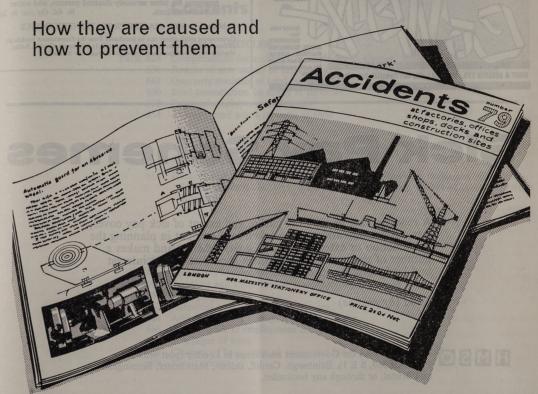
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Compensation for accidents at work: A critical examination

By C. Curson, H.M.F.I., Derby District

This article summarises a paper submitted by the author for this year's Haldane Essay competition.

The United Kingdom Government, through various departments, is concerned both with the prevention of industrial accidents and with compensating those who suffer injury from them, yet it is a feature of our system that these two activities are not administratively connected. Thirty years ago, Wilson and Levy commented on this in the standard work on the subject [WORKMEN'S Compensation 1939]; to-day, many aspects of the system have been altered, but this separation remains. This article is an attempt to analyse the weaknesses that flow from this, and to contrast briefly the way another country, Canada, attempts to deal with the same problems.

To find historical reasons for this separation one must turn to the history of the nineteenth century. Legislation controlling working conditions goes back to 1802, but the early Acts applied only to women and children and dealt almost exclusively with hours of work. Only after the appointment of inspectors did the law, in 1844 and more particularly in 1856 and after, begin to require precautions to be taken against industrial accidents and diseases.

Common law claims

Possibly, therefore, because early factory legislation was seen mainly in terms of restricting hours of work and not applying to adult men, compensation for victims of accidents was not included, and those injured were left to pursue claims through the common law, which, with its doctrine of common employment, presented great

This legal doctrine, which was evolved during the 19th century, prevented workmen from recovering compensation from their employers when their injuries were caused by actions by their fellow employees. It was finally abolished in 1948.

When workmen's compensation legislation did come in 1897, giving some compensation without proof of fault, the scheme resulting was largely independent from mines and factory inspectors. Also the common law action for damages was retained. There were good reasons at the time, no doubt, for both these decisions, but in retrospect it can be agreed that both were unfortunate. In 1923 the Holman Gregory Committee, and during the last war Lord Beveridge, both looked afresh at the problem, but on neither occasion was the chance taken to fuse the two functions, to provide real financial incentives to safe working, and to remove the anomaly of the common law action for damages.

This had, in fact, specifically been suggested by a departmental committee under Lord Monckton, mainly because of the uncertainty of much of the law in this area. which meant, and still means, that one person may receive full damages while another with identical injuries or similar injuries may get nothing but industrial injuries payment. The resulting compromise on this point, whereby half the industrial injuries payments over the first five years are deducted from the gross damages, had little but political expediency to recommend it.

Defects in the present system

At present about 1,000,000 people a year suffer injuries at work which cause them to be absent for three days or more. This figure is derived from 980,000 successful claims for injury benefit resulting from accidents and diseases sustained in all forms of employment. The severity of the injury is not recorded, and this ranges from approximately 2.000 deaths to an unrecorded number of cut fingers and strained muscles. The average period of absence is

Those injured can be compensated in two ways. There is firstly the state industrial injuries scheme which has remained substantially unaltered since its introduction in 1948. The maximum injury benefit for a married man with two children is approximately £12 12s. a week. This can now be supplemented by "earnings-related supplement", so that a man earning £20 a week before his injury would receive a further £4 a week to add to his £12 12s. The "earnings-related supplement" is only payable for six months. These figures compare with average gross earnings for male manual workers of approximately £22 a week in the same period.

The Industrial Injuries Fund is financed by contributions from employer, employee, and state. The Government's contribution is 20 per cent. of the other contributions, or 16.7 per cent. of the total fund. Since the fund was first introduced a sizeable surplus has been built up, amounting to over £300 million at present; this is over three times the fund's annual expenditure.

The principle of payment without proof of fault is obviously desirable. Also, the benefits paid under the scheme are higher than sickness benefits, (but, nevertheless, they are not high compared with the rates of the Canadian "collective liability" system which will be discussed later). The method of financing the fund is more questionable. One reason for having a separate scheme of payments for accidents at work could be that they are properly considered as a charge on industry—an "overhead" cost. If so, the scheme should be financed entirely by payments from employers.

So far as the contributions by the employers are concerned, the scheme can also be criticised for failing to vary the sum required according to the standard of safety maintained by the employer. This failing, which is central to the problem of accident prevention, is enlarged on below.

The second, or alternative, remedy open to those injured is to seek legal redress by claiming damages in the courts. These claims are based either on proving negligence or the breach of a statutory duty imposed by a statute enacted to protect persons employed. In contrast to industrial injuries benefits, there is little or no statistical information about amounts of damages paid, levels of employers' liability premiums, proportion of cases settled out of court, etc. Some attempt to estimate these amounts has been made by Dr. T. G. Ison in a recently published book, [THE FORENSIC LOTTERY, Staples Press, 1967], but the author admits much of the information on which the estimates are based is unreliable.

Established principles

Certain propositions can be stated with some confidence. Firstly, most cases are settled out of court, but they are settled according to principles that have been established in cases which have gone before the courts. Secondly, the vast majority of employers, except for some large ones, take out insurance against "employers' liability". Thirdly, the cost to compensation ratio is still similar to that under the Workmen's Compensation Act in other words, only 50-60 per cent. of the amount paid in premiums to insurance companies is returned in compensation. Tentatively, the amount paid in premiums can be estimated at between £50-£75 million per annum. and compensation payments are, therefore, probably between £30 million and £40 million a year. Finally, the percentage of industrial injury victims gaining damages is in the region of 10 per cent. of all those injured. Of this 10 per cent. some may well be receiving much more than their material loss. A system that has as its aim a social purpose has thus become a lottery.

The whole justification for maintaining tort liability as a means of compensating injuries has been questioned by several writers—notably Dr. Ison, Miss A. F. Young and G. de N. Clark, LAW SOCIETY GAZETTE, September 1967 and now has few defenders. The arguments against it are so well known that most of them will not be discussed at length here. Those most frequently put forward are:

(1) The system is a lottery, for a multitude of reasons. The vagueness of the common law duty of care, which makes the outcome of many cases unpredictable, is notorious; it is less widely realised that actions for breach of statute are often subject to precedents that appear equally arbitrary and unfair. [Close v. Steel Co. of Wales Ltd. (1961) 2., A.E.R. 953, Griffiths v. Scottish Gas Board (1963) S.L.T. 286, and McWilliams v. Sir William Arrol are three examples].

(2) Even if liabilities can be established, the problem of quantum remains. Judges, usually given conflicting medical opinions by experts called by the two sides, are often put in an almost impossible position in assessing damages. Furthermore, since awards are lump sums, there is no chance of adjusting the amount paid at a later date to take account of a plaintiff's deteriorating or improving condition.

(3) People suffering from progressive diseases (for example asbestosis or pneumoconiosis) who have worked for several employers over a period, often cannot establish a claim against any one individual. (4) There are cases of lump sums being awarded to people who have little idea of how to handle them wisely, and who dissipate them in a short time.

(5) The legal processes are often subject to interminable delays. Occasionally these are so scandalous that comments by judges when the action comes to trial feature in the popular press. Usually, the delays are found to be inherent in the system, and a committee has recently suggested improvements. To many observers this may appear like repointing the brickwork in a building which ought to be demolished.

These arguments, are a damning indictment of the present arrangements. There are, however, other criticisms which are less usually heard, but which are important. Some of the preliminaries to legal action, and the proceedings themselves, are hardly designed to improve industrial relations. They inevitably dramatise events and sharpen the element of conflict between employer and employed. The plaintiff's workmates will often be called to give evidence on his behalf; supervisors and managers will be called by the defence. Things may be said in court that, repeated outside, could quickly poison the industrial atmosphere. Legal practitioners are experienced enough to forget afterwards what has been said in court; laymen, probably enmeshed in the coils of legal procedure for the first time, may take such things more seriously.

Protection in dangerous industries

Again, the position of people employed in especially dangerous circumstances is often unsatisfactory. One of Beveridge's three reasons for separate arrangements for compensating accidents at work was the need to protect workers in dangerous industries; now, by a curious paradox, such a worker is often at a disadvantage in pursuing a claim for damages. Examples of this predicament include a scaffolder erecting or dismantling a scaffold, a timber-man erecting timber in a trench to protect other workmen, or an operator appointed under the Unfenced Machinery Regulations (Factories Act, 1961, S.15). In Sexton v. Scaffolding (Gt. Britain) Ltd. it was held in an action for breach of statute that a scaffolder in the above circumstance had no action as the appropriate regulations did not apply to this operation, and it seems likely that the same defence would be open in the other two cases. To say this, is not necessarily to criticise the legislation or the decision in Sexton's case; the fault lies in the growth of civil actions based on breaches of statutes that are designed primarily as criminal codes. A similar position has arisen in the series of cases based on the expression "in motion" or "in use" in S.16 of the Factories Act, 1961. Judges hearing civil actions have now given these expressions a strange interpretation and consequently a new twist to the statute.

One may search the Factories Act, or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act in vain for any suggestion that they were ever intended to grant a civil remedy. Admittedly since Groves v. Lord Wimborne the point has been settled, but Mr. Quintin Hogg (then Lord Hailsham) in a debate in the House of Lords in 1963 hinted that some judges at least are not convinced the law as it stands is satisfactory. Lord Somervell in 1954, stated Lord Hailsham, had said that "he thought the decision in Groves v. Wimborne had been wrong" and was the cause of all the

As the law stands, the same sets of rules carry both a criminal and civil liability, and are thus being used for two fundamentally different purposes; this has in my view led in some cases to distortion of the law. In several marginal cases judges have awarded damages in civil actions for breach of statute, when one suspects that a magistrate's court might well have dismissed a criminal prosecution. The burden of proof is, of course, heavier in a prosecution, but the point I am making is concerned with the interpretation of the statutes and not with the weight of evidence in individual cases.

The best example, and something of a classic, is John Summers and Sons Ltd. v. Frost (1955 IA ER 870) in which it was finally held by the House of Lords that a grinding wheel, as universally used, was a dangerous part of machinery and not securely fenced. Mr. Frost duly obtained compensation for his injuries, and doubtless never dreamed that from then on every factory occupier who used a grinding wheel would be committing a criminal offence! Circumstances like this bring the law into disrepute, and, incidentally, make the job of the inspectorates administering it more difficult, on occasions, than it need be.

If we now turn to the system of accident prevention by legislation we find that certain aspects of this have not escaped criticism. Firstly, the principle that every worker is entitled to be protected by such legislation has never been conceded. Instead a series of statutes has laid down differing rules for different industries, and has created separate inspectorates to enforce them. No one can deny that these inspectorates do vital work, but it is to say the least possible that they would be considerably strengthened by being brought together in one administrative framework; at present, all they appear to have in common is a severe staffing problem and an expenditure on their activities that does not relate to their potential economic value in preventing accidents.

Crucial weakness

Another crucial weakness of our system at present is the lack of a positive financial incentive to safe working all too often in fact, the pressures of industry are the other way. Prosecutions are rare under the various safety codes, and the maximum fine under the Factories Act. for example, is only £300. This sum might seem large to a small factory occupier, but represents but little to larger companies—in any case the average penalty is less than £50. There remains, of course, liability for common law damages. The value of this as a deterrent is greatly reduced by insurance cover, and how much premiums are, in fact, adjusted to good or bad records is not at all clear. Certainly, there appears to be nothing so systematic as the methods of weighting individual motor insurance premiums, and in any case, such a method would entail considering, not accident records as such, but only cases where legal fault could be proved. Proving this, as has already been mentioned, is a chancy business in many cases, and so no reliable measure of performance, or financial incentive to improve it, exists in our system.

I have already suggested that our system has evolved from a particular historical background not shared fully by other countries. With this in mind, an examination of the method of other countries is illuminating. Canada was chosen for this exercise because it is a common law country, and because it is English speaking, but no doubt several other Western European countries could provide equally interesting examples of administrative practice in

Accident prevention and compensation in Canada

The summary which follows is based largely on information supplied by the various Provincial Compensation Boards to whom I would like to express my thanks. Any errors are, of course, my own.

It is in a sense misleading to speak of the Canadian system, because workmen's compensation in Canada is a matter which is legislated and administered at provincial level. While, however, there are several important differences between provinces, some of which will be examined, the fundamental principles are the same throughout the country, and can be summarised briefly as:

- (1) Any worker injured in the course of his employment is automatically entitled to compensation, free medical aid and rehabilitation. This is no different from the UK Industrial Injuries scheme, but in all Canadian provinces the compensation is completely related to earnings and is currently fixed at 75 per cent. In most provinces there is a minimum amount that can be paid (\$30 a week, or \$1,560 a year) and a maximum—usually 75 per cent. of \$6,000 a year. At the present exchange rate this is equivalent to 75 per cent. of £2,500, so even allowing for a possible higher cost of living in Canada this coverage is fairly generous. Dependants of those fatally injured, however, receive flat rate benefits.
- (2) The worker's right to pursue an action for damages has been abolished. Compensation cases have thus disappeared completely from the courts.
- (3) It is illegal for anyone other than employers to contribute to the compensation funds. It is held that the cost of compensating industrial injuries is properly a charge upon the employer and his costs of manufacture, (and hence, ultimately, upon his profits, or his customers, or both). This contrasts with our system, where the fund is contributed by state, employer, and employee in the same way as the main social security funds.
- (4) The employers are collectively liable. Bankruptcy, failure to insure, or any other default by one employer does not mean therefore that his employees will not be compensated. Also, an employee who contracts a long-term disease (pneumoconiosis, for example) during spells of employment with several different employers does not have to show his illness occurred from any particular employment.

(5) Contributions to the fund are made by employers annually on "percentage of payroll" basis. This percentage is fixed at different levels for different classes and sub-classes of industries depending on their accident experience. A section of industry that has a better accident record than the rest of that with which it is classed can apply to become a separate class; conversely, if the Compensation Board finds a sub-section has a bad record, it may re-classify it separately and charge it a higher rate.

Furthermore, in many provinces there is machinery for experience rating of individual firms. This modification is not universal and is usually applied to the more high-risk trades—the example of the construction industry in British Columbia will be mentioned later.

(6) Compensation is dealt with by an independent Workmen's Compensation Board in each province.

These six principles have some similarities with arrangements here, but the differences are significant. The withdrawal of any right of action for damages, which might be thought to set workers at a disadvantage, must be contrasted with the higher earnings-related benefits which are paid without proof of fault and without contributions by employees. In this country contributions by employees to the fund total between £35 and £40 million annually, although admittedly each individual's contribution is not large. There is a considerable argument for maintaining that accident compensation should be entirely a charge on industry itself; this was perhaps a good feature of our pre-war compensation scheme here, which its other less good aspects tended to obsure.

Ontario system

Different provinces have elaborated on this basic scheme in different ways. Ontario was the first province to adopt a scheme of this kind and has often been the first to introduce new developments; recently, for example, it has extended compulsory coverage under the scheme to farming, hitherto only covered on a voluntary basis.

The coverage of the Ontario scheme is now extensive although, curiously like prevention legislation in this country, it has grown up gradually and piecemeal. Funeral directing and embalming, photographic businesses, taxidermy, educational work, veterinary work, dentistry, and barbering are now the only spheres of activity left out.

The remainder of industrial and other employment is divided into two schedules. By far the largest category (Schedule I) consists of groups of employers who are collectively liable to pay compensation. There are 27 classes and hundreds of sub-classes. Schedule II is a small number of very large employers who are individually liable; it is almost entirely confined to employment by the Crown and other public utilities, such as railways and telephone services. In these cases the board assesses the compensation payable but the employers do not contribute to the fund. Independent operators or contractors who perform work personally may also be admitted to the scheme on application.

The work of the board covers rehabilitation, medical research, and safety publicity as well as compensation.

The board's total expenditure in 1966 was \$98 million approximately, but something like 25 per cent. of this covers items of a medical nature or similar services that would be a charge on the Health Service in this country, so any estimate of the cost of a similar scheme over here would have to take account of this.

As might be expected, the Compensation Board plays an active part in safety education and accident prevention. It has powers under section 86(6a) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1960, to increase an assessment "by such a percentage as the board may deem just" in individual cases "where the work injury frequency and the accident cost of the employer are consistently higher than that of the average for the industry". It seems there is no appeal possible by an employer if this section is invoked; this is explicitly stated in section 72.

Section 86(6a) was first enacted in 1964 so it is of comparatively recent origin. In 1967, there were 1,192 employers assessed in this way, representing slightly less than one per cent. of the total number of employers registered. This suggests that perhaps the present limits of the section are not wide enough, but apart from this the method appears to offer a powerful incentive to employers with bad safety records to improve.

In addition to the section 86(6a) procedure the board operates an experience rating scheme. The details of the scheme are complex, but the object is to modify the basic rating according to the record of previous years.

In Ontario, the board does not make and enforce safety regulations; as in this country, the enforcement of prevention legislation is carried out by a number of different Government departments, the principal one being the Department of Labour. In this important respect. Ontario differs from British Columbia and other western provinces. The board does, however, finance the work of the seven provincial Accident Prevention Associations.

British Columbia scheme

British Columbia is a progressive province with a high wage economy (£50 a week average) and a big proportion of high-risk industry, with "forest industries" and construction accounting for over 40 per cent. of "time loss" (more than three days) accidents. About 500,000 workers are included in the scheme, and no major industry is excluded apart from farming, banking and insurance. As with all provinces, nearly all industries are under Schedule I (collective liability) except for certain large "public utility" enterprises; industries are divided into classes and sub-classes according to risk.

As with Ontario, compensation and disability pensions are paid at 75 per cent. of average earnings and widows pensions are paid at flat rates. British Columbia is proud of being the only province to adjust its pensions automatically upon movements in the retail price index. These changes do not need legislation, as increases in social security payments do in UK. The introduction of this scheme in 1967 is the reason why the average assessment rate is now higher in British Columbia than elsewhere—1.7 per cent. approximately, compared with 1.2 per cent. in Ontario. The previous assessments in British Columbia—those for 1966—were much nearer to Ontario figures, but the extra money was needed to pay higher pension rates.

The board has introduced experience rating schemes for logging and construction, the two areas of highest risk under its jurisdiction. The construction scheme is interesting and might well be copied in this country if the workmen's compensation system were to be introduced. It applies to all firms in the industry having an annual assessable payroll of at least \$75,000—at local pay-rates this would represent a labour force of at least 20-30 men or thereabouts. Each firm's "experience rating accident cost" is computed by adding up the number of days in each of the three previous years for which their employees have received compensation. The national cost of this is then derived from a table published by the board. Thus one day counts \$25, two days \$40, three days \$55, 10 days \$163, and so on. Fatal or permanent disability cases incurred during the year count \$14,000. The resulting sum of money is then reckoned as a percentage of the firm's assessable payroll. If this figure is between 80 per cent. and 120 per cent. of the rate levied for the general class or sub-class then no alteration is made. For every 3½ per cent. over 120 per cent., however, a "demerit assessment" of one per cent. is added. Conversely, for every $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. that the firm's experience is below 80 per cent. of the industry's general experience a merit reduction of one per cent. is allowed in the assessment.

