185.1
1968 October	165.8	174.5	179.5	167.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	193.3	198.3	185.3
1968 November	166.1	174.7	179.7	168.2	90.8	90.3	9					

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*								All items except food
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100										
1956	102.0	102.2								102.0
1957	105.8	104.9								106.3
1958	109.0	107.1								110.0
1959	109.6	108.2								110.4
1960	110.7	107.4								112.5
1961	114.5	109.1								117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7								121.2
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100										
1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707
1968	1,000	289								711
1968	1,000	263	46.4-47.8 (provisional)	215.2-216.6 (provisional)	39.8-40.7 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 (provisional)	104.2-105.6 (provisional)			737
17th January 1956 = 100										
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.0
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9
1967	118.5	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	119.3	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.9
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	102.9	106.1	104.9	100.1	100.5
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.5	103.0	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.9
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2
1963 April 9	104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	102.9
1963 July 16	103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	99.6	102.1	103.2
1963 October 15	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	103.5
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3
1964 April 14	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	109.8	107.8	105.3
1964 July 14	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	106.7
1964 October 13	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	110.7	107.7
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2
1965 April 13	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.0	113.0	111.0	112.2
1965 July 13	112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	112.6
1965 October 12	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	113.8
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8
1966 April 19	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3
1966 July 19	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8
1966 October 18	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0
1967 April 18	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4
1967 July 18	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5
1967 August 22	118.9	117.3	115.6	117.9	114.8	119.7	118.0	120.5	115.7	119.6
1967 September 19	118.8	116.7	111.4	118.1	114.8	120.0	118.2	120.8	116.0	119.8
1967 October 17	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8
1967 November 14	120.4	118.2	118.0	118.5	115.0	120.3	118.4	121.0	116.6	121.4
1967 December 12	121.2	120.1	121.3	120.1	115.3	120.5	118.6	124.9	118.9	121.7
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9
1968 February 20	122.2	121.8	122.2	122.2	116.4	123.9	121.2	127.7	119.3	122.4
1968 March 19	122.6	122.1	122.9	122.2	116.5	124.7	121.7	127.5	118.5	122.8
1968 April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3
1968 May 21	124.9	123.6	126.0	123.4	119.2	126.1	123.6	129.0	118.0	125.5
1968 June 18	125.4	124.1	127.4	123.7	119.2	126.5	123.8	129.3	118.6	125.9
1968 July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	118.7	126.1
1968 August 20	125.7	123.2	117.5	124.7	120.6	127.1	124.8	131.5	118.8	126.6
1968 September 17	125.8	122.6	113.9	124.8	120.3	127.1	124.7	132.0	119.0	127.0
1968 October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6
1968 November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.1	131.8	119.6	127.8