Positive approach

Like the Ontario scheme already mentioned, this approach is a positive and direct attempt to provide financial incentives to safe working; this kind of incentive is at present somewhat lacking in this country. During 1966, 227 construction companies were covered by this scheme and their experience was that 48 of them paid the basic rate, 104 had merit rating (accident cost below 80 per cent.) and 75 had demerit rating (accident cost in excess of 120 per cent.). It is worth noting that experience rating in British Columbia was first suggested by the employers in the industries concerned.

Section 61 of the Workmen's Compensation Act gives the British Columbia Board other powers in the accident

prevention field. Under sub-section 1 the board may levy an additional percentage on firms where, in the opinion of board officials, sufficient precautions are not taken against accident or health risks. There is also apparently no appeal to a court or tribunal against these assessments. What happens in practice is that the board makes the additional assessments until its safety orders are complied with, when the employers affected are returned to the

basic assessment rate. There are about 600 of these cases each year, representing about 1.35 per cent. of the total

employers registered.

Section 61(2) relates to specific cases of serious injury. If, again in the opinion of the board, an accident "was due substantially to the gross negligence of the employer or the failure of the employer . . . to comply with orders ... of the board" the board can levy an addition contribution, up to a maximum of \$1,000 (£420 approx.) to pay for the compensation. As this is an assessment rather than a legal penalty, it is collected without any process of law. There are about six cases a year dealt with in this way.

Compared with Ontario there is a major difference in the organisation of the accident prevention inspectorate. In British Columbia the Compensation Board has also the major responsibility for this, and has promulgated comprehensive accident prevention regulations, comprising 40 major sections and numerous sub-divisions; these are similar in many ways to regulations made under the British Factories Act. The Provincial Department of Labour enforces general health and welfare requirements under its own legislation (probably broadly equivalent to Parts I and II of our own Factories Act). Problems of jurisdiction arise from time to time but do not present undue difficulty.

These summaries of the workmen's compensation schemes are of necessity brief, and no claim is made that the three quoted are a representative sample. Many of the smaller provinces may have much less comprehensive safety regulations, and in this sphere generally Canada may have something to learn from this country, although it is understood that Federal legislation on this topic is now being considered for the first time. But in British Columbia, at least, it is likely that the Compensation Board will enforce any such legislation, thereby emphasising again the close connection there between the functions of compensation and accident prevention. The abolition of the action for damages, the provision of better incentives to industrial safety and the improvement of industrial injury benefits by relating them to earnings. are all measures which are often recommended in this country. The Canadian system appears to achieve these ends, in theory at least; first-hand study of it would be necessary to discover how far these ends are achieved in practice. Such an investigation could be justified, apart from any other reasons, by the amounts which industrial accidents are said to cost British industry annually. Detailed research on this topic appears to have been largely ignored by economists and industrial relations experts, which, since nearly ten times as many working days are lost through accidents as through strikes, is somewhat curious. The results of further work in this direction might well inject a little urgency into considering possible improvements to our present methods. In the meantime, observation of the Canadian system, especially that of British Columbia, prompts some immediate comment.

Can we learn from Canada

It is suggested that a satisfactory system is one that finds methods of compensating those injured which are speedy and relatively informed and where compensation levels are earnings-related; the system must also be seen to be fair, not only as between employer and employee, but also different injured workers. Compensation arrangements relying in part on tort liability do not meet this standard and most people to-day would agree with A. F. Young that the action for damages is "more suitable to a horse and cart economy". [INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSUR-ANCE, Routledge, 1964].

A good system should also relate compensation payments to prevention measures, and clearly the compensating authority is in a unique position to gain information about the incidence of different types of accident, their relative severity, and their total cost to the worker and the community. Divorce of the two functions in this country may also go some way to explain lack of research in this field, at least until recently. In particular, the fact that some of the surplus of £350 million now in the Industrial

Injuries Fund is not applied to prevention work or research is an administrative weakness for which there is no justification. The interest on this sum is now £16 million a year; half of this would pay for the inspectorates to be nearly doubled in size, and for a national safety training establishment. Such activities as these are highly necessary, and would, in all probability, save the Industrial Injuries Fund much larger sums in the future. The whole field would benefit from cost-benefit analysis of the type currently being used to evaluate transport projects and other activities.

A compensation system should also provide those financing it with a positive incentive to safe working. At present many industrial pressures are in the opposite direction and there is nothing at present to counteract this, given the fact that insurance is universal and premiums are seldom adjusted.

Finally, and perhaps more controversially, a compensation system ought to be a charge on industry, and should not be financed by state and employees as well. This was the case under the old workmen's compensation scheme, and is now the Canadian practice. In this country the industrial injuries scheme was brought into the general social security framework after 1946, and so was financed in the same way as the rest of the social security system. Yet it seems clear that the cost of accidents ought to be a charge on the industry and its products. This is not to say, of course, that meeting the cost and notions of where moral or legal fault lies are the same thing; indeed, one of the main points of this essay has been the difficulties which arise when this is attempted. But payment into the system ought to be based to some extent on the success or otherwise of accident prevention performance.

The clear implication of these principles is that a system akin to the Canadian arrangements, but covering all employment, would probably be a great improvement on our present one, and that more investigation into the possibilities of this is very highly desirable. In particular, further research in this country into the Canadian collective liability system, into the detailed cost of industrial accidents, and into the assessment methods of employers' liability insurance companies, suggests itself as being of great importance.

In putting forward this view I have not lost sight of the fact that much comment is now being made about the fact

that those injured at work (or in the armed services) are already better off than those injured on the roads, at home, or suffering from permanent illness through disease. There is no real justification for such discrepancies in a modern society, and no-one would suggest their being perpetrated. But if the Government ceased to contribute to the industrial injuries fund, at least nearly £20 million would be available to make a start on providing these individuals with adequate compensation as well. The real justification for a separate scheme for work injuries to-day lies not in paying higher rates but in a different method of financing which would be more logical, more humane, and more efficient (in every sense) than the present arrangements.

Postscript

Since this article was written it has become known that the dependants of those killed in the Glasgow furniture factory fire in November 1968 are unlikely to receive any compensation (apart from the usual national insurance benefits, of course). Their employers were convicted of several breaches of the Factories Act, but their insurers have stated that they intend to repudiate liability. Their grounds for doing this are not known, but are likely to be based on a clause that figures in most, if not all, employers' liability policies, namely one that "the insured shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidents". At any rate such a clause would certainly be

Construed strictly, such a clause would virtually nullify the cover of the policy. In one recent case (Fraser v. B. N. Furnman Ltd.-1 W.L.R. 898-1967) it was given in evidence that such clauses were, as a matter of commercial practice, very seldom invoked, and the decision in that case was to some extent based on this. But if the Glasgow case is any guide, cover may be withdrawn and compensation denied in cases where it is most needed and the value of employers' liability insurance as an instrument of social policy (which is what, in effect, it is at present) is thereby reduced.

It is, of course, a fundamental feature of collective liability systems that no repudiation of liability is possible. Such a feature may well become increasingly attractive to employers and employees alike if the protection given by employers' liability insurance policies is to be diminished.

Results of a new survey of earnings in September 1968

Part 3—Distribution of hourly earnings

This is the third of a series of articles presenting the results of the new survey of earnings of employees in Great Britain which was recently conducted by the Department of Employment and Productivity. The first two articles, in the May and June issues of this GAZETTE, gave the distribution of earnings of employees analysed by occupation, age, region, industry and the larger national wage agreements and wage regulation orders. In those analyses, the earnings of each employee were expressed in terms of pounds a week. This third article presents the corresponding distributions when the earnings are expressed in terms of shillings an hour, taking into account the information on the survey returns about the hours worked by each individual in the sample.

The tables in this article follow the same general form as those in the first two articles, and they largely complete the presentation of the main results about the distribution of earnings. The next two articles, which it is hoped to publish in the August and September issues, will turn to the analyses of the make-up of total earnings in terms of basic pay, overtime, bonuses, etc.; information about special reasons which may explain the low pay of some employees; and about the reasons for loss of pay, such as sickness, holidays and absenteeism.

At a later stage it is hoped to publish a booklet which will bring these articles together and also contain some more detailed analyses and results of the survey, including data for certain additional industries and occupations within industries.

Analyses of hourly earnings

The analyses of gross hourly earnings given in this article cover all occupations in which hours are generally recorded for pay purposes, including all manual workers, clerical and other office workers, draughtsmen and most sales staff. In these occupations, the analyses were based on the actual hours for those employees whose hours were recorded, and otherwise on the standard hours for those employees who worked for a full week. The methods used are explained in detail in the Appendix, which also mentions that analyses on the alternative basis of hourly earnings excluding overtime premium will shortly be available on request.

Distributions of hourly earnings are given, separately for full-time men and women,

(a) by occupation, in tables 27 to 30 (excluding some occupations);

(b) by industry, for manual workers only, in tables

(c) by national collective agreement and/or statutory order, in tables 35 to 38 (excluding those affecting only occupational groups omitted from the occupational analyses);

(d) by region, for manual workers only, in tables

39 and 40. As in earlier articles, each distribution is given in two ways; one table gives the number of persons in the category in the sample and the proportion of this number with hourly earnings less than various amounts under £1; another gives the median, quartile and decile earnings of employees in the category. Of the total number in the category in the sample, one-tenth had hourly earnings less than the amount shown under the heading lowest decile, one quarter had hourly earnings less than the amount shown under lower quartile, one half less than the median figure, one-quarter more than the upper quartile figure and one-tenth more than the highest

It should be noted that the amounts are shown in shillings per hour, to one decimal place. (Thus 6.4 shillings does not mean 6s. 4d.) The earnings do not include the value of any income in kind received by the employee from his employer, and they do not include gratuities or tips.

The earnings relate to September 1968. They do not represent average hourly earnings over a year: seasonal variations are not allowed for, and there is no allowance for the benefit of paid holidays and rest days.

Comparison with distribution of weekly earnings

Using the figures which express the quartiles and deciles as percentages of the median, it is possible to compare the 'spread' or dispersion of hourly earnings with the dispersion of weekly earnings in the same occupations. There are many occupations in which the spread of hourly earnings is less than the spread of weekly earnings. But there are also occupations in which the opposite applies, and this can happen when employees with lower-than-average hourly rates of pay tend to work for longer-than-average hours. When all the manual occupations are added together, it appears that the overall dispersions of weekly and hourly earnings are very similar, and moreover that the dispersion of earnings for women are similar to those for men. This is shown by the following figures:

		As perce	ntages of	he median	
	Lowest Decile	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest Decile
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS		A SVEC S		19 to 00	9 30 1
Men Weekly earnings Hourly earnings	67·3 73·0	81·0 84·0	100.0	122·3 122·4	147·8 148·3
Women Weekly earnings Hourly earnings	71.1	83·4 85·6	100.0	121·1 118·7	148·3 143·1

Examination of table 29 also shows that the occupations with the lowest hourly earnings are amongst those with the lowest weekly earnings, as given in the article in the May issue of this GAZETTE.

There is a general tendency for the distribution of hourly earnings to be similar to those for weekly earnings in the analyses by industry, agreement and region. Further comments on these distributions are given below.

Hourly earnings, by industry

Distributions of hourly earnings of full-time manual workers are given for men in tables 31 and 33 and for women in tables 32 and 34.

Men-Median hourly earnings of full-time manual men (excluding income in kind and tips) were at least 7.5 shillings an hour in all industry groups shown, except agriculture in which over three-quarters earned under 7.2 shillings an hour; however, many agricultural workers receive income in kind. More than one-quarter earned under 7.5 shillings an hour, in most service industries (Orders XIX to XXIV), except transport and communications and postal services and telecommunications. Less than one-quarter in each industry group listed earned as much as 15 shillings an hour, but there were over 10 per cent. with hourly earnings of more than 15 shillings in printing and publishing, air, sea, port and inland water transport, motor vehicle manufacture, aircraft manufacture and repair, footwear manufacture and coal-mining.

Women—Three-quarters of the full-time manual women earned under 6.5 shillings an hour; overall, only about 12 per cent. earned more than 7.5 shillings an hour. Hourly earnings were higher in manufacturing industry, where 10 per cent. of the manual women earned at least 8 shillings an hour and over three-quarters earned at least 5 shillings an hour.

Median earnings were highest in vehicle manufacture (Order VIII: 7.1 shillings) in the manufacturing industries sector and in transport and communication (Order XIX: 7.3 shillings) in the service industries sector. The latter was the only industry group in which 10 per cent. of the manual women earned above 10 shillings an hour. Median earnings were under 5 shillings an hour in miscellaneous services (Order XXIII: 4.5 shillings) and distributive trades (Order XX: 4.7 shillings). The proportions earning under 4 shillings an hour, excluding income in kind and tips, were 14.1 per cent. in distributive trades and 31.4 per cent. in miscellaneous services.

Hourly earnings, by agreement

Distributions of hourly earnings of full-time adults affected by national collective agreements and statutory wage regulation orders are given, for men, in tables

35 and 37 and for women in tables 36 and 38. Where an agreement or order affects both manual and non-manual workers, figures are not given for manual or non-manual workers separately, but only for all full-time adults reported to be affected by the agreement or order.

Men—Over 75 per cent. of men affected by the following national agreements earned more than 10 shillings

Engineering: draughtsmen and allied technicians— 96.3 per cent.

Dock workers: National Joint Council—83.1 per

General printing (London)—78·1 per cent.

Over 25 per cent. affected by the following agreements earned less than 7.5 shillings an hour:

Government industrial establishments Local authorities: manual workers Health services: ancillary staff

Retail co-operative societies

Road passenger transport: company-owned undertakings

Those affected by statutory orders had generally lower hourly earnings. Overall, half earned under 7.8 shillings an hour and one-quarter under 6.6 shillings

Women—Nearly 9 per cent. of manual women affected by the Hosiery Trade National Joint Council (Midlands) agreement earned at least 10 shillings an hour.

Over half the women affected by the following agreements and orders earned less than 5 shillings an hour:

Agreements

Retail cooperative societies

Local authorities: manual workers Wages Council Orders

Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants

Retail food trades (England and Wales)

Laundries

Industrial and staff canteen undertakings

Among those affected by the Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants Wages Council Order, 40.3 per cent. earned under 4 shillings an hour. excluding income in kind and tips, and 10 per cent. less than 2.8 shillings an hour.

Hourly earnings by region

Distributions of hourly earnings of full-time adult manual men and women are given in tables 39 and 40.

Full-time manual men—Hourly earnings were relatively lowest in East Anglia, where over 70 per cent. earned less than 10 shillings an hour, and highest in the West Midlands, where over half the men earned over 10 shillings an hour. There was a high proportion with high earnings in Wales and the South East. The range of variation of median earnings was about 1.7 shillings an hour, from 8.5 shillings in East Anglia to 10.2 shillings in the West Midlands.

Full-time manual women—Hourly earnings were relatively lowest in the South West, where over threequarters earned under 6 shillings an hour, and high in the South East and East Midlands, where over 40 per cent. earned more than 6 shillings an hour and about 4 per cent, more than 10 shillings an hour. The range of variation of median earnings was about 0.6 shillings, from 5.1 shillings in the South West of England, Wales and Scotland to 5.7 shillings in the South East of England.

Appendix

MEASUREMENT OF HOURLY EARNINGS

For earlier articles in this series, in order to take account of variations in the lengths of pay-periods (in weeks), the earnings of each individual employee were expressed in the form of weekly earnings, by dividing his earnings for the pay-period by the number of weeks in that period. However, in relation to those workers whose earnings are dependent on the actual hours they worked in the period, differences in weekly earnings of individuals within a group of workers are partly due to differences in hours worked. It is, therefore, useful also to consider hourly earnings, except possibly for highly paid workers and those whose earnings are not so directly linked with actual hours worked.

The earnings of an employee may be expressed in the form of hourly earnings, by dividing his earnings for the pay-period by the number of hours he worked in the period; provided, of course, this number is not zero and is known. The result of this calculation depends both on how earnings are measured and how hours worked are measured.

It should be noted that the use of this concept of hourly earnings does not imply that the worker is paid on an hourly basis. Even when he is, his gross hourly earnings (averaged over the total number of hours worked) may differ from his basic rate of pay an hour; for instance, two workers with identical terms and conditions of employment may have different hourly earnings if they work different amounts of overtime.

It is customary to exclude breaks for main meals in measuring hours worked. It should also be mentioned that the number of hours actually worked by an employee may differ from his number of pay hours, for example, where there are guaranteed week or guaranteed minimum overtime arrangements or where one hour worked at night, at weekend or in overtime outside normal working hours may count as more than one hour for pay purposes.

In relating earnings to hours, it is clearly desirable to exclude any payments (such as advances of pay, arrears and pay for holidays outside the period) which, although made to the worker during the pay-period, relate to other periods. Similarly, where actual hours worked are used in the calculations, pay for holidays within the period needs to be excluded.

If an employee's gross earnings, after adjustment for any such payments include premium payments for overtime worked during the period, commission and bonuses (possibly averaged over a longer period), it is a matter of definition, having regard to the object of making the calculation, whether any, some, or all of these components should be excluded. Where he receives shift premium payments, it would be preferable to take account of earnings and hours over the full shift-cycle; however, in

the survey, although average premia over the full cycle were reported, the data on hours related to the particular week or sub-cycle.

The above paragraphs have drawn attention to some of the problems arising in measuring hourly earnings in a practicable and meaningful way, such that the figures for one worker may be used in conjunction with those for others with similar or different terms and conditions of employment. The following paragraphs outline how hourly earnings have been measured for different categories of employees and the coverages of the published analyses.

General—Whatever his category, any payments which were shown to be advances or arrears of pay or for holidays outside the pay-period were deducted from the gross amount of earnings reported on the return. Also where the employee received commission or bonuses. his average weekly amount over a representative period. as recorded on the return, was substituted for the amount, if any, paid to him during the particular pay period. Where he received a shift premium payment, the actual amount for the particular period was replaced by his average weekly shift premium payment over his full shift-cycle, as recorded elsewhere on the return. The survey returns provided no information on the value of any benefits or income in kind which the worker may have received from his employer, nor about gratuities and tips the worker may have received to supplement his monetary

Manual workers: actual hours worked recorded—For such a worker, the actual number of hours he worked was used in the calculation, and, as a corollary, any pay for holidays within the pay-period was excluded from his earnings. Any employees off work for the whole pay-period were excluded. Earnings for this group of workers were thus measured on basis C, as defined on page 405 of the first article in the May issue of this GAZETTE, but with the further exclusion of holiday pay for holidays within the pay-period.