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

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

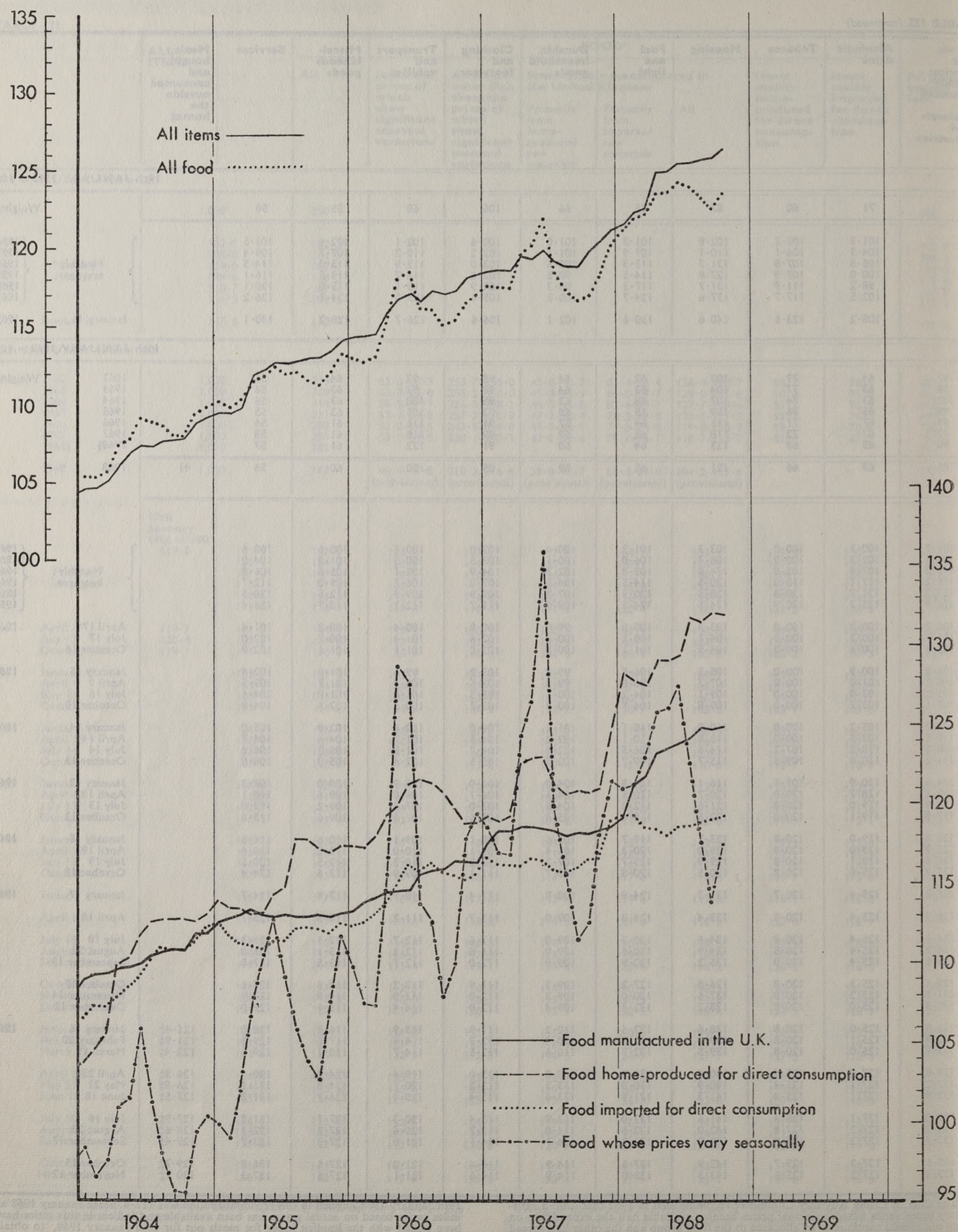
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	Weights	
											1956	1962
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100												
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			1956
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			1957
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			1958
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			1959
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			1960
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			1961
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			1962
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100												
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1964
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1965
1966	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1966
1967	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1967
1968	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968
1962	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1962
17th January 1956 = 100												
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6		1962
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0		1963
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		1964
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		1965
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		1966
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		1967
1962 April 17	100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4		1962
1962 July 17	101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0		1962
1962 October 16	102.3	100.6	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9		1962
1963 January 15	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		1963
1963 April 9	106.1	101.0	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5		1963
1963 July 16	105.2	103.0	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1		1963
1963 October 15	106.1	103.2	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9		

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1955	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219	
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	312	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	October	239	277	66	77	16	25	68	4	26	23	15
	November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	5	12	14	9
	December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	8	5	5
1965	January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
	February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
	March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
	April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
	May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
	June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
	July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	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	6
	August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	9
	September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	220	265	66	82	403	3	251	3	41	36	68
	October	239	300	71	89	371	10	207	5	26	47	76
	November	190	256	60	81	292	6	204	4	13	36	28

*The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1968 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 134 (1960=100)