Manual and non-manual workers: actual hours worked not recorded—For such a worker, the number of hours per week he was normally expected to work (standard hours) was used in the calculation and accordingly pay for holidays within the pay-period, if any such payment was shown on the return, was not excluded. Any employees who were paid for less than their standard hours were excluded, because it was inappropriate to relate their reduced earnings to their standard hours and the shortfalls in earnings were not reported. Earnings for those groups of workers were thus measured on basis D, as defined in the first article.

Non-manual workers: actual hours worked recorded— The basic pay of these workers is often not reduced when, because of sickness and other reasons, the full number of standard hours is not worked. In relation to pay, their actual hours are recorded primarily in connection with overtime payments. Consequently, for such a worker the number of hours used in the calculation was his standard hours plus the weekly equivalent of any overtime hours he worked during the pay period; this would be the actual number of hours worked if he was not absent from work for any part of his standard hours during the pay-period. If such absence resulted in loss of pay, hourly earnings were not calculated. For this group of workers also, earnings were measured on basis D.

The analyses (other than table 42) published in the present article relate to full-time adult workers. For non-manual workers, they relate only to those paid for the full week. For manual workers, they relate not only to those paid for the full week but also those paid for less than their normal basic hours whose actual hours worked were recorded for pay purposes. Thus they exclude non-manual workers paid for less than their standard hours and manual workers whose actual hours were not recorded and who were paid for less than their standard hours. Consequently, for non-manual workers, the analyses have the same coverage as the corresponding analyses of weekly earnings in earlier articles. For manual workers on the other hand, the coverage is somewhat wider.

In tables 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36 and 39, no breakdown is shown for those with hourly earnings above £1.

Except in tables 41 and 42, figures are given for only a limited number of groups of non-manual workers but for most groups of manual workers. The analyses by industry and region are limited to manual workers. In the analyses by agreement, where both manual and non-manual workers are affected by an agreement, figures are not given separately for manual and nonmanual workers.

Hourly earnings, in this article, include any overtime premium payments which the employees may have received. They are therefore described as gross hourly earnings. For employees whose actual hours worked were recorded (but not for other workers), hourly earnings have also been calculated on an alternative basis to provide hourly earnings excluding overtime premium. In these calculations, any overtime premium payment was excluded from the earnings of the employee, but any pay for holidays within the period was not excluded. Analyses on this alternative basis will shortly be available on request from Statistics Division (C.5), Department of Employment and Productivity, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. They may be included in the comprehensive booklet, which it is hoped to publish, of the survey results.

Other analyses: all full-time non-manual workers

As explained, figures are not shown in tables 27 to 30 for those occupational groups in which actual hours worked were recorded for pay purposes for only a relatively small proportion of employees. Nevertheless gross hourly earnings of each employee in these groups were calculated on the same bases (described above in this appendix) as for employees in other groups. It is thus possible to give, for example, figures for (i) full-time adults and (ii) full-time non-manual adults (men and women separately) and to set them alongside those for (iii) full-time manual workers given in tables 27 to 34.

This has been done in table 41. The figures include all full-time non-manual adults paid for the full week and all full-time manual adults other than those paid for less than the full week whose actual hours were not recorded. In interpreting these figures, it should be borne in mind that for employees whose actual hours were not recorded their standard hours have been used in the calculations; if such an employee worked more than his standard hours, his earnings per actual hour worked would be lower than his earnings per standard hour.

Other categories of workers

It is also possible to give figures, calculated in similar ways and subject to similar limitations, for part-time men, full-time youths and boys (under 21 years of age), part-time manual women and part-time non-manual women and full-time girls (under 18 years of age). These are given in table 42. For a part-time worker, the actual number of hours he worked or the number he was normally expected to work as appropriate was used in the calculation.

The present article does not give any distributions of hourly earnings, analysed by age-group. Separate analyses for manual and non-manual workers are not yet

		Percentage with hours recorded	ber in	cirtus.			Percen	tage wit	h hourly	earnings	less than	lso, ca ca Lou		
		for pay purposes	sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
1.	ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	12	3,356	isiqx9	As	191.5	100.5		SHIP SHIP		EDD BY	FOT	lisova.)	127.5
2.	TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC Draughtsman	35 52	3,537 480	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.1	4.0	8.1	15.6	23.5	63 · 1	96.
	EDUCATION, WELFARE AND MEDICAL	proporq	1,290	nod sa	013	Zari)	RUGIT	2920	ano.	199, 30	bab	0993	197	
	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	18	332	e cale	DIN	33110 33110	d lent	222	OI DES	1007 le	LIGHT OF	DOE ST	bon b	
	OFFICE AND COMMUNICA-	55 or 6	4,188	0.5	0.9	1.9	4.5	13.4	28 · 1	43.7	56.5	67.7	86.3	97
	Clerk—considerable responsibility Clerk—some responsibility Clerk—routine Office supervisor Postman, mail sorter, messenger	43 51 54 37 88	958 1,691 430 144 609	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·0 0·2	0·3 0·4 1·2 0·0 0·5	0·7 1·4 4·0 0·0 1·0	1·6 3·1 12·3 0·0 4·4	3·4 11·0 26·5 0·0 26·6	7·8 24·4 53·0 0·7 55·7	14·4 42·2 72·8 4·2 78·5	22·4 58·6 84·9 13·2 90·0	33·3 74·9 91·9 21·5 94·4	64·6 92·7 98·6 61·8 98·7	92 98 99 90
1	SALES Roundsman, retail sales	20 48	2,085 257	0.0	0.0	3.5	14.8	34.2	56.0	75.9	86.4	91-1	98-1	99
	Sales representative, traveller, agent Sales supervisor, section head, first assistant	27 33	1,089 274 270	0.0	0.0	0·0 7·0	2.6	13.9	24.1	32·1 73·7	40·9 84·4	51.1	69·0 97·8	87
The same	Shop salesman, sales assistant SERVICE AND SECURITY	66	1.991	3.7	8.2	14-1	24.8	46.9	61.9	71.9	79.7	84.9	95.4	98
	Service Caretaker, office keeper Cleaner Chef/cook	71 87 69	214 160 119	2·3 3·8 1·7	5·1 7·5 4·2	9·8 16·3 11·8	29·0 46·9 21·0	72·0 67·5 41·2	89·3 83·8 57·1	95·3 91·3 72·3	97·2 96·3 79·8	99·1 97·5 83·2	100·0 100·0 95·8	100
	Security Fireman* Guard, watchman Policeman*	41 81 48	114 167 468	0·0 7·8 0·0	0·9 15·6 0·0	1·8 23·4 0·4	11:4 38:9 0:4	32·5 55·7 3·4	69·3 71·3 12·4	85·1 80·2 25·0	88·6 83·8 43·2	94·7 86·8 56·2	99·1 94·6 87·4	100
	FARMING AND HORTICUL- TURAL Farm worker Gardener, grounds keeper	73 71 80	824 326 316	1·5 1·2 1·6	3·4 4·0 3·5	22·1 32·8 10·4	56·4 76·7 38·0	80·3 89·9 75·6	89·2 93·6 89·6	93·6 95·7 94·9	95·6 97·2 97·2	97·2 98·2 97·8	98·7 99·1 99·4	99
	DRIVER, DOCKER AND OTHER TRANSPORT† Bus conductor Driver, bus or coach Driver, motorman, 2nd man (railways)‡	88 99 95 98	3,689 175 356 155	0·1 0·6 0·0 0·0	0·2 0·6 0·0 0·6	1·5 0·6 1·4 0·6	11.5 8.6 5.3 0.6	35·4 40·6 23·6 1·9	57·5 68·6 55·3 7·1	71·1 78·3 72·5 18·1	81·0 89·1 82·0 34·2	86·9 96·0 89·6 52·9	95·8 100·0 99·4 89·7	9 10 10 9
	Lorry or van driver (vehicles up to 5 tons) Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 5	86	788	0.0	0.0	2.4	20.6	56.3	78.7	89.8	95.4	97.0	99.4	9
	and up to 10 tons) Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 10	93	598	0.0	0.0	1.0	15.7	46-8	69-1	82.9	92.1	95.7	99.2	9
	tons) Merchant seaman	91 29	385 151	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.2	28.3	50-1	64.9	74.5	82.1	96.1	9
	Stevedore, docker	71	167	0.0	0.0	0.0	0·0 7·8	0.6	9.0	16·2 52·3	25.7	35·9 75·0	71.3	9
The second secon	Foreman or supervisor Assembler—skilled Assembler—semi-skilled Baker (tablehand), confectioner Bricklayer Butcher, meat cutter Carpenter and joiner Coalminer (underground) Coalminer (surface) Compositor typesetter Crane operator Electrician (building and wiring) Electrician (maintenance) Fitter (electrical/electronic) Fitter (maintenance), millwright Fitter (production) Fitter (toolroom), tool/die maker Furnaceman Goods porter (not railways), materials	91 60 98 95 87 97 55 97 94 94 89 100 99 94 95 95 97	25,271 2,129 135 302 110 370 114 746 1,033 221 130 247 204 379 127 669 601 210 142	0·1 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	0·2 0·1 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	0·2 0·3 0·0 0·3 3·5 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·5 0·3 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·7	7.8 0.7 0.7 3.6 5.5 1.1 22.8 1.5 0.7 36.7 1.5 4.9 0.5 0.3 0.8 1.5 0.7	20·4 3·9 4·4 14·6 37·3 13·5 45·6 10·7 6·1 70·6 2·3 19·8 1·0 3·2 4·9 5·2 1·9	30.6 10.1 17.8 28.8 68.2 38.9 66.7 38.3 18.0 85.1 13.1 40.9 6.4 12.1 18.9 17.9 17.0 4.8 33.1	20.3 37.0 41.7 88.2 59.2 78.1 57.0 25.8 94.1 29.2 60.7 32.8 32.7 40.9 35.1 32.9 15.2 50.0	304-9 57-0 57-3 91-8 87-7 73-1 31-7 96-4 43-8 70-0 56-4 49-3 65-4 55-3 47-9 34-3 59-1	43·6 70·4 70·5 95·5 79·7 92·1 81·5 38·5 75·3 73·0 67·0 80·3 72·3 65·6 57·6	78·5 85·2 89·7 100·0 93·5 97·4 94·9 85·4 100·0 84·6 91·9 96·1 92·1 94·9 89·7 88·1 88·7	9 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	mover (hand) Inspector, viewer, examiner—skilled	88 87	134 352	0.0	0.0	6.7	29.9	55·2 4·0	71.6	86.6	91·8 43·5	96.3	91.5	10
	Inspector, viewer, examiner—semi- skilled Machine tool setter/setter operator	96	227	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	13.7	33.9	48.5	67.8	79.3	95.6	9
	(excluding turner) Machine tool operator—skilled Machine tool operator—semi-skilled	98 99 98	293 204 191	0.0	0.0	0·0 0·5 1·0	1·0 1·0 2·6	3·8 3·9 11·0	10·2 13·2 32·5	25·3 30·9 51·8	42·3 50·0 65·4	58·0 64·2 78·5	89·1 92·6 97·4	10
	Machine operator, machinist (not sewing or woodworking)—skilled Machine operator, machinist (not	95	317	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	6.6	19.2	34.4	51-1	65.0	89.0	
	sewing or woodworking)—semi- skilled Machine minder (not sewing or wood-		789	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.3	13.1	28.9	48.0	62.9	77.7	94.8	9
	Machine minder (not sewing or wood- working) Motor vehicle fitter/mechanic—skilled Motor vehicle mechanic—semi-skilled Moulder Packer, bottler, canner	95 91 92 91 93	165 395 106 150 231	0.0 0.0 0.0	0·6 0·0 0·9 0·0	1·8 0·3 1·9 0·0 2·6	7·9 1·0 10·4 1·3 13·9	17·0 8·4 34·9 10·0 33·8	37·0 37·0 63·2 19·3 54·5	53·3 63·3 75·5 32·7 70·6	70·3 77·2 84·9 49·3 82·7	79·4 85·3 90·6 64·0 87·0	92·7 98·0 99·1 94·6 95·2	10
	Painter/decorator Plasterer§ Plater, riveter§ Plumber, pipefitter	93 97 91 98 96	592 104 103 303	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0·5 1·0 0·0 0·0	13·9 1·9 1·0 0·3	16·9 15·4 2·9 8·9	48·6 39·4 10·7 39·3	68·4 51·9 20·4 56·8	78·0 68·3 35·9 70·3	87·0 87·2 77·9 53·4 81·5	96·6 95·2 83·5 95·4	0.00
	Printing press operator/minder— skilled Sheet metal worker	91 97	123 175	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0·8 5·7	6.5	21.1	37·4 46·3	46·3 60·0	74·0 88·0	9
	Storekeeper, storeman, warehouseman or assistant—skilled	76	280	0.0	0.4	1.8	8.2	27.1	52.1	71.1	83.2	87.9	97.5	10

Table 27 (continued) Distribution of gross hourly earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time men

the mudian	Percentage with hours recorded	Num- ber in sample	diest, A			Percen	tage wit	h hourly	earnings	less than	on the		
	for pay purposes	Sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
10. OTHER (continued)	197 197	2006			3008	ing agnili	AGE .		i i			PART I	1 1 1
Storekeeper, storeman, warehouseman or assistant—semi-skilled	88	593	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.0	36.9	59.7	76.6	84.8	91.4	97.8	99.5
Storekeeper, storeman, warehouseman or assistant—unskilled	89	344	0.3	1.5	3.8	27.3	55.8	73.5	84-9	90.7	93.6	98.5	99.1
Telephone installer and repairman	90	145	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.7	6.9	37·9 47·0	63.4	71.7	98.6	100.0
Textile worker Turner	99	225	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.2	14.2	32.0	50.2	70.2	94.7	98.9
Welder—skilled	99	290	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	14.5	29·0 57·2	43·1 72·7	57·9 83·9	86.2	99.0
Woodworking machine operator Labourer	96	4,192	0.4	0.7	3.9	24.6	51.5	69.8	83.3	90.3	94.4	98.5	99.6
Summary of Group 10	88-5	0.97				7.5	7.7					130	SALE.
FOREMAN OR SUPERVISOR	60	2,129	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.9	10.1	20.3	30.9	43.6	78.5	96.4
SKILLED	93 95	12,032	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.8	10.3	26.1	42.9	57.6	69.5	91.4	98.9
SEMI-SKILLED UNSKILLED	96	5,971 5,139	0.0	0.1	3.9	23.8	49.7	68.0	57·4 81·7	70.8	81·4 93·5	94.8 98.2	99.5
TOTAL: ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS†	88	33,104	0.4	0.8	2.6	10.9	25 · 6	42.5	57.5	69 · 2	78-1	93.4	98.9

† These groups include merchant seamen for which separate figures are not representative of earnings averaged over a year.

Note: Occupations with under 100 in the sample are not shown separately but are included in the main groups 1-10. Table 28 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time women

	Percentage with hours recorded	Num- ber in	1 2			Percer	ntage wit	h hourly	earnings	less than	isig ravir 1 (and idea) ravi		
	for pay purposes	sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
I. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	24	293	100	Total adies	1-21 	T THE STATE OF THE	10 B				100000000	12 70 AL AL-140	HSTON HSTON
. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC	29	317	The same	-	1 1 1 1 1 1	4	a page 1		4 Shore	10050	windo see	1000 (100)	
B. EDUCATION, WELFARE AND MEDICAL	16	2,347	1				1490	4 9		A STATE OF	76.270	kna test	10512
Clerk—considerable responsibility Clerk—some responsibility Clerk—routine Copy/audio typist Office machine operator Office supervisor Secretary/shorthand typist Telephonist	41 38 42 51 42 46 31 26 53	6,548 424 1,763 1,383 530 469 101 1,325 346	1.6 0.7 1.2 2.9 1.5 0.9 0.0 0.6 2.0	9·5 4·2 7·8 17·6 10·6 9·6 1·0 4·3 9·2	26·8 13·9 25·0 43·2 33·4 30·9 5·9 14·2 24·9	45·1 24·8 44·5 62·5 53·2 56·9 12·9 28·3 49·1	61·8 35·4 61·5 78·8 71·1 74·6 20·8 45·7 71·7	75·0 50·5 73·2 91·2 85·7 84·0 31·7 62·9 85·0	84·5 60·4 83·3 96·5 94·2 91·5 58·4 76·2 95·1	90·3 69·1 88·8 98·8 96·8 95·5 69·3 86·5 98·6	94·2 75·5 95·1 99·4 97·7 97·4 79·2 92·2 99·4	98·5 88·4 99·1 99·9 99·4 99·6 98·0 98·7 100·0	99-8 99-8 99-8 100-0
Cashier, retail shop	52 63	1,592 131	13.5	56·1 54·2	75 · 5 85 · 5	86·0 89·3	90·6 93·1	94·4 95·4	97·0 99·2	98·5 100·0	98·8 100·0	99·4 100·0	99.7
Sales supervisor, section head, first assistant Shop saleswoman, sales assistant	48 51	219 989	1.8	23·7 66·4	49·8 83·6	74·0 91·1	81·3 94·6	89·5 96·5	94·1 98·1	96·8 99·2	96·8 99·5	99·5 99·7	99.5
7. SERVICE Cleaner, charwoman Chef/cook Hairdresser Kitchen hand Waitress	79 91 79 35 88 76	2,136 477 261 102 359 158	16·1 9·6 3·8 11·8 18·9 38·0	50·3 50·5 23·4 37·3 75·2 60·1	78·2 82·4 69·7 65·7 91·9 84·2	90·6 95·0 87·0 83·3 97·2 94·9	94·5 96·9 95·0 87·3 97·8 97·5	96·9 98·7 98·1 94·1 98·3 98·1	98·4 99·2 100·0 95·1 99·2 98·7	98·8 99·4 100·0 96·1 99·2 100·0	99·1 99·4 100·0 97·1 99·4 100·0	99·6 99·8 100·0 99·0 99·7 100·0	99 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 0 100 · 0
O. OTHER Foreman or supervisor Assembler—semi-skilled Assembler—unskilled	91 63 99 98	5,057 185 368 199	3·7 0·5 0·5 2·0	24·4 2·2 10·6 26·1	56·9 16·8 45·9 60·8	79·4 45·9 77·2 81·9	90·1 70·3 91·8 93·5	94·8 80·0 97·8 96·5	97·4 88·1 98·4 98·5	98·5 91·4 99·2 99·0	99·2 95·1 99·2 99·5	99·8 98·4 100·0 100·0	99 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0
Inspector, viewer, examiner—semi- skilled Machine operator, machinist (not	98	208	2.4	12.0	51.4	83 · 7	93 · 8	96.2	97.6	98 · 1	98.6	99.5	99.
sewing or woodworking)—semi- skilled Packer, bottler, canner Sewing machinist—skilled Sewing machinist—semi-skilled Textile worker Labourer	98 96 79 82 84 95	326 437 469 204 297 648	1·5 5·5 3·4 6·4 4·0 7·3	16·3 36·6 20·5 36·3 21·9 38·6	47·2 78·0 48·8 61·3 47·8 73·9	79·4 92·0 69·9 75·0 73·7 89·5	91·1 97·0 81·4 87·7 86·5 96·9	96·6 98·9 88·3 94·6 92·2 99·1	98·2 99·1 94·2 99·0 97·9 99·7	99·4 99·5 96·4 99·5 98·9 99·8	99·7 99·5 98·5 100·0 99·6 99·8	99·7 99·8 100·0 100·0 99·6 99·8	100·0 99·8 100·0 100·0 99·8
ummary of Group 10	1 1 3-88	2 7 5 - 12	1 3 8	1 1	100	P 2-18	78.7	19/4	4	ballion and	olmes-se	102 02 30	03012
FOREWOMAN OR SUPERVISOR SKILLED SEMI-SKILLED UNSKILLED	63 83 94 95	185 1,265 2,078 1,529	0·5 3·1 2·8 5·8	2·2 19·7 20·8 35·8	16·8 50·8 52·6 72·5	45·9 74·1 78·6 88·9	70·3 84·7 90·4 96·4	80·0 91·2 95·5 98·5	88·1 95·3 98·2 99·2	91·4 97·3 99·0 99·6	95·1 98·8 99·4 99·7	98·4 99·8 99·9 99·8	100·0 99·9 100·0 99·9
OTAL: ALL MANUAL OCCUPA-	82	8,629	8.5	36.3	65 · 0	82.8	91.2	95 · 2	97.6	98 · 5	99 · 1	99.7	99.9

Note: Individual occupations or main groups with under 100 in the sample are not shown.

^{*} These groups include members of private fire and police services, namely works firemen and works policemen, as well as those in public services.

† These groups include members of private fire and police services, namely works firemen and works policemen, as well as those in public services.

[§] For these occupations, figures relating to weekly earnings were not given in table 4 in the May issue of this GAZETTE.

|| For underground coalminers the hours figure used in the calculation includes all meal breaks taken underground.

Table 29	Median, quartiles and deciles	of gross hourly earnings by occupation	on, September 1968: Full-time men

5.	ings less chan 1 294. 174. 194. 204. Carry Arranage and	Lowest decile	Lower	Median	Upper	Highest	Lowest	Lower	Upper	Highest	Standard	0
5.	eleganos aproximas		A COLUMN TO A COLU	SEL ST	quartile	decile	decile	quartile	quartile	decile	of media	
5.			Shi	llings per h	our			Per	cent.		Shillings	Per cent.
	TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC Draughtsman	10.3	12.3	014-1	15.9	17.9	73.0	87.3	113-1	127-4	0.2	1.2
	OFFICE AND COMMUNICATIONS Clerk—considerable responsibility Clerk—some responsibility Clerk—routine	7·7 9·5 7·9 6·8	8·8 11·2 9·0 7·9	10·5 13·3 10·5 8·9	12·8 16·2 12·0 10·1	16·2 18·9 14·1 11·6	73·3 71·2 75·2 76·4	83·8 84·1 86·2 89·3	121·9 121·4 114·6 113·6	154·3 42·1 33·9 129·9	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·6 1·1 0·7 1·3
	Office supervisor Postman, mail sorter, messenger	10·7 7·4	12·1 7·9	13·9 8·8	9.8	20.1	77·0 84·8	87·2 90·2	120.4	144·7 125·6	0·4 0·1	2.6
	SALES Roundsman (retail sales) Sales supervisor, section head, first assistant	6·8 7·7	7.7	8.7	9.9	11.7	78·2 64·8	88·5 76·9	114-4	135·5 183·7	0·1 0·4	1·7 3·1
	Shop salesman, sales assistant	6.2	7.0	8.2	10.1	11.9	75 · 1	84.9	122.6	143.8	0.2	1.9
S	SERVICE AND SECURITY ervice Caretaker, office keeper	5.4	6.8	8·2 7·5	8.1	9.1	65.8	83·2 91·7	128.0	160·0 121·7	0.1	1.0
	Cleaner Chef/cook	5·5 5·7	6·2 7·1	7·1 8·5	8.3	9·7 12·8	80·0 77·9 66·6	88·4 83·5	117·3 126·3	137·2 151·4	0·2 0·3	1·4 2·2 3·7
	ecurity Fireman* Guard, watchman Policeman*	6·9 4·2 8·9	7·7 6·1 10·0	8·1 7·7 11·6	9·3 9·5 13·7	11·2 12·9 15·4	85·6 54·5 76·2	95·2 79·9 86·0	115·2 123·1 117·6	138·8 167·6 132·1	0·2 0·3 0·1	2·2 4·2 1·2
1	FARMING AND HORTICUL- TURAL Farm worker Gardener, grounds keeper	5·5 5·3 5·9	6·1 5·7 6·6	6·8 6·4 7·2	7·7 6·9 7·9	9·1 8·0 9·1	81·0 84·1 82·7	89·6 90·4 92·2	113·4 109·4 111·0	134·3 126·4 126·5	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·9 1·1 1·2
E	DRIVER, DOCKER AND OTHER TRANSPORT† Bus conductor	6·9 7·1	7·6 7·7	8·6 8·3	10·4 9·6	12.7	80·5 85·4	88·I 92·7	120·7 116·4	147·5 133·6	0·1	0.5
[Driver, bus or coach Driver, motorman, 2nd man (railways)‡ Lorry or van driver (vehicles up to	7·3 9·5	8·1 10·5	8.8	10.3	12.1	83·5 81·0	91.9	116.9	137·5 131·3	0·1 0·2	1.9
	5 tons) Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 5	6.6	7·1 7·3	7.8	8.7	10.0	84.5	90.8	111·5 114·0	128.2	0.1	0.7
L	and up to 10 tons) Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 10 tons)	7.2	7.9	8.9	9.3	10·6 13·2	82.8	89·6 88·0	123.8	130·7 147·8	0.1	0.9
	Stevedore, docker	9.1	8.3	13·0 9·8	15·8 12·0	18·7 14·4	70·1	84·2 83·9	121.9	143·8 146·0	0·4 0·1	2·7 0·2
F A B B C C C C	oreman or supervisor Assembler—skilled Assembler—semi-skilled Baker (tablehand), confectioner Bricklayer Butcher, meat cutter Carpenter and joiner Coalminer (underground) Coalminer (surface) Compositor typesetter	8·4 7·5 7·2 7·9 6·6 8·3 6·4	8·6 7·6 8·4 7·2 8·5 9·9 6·7 8·3	12.5 10.7 10.5 8.3 9.5 8.1 9.6 12.7 7.2	14·6 13·3 12·2 9·3 11·3 9·5 11·1 14·4 8·2 14·0	17·2 16·0 15·3 10·6 13·9 11·3 13·3 15·6 9·2 17·9	71.9 78.7 71.6 86.5 82.8 81.2 82.6 64.9 88.3 75.2 79.0	84 · 0 88 · 8 82 · 1 91 · 3 88 · 5 89 · 0 87 · 7 78 · 0 93 · 0 85 · 8 88 · 0	117.3 124.5 116.0 111.8 118.4 116.8 115.6 113.0 113.7 122.9	137 · 8 150 · 0 145 · 4 127 · 4 146 · 0 139 · 6 137 · 6 122 · 3 127 · 7 156 · 5 152 · 6	0·1 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·4 0·2	0·7 2·7 2·0 1·8 1·4 2·5 0·9 1·0 1·2 3·1 2·0
FFFFF	Crane operator Electrician (building and wiring) Electrician (maintenance) Electrician (maintenance) Electricial/electronic) Electricial (electricial/electronic) Electricial (electricial/electronic) Electrician (building and wiring) Electrician (building and wiring and wiring) Electrician (building and wiring and	9·2 8·8 8·4 8·4 8·5 9·7 7·4	9·6 9·5 9·2 9·4 9·5 10·4 8·6	10·5 11·1 10·4 10·7 11·1 11·5	12·0 12·2 12·5 11·6 12·2 12·7 13·6 12·0	14·4 14·0 14·7 13·1 13·8 15·1 15·5	87·0 79·1 81·3 78·5 76·1 84·0 74·0	90·8 86·2 88·6 87·8 84·9 90·7 86·0	115.8 113.0 111.6 114.0 114.0 118.3 120.0	133·1 132·7 126·3 128·6 135·5 135·0	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3	1·5 1·3 1·9 0·9 1·1 1·6 3·0
di	mover (hand) nspector, viewer, examiner—skilled	6·3 8·9	6.8	7·7 11·2	9·1 12·8	10·6 14·6	81·7 79·4	88·5 89·3	117·7 113·4	136·7 130·1	0·2 0·1	2.2
	nspector, viewer, examiner—semi- skilled Machine tool setter/setter operator	7.5	8.5	10-1	11.6	13.2	74.6	84.0	114-4	130-4	0.2	1.8
77	(excluding turner) 1achine tool operator—skilled 1achine tool operator—semi-skilled 1achine operator, machinist (not	8·9 8·6 7·8	9·9 9·8 8·7	11·6 11·0 9·9	13·1 12·8 11·8	15·1 14·7 13·6	77·0 78·1 79·0	85·4 88·7 88·2	112·6 116·2 119·7	129·8 133·3 137·4	0·2 0·2 0·2	1·5 1·8 2·0
	sewing or woodworking)—skilled fachine operator, machinist (not sew-	8.3	9.3	10.8	12.8	15.2	76.8	86.1	118.9	141.0	0.2	1.7
۲	ing or woodworking)—semi-skilled lachine minder (not sewing or wood- working)	7.7	8.8	9.8	11.8	13.6	75·5 73·6	86 · 4	116.5	134-1	0.1	1.0
M M P P	1otor vehicle fitter/mechanic—skilled 1otor vehicle mechanic—semi-skilled§ 1oulder acker, bottler, canner ainter/decorator lasterer§	8·0 6·9 8·0 6·8 7·8 7·9	8·6 7·6 9·5 7·6 8·2 8·5	9·5 8·4 11·1 8·8 9·1 9·9	10·8 9·9 12·5 10·2 10·5 11·8	12·7 11·7 14·1 12·6 12·6 13·4	84·6 82·5 72·1 77·0 86·4 79·7	90·5 90·3 85·6 86·8 90·1 86·2	113·9 117·5 112·6 116·4 115·8 119·4	133 · 8 139 · 1 127 · 0 143 · 0 138 · 6 136 · 1	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·3	1·1 2·5 2·3 2·0 1·0 2·6
P	later, riveter§ lumber, pipefitter rinting press operator/minder—	8·9 8·0 9·3	10·4 8·4	9.6	14.0	15.6	76·5 83·8	88·8 88·2 82·7	119.5	133·6 137·3	0·3 0·1 0·4	2·7 1·4 3·2
	skilled heet metal worker torekeeper, storeman, warehouseman	8.4	9.6	12.3	15.2	19.2	75·5 74·9	85.6	123·7 118·1	136.5	0.2	2.2
	or assistant—skilled torekeeper, storeman, warehouse- man or assistant—semi-skilled	7·2 6·9	7·8 7·5	8.9	9.9	12.1	80.7	88.3	115.5	136·5 138·7	0.1	1.5
	torekeeper, storeman, warehouseman or assistant—unskilled	6.9	6.8	7.7	9.9	10.9	81.9	88.6	118.0	140.7	0.1	1.4
TTV	elephone installer and repairman extile worker urner Velder—skilled Voodworking machine operator	9·1 7·1 8·7 8·5 7·5	9·5 8·6 9·6 9·7 8·3	10·4 10·2 11·0 11·3 9·4	12·4 12·4 12·5 13·5	13·5 15·2 14·1 15·7 13·5	86·8 69·6 78·7 75·1 79·8	91·3 84·3 87·5 85·7 88·3	118·7 121·6 113·5 119·3	129·0 149·0 128·4 138·3 143·6	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2	1·6 2·7 1·6 1·8 2·3

Table 29 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time men

						As	percentage	of the med	lian	500.00	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard of media	
A SECTION OF STATE OF	9.25 Z-1	Shi	llings per h	our	SASSETE S	- 10 to	Per	7 99 See	Shillings	Per cent	
Summary of Group 10 FOREMAN OR SUPERVISOR SKILLED SEMI-SKILLED UNSKILLED	9·0 8·0 7·3 6·5	10·5 8·9 8·2 7·0	12·5 10·5 9·6 8·0	14·6 12·5 11·4 9·5	17·2 14·7 13·4 11·2	71·9 76·2 76·0 81·2	84·0 85·3 85·5 87·8		137·8 140·7 140·5 139·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·7 0·3 0·4 0·4
TOTAL: ALL MANUAL OCCUPA-	6.9	8.0	9.5	11.6	14-1	73.0	84.0	122.4	148-3	0.1	0.2

^{* † ‡ § ||} See footnotes to table 27.

Table 30 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by occupation, September 1968: Full-time women

	6E 97					As	percentage	of the me	dian	1000 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard of media	
राप्टरिक अक्रका निकासका निकासका ।	-49 83	Shi	llings per h	our	283		Per	cent.	4	Shillings	Per cent
5. OFFICE AND COMMUNICA-	FE 23	3 3-5	17.0 3	to Som	I Street 3	1000	1 Marie	1 68	series indu	Mana gride	Inc. gags
TIONS	5.0	5.9	7.3	9.0	10.9	68.5	80.8	123.3	149-3	0.3	0.5
Clerk—considerable responsibility	5.6	7.0	8.9	11.9	15.5	62.8	79.0	133.6	174.0	0.2	2.4
Clerk—some responsibility	5.1	6.0	7.3	9.1	11.1	70.5	82.3	125.5	152.7	0.1	0.9
Clerk—routine	4.6	5.3	6.3	7.7	8.9	73 1	83.5	122.5	141 · 3	0.1	1.4
Copy/audio typist	4.9	5.7	6.9	8.0	9.4	72·2 74·4	84.4	118-1	143.8	0.1	1.5
Office machine operator Office supervisor	6.3	8.4	9.6	11.4	13.2	65.7	87.8	118.8	137.8	0.3	3.6
Secretary/shorthand typist	5.6	6.8	8.2	9.9	11.5	68.3	82.3	120.4	140.1	0.1	1.0
Telephonist	5.1	6.0	7.1	8.3	9.4	72.2	84.5	116.5	132.4	ŏ·i	1.6
6. SALES	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	7.8	77.6	87.8	120-4	159-2	0.1	0.9
Cashier, retail shop	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.6	7.1	71.7	88.2	113.2	143.9	0.1	3.0
Sales supervisor, section head, first	1000	2:01		6.0	200		02.2	1100	154.0	0.	2.4
assistant	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	9.3	75.0	83.3	118.8	154-2	0.1	2.4
Shop saleswoman, sales assistant	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.3	6.9	80.3	91.1	115.0	148.8	0.1	1.0
7. SERVICE	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.9	70.9	87.7	117-5	138.9	0.1	0.7
Cleaner, charwoman	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.5	80.5	95.6	114.4	130-2	0.1	1.1
Chef/cook	4.6	5.0	5.5	6.2	7.2	83 · 4	91.5	113.0	132-4	0.1	1.4
Hairdresser	3.1	4.6	5.4	6.3	8.4	57.4	83.9	116-1	154-4	0.3	4.8
Kitchen hand	3.5	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.8	79.2	92.3	112.4	129.5	0.1	1.3
Waitress	3.0	3.5	4.7	5.5	6.3	64.2	75.5	118-1	134-8	0.1	2.9
0. OTHER	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.7	8.0	75 · 8	86.8	116.9	138-6	0.1	0.4
Forewoman or supervisor	5.4	6.3	7.1	8.5	10-5	75.7	88-2	119.7	148-1	0.2	2.4
Assembler—semi-skilled	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.9	7.8	81.6	89.0	113.3	127.5	0.1	1.1
Assembler—unskilled	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.6	7.5	78.7	88.3	117.0	132.7	0.1	1.8
Inspector, viewer, examiner-semi-	- 0					00.0	01.1	100 0	107.7	0.1	1.5
skilled	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.7	82.9	91.1	108.8	127.7	0.1	1.3
Machine operator, machinist (not	B-25 1-50	A COLUMN SERVICE	0.0	2 2 2 2 2 2	是 基础		200	68	1000000000	MARKET TO THE	
sewing or woodworking)—semi- skilled	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.8	7.9	76.1	87.0	112.4	129-5	0.1	1.4
Packer, bottler, canner	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.7	77.7	88.5	110.9	126.7	0.1	i · i
Sewing machinist—skilled	4.5	5.1	6.0	7.4	9.3	75.6	85.3	123.7	154.6	0.1	1.6
Sewing machinist—semi-skilled	4.1	4.6	5.6	7.0	8.2	73.3	82.5	125.4	147 - 4	0.1	2.4
Textile worker	4.5	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.4	73.8	83.6	116.4	137.7	0.1	1.8
Labourer	4.0	4.7	5.2	6.0	7.0	77.4	89.2	115.3	134.4	0.1	1:1
ummary of Group 10	1-69 111	37.6	E-22 E	4 154	sos	SCS-808	200 - 2008	18	a zarrizoa	CONTRACTOR	Other
FOREWOMAN OR SUPERVISOR	5.4	6.3	7.1	8.5	10.5	75.7	88.2	119.7	148-1	0.2	2.4
SKILLED	4.5	5.1	6.0	7.1	8.7	75.6	86.2	118-2	146.3	0.1	0.9
SEMI-SKILLED	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.8	7.9	75.5	86.4	114.2	133.7	0.1	0.6
UNSKILLED	4.1	4.7	5.3	6.10	7.1	77 · 2	88.3	114-4	132.0	0.1	0.7
OTAL: ALL MANUAL OCCUPA-	and the second second	and the superior descriptions	e political book in the co	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	edición de como de com	The state of the s	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND	and the state of t	145	h sal oil	0.3
TIONS	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.5	7.8	73.9	85 · 6	118.7	143.1	0.1	0.3

(125954)