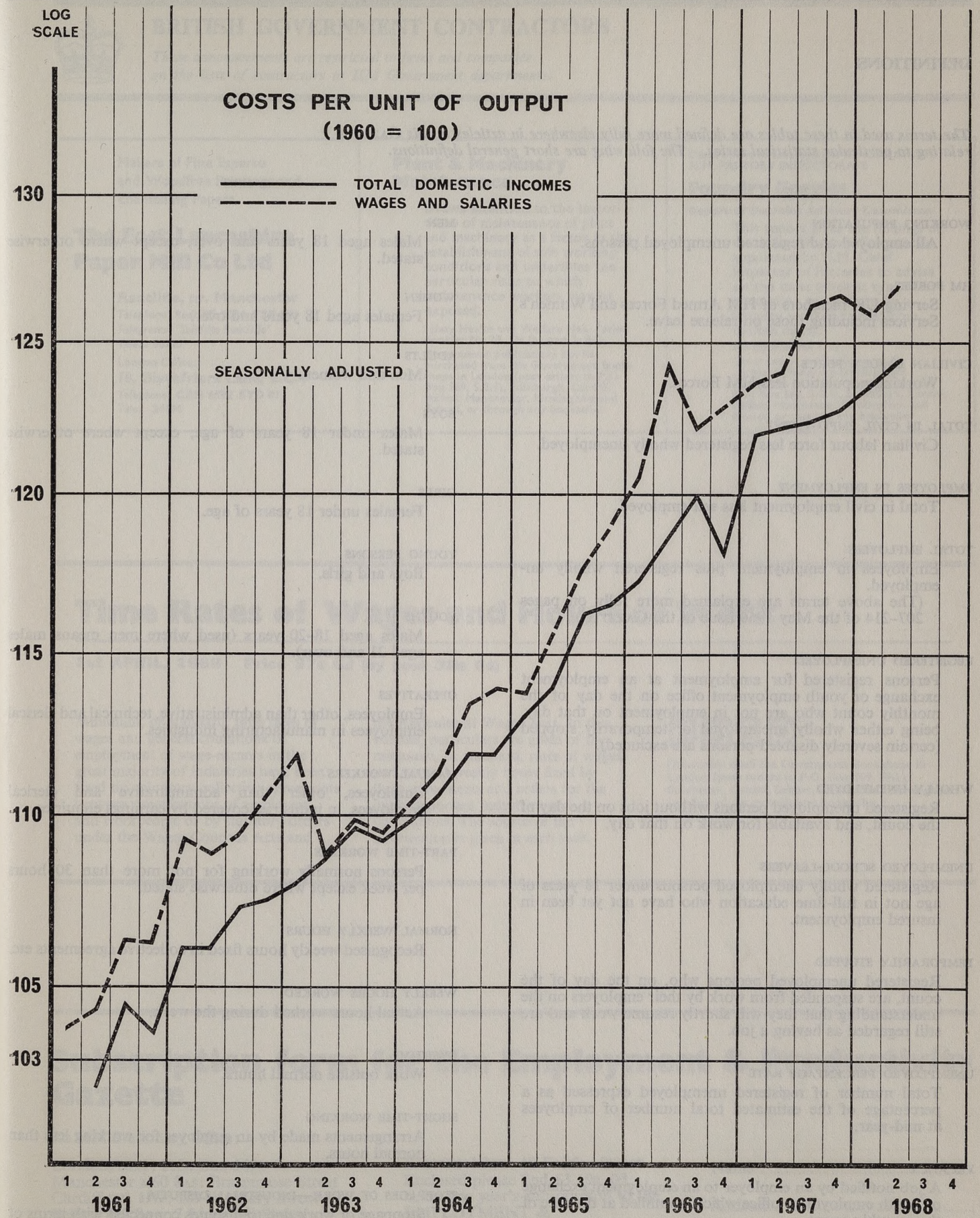
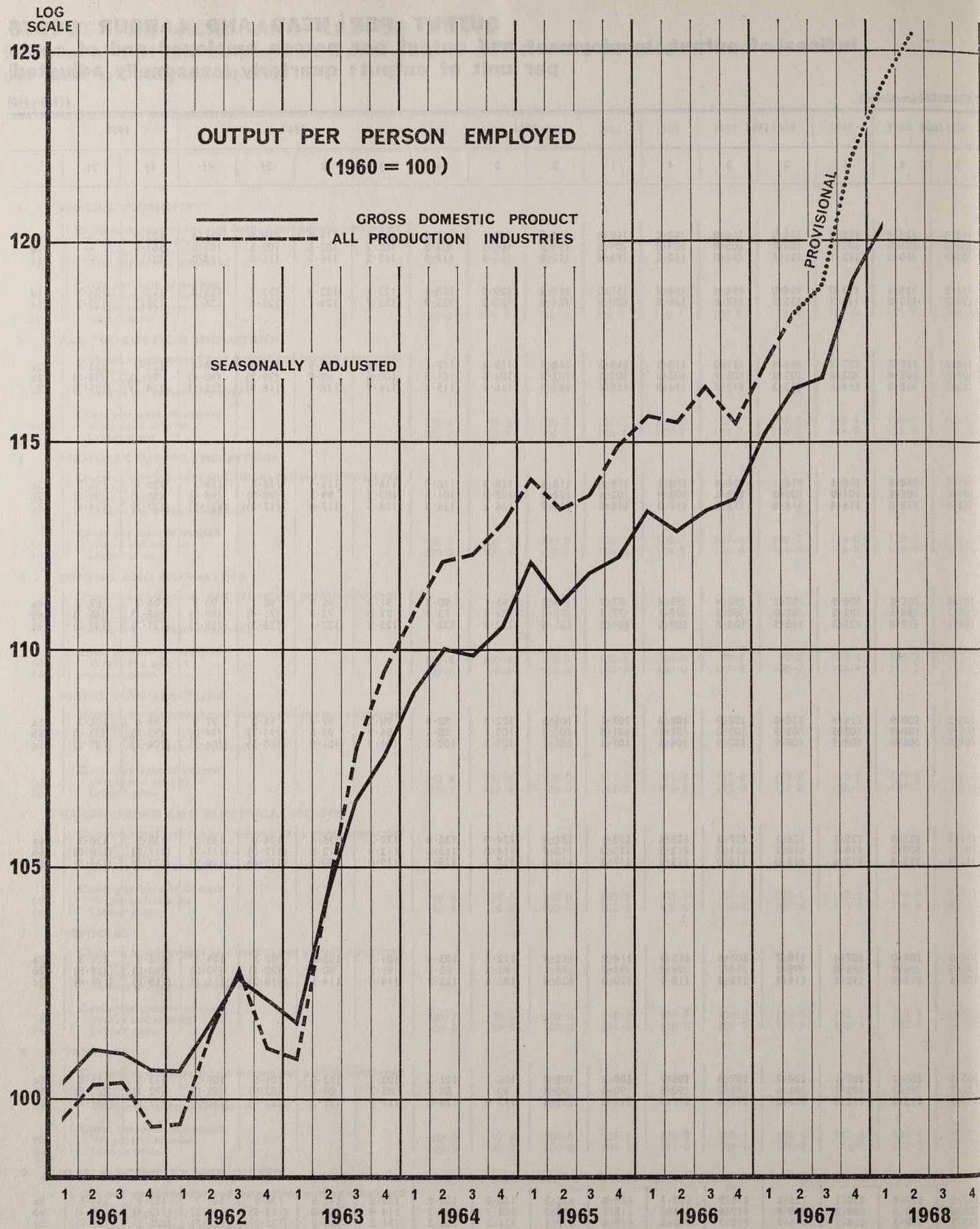
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
I WHOLE ECONOMY*										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	90.8	94.9	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.6	113.0	116.0	117.7	119.4
1b	97.6	98.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.6	102.9	103.8	103.9	102.3
1c	93.1	96.6	100.0	100.8	101.8	105.0	109.8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

*Civil Employment and H.M. Forces.

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

TABLE 134 (continued) (1960=100)

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



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

MEN

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

HM FORCES

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

ADULTS

Men and women.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

BOYS

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

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).

OPERATIVES

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

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.

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

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.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

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.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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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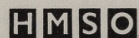
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