A* 2

Table 31 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual men

Industry group	Percentage with hours recorded	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	Num- ber in	STORES OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		P	ercenta	ge with	hourly	earnings	less th	an		
	for pay purposes	is the p	sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
All industries and services	88	I-XXIV	33,104	0.4	0.8	2.6	10.9	25 · 6	42.5	57.5	69.2	78 · 1	93.4	98
All Index of Production indus-	92	II-XVIII	22,303	0.1	0.2	1.1	6.5	18.8	35.0	50.8	63.7	74-1	92.2	98
All manufacturing industries	92	III-XVI	15,865	0.1	0.2	1.3	6.5	17.3	31.9	47.7	61.5	73.0	91.6	98
All non-manufacturing indus-	84		17 220	0.6	1.4	3.9	14-8	33.3	52.3	66.5	76.2	82.7	95.0	98
tries Agriculture, forestry, fishing	67	I,II, XVII-XXIV	17,239	1.7	3.9	26.4	64.4	80.0	87.3	91.8	93.8	95 · 7	97.6	99
Agriculture and horticulture	71	001	495	1.4	3.6	29.7	69·7 7·6	85·7 20·7	91.7	94.9	96.6	98-2	99.4	99
Mining and quarrying Coal mining* Other mining and quarrying	93 93 89	10 101 102–109	1,617 1,471 146	0·0 0·0	0.1	0·3 0·1 2·1	7·3 11·0	18·8 39·0	31 · 1 58 · 9	39·8 72·6	45·5 82·2	52·3 89·7	89·2 97·9	98 98 99
Food, drink and tobacco Food Drink	84 83 86	111 211-229 231-239	1,298 942 315	0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·3	1·6 1·7 1·6	8·6 9·9 5·7	26·7 29·2 21·6	46·1 48·9 41·6	63·3 66·3 58·4	75·5 77·4 73·0	84·4 85·9 82·5	95·3 96·1 93·3	98 98 99
Chemicals and allied industries	89	IV	902	0.0	0.1	0.7	5.2	15.9	30.8	48 · 4	62.4	73.7	91.6	98
Metal manufacture Iron and steel Other metals	93 92 94	y 311-313 321-322	1,635 1,303 332	0·2 0·2 0·0	0·2 0·3 0·0	1·1 1·2 0·9	5·3 5·5 4·5	15·9 16·9 12·0	28·9 28·9 24·1	41 · 8 43 · 1 36 · 7	56·0 55·5 57·8	68·4 67·1 73·8	91·3 90·7 93·4	99 98 99
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering Scientific instruments, etc. Electrical apparatus	93 94 91 91	VI 331-349 351-352 361-369	4,095 2,671 203 1,221	0·1 0·1 1·0	0·1 0·1 1·0	1.0 1.0 1.0	5·8 6·1 7·4 4·9	15·8 15·8 18·2 15·6	31·0 31·3 33·0 30·1	48·3 48·4 52·7 47·3	63·3 63·4 68·5 62·2	76·5 75·7 80·3 77·5	93·4 93·0 93·6 94·3	99 99 99
Shipbuilding and marine en- gineering	97	VII	553	0.4	0.5	1.1	7.4	18-4	32.0	44.7	58.2	71.8	93.5	99
Vehicles	96	VIII	2,007	0.0	0.0	0·2 0·2	1.9	6.0	13.5	25·2 22·1	39·3 35·3	53·5 48·4	82·7 79·2	98
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Other vehicles	96 97 97	381 383 382, 384–389	1,353 485 169	0.0	0.0	0·2 0·6	3.3	8.0	16·3 25·4	26·8 45·0	42·9 60·4	59·2 78·1	88·9 92·9	99
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	92	ıx	949	0.1	0.2	3.0	9.1	20.4	38 · 1	55.3	67.8	78-1	94.8	9
Textiles #3000000000000000000000000000000000000	91	ion, Septem x	992	0.0	0.6	4-1	15.0	31.0	45.3	62.5	74.0	81 - 6	93.5	9
Clothing and footwear Clothing Footwear	80 79 82	XII 441-449 450	362 206 156	0·3 0·5 0·0	0·8 1·5 0·0	2·5 3·9 0·6	9·7 11·2 7·7	19·9 22·8 16·0	35·6 42·7 26·3	54·4 61·7 44·9	69·9 79·1 57·7	79·0 87·9 67·3	95·3 99·5 89·7	100
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	92	XIII	785	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	25 · 2	42.3	59.6	72.1	81.7	96.2	9
Timber, furniture, etc.	91	XIV	587	0.3	0.3	2.0	9.0	22.3	46.0	59-1	73 - 4	80.9	94.5	9
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publishing	89 92 88	XV 481–483 486–489	1,007 408 599	0.0	0·1 0·0 0·2	0·7 1·0 0·5	4·6 8·8 1·7	10·6 18·1 5·5	23·1 32·4 16·9	39·0 50·5 31·2	53·3 68·1 43·2	64·I 80·6 52·8	83·9 94·6 76·6	999
Other manufacturing industries	93	XVI	619	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	15.3	33 · 4	47 · 2	60 · 4	71-4	93.5	9
Construction	93	XVII	3,798	0.2	0.4	0.7	6.6	24.4	47 · 8	64-1	75 · 6	83.0	94.3	9
Gas, electricity and water	95	XVIII	1,023	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.2	18-2	38.3	62 · 6	76.2	87 · 3	97.3	
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	90 98 93 93	XIX 701 702 703	3,652 850 698 623	0·1 0·0 0·4 0·0	0·3 0·1 0·7 0·0	1·1 0·4 2·6 0·6	7·4 4·6 10·2 16·2	23·9 16·1 30·2 45·7	43·8 34·1 56·3 66·8	61·1 53·3 71·9 80·7	73·2 69·2 80·5 89·6	81·7 81·1 89·5 93·3	94·7 96·1 99·1 98·4	
Sea, air, port and inland water transport	65	704–706	567	0.4	0.7	1.8	5.3	14.5	26.5	36.9	47.3	56-1	80-1	9
Postal services and telecom- munications	94	707	833	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	15.5	36.9	61.0	76.5	83.9	96-5	9
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Other distribution	62 65 58 72	XX 810 820 831–832	1,938 499 1,067 372	0·2 0·0 0·1 0·5	0·8 1·0 0·7 0·8	5·2 3·6 6·1 4·6	20·9 17·0 22·0 22·8	42·6 38·1 42·6 48·4	61·1 57·9 61·0 65·6	74·8 69·9 75·6 78·8	84·0 78·0 86·3 85·5	88·4 82·8 91·2 88·2	96·5 95·6 97·0 96·2	9
Insurance, banking and finance	50	XXI	159	3.1	3.8	17.0	26.4	43 · 4	57.9	74.8	81.8	86.8	96.2	9
Professional and scientific services	84	XXII	788	1.4	2.5	5.8	24.2	53.4	74-2	84-0	90.7	93-3	97.7	9
Educational services Medical and dental services Other professional and scientific services	69 95 78	872 874 871, 873, 875-879	250 383	3.2	6·4 0·0 2·6	13·6 0·5	40·0 19·3	77·2 49·9 23·9	91·6 77·8	93·6 88·8	94·8 95·6 72·3	95·2 97·9 78·7	98·0 99·0 94·2	9
Miscellaneous services	73	xxIII	1,370	3.9	9.8	16.6	31.5	48.7	65 - 5	75.9	83 · 3	88-2	96.2	9
Entertainment and sport Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers and garages Other miscellaneous services	72 68 82 61	881-883 884 887 885-886, 888-899	187 327 548 308	0·5 13·8 0·7 1·3	3·7 30·6 1·5 6·2	7·5 47·4 3·8 12·3	20·9 62·4 19·0 27·6	37·4 77·4 35·8 48·1	51·9 82·9 61·1 63·0	57·8 89·0 76·6 71·8	69·0 92·0 85·2 79·2		91·4 97·2 98·4 94·2	10
Public administration and defence (excluding HM Forces) National government service	82 93	XXIV	2,310 551	0.1	0·2 0·2	1.6	18.8	41·8 47·4	60·3 64·6	72·0 76·0		85·5 87·7		9
Local government service	78	906	1,759	0.0	0.2	0.7	16.6	40.0	59.0	70.7	79.3	84.8		

40 47 54 65 7.9 719 856 1107

* See footnote || to table 27.

Table 32 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual women

Industry group	Percentage with hours recorded	Order or MLH of SIC (1958)	Num- ber in	10000000		P	ercenta	ge with	hourly	earnings	s less th	an		
olipub esh	for pay purposes	ass care discil	sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
All industries and services	82	I-XXIV	8,629	8.5	36.3	65 · 0	82 · 8	91.2	95 · 2	97.6	98.5	99-1	99.7	99.9
All Index of Production indus- tries	90	II-XVIII	4,927	3.8	24-1	55.9	79 · 2	89.6	94.5	97.3	98.5	99.2	99.8	99.9
All manufacturing industries	91	III-XVI	4,850	3.7	24-1	56.3	79.5	89.9	94.8	97.5	98.6	99.3	99.8	99.9
All non-manufacturing indus- tries	71	ı, ıı, xvıı-xxıv	3,779	14.6	52.0	76 · 1	87 · 1	92.9	95.8	97.6	98.5	99.0	99.6	99.8
Food, drink and tobacco	95 94	III 211-229	516 393	4·7 3·8	36·4 41·0	68·8 73·3	88·6 92·6	96·7 98·0	97·9 98·7	98·3 98·7	98·6 99·2	99·2 99·7	99.6	99.6
Chemicals and allied industries	91	IV	169	1.2	25 · 4	65 · 1	82.2	88.8	94.7	95.9	97.0	97-6	98.8	99.4
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering Electrical apparatus	97 94 98	VI 331-349 361-369	968 246 653	1·0 2·8 0·5	10·5 13·4 9·0	47·2 48·0 46·4	81·2 80·5 82·5	93·7 91·5 95·1	97·2 96·3 98·0	98·6 98·8 99·1	99·5 100·0 99·4	99·7 100·0 99·5	99·9 100·0 99·8	100·0 100·0
Vehicles	97	VIII	151	0.7	7.3	27 · 8	49.0	65 · 6	79.5	92.7	96.7	98.0	99.3	100.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	96	ıx	328	4.0	26.8	64.6	86.9	93.6	97.6	98.8	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.7
Textiles	84	×	865	5.9	28.7	55 · 4	76.3	87 · 1	92.7	97.5	98.5	99.2	99.9	100.0
Clothing and footwear Clothing Footwear	82 81 90	XII 441–449 450	839 704 135	4·6 5·5 0·0	26·1 30·7 2·2	54·6 57·8 37·8	73·3 76·4 57·0	85·3 88·4 69·6	92·5 93·9 85·2	96·3 96·9 93·3	97·6 97·9 96·3	99·0 99·1 98·5	99·8 99·7 100·0	100·0 100·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.†	98	XIII	129	2.3	29.5	59 · 7	86.8	93.0	95.3	96-1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publishing	93 93 93	XV 481–483 486–489	365 176 189	4·4 5·7 3·2	21·6 32·4 11·6	63·6 68·2 59·3	84·1 89·8 78·8	92·9 97·2 88·9	97·8 99·4 96·3	98·9 100·0 97·9	99·2 100·0 98·4	99·7 100·0 99·5	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0
Other manufacturing industries	93	XVI	264	3.8	33.0	65 - 5	84.5	95 · 1	97.7	98.5	99.2	99.6	99.6	100.0
Transport and communication Road passenger transport†	92 99	XIX 702	197	4·6 5·0	10.2	25·4 14·9	41.6	66·5 63·4	77.7 79.2	84·8 85·1	88.8	93·4 95·0	98.5	100.0
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution	57 69 56	XX 810 820	1,392 150 1,211	14·1 12·7 14·4	63·2 54·7 64·7	83·7 84·7 83·8	91·2 92·7 91·2	95·4 97·3 95·3	97·8 98·0 97·8	99·1 100·0 98·9	99·4 100·0 99·3	99·5 100·0 99·4	99·7 100·0 99·7	99·9 100·0 99·8
Professional and scientific services Educational services Medical and dental services	88 80 94	XXII 872 874	755 265 465	3·7 6·0	40·7 59·6 29·7	76·3 85·3 72·0	92·2 94·0 92·0	96·3 97·4 95·9	98·1 98·9 97·8	99·1 99·2 98·9	99·5 100·0 99·1	99·6 100·0 99·4	99·9 100·0 99·8	99·9 100·0 99·8
Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc. Other miscellaneous services	72 76 69	XXIII 884 885–886, 888–899	930 413 406	31·4 41·4 22·9	62·2 69·5 53·9	82·7 86·7 78·8	92·0 94·9 89·9	95·3 96·9 94·3	97·3 97·8 97·3	98·3 98·5 98·3	99·0 99·3 99·0	99·1 99·5 99·0	99·7 99·8 99·8	99·8 100·0 99·8
Public administration and de- fence (excluding HM Forces) Local government service	84 79	XXIV 906	325 228	0·9 0·9	30·2 30·7	64·0 59·6	77·5 72·8	87·7 84·2	92·9 90·8	96·9 96·1	97·5 96·9	98·5 98·2	99·1 99·1	100.0

[†] For these industries, figures relating to weekly earnings were not given in table 17 in the June issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 33 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual men

Industry group	Order or MLH of	4 1 1 1 1 1 1			neise		As pe	rcentage	of the m	edian	Standar	d
200 120 120 200.	SIC (1958)	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Med- ian	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	of medi	an
smarketin massivant late has	La-seaster-se	0 Bacolis	Shil	lings per	hour	10.944	136-1	Per	cent.	and in reducible	Shillings	Per cent
All industries and services	I-XXIV	6.9	8.0	9.5	11.6	14-1	73.0	84.0	122-4	148-3	0.1	0.2
All Index of Production industries	II-XVIII	7.3	8.4	9.9	12.1	14-4	73.8	84-2	121 - 5	145 · 2	0.1	0.2
All manufacturing industries	III-XVI	7-4	8.5	10-1	12.2	14-6	72.7	84.0	120.2	143-5	0.1	0.3
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XVII-XXIV	6.7	7.6	8.9	10.9	13.5	75.3	85 · 6	122.6	152.5	0.1	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture	1 001	5·4 5·4	5·9 5·8	6·5 6·5	7·7 7·2	9·6 8·5	82·4 83·1	90·3 90·2	117-1	146·6 131·8	0·1 0·1	1.2
Mining and quarrying Coal mining* Other mining and quarrying	11 101 102–109	7·2 7·3 7·0	8·3 8·4 7·5	11·2 11·6 8·5	13·8 13·9 10·2	15·0 15·1 12·1	64·2 62·4 82·3	73·9 72·5 88·8	122·9 119·5 121·2	133 · 8 129 · 5 143 · 2	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·9 0·9 2·2
Food, drink and tobacco Food Drink	111 211-229 231-239	7·1 7·0 7·3	7·9 7·8 8·2	9·2 9·1 9·4	11·0 10·8 11·2	13·2 12·7 13·9	77·8 77·4 77·5	86·0 85·9 86·9	119·5 118·8 118·6	143·9 140·8 147·9	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·8 1·0 1·8
Chemicals and allied industries	IV 9 40	7.5	8.6	10.1	12.1	14.6	74.0	84.9	119.9	144-9	0.1	1.1
Metal manufacture Iron and steel Other metal	V 311–313 321–322	7·5 7·4 7·8	8·7 8·6 9·0	10·6 10·5 10·6	12·6 12·8 12·1	14·7 14·9 13·8	71·2 70·6 73·5	82·6 82·0 84·9	119·5 121·5 113·7	139·4 141·5 129·6	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·8 0·9 1·5
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering Scientific instruments, etc. Electrical apparatus	VI 331–349 351–352 361–369	7·5 7·5 7·6 7·5	8·6 8·6 8·4 8·7	10·1 10·1 9·7 10·2	11·9 11·9 11·5 11·8	14·0 14·1 13·5 13·8	74·0 74·3 78·3 73·4	85·1 85·3 87·4 85·2	117·5 118·5 119·0 116·0	138·3 140·1 140·3 135·7	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·6 2·0 0·9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	VII	7.3	8.5	10.5	12.2	14.2	69.8	80.9	116.9	135-3	0.1	1.4
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Other vehicles	VIII 381 383 382, 384–389	8·5 8·9 8·2 7·6	10·0 10·2 9·8 8·8	11·8 12·1 11·4 10·5	13·9 14·4 13·1 11·7	16·2 16·6 15·3 13·6	72·6 73·0 71·5 72·2	84·9 84·1 85·6 84·0	117·8 119·1 114·7 111·6	137·5 136·7 133·9 129·8	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·2	0·7 0·8 1·4 2·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	ıx	7.0	8.2	9.7	11.7	13.7	72.6	84-5	120-4	140-0	0.1	1.1
Textiles	×	6.6	7.7	9.2	11-1	13.7	72.1	83.3	121-3	149-5	0.1	1-1
Clothing and footwear Clothing Footwear	XII 441-449 450	7·0 6·8 7·4	8·3 8·0 8·6	9·7 9·4 10·3	11·5 10·8 12·9	13·7 12·5 15·1	72·2 72·8 71·9	85·6 85·6 83·9	118·4 115·1 125·2	141·1 133·7 146·4	0·2 0·2 0·3	1·7 2·1 2·8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XIII	7-1	8.0	9.4	11-2	13.2	75.2	85.0	119-5	140-1	0.1	1.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	XIV	7.1	8-1	9.3	11-1	13.5	76.2	87 · 1	120.0	145 · 8	0.1	1.3
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publishing	XV 481-483 486-489	7·9 7·1 8·5	9·1 8·5 9·7	10·7 10·0 11·7	13·3 11·4 14·8	17·4 13·6 18·9	73·2 71·4 72·6	85·0 85·1 82·5	124·4 114·6 126·5	162·5 136·7 161·4	0·1 0·2 0·2	1·2 1·6 1·6
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	7.5	8.6	10-2	12.3	14-3	73.6	83 · 8	120.2	139-8	0.1	1.3
Construction	XVII	7.3	8.0	9.1	10.9	13.5	79.6	87 · 8	120.0	148-1	0.1	0.5
Gas, electricity and water	XVIII	7.6	8.3	9.4	10.9	12.4	80.1	87.7	116.0	131-1	0.1	0.8
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea, air, port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunications	XIX 701 702 703 704–706 707	7·2 7·5 7·0 6·7 7·4 7·7	8·I 8·5 7·8 7·3 8·8 8·4	9·3 9·9 8·7 8·2 11·4 9·5	11·2 11·4 10·3 9·5 14·2 10·8	13·5 13·2 12·1 11·2 18·5 13·1	77·2 75·9 80·3 81·5 65·1 81·2	86·5 86·6 89·2 89·4 77·2 88·4	120·0 115·7 118·8 115·9 124·2 114·0	145·0 133·5 138·8 136·9 162·7 137·4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·9 1·0 1·1 1·9 0·9
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Other distribution	XX 810 820 831–832	6·4 6·6 6·3 6·4	7·2 7·4 7·2 7·1	8·3 8·5 8·3 8·1	10·0 10·6 10·0 9·7	12·3 13·5 11·7 12·4	76·8 77·2 75·4 79·5	86·6 86·5 86·2 87·4	120·2 123·7 119·9 119·6	147·5 158·0 141·2 152·9	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·7 1·6 0·9 1·7
Insurance, banking and finance	XXI	5.5	6.6	8.4	10.1	12.8	65.3	78.6	119.8	151 - 3	0.3	3.3
Professional and scientific services Educational services Medical and dental services Other professional and scientific services	XXII 872 874 871, 873, 875-879	6·5 5·8 6·7 6·8	7·0 6·6 7·1 8·0	7·8 7·3 8·0 9·9	9·1 7·9 8·9 11·6	10·9 8·9 10·1 14·1	83·3 79·6 84·1 68·8	89·5 91·1 89·3 81·1	116·0 108·7 111·0 117·1	139·6 123·1 126·5 142·5	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·3	0·9 1·3 1·0 2·9
Miscellaneous services Entertainment and sport Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers and garages Other miscellaneous services	XXIII 881-883 884 887 885-886, 888-899	5·0 6·2 3·7 6·4 5·7	6·6 7·1 4·7 7·4 6·8	8·1 8·8 6·2 8·5 8·1	9·9 11·8 7·8 9·9 10·5	12·3 14·8 10·5 11·8 12·8	62·0 69·8 59·9 75·5 70·9	81·5 80·8 75·5 87·1 84·2	122·6 133·9 126·8 116·8 129·4	152·7 167·5 169·1 139·9 158·3	0·1 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·2	1·2 3·1 2·8 1·3 2·2
Public administration and defence (excluding HM Forces) National government service Local government service	XXIV 901 906	6·6 6·4 6·8	7·2 7·0 7·3	8·4 8·2 8·5	10·4 9·9 10·5	13·0 12·4 13·2	79·0 77·7 79·9	86·0 84·8 86·1	123·8 120·6 123·8	154·9 151·3 156·3	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·7 1·4 0·8

See footnote || to table 27.

Table 34 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by industry, September 1968: Full-time manual women

Industry group	Order or MLH of	ezosons/			Freeze	TOTATE	As pe	rcentage	of the n	nedian	Standar	d
10a 11a 20a 20a	SIC (1958)	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Med- ian	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	of medi	an
	A.94 5-86	8-14	Shil	lings per	hour	2001	1 100	Per	cent.	egories ob	Shillings	
All industries and services	I-XXIV	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.5	7.8	73.9	85 - 6	118-7	143-1	0.1	0.3
All Index of Production industries	II-XVIII	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.8	8.0	75.3	86.2	116-4	138-2	0.1	0.4
All manufacturing industries	III-XVI	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.7	8.0	75.6	86.5	116-4	138-3	0.1	0.4
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XVII-XXIV	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.9	7.4	73.9	87 - 7	119.7	148.9	0.1	0.6
Food, drink and tobacco Food	III 211–229	4·2 4·2	4·7 4·6	5·4 5·2	6·2 6·1	7·2 6·7	78·3 80·5	87·2 88·4	115.5	135·2 128·9	0.1	1.2
Chemicals and allied industries	IV	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.3	8.3	81.5	89.5	113-5	148-6	0.1	2.3
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering Electrical apparatus	VI 331-349 361-369	5·0 4·9 5·0	5·4 5·4 5·5	6·1 6·1	6·8 6·8 6·7	7·6 7·9 7·5	82·0 81·0 82·5	89·8 88·4 90·0	111·6 112·8 110·8	125·2 130·6 123·2	0·1 0·1	0·7 1·5 0·8
Vehicles	VIII	5.1	5.8	7.1	8.7	9.5	72.9	82.8	123 - 5	134-8	0.2	2.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	4.3	5.0	5.5	6.4	7.3	77.4	89.9	115.7	132.7	0.1	1.5
Textiles	×	4-1	4.8	5.8	6.9	8.4	71.0	83.0	119-1	143.3	0.1	1.2
Clothing and footwear Clothing Footwear	XII 441-449 450	4·3 4·2 5·4	5·0 4·8 5·5	5·8 5·7 6·5	7·1 6·9 8·3	8·5 8·2 9·4	73·5 73·8 83·2	85 · 6 83 · 8 85 · 0	122·9 121·0 126·7	147·0 144·3 144·7	0·1 0·1 0·2	1·2 1·2 2·3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.†	XIII	4.5	4.8	5.6	6.3	7.5	79.1	85.9	111-3	132.7	0.1	2.2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Printing and publishing	XV 481-483 486-489	4·4 4·2 4·9	5·1 4·8 5·3	5·6 5·6 5·8	6·5 6·3 6·8	7·5 7·0 8·3	78·7 76·1 85·4	90·9 85·1 92·3	115·0 112·2 117·2	132·5 125·5 143·6	0·1 0·1	1.3
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	4.2	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.4	76.2	89.3	115.7	135 · 8	0.1	1.7
Transport and communication Road passenger transport†	XIX 702	4·9 5·4	6·0 6·4	7·3 7·5	8·7 8·5	11.4	66·4 72·6	81·5 85·8	118-4	155·7 144·3	0·2 0·2	3·0 3·3
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution	XX 810 820	3·8 3·8 3·8	4·3 4·3 4·3	4·7 4·9 4·7	5·4 5·4 5·4	6·8 6·5 6·8	80·8 78·3 80·7	90·7 88·2 91·2	115·5 111·0 115·9	144·1 132·8 145·0	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·8 2·1 0·8
Professional and scientific services Educational services Medical and dental services	XXII 872 874	4·4 4·3 4·8	4·8 4·4 5·0	5·3 4·8 5·5	6·0 5·4 6·1	6·7 6·4 6·7	83·0 89·5 87·2	91·1 90·2 90·8	113·3 112·7 111·5	127·5 131·6 122·7	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·8 1·2 0·8
Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc. Other miscellaneous services	XXIII 884 885-886, 888-899	3·1 3·0 3·5	3·8 3·5 4·0	4·5 4·1 4·9	5·5 5·1 5·7	6·7 6·2 7·0	69·8 73·2 71·4	83·3 85·4 83·1	122·0 124·0 117·5	148·1 151·6 144·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	1·2 1·8 1·7
Public administration and defence (excluding HM Forces) Local government service	XXIV 906	4·7 4·6	4·9 4·9	5·6 5·6	6·8 7·1	8·2 8·5	83·6 81·7	87·5 87·2	122·8 126·8	146·6 151·3	0·1	1.5

[†] See footnote to table 32.

Table 35 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time men

Agreement or Order	Number in sample			F	Percentag	ge with he	ourly ear	nings les	s than			
	in sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE	SECTOR	2/192	1.00	5/13	Parliage A	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	-		1 1999	26,000		
Baking—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)*	102	0.0	1.0	2.9	11.8	38.2	69.6	88.2	92.2	95 · 1	98.0	98.0
Building Industry, National Joint Council (England and Wales)	1,268	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.1	23.3	50.5	67.8	78.6	85.4	95.0	99.4
Building Industry, National Joint Council (Scot- land)	243	0.8	1.2	1.6	7.8	23.5	46.5	66.3	79.8	84.8	95.9	99.6
Chemical and Allied Industries, Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	257	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.7	15.6	34.2	56.4	72.0	85.6	98-1	100-0
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (Great Britain)	438	0.2	0.5	0.5	3.2	16.0	34.9	55.9	69.4	78.5	94.3	98-9
Dock workers, National Joint Council (Great Britain)	195	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.7	16.9	27.7	38.5	77.9	94.9
Electrical Contracting Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales)	159	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	9.4	25.2	52.2	64.8	93-1	99.4
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom) Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)†	4,629 323	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.2	14·7 7·1	28.5	45·0 44·9	65.6	74·3 78·3	92.4	99.4
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (United Kingdom)	381	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	3.7	10.0	18.9	66.9	97 - 1
Footwear Manufacture (United Kingdom)* Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council (Great	107	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.3	15.0	22.4	39.3	54.2	63.6	86.9	97.2
Britain) Printing and Bookbinding (England and Wales	163	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	13.5	36.8	47.2	64.4	71.2	90.8	99.4
except London) General Printing (London)*	315 114	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	8.8	34.6	49.8	62·2 49·1	84·I 78·I	95.6
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering (Installation and Maintenance) (Great Britain)*	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	24.0	44.0	65.0	81.0	94.0	98.0
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, National Joint Industrial Council (United	1 2 2 2	1 200	1000	0 3			ALCO 213.				SOT SHOW	
Kingdom) Paper making, paper coating, paper board and	280	0.0	0.4	2 1.1	18.2	36.4	63.9	78.2	87 · 1	91.8	98.2	100-0
building board making (United Kingdom) Retail cooperative societies (Great Britain)‡	197 279	0.0	0.0	0.0	5·6 15·1	13.2	32·5 63·8	55·3 77·8	75·6 86·4	85·8 90·0	96.4	99.0
Road Passenger Transport, Company-owned undertakings (Great Britain)	251	0.0	0.0	1.2	13.1	46.6	82.1	96.0	98-4	99.6	99.6	99.6
Rubber Manufacturing Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	222	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.0	25.7	41.4	55.9	65.8	91.9	100-0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (United Kingdom)	316	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.6	15.2	27.2	37.3	49.7	64.9	92 · 1	100.
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLICS	ECTOR		E-XIII	1.34	1 6.4		The state of		91 B-101	TOTAL STATE	S risksto	
Civil Service—clerical† Coal mining (Great Britain)‡	329 1,529	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.4	14.3	28·3 30·4	40.7	53.8	79·9 51·2	97·0 87·2	100-0
Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain)‡	724	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	12.6	26.0	50.7	64.2	75.3	88-1	94.5
Gas Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain):	265	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	19.6	47.5	68.7	80.0	87.2	94.3	97.4
Government industrial establishments Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)‡	631 363	0.0	0.2	3.2	23.8	46·6 53·2	66.9	79.4	88·7 92·8	93.2	97.8	99.7
Iron and steel melting and rolling (certain districts		0.0	10 10 10 10	B/E 開題	10.00		BURNE	A MOLE	A SAY B.	lange the	88.4	97.
in England and Wales)	207	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	15.5	26.6	42.5	61.4	72.5	00.4	77
Local authorities (England and Wales) Building and civil engineering	843	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.1	23.4	50·8 37·0	68·1 57·2	79.7	87·8 89·1	96.8	99.5
Engineering craftsmen General and clerical division‡	138	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	13.3	20.7	48.7	65.3	77.3	93.3	99.3
Manual workers	1,121	0.0	0.0	0.2	24.8	61.1	81.0	90.0	96.1	97.5	99.0	99.6
Local authorities (Scotland) Building and civil engineering	132	0.0	0.8	1.5	5.3	25.0	41.7	56.8	69.7	82.6	97.0	99.2
Manual workers	175	0.0	0.0	2.9	38.9	78.9	94.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Police service Post Office engineering grades‡	422 429	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.0	9.5	20.9	38.6	52.4	86·0 87·2	96.7
Post Office manipulative grades‡ Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff	662 605	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	17.7	43·7 38·2	66·3 58·2	78 · 1	85·5 83·3	95·9 96·4	99.
Railway workshops Road passenger transport—municipal under-	249	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	10.4	22.5	44.2	61.8	84.3	98-0	100-0
takings Road passenger transport—London Transport	198	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.6	28.3	63.6	83.3	91.4	97.0	99.5	99.
Board Agreements Waterworks Undertakings Industry, National	152	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	4.6	14.5	31.6	59.2	96.7	98-7
Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales)‡	122	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	36.9	64.8	76.2	82.8	91.0	97.5	98.
VAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS												
Wages boards Agricultural (England and Wales)	330	0.9	3.3	34.2	72.1	88.2	91.8	95.2	97.0	98.2	99-1	99.
Wages councils	330	0.4	3.3	34.2	12	30.2	71.0	13.2	77.0	102	1	
Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed	IFO	14.6	22.0	50.6	66.5	74.7	79.7	87.3	90.5	91.8	96.8	98-7
Restaurant (Great Britain)‡ Milk Distributive (England and Wales)‡	158 168	0.0	32.9	0.6	7.7	26.2	49.4	67.3	77.4	82.1	98.2	100.0
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)‡	220	0.0	0.0	4.5	16.4	34.5	46.8	58.2	72.3	78.2	89.5	95.0
Retail Furnishing (Great Britain)*‡ Road Haulage (Great Britain)‡	160 463	0.0	0.0	6.9	18.8	38·8 57·5	47.5	58·8 86·4	71.3	80·0 94·2	89·4 98·9	95.0
All wages board and council orders‡	2,283	1.6	4.2	13.3	31.6	53-1	66-6	76.9	84-5	88.6	95.9	98 - 2

^{*} For these agreements, figures relating to weekly earnings were not given in table 23 in the June issue of this GAZETTE.

† Covers non-manual workers.

‡ Covers manual and non-manual workers. || See footnote || to table 27.

Table 36 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time women

greement or Order	Number in sample	Annual Control			Perce	ntage wi	th hourly	earning	s less tha	ın		
	in sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
ATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE S	ECTOR		12/4/58	-Waters white	15025-	Contract of the Contract of th	Total States	1 1000	-		A SHOULD BE	
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom) Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)† Hosiery Trade National Joint Industrial Council	909 316	0.2	6·2 8·5	42·4 33·5	78·5 66·8	92·3 85·4	96·9 93·4	98.6	99.1	99.6	99.9	100
(Midlands)* Printing and Bookbinding (England and Wales	125	5.6	16.0	32.8	50.4	67.2	79.2	91.2	93.6	96.8	99.2	100
except London)* Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)‡	132 245	0·8 5·3	8·3 59·6	65·2 84·9	82·6 91·4	92·4 96·7	97·7 98·8	99·2 99·6	99·2 99·6	100.0	100.0	100
ATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC S	ECTOR	8 61				STAN STORY	1000m	Taken in	20000000 24,000000			
Civil Service—clerical Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)	518 584	0·2 1·7	1.5 25.9	9·7 63·9	18·1 84·4	40·7 91·6	59·5 95·0	72·2 96·6	81·1 97·9	93·1 98·5	99·8 99·7	99
Local authorities (England and Wales) General and clerical division Manual workers	340 324	0.9	5·6 52·2	17·4 84·9	30·9 94·1	54·1 97·8	70·6 99·1	88·2 99·7	95·9 99·7	97·6 99·7	99·7 99·7	100
Post Office manipulative grades‡	194	0.0	5.2	17.0	35.6	58.2	72.7	87.6	91.2	97.4	100.0	100
AGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS Wages Councils	2 44	STATE OF THE PARTY	100 mm		31 (1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	(mining	Constitution of	Managara Managara Managara	2 25 25 0 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH		10000 10000 10000
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (England and Wales) Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings (Great	148	2.7	33 · 1	58 · 1	80.4	91.9	95.9	98.0	99.3	99.3	100.0	100
Britain) Laundry (Great Britain)* Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed	161 110	17·4 22·7	53·4 68·2	79·5 93·6	91·3 99·1	96.3	98.1	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Restaurant (Great Britain)‡ Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	176	40.3	68.8	84.1	93.2	96.0	96.0	98.3	98.9	98.9	98.9	99
(Great Britain) Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades	190	3.7	26.3	55.8	76.8	91.6	96.3	98.4	98.4	99.5	100.0	100
(Great Britain)‡ Retail Food Trades (England and Wales)‡ Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades (Great	494 164	7·1 15·9	37·4 71·3	62·8 87·2	79·4 92·7	86·6 94·5	91·5 97·6	95·5 99·4	96.8	97·4 100·0	98.8	99
Britain)‡	209	8.1	50.2	73.7	89.5	94-3	96.2	97-1	99.5	99.5	100.0	100
Il wages board and council orders‡	2,702	14-6	48.3	72.4	85 - 7	91.6	94.8	97.0	97.9	98.6	99.5	99

Table 37 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968:

Agreement or Order	No. of					As pe	rcentage	of the m	nedian	Standar	-d
	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Med- ian	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	of medi	an
NATIONAL ACREMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR	\$140 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100	Shil	lings per	hour	2015	1,51,000	Per	cent.	La resulta	Shillings	Per cer
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR Baking—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)*	6.9	7.5	8.5	9.2	10.5	81.5	87.8	108-6	123.7	0.2	2.0
Building Industry, National Joint Council (England and Wales) Building Industry, National Joint Council (Scotland)	7·4 7·2	8.0	9.0	10.6	12.9	82·5 78·0	89·6 86·9	118.7	144.0	0.1	0.8
Chemical and Allied Industries, Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)	7.6	8.6	9.7	11.2	12.7	78.0	88.7	115-4	131-0	0.2	1.6
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (Great Britain) Dock workers, National Joint Council (Great Britain)	7·5 9·2	8.5	9.6	11.5	13·4 18·1	77·6 71·3	88·0 84·3	119.7	139 · 4	0.1	1
Electrical Contracting Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (England and Wales)	9.0	9.8	10.9	12.6	14.5	82.9	89.9	116.3	133.5	0.3	2.
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom) Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)†	7·6 8·2	8·7 9·0	10.3	12.0	14·3 13·8	73·4 80·0	84·9 87·8	117.0	138·7 134·3	0.1	0.
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (United Kingdom)	10.9	12.6	14-1	15.5	17.5	77.5	89.8	110.0	124.9	0.2	1.2
Footwear Manufacture (United Kingdom)* Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain) Printing and Bookbinding (England and Wales except London)	7·0 7·7 8·4	9·2 8·5 9·4	10·7 10·1 11·1	13·2 12·5 13·6	15·3 14·7 16·9	64·7 76·6 75·9	85·6 83·9 85·4	122·4 123·4 122·9	142·6 145·6 153·3	0·4 0·2 0·2	2.
General Printing (London)* Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering (Installation and	9.1	10.1	12.1	14.5	18.3	74.8	83.6	119.4	150.8	0.4	3.
Maintenance) (Great Britain)* Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, National Joint	8.3	9.0	10.1	11.5	13.5	82.2	89.5	114-1	133.9	0.2	2.
Industrial Council (United Kingdom) Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making (United Kingdom)	6.5	7.5	8.4	9.8	11.6	77.6	88.6	116.7	137.6	0.1	1.
Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)‡ Road Passenger Transport, Company-owned undertakings	7·6 6·7	8·6 7·4	9.8	9.9	12.8	78·2 81·5	88·4 89·7	112.1	130·6 147·7	0·2 0·1	1:
(Great Britain) Rubber Manufacturing Industry, National Joint Industrial	6.8	7.4	8-1	8.7	9.4	84.0	91.7	107.5	115-3	0.1	1.
Council (Great Britain) Shipbuilding and ship repairing (United Kingdom)	8·0 7·4	8.9	10.6	12·8 12·7	14·6 14·6	75·5 66·9	84·1 79·5	120·1 114·7	137·5 131·9	0·2 0·2	2.
IATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR	2-93	7-57	2:02	1.8	0000	3609	inadus (C	bentla	bine yes	Palatana Palatana Palatana	Rest
Civil Service—clerical† Coal mining (Great Britain)‡	7·4 7·3	8.7	10.6	11.6	12·8 15·4	69·2 62·2	81·4 72·9	108.9	120.0	0.2	1.
Electricity Supply Industry agreements (Great Britain)‡ Gas Industry, National Joint Industrial Council (Great Britain)‡	7·9 7·5	9.0	10.0	12.0	15·8 12·7	78·8 82·3	89.9	120-1	158·7 139·7	0.1	1.
Government industrial establishments Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)‡	6·5 6·7	7·0 7·1	8·2 7·9	9·6 8·7	11·2 10·4	78·9 84·8	85·6 89·7	117·2 110·8	136·6 131·9	0.1	1:
Iron and steel melting and rolling. (Certain districts in England and Wales)	7.6	8.9	10.4	12.4	15.7	73 · 3	85.7	119.7	151-5	0.3	2.
Local authorities (England and Wales) Building and civil engineering	7.4	8.0	9.0	10.5	12.5	82.8	89.6	117.0	139.8	0.1	0.
Engineering craftsmen General and clerical division‡	8· i 7· 7	8.6	9·5 10·2	11.6	12.3	85·7 75·6	91·3 88·5	116.5	129.8	0.2	1.
Manual workers	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.6	9.8	87.2	92.3	113.5	129-3	0.1	0.
Local authorities (Scotland) Building and civil engineering Manual workers	7·2 6·4	8.0	9·5 7·2	11.5	13·4 8·5	76·1 89·3	84·3 94·3	121·4 109·2	141.3	0·2 0·1	2.
Police service	9.0	10.4	11.9	13.9	15.5	75.9	87 · 4	117.2	130.5	0.2	1.
Post Office engineering grades‡ Post Office manipulative grades‡	9·0 7·7	9.6	9.2	13·1 10·7	15·6 12·9	82·1 83·0	87·6 89·6	120·3 116·2	142·9 139·6	0.1	1.
Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff Railway workshops Road passenger transport—municipal undertakings	7·5 7·8	8·4 9·1	9·6 10·4	11.1	12·8 12·8	77·3 75·6	87·0 88·2	111-1	132·7 123·4	0.1	1:
Road passenger transport—Inunificial indertakings Road passenger transport—London Transport Board Agreements Waterworks Undertakings Industry, National Joint Industrial	7·0 9·7	7·9 10·5	8.6	9·6 12·8	10·6 14·1	81·5 83·8	91.1	111.0	121.2	0.1	1.
Council (England and Wales)‡	6.9	7.5	8.4	9.9	11.8	82.7	89 · 4	118-1	141.3	0.2	2.
VAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS Wages Boards	2.0	3-0						63 B		97.55	
Agricultural (England and Wales)	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.4	84.0	90.2	112.5	132.2	0.1	1.
Wages Councils Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant											
(Great Britain)‡ Milk Distributive (England and Wales)‡	3·4 7·3	4·6 7·9	5·9 9·0	8.0	10·9 12·4	56·8 80·8	77·1 87·9	135·1 119·6	183·9 137·6	0·3 0·2	4.
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain)‡ Retail Furnishing (Great Britain)*‡	6.4	7·5 7·2	9·4 9·1	11.4	15·4 15·2	66·5 70·5	79·8 79·7	121·4 127·0	163·9 167·6	0.3	3.
Road Haulage (Great Britain)‡	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.8	10.5	85.5	92 · 1	113.8	135.2	0.1	1.0
Il wages board and council orders‡	5.7	6.6	7.8	9.8	12.4	73 · 1	84.8	125 · 2	158-2	0.1	0.

^{† † |} See footnote to table 35.

Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by agreement and wages board or council order, September 1968: Full-time women

Agreement or Order	3530					As pe	rcentage	of the m	edian	Section to	
naltons aflocks and property and calculated afficient af	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Med- ian	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	Standar error of median	f
The state of the s		Shill	ings per	hour			Per	cent	Te par	Shillings	Per cent
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR		100	230	184							1202
Engineering—manual workers (United Kingdom) Engineering—clerical workers (United Kingdom)† Hosiery Trade—National Joint Industrial Council (Midlands)* Printing and Bookbinding (England and Wales except London)* Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)‡	5·2 5·1 4·5 5·1 4·2	5·6 5·7 5·6 5·4 4·5	6·2 6·4 6·9 5·6 4·8	6·9 7·3 8·7 6·6 5·5	7·7 8·5 9·9 7·8 6·8	84·1 79·4 65·0 90·9 88·4	90·5 89·1 81·1 95·1 94·8	111·7 114·0 125·3 116·5 114·3	125·3 132·3 142·1 138·0 141·6	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1	0·6 1·4 3·4 1·8 1·5
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR		114		2 3 3 1						1000	7070
Civil Service—clerical Health services ancillary staff (Great Britain)	6·0 4·8	7·3 5·0	8·5 5·6	10·3 6·4	11·5 7·7	70·5 85·5	86·0 89·3	120·5 115·2	135·5 138·2	0.1	1.4
Local authorities (England and Wales) General and clerical division Manual workers	5·2 4·4	6·5 4·4	7·7 4·9	9·0 5·6	10.3	67·6 88·0	83·7 89·4	117·0 113·8	133·9 129·5	0·1	1.8
Post Office manipulative grades‡	5.3	6.4	7.7	9.2	10.6	69.4	83 · 1	119.8	137.8	0.2	2.4
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS	3-4	18		8-6		100				CONTRACTOR AND	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART
Wages Councils		148	1	2 1						0.00	3552
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing (England and Wales) Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings (Great Britain)	4·2 3·8	4.7	5·5 4·8	6.5	7·7 6·5	75·2 77·7	85·2 87·2	118.3	139.9	0.1	2.5
Laundry (Great Britain)* Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant (Great Britain)±	3·6 2·8	4·0 3·5	4·5 4·1	5·1 5·4	5·6 6·5	80.3	88·6 84·2	112·5 129·8	122·5 156·4	0.1	3.0
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring (Great Britain) Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain) Retail Food Trades (England and Wales) Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades (Great Britain) ### Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades (Great Britain)	4·3 4·2 3·8 4·0	5·0 4·7 4·1 4·4	5·8 5·4 4·5 5·0	6·8 6·7 5·1 6·0	7·8 8·8 6·5 7·1	74·3 77·2 83·4 81·3	86·1 86·8 91·0 88·9	118·1 125·4 113·3 121·0	136·2 162·9 142·7 143·5	0·1 0·1 0·1	2·2 1·6 2·1 1·9
All wages board and council orders‡	3.8	4.3	5.0	6.1	7.6	75 · 0	85 · 7	122.2	152 · 8	0.1	0.7

^{* † ‡} See footnotes to table 35.

Table 39 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by region, September 1968

	Number in sample	1 2 3			Percent	tage with	hourly e	arnings	less than			
5 45 8 45 8 45	in sample	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	IIs.	12s.	15s.	20s.
ull-time manual men	1-31	8-0		2-21		1 6.0		i	i		sanith:	1 th made
South East	9,371	0.4	1.0	2.5	8.2	20.1	36.6	52.7	110	75 7	00.0	00 0
East Anglia	856	0.9	1.2	5.5	19.3	40.4	59.0	71.8	81.3	75·7 87·3	92.3	98.3
South Western	1,980	0.6	1.3	4.1	15.5	34.6	53.2	67.1	77.8		96.0	98.6
West Midlands	3,554	0.2	0.3	1.7	8.5	19.4	34.9	47.7	59.4	85.8	95.7	99.5
East Midlands	2,350	0.2	0.5	2.5	11.0	25.6	42.9	57.5		70.6	88.9	99.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,250	0.1	0.7	2.8	12.6	30.5	48.9		68.6	76.7	93.3	99.2
North Western	4,282	0.3	0.7	2.2	11.0	26.6	43.3	63.8	73.7	81.2	95.0	99.3
Northern	2,352	0.2	0.3	1.6	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			59.1	71.6	81.0	94.8	98.9
Wales	1.716	0.5	1.1	2.2	10.6	27.1	44.2	58.8	70.2	78.4	95.1	99.4
	3,393	0.5		3.7	14.1	30.7	41.7	55.5	66.1	75.1	91.4	98.5
	3,373	0.3		3.7	14-1	30.1	48.4	63.8	74.0	81.3	95.5	99.5
Great Britain	33,104	0.4	0.8	2.6	10.9	25.6	42.5	57.5	69.2	78-1	93.4	98.9
Ill-time manual women		100.00		126 150								
South East	2,368	5.7	26.1	57.1	77.9	87.5	92.7	95.7	97.7	98-6	99.7	99.9
East Anglia	218	8.7	41.7	72.5	87.2	93.6	97.7	98.2	98.2	99.1	99.1	100.0
South Western	445	13.5	48.3	76.0	88.3	94.8	97.8	98.7	99.1	99.6	99.6	100.0
West Midlands	874	6.8	33.0	60.2	80.2	90.6	95.9	98.1	99.1	99.5	99.9	99.9
East Midlands	596	6.9	32.9	59.9	75.5	84.2	91.4	96.1	97.3	98.5	99.5	99.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	856	9.9	43.1	70.9	87.3	94.3	97.3	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.8
North Western	1,382	6.4	36.0	64.5	84.5	93.2	95.7	98.0	98.6	99.4	99.7	99.9
Northern	520	14.0	43.1	70.8	87.5	93.8	97.3	98.8	99.4	99.6	100.0	100.0
Wales	341	12.6	45.7	73.3	88.0	95.0	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.7	100.0	100.0
Scotland	1,029	12.6	46.7	74.0	87.5	94.5	97.4	98.8	99.2	99.3	99.6	99.7
Great Britain	8.629	8.5	36.3	65.0	82.8	91.2	95.2	97.6	98.5	99-1	99.7	99.9

Table 40 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by region, September 1968

	-					As pe	ercentage	of the m	edian		
Love Legar Chaper Filger Sensited	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Med- ian	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	Low- est decile	Lower quar- tile	Upper quar- tile	High- est decile	Standar error of median	
		Shill	lings per	hour			Per	cent.		Shillings	Per cent
Sulf-time manual men South East East Anglia South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	7·2 6·5 6·6 7·2 6·9 6·8 6·9 6·9	8·3 7·3 7·5 8·3 8·0 7·7 7·9 7·8 7·9 7·7	9·8 8·5 8·8 10·2 9·4 9·1 9·3 9·6 9·1		14·3 12·6 12·8 15·3 14·5 13·9 13·5 13·8 14·7	72·9 76·5 75·1 70·4 73·5 75·1 73·5 74·3 72·3 73·2	84·5 85·6 85·6 82·0 84·5 85·5 84·1 84·0 82·4 84·6	121·5 120·8 122·1 122·7 124·7 123·3 120·7 123·5 125·5 125·5	146·1 148·9 144·9 150·2 154·1 153·1 144·1 147·4 153·8 148·1	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	0·3 1·1 0·7 0·6 0·7 0·6 0·5 0·7 0·9
Great Britain	6.9	8.0	9.5	11.6	14-1	73.0	84.0	122 · 4	148-3	0.1	0.2
Full-time manual women South East East Anglia South Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	4·3 4·0 3·8 4·2 4·1 4·0 4·1 3·8 3·8 3·8	4.9 4.6 4.3 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.7 4.4 4.4	5·7 5·3 5·1 5·6 5·6 5·2 5·4 5·3 5·1 5·1	6·8 6·1 5·9 6·6 6·9 6·2 6·4 6·1 6·1	8·4 7·4 7·2 7·9 8·7 7·3 7·6 7·3 7·4 7·3	74·4 76·5 74·7 75·4 74·1 77·1 76·0 72·1 73·6 74·6	86·3 86·6 85·7 86·0 84·3 87·6 86·0 83·8 85·6 86·9	119·1 116·4 117·3 119·0 124·8 118·8 118·5 116·6 119·6 118·7	146·3 139·6 141·5 141·7 156·9 139·9 139·3 138·7 143·7 142·6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	0·7 2·0 1·5 1·0 1·5 1·0 0·8 1·4 1·8 1·0
Great Britain	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.5	7.8	73.9	85 · 6	118.7	143-1	0.1	0.3

Distribution of gross hourly earnings, September 1968: Full-time manual and non-manual adults

	Manual*	Full-time men Non-manual†	All	Manual*	Full-time women Non-manual†	All
ASSESSMENT DESCRIPTION OF		Percentages	with gross hourly e	earnings less than the	amount shown:	(3 EE s
Under 4 shillings Under 5 shillings Under 6 shillings Under 7 shillings Under 8 shillings Under 9 shillings Under 10 shillings Under 11 shillings Under 12 shillings Under 12 shillings Under 12 shillings Under 13 shillings Under 14 shillings Under 15 shillings Under 20 shillings	0·4 0·8 2·6 10·9 25·6 42·5 57·5 69·2 78·1 93·4 98·9	0·3 0·6 1·3 3·0 6·6 12·5 19·5 26·9 34·5 54·4 75·8	0·3 0·7 2·2 8·6 20·1 33·8 46·5 57·0 65·5 82·1 92·3	8·5 36·3 65·0 82·8 91·2 95·2 97·6 98·5 99·1 99·7 99·9	3.6 11.5 26.3 41.7 55.5 66.5 74.7 80.1 84.6 91.3 95.1	5.9 23.0 44.2 60.8 72.1 79.9 85.3 88.7 91.4 95.2 97.3
	20-6 43-3 39-	0-11 \$-\$	Shillin	gs per hour		iorea Weatern
ower quartile ledian	6·9s. 8·0s. 9·5s. 11·6s. 14·1s.	8 · 6s. 10 · 7s. 14 · 2s. 19 · 7s. 27 · 3s.	7·1s. 8·3s. 10·3s. 13·4s. 18·3s.	4·0s. 4·7s. 5·4s. 6·5s. 7·8s.	4·9s. 5·9s. 7·5s. 10·1s. 14·1s.	4·3s. 5·1s. 6·3s. 8·3s. 11·4s.
	T-28 T-28 T 8 T8	V-55 1-52	A Parconte	age of the median		2880 ROM 0888 A 380
owest decile ower quartile Ipper quartile lighest decile	73·0 84·0 122·4 148·3	60·3 75·3 138·2 191·8	69·1 80·8 130·4 177·1	73 · 9 85 · 6 118 · 7 143 · 1	64·4 78·3 133·5 186·8	68·3 80·5 132·1 181·6
	33,104	13,459	46,563	8,629	9,962	18,591
ercentage with actual hours recorded	88 40	28	71	82	34	57

^{*} Excluding those paid for less than the full week whose actual hours worked were not recorded. † Excluding all those paid for less than the full week.

Distribution of gross hourly earnings, September 1968: Numbers of various categories of employees, by range

Range of earnings (shillings per hour)†	Full-time	men	Part-time men	Full-time youths and boys	Full-time	women	Part-tim	e women	Full-time girls
	Manual	Non- manual	The state of	EWN NES	Manual	Non- manual	Manual	Non- manual	
Under 2·0 2·0 to 2·5 2·5 to 3·0 3·0 to 3·5 3·5 to 4·0 4·0 to 4·5 4·5 to 5·0 5·0 to 5·5 5·5 to 6·0 6·0 to 6·5 6·5 to 7·0 7·0 to 7·5 7·5 to 8·0 8·0 to 8·5 8·5 to 9·0 9·0 to 9·5 9·5 to 10·0 10·0 to 10·5 10·5 to 11·0 11·0 to 11·5 11·5 to 12·0 12·0 to 12·5 12·5 to 13·0 13·0 to 14·0 14·0 to 15·0 15·0 to 17·5 17·5 to 20·0 20·0 to 22·5 22·5 to 25·0 20·0 to 35·0 35·0 to 40·0 40·0 or more	2 4 12 44 57 55 95 202 400 928 1,794 2,242 2,647 2,911 2,683 2,575 2,379 2,043 1,823 1,609 1,342 1,219 1,099 1,558 1,183 1,392 456 153 74 63 25 11 24	4 3 9 11 13 15 20 41 55 92 136 235 251 356 444 433 504 504 499 547 475 513 525 817 822 1,699 1,178 873 602 815 372 219 377	1 4 5 14 21 51 51 140 73 133 67 49 33 21 12 20 7 21 10 10 10 10 8 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	54 186 375 387 447 440 457 469 379 392 362 294 227 194 130 130 74 63 33 27 19 18 9 15 10 4 4 1 3	11 27 67 190 439 995 1,406 1,333 1,140 940 600 433 291 217 130 125 74 54 31 30 22 11 18 13 5 12 5	5 8 23 112 214 290 493 696 777 808 728 762 609 560 543 482 334 303 233 262 189 173 140 200 154 212 163 171 134 131	6 10 23 110 297 1,129 1,572 964 526 317 200 168 89 70 35 28 17 22 13 8 3 4 4 13 6 5 5 2	8 7 9 7 14 107 149 158 161 216 195 161 127 115 83 85 55 43 35 23 19 18 17 30 23 52 39 24 28 31	59 178 395 387 329 243 164 100 48 41 222 11 6 4 1 3 2 1 1 0 1 0 0
Number in sample	33,104	13,459	1,011	5,205	8,629	9,962	5,649	2,060	2,001
Lowest decile Lower quartile Median Upper quartile Highest decile	6·9s. 8·0s. 9·5s. 11·6s. 14·1s.	8·6s. 10·7s. 14·2s. 19·7s. 27·3s.	4·5s. 5·3s. 6·5s. 13·3s. 30·6s.	2·9s. 3·8s. 5·3s. 6·9s. 8·6s.	4·0s. 4·7s. 5·4s. 6·5s. 7·8s.	4·9s. 5·9s. 7·5s. 10·1s. 14·1s.	4·0s. 4·4s. 4·9s. 5·6s. 6·8s.	4·7s. 5·6s. 7·0s. 9·1s. 14·4s.	2·4s. 2·8s. 3·5s. 4·3s. 5·2s.

^{*} Excluding all non-manual workers paid for less than their normal basic or standard weekly hours and those manual workers paid for less than their normal basic or standard weekly hours whose actual hours were not recorded.

^{† 2.0} to 2.5 means 2.0 or more, but less than 2.5, etc.

Quarterly statistics of total employment December, 1968

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in December 1968 were 16,322,000 males and 8,936,000 females, a total of

Between September and December 1968 there was a decrease in the working population of about 53,000, including 4,000 males and 50,000 females. There was a decrease in civil employment of about 54,000 (9,000 males and 46,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, there was a decrease of about 16,000 in the working population, resulting from a decrease of 29,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 12,000 females; in contrast the number in civil employment increased by 16,000, including 14,000 females.

In the twelve months from December 1967 to December 1968, the working population decreased by 127,000; there were 142,000 fewer males but 15,000 more females. The number in civil employment fell by 86,000, a decrease of 118,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 30,000 females.

The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since December 1967 and September 1968 are given in table 1.

Standard Regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each Standard Region in December 1968 are given in table 2,

and the changes since December 1967 and September 1968 in tables 3 and 4.

The regional estimates for December 1968 are provisional: they are not so reliable as those for June 1968 because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards exchanged by employers centrally in regions different from those in which the persons are employed. They are subject to revision, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of the GAZETTE, when June 1969 estimates are available.

Between September and December 1968, civil employment decreased by 35,000 in Scotland, by 14,000 in the South East Region and 11,000 in Wales. There were increases of 9,000 in East Midlands and in North Western Regions. Part of these changes are attributable to seasonal variations; seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from December 1967 to December 1968 there were decreases of 33,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside. 28,000 in South East and 15,000 in Northern Regions, and of 17,000 in Wales. There were increases of 11,000 in West Midlands and 10,000 in East Anglia Regions.

Working Population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

	December	1968		Changes September	r 1968 to Dece	mber 1968	Changes December	1967 to Dec	ember 1968
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations				10 Mar 24.	5-6		3.75	4.3	
Working population H.M. Forces Employers and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment	16,322 376 1,320 14,626 457 15,489 14,169	8,936 14 361 8,561 83 8,838 8,477	25,258 390 1,681 23,187 540 24,328 22,647	- 4 - 4 - + 9 - 9 - 9	- 50 - 1 - 49 - 4 - 46 - 46	- 53 - 5 assumed - 48 + 5 - 54 - 54	- 142 - 20 no change - 122 - 4 - 118 - 118	+ 15 - 2 + 17 - 15 + 30 + 30	- 127 - 22 - 105 - 19 - 86 - 86
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population Total in civil employment Employees in employment	16,263 15,452 14,132	8,952 8,858 8,497	25,216 24,309 22,629	- 29 + 4 + 4	+ 12 + 14 + 14	- 16 + 16 + 17	- 139 - 117 - 118	+ 16 + 32 + 32	- 121 - 86 - 85

Note: Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

		South East		ast Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	1	forks & Humber- ide	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
mployees in employ	ymen	t									20 A. A. A. A.	100	The party	
Males Females Total	1	4,822 3,024 7,846	1	400 219 619	808 472 1,280	1,457 821 2,279	883 520 1,403	1	1,282 736 2,018	1,790 1,117 2,907	810 450 1,260	621 316 937	1,288 799 2,087	14,169 8,477 22,647
otal in Civil employ	men	t												
Males Females Total	-	5,260 3,134 8,394		451 229 680	938 504 1,442	1,564 854 2,419	962 544 1,506	1	1,389 768 2,157	1,940 1,174 3,114	873 468 1,341	703 338 1,041	1,400 822 2,222	15,489 8,838 24,328
holly unemployed														101111 TOTAL
Males Females Total	1	107 17 124	-	10 2 12	29 7 36	35 6 41	24 3 27	1	45 6 52	58 9 68	55 8 63	32 7 40	61 17 78	457 83 540
otal employees														
Males Females Total		4,929 3,041 7,971		410 221 631	837 479 1,316	1,492 827 2,319	907 524 1,430	1	1,327 743 2,070	1,849 1,126 2,975	865 459 1,323	654 323 977	1,349 816 2,165	14,626 8,561 23,187
otal civilian labour	force												phonos ys	Show being
Males Females Total	1	5,367 3,151 8,519	-	461 231 692	967 511 1,478	1,599 860 2,459	986 548 1,533	1	1,434 775 2,209	1,999 1,183 3,182	928 477 1,404	736 345 1,081	1,461 839 2,300	15,946 8,922 24,868

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in empl Total in civil empl	oyment }†	SECTION AND	eserge of		8	rangement	ero gere al 2,000, con	districts in	notost mi	e of workers	ochana o
Males Females Total	- 5 - 9 - 14	+ 4 + 4	- 13 + 5 - 8	+ 2 - + 3	- + + 9	+ I - 6 - 4	+ 19 - 10 + 9	- II + 3 - 8	- II	+ 8 - 42 - 35	- 9 - 46 - 54
Wholly unemploye										of or here	income co
Males Females Total	+ 5 + 5	+	+ 4 + 2 + 6	- 3 - 2 - 5	+ 2 - 1 + 1	- 2 - 1	- 2 - 1 - 3	+ I - 2 -	=	+ + + + + + + + + +	+ 9 - 4 + 5
Total employees Total civilian labor	1.									300	
Males Females Total	- I - 9 - 8	+ 4 + 5	- 9 + 7 - 2	- 1 - 2 - 3	+ 11 + 10	+ 1 - 6 - 5	+ 17 - 11 + 6	- IO + 3 - 8	- 10 - 1	+ 9 - 41 - 33	- - 49 - 48

Table 4 Civ	ilian Labour F	orce. Chai	iges, Deceil	190/-	-December	1908: By	Standard F	cegion		THO	USAND
42 kg	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in empl Total in civil empl	oyment }†	22 52	12			200	1982		001-10	ashiorogal testifu	bus situlates
Males Females Total	- 47 + 19 - 28	+ 4 + 6 + 10	- 9 + 10 + 1	+ 10 - 1 + 11	- 2I + 8 - 13	- 3I - 2 - 33	+ 14 - 8 + 6	- 14 - 15	- 17 - 1 - 17	- 7 - 2 - 9	-118 + 30 - 86
Wholly unemploye	ed										
Males Females Total	- 9 - 2 - 12	-	=	- 4 - 2 - 5	+ 3 - 1 + 2	+ 4 - 1 + 4	- 1 - 4 - 4	+ 6 - 1 + 5	- - 2 - 1	- 3 - 3 - 6	- 4 - 15 - 19
otal employees Total civilian labor											
Males Females Total	- 56 + 17 - 39	+ 3 + 6 + 9	- 9 + 9 -	+ 7 - 2 + 4	- 18 + 8 - 11	- 27 - 2 - 29	+ 14 - 11 + 3	- 8 - 9	- 16 - 2 - 19	- 10 - 5 - 15	-122 + 17 -105

[†] The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to be unchanged.

Joint consultation on safety in factories

Earlier this year HM Factory Inspectorate carried out a survey of factories employing more than 50 workers to find out the extent to which arrangements for joint consultation on safety had been established on a voluntary basis.

The survey was conducted on the same basis as the earlier survey made in 1967, the results of which were published in this GAZETTE for November 1967, and the purpose of the survey was to see what progress had been made since then in the setting up of joint safety committees.

Table 1 gives an analysis by size groups of the committees known to exist at May, 1967 and March, 1969.

Table 2 shows the total numbers of factories according to size, and the numbers of committees known to exist at the same dates.

Table 3 shows the distribution by industry of the joint safety committees and the joint consultative committees concerned with safety in March 1969.

Between May 1967 and March 1969 the number of factories with arrangements for joint consultation on safety increased by

It is estimated that in March, 1969 the total number of persons employed in factories with more than 50 workers was 5,481,000. The number of workers in factories where there were arrangements for joint consultation on safety was 3,802,000, compared with 3,454,000 in May 1967.

According to the inspectors' reports, which took into account the views of employers and workers, 70 per cent. of the committees were considered to be effective as compared with 71 per cent. in

Analysis, by size groups of factories, of committees Table 1 known to exist

> (1) in May, 1967 (2) in March, 1969

Size Group	Joint Safety Committees		Joint Cons Committe cerned wit	es con-	JSCs and JCCs concerned with safety		
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
51-100 101-250 251-500 501 and over	853 1,171 857 1,038	1,414 1,742 1,107 1,207	1,298 1,422 684 470	1,285 1,573 682 477	2,151 2,593 1,541 1,508	2,699 3,315 1,789 1,684	
Totals	3,919	5,470	3,874	4,017	7,793	9,48	

Total numbers of factories, analysed according to five size groups, and numbers of committees

num fact	number of factories in the group	Numbers and JCCs	of JSCs	Percentages of factories having JSCs and JCCs			
	the group	May 1967	March 1969	May 1967	March 1969		
51 and over 101 and over 151 and over 251 and over 501 and over	20,109 11,582 7,980 4,830 2,057	7,793 5,642 3,049 1,508	9,487 6,788 5,221 3,473 1,684	36·8 48·1 	47·2 58·6 65·4 71·9 81·9		

Table 3 Analysis by Standard Industrial Classification Order and size group of Factories with Joint Safety Committees or Joint Consultative Committees concerned with safety expressed as percentages of the total number of factories within scope as at March 1969.

Industry	Numbers employed	Total No. of factories	No. of Joint Safety Committees	No. of Joint Consultative Committees concerned with safety	% of factories with Joint Safety Committees	% of factories with JCCs concerned with safety	% of factories with either JSCs or JCCs concerned with safety 1969	% of factories with either JSCs or JCCs concerned with safety 1967
Food, drink and tobacco	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	530 244 250 215 159	113 62 81 96 100	79 53 64 54 38	21 25 32 45 63	15 22 26 25 24	36 47 58 70 87	25 }43 54 82
	Total	1,398	452	288	32	21	53	42
Chemicals and allied industries	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	258 135 152 117 120	75 39 72 67 74	56 30 41 26 34	29 29 47 57 62	22 22 27 22 22 28	51 51 74 79 90	32 }47 83 84
	Total	782	327	187	42	24	66	52
Metal manufacture	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	297 161 174 146 194	75 64 91 85 145	42 36 42 28 24	25 40 52 58 75	14 22 24 19 12	39 62 76 77 87	30 }44 63 86
	Total	972	460	172	47	18	65	49
Engineering and elctrical goods	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	1,553 695 617 612 563	260 158 182 229 310	284 153 183 165 153	17 23 29 37 55	18 22 30 27 27	35 45 59 59 64 82	30 }46 62 70
	Total	4,040	1,139	938	28	23	51	45

Industry	Numbers employed	Total No. of factories	No. of Joint Safety Committees	No. of Joint Consultative Committees concerned with safety	% of factories with Joint Safety Committees	% of factories with JCCs concerned with safety	% of factories with either JSCs or JCCs concerned with safety 1969	% of factories with either JSCs or JCC concerned with safety 1967
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	78 34 23 28 59	13 8 8 13 34	10 10 7 11 8	17 24 35 46 58	13 29 30 39 14	30 53 65 85 72	20 }48 70 90
Limital and of se	Total	222	76	46	34	21	55	51
Vehicles	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	242 139 118 119 224	44 23 29 47 148	50 42 50 41 51	18 17 25 40 66	21 30 42 34 23	39 47 67 67 74 89	34 }47 67 83
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	713 247 226 215 132	126 65 62 76 67	112 46 46 52 28	18 26 27 35 51	28 16 19 20 24 21	34 45 47 47 59 72	23 }30 62 67
	Total	1,533	396	284	26	19	45	33
Textiles	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	846 438 438 391 166	129 92 105 143 83	78 66 79 70 36	15 21 24 37 50	9 15 18 18 22	24 36 42 39 55 72	15 }26 42 61
constitution to appe	Total	2,279	552	329	24	14	38	26
eather, Leather goods and fur	51-100 101-150 151-250 251 and over	108 48 30 16	11 18 6 4	17 4 7 1	10 37 20 25	16 8 23 6	26 45 43 31	} 29 24
moligical functions received	Total	202	39	29	19	14	33	23
Clothing and footwear	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	886 376 276 194 78	69 28 34 23 13	60 42 64 53 19	8 7 12 12 12 17	7 11 23 27 24	15 18 35 39 41	}17 33 36
Strong ed Lovery Such	Total	1,810	167	238	9	13	22	15
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	5J-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	347 171 145 115 77	62 40 39 45 47	67 28 49 24 13	18 23 27 39 61	19 28 34 21 17	37 51 61 60 78	26 39 46 63
	Total	855	233	201	27	24	51	36
Timber, furniture, etc.	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	503 184 106 81 12	56 19 22 13 7	83 54 32 29 4	11 10 21 16 58	17 29 30 36 33	28 39 51 51 52 91	20 }35 58 100
	Total	886	117	202	13	23	36	29
Paper, printing and publishing	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	650 247 235 211 116	146 77 86 112 76	104 53 53 34 24	22 31 37 53 66	16 21 23 16 21	38 52 60 69 87	22 }38 55 65
	Total	1,459	497	268	34	18	62	34
Other manufacturing industries	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	295 125 107 97 77	38 36 29 43 45	53 21 31 32 25	13 29 27 44 58	18 17 29 33 32	31 46 56 77 90	20 }43 58 77
	Total	701	191-25	162	27	23	50	38
Gas, Electricity, Water	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500	89 59 71 92 31	36 31 41 60 23	24 20 21 22 8	40 53 58 65 74	27 34 30 24 26	67 87 88 88 89	65 }81 88 96
	501 and over	342	191	95	56	28	84	80
Places not elsewhere specified	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	1,132 — 299 182 126 47	161 48 47 51 35	166 81 45 40 12	14 16 26 40 74	15 27 25 32 26	29 43 51 72 100	22 }34 76 85
C.S. State of the Control of the Con	Total	1,786	342	344	19	19	38	31
Grand Total	51-100 101-150 151-250 251-500 501 and over	8,527 3,602 3,150 2,773 2,057	1,414 808 934 1,107 1,207	1,285 759 814 682 477	17 22 30 40 59	15 21 26 25 23	32 43 56 65 82	23 }37 57 74
	Total	20,109	3,470	4,017	27.2	20.0	47.2	36.8

Regional employee activity rates, 1966-1968

Estimates of regional employee activity rates for males and females, by broad age groups, from 1965 to 1967 were published on page 555 of the July 1968 issue of this GAZETTE. Revised home population estimates for the years 1966 to 1968 (based on the 1966 Census of Population) together with employee estimates for mid-1968 have led to the new figures shown below for 1966 to 1968. For this reason these activity rates are not strictly comparable with those for 1965 and earlier years published in the July 1967 and July 1968 issues of this GAZETTE. The rates relate to mid-year.

The employee activity rate expresses the estimated number of employees, by age-sex groups, in an area on a "place of work" basis as a percentage of the corresponding estimated number of persons in the home population on a "place of residence" basis. The employee estimates are made by the Department of Employment and Productivity. The home population estimates are made by the Registrars-General.

The regional home population estimates include:

(a) persons who are not available for employment—for example, in full time education, women with domestic responsibilities, the incapacitated, the elderly;

(b) members of Armed forces;

(c) employees and persons working on their own account and unpaid family workers, and

(d) persons who reside in the region but work in another

The employee estimates, which include the registered unemployed, make no distinction between those working or seeking work on a regular full-time basis and those who work or seek work on an irregular, occasional, seasonal or part-time basis.

The latter include substantial numbers of married women, elderly workers and also school pupils and students in full-time education who undertake insured employment outside school hours, at weekends and during vacations. The activity rates relate only to employees and so take no account of categories (b) and (c) above who are economically active, but not as employees.

The rates are expressed as percentages to one decimal place. but both employee and home population estimates, and the rates calculated from them, are subject to margins of error. The margins of error of the rates for specific age groups are relatively larger than those of overall rates (ages 15 and over).

Inter-regional differences in employee activity rates are not wholly attributable to economic differences. They are partly due to demographic, social and educational differences; for example. variations between regions in:

(a) the structure of the home population by age, sex and, in the case of females, marital status, and

(b) the proportions of the population who are:

(i) employers, self-employed or unpaid family workers; (ii) serving in H.M. Forces and Women's Services;

(iii) incapacitated, including inmates of institutions;

(iv) wholly retired; or

(v) not available for employment, for such reasons as education or domestic responsibilities.

For these reasons, and also because of inter-regional variations in the proportion of employees not working or not seeking work on a regular full-time basis, the employee activity rates do not provide a direct indication of potential labour reserves or the relative size of such reserves in different regions. The rates may be affected by the volume of inter-regional travel to work.

The generally lower employee activity rates for 1967 and 1968, especially for males, reflect the reduced pressure of demand for labour in these years compared with 1966.

The statistics are also being published in the Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 5, 1969.

Activity rates: Employees at mid-year expressed as a percentage of the home population aged 15 years and over

	-					REG	ION					
	South East England*	South East	East Anglia†	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	GREAT BRITAIN
MALES AND FEMALE	S	12			96 PD 9	727-121		100 710	named CO2	108/ 100	10/29 1000 2000	
Aged 15 and over	59.9	60.9	49.8	48.2	62.8	57.0	58.3	59.4	53.2	48.4	57.0	57.8
1967	59.9	60.1	49.1	47.5	61.1	57.6	56.6	58.5	52.6	47.3	56.7	56.9
1968	58.8	59.7	48.5	47.0	60.2	56.3	56.1	58 · 1	51.8	47 · 1	56.4	56.4
MALES	3	1 di			18 55 50 55 50 55	1 1		77	Cold	125 251		
Aged 15 and over						-			-			
1966	78.7	79.8	67 · 1	65.7	82.4	75.4	78 · 1	77.8	73.3	68.2	75.9	76.7
1967	77.5	78.6	65.8	64.5	80·1 78·4	76·0 74·1	75·9 74·7	76·8 75·9	72.1	65.6	75·5 74·5	75·5 74·4
1968	76.7	77.9	64.6	63.5	78.4	14.1	/4./	12.3	70.0	62.0	74.5	74.4
Aged 15-24	(A)				The same of the sa	1000			10 000	131		
1966	79.1	80.2	68.0	68.3	82.8	79.4	83 - 2	83.2	76.2	71.2	77.6	79.0
1967	78.2	79.7	64-1	68.0	80.8	78.9	82.0	80.6	75.1	70-5	76.4	77.9
1968	76.0	77.6	60.9	64.8	78.6	77.1	79.5	78 · 1	72.0	67.5	74.2	75.5
Aged 25-44		23				-				12 6 6	The same are a first	
	89.9	91.2	76.1	77.2	93.5	84.7	88.9	87-7	82.8	79.8	87.6	87.6
1966	88.3	89.6	74.3	75.2	91.7	84.4	85.7	86.3	80.3	77.8	87.7	86.2
1968	88.4	89.9	73.1	75.3	88.9	83 · i	84.4	86.2	77.5	77.1	88.1	85 · 4
Aged 45-64	2	91			100	300		Part I	Isto			
1966	88.8	89.6	80.2	75.6	88.88	84.6	86.0	86.7	85 · 4	78.3	84.9	86.0
1967	88.2	88.9	80.5	75.1	86.6	87.6	83 · 8	86.7	85.8	77.4	84-8	85.4
1968	88.0	88.7	81.3	75.0	86.8	86.2	84-1	86.8	84.6	77.1	84-4	85.2
Aged 65 and over	9	12.	19.0					President Control	Sere to	NOTE;		
1966	21.7	22.5	14-1	14-1	25.1	18-3	19.4	19.5	12.4	11.7	17.6	19.1
1967	20.9	21.5	15.9	14.3	21.5	18.6	18.4	19.3	11.5	10.0	17.6	18.4
1968	19.8	20.4	14-4	12-1	20.6	16.3	17.7	16.8	10.6	9.9	16.0	17.1

Activity rates: Employees at mid-year expressed as as a percentage of the home population aged 15 years and over—(continued)

	1 条件方					REGIO	E EOOIN	o tames				
	South East England*	South East	East Anglia†	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	GREAT
FEMALES Aged 15 and over	rof the full	mulos is	s in the se	trig ei am	theires	_ 3o_ res	non s 1	1.6961	vald sixu	200 200	ng fister	sgaravA
Aged 15 and over 1966 1967 1968	43·1 42·6 42·5	44·0 43·5 43·4	33·4 33·1 33·1	32·5 32·1 32·2	44·0 42·8 42·6	39·6 40·0 39·3	40·0 38·8 38·8	43·0 42·1 42·1	34·6 34·5 34·8	30·2 29·5 30·1	40·3 40·0 40·4	40·5 40·0 39·9
Aged 15-24 1966 1967 1968	71·2 70·0 68·3	72·0 71·0 69·3	61·9 58·6 57·3	57·4 57·3 54·2	67·6 65·7 63·5	66·7 67·6 63·3	66·4 64·5 62·2	69·3 68·3 65·0	66·5 63·2 63·2	53·6 51·3 52·6	64·2 64·2 64·8	67·3 66·1 64·3
Aged 25-44 1966 1967 1968	46·9 46·4 46·8	48·1 47·5 47·7	34·5 33·5 37·8	35·6 35·0 35·0	46·3 44·4 44·3	41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 3	43·7 42·9 43·4	48·0 46·7 47·6	36·8 37·0 37·4	34·0 34·8 34·6	44·9 44·6 44·1	44·2 43·6 43·8
Aged 45-59 1966 1967 1968	52·3 52·2 53·3	53·3 53·1 54·3	40·7 41·4 41·8	40·7 40·6 42·6	52·8 52·5 54·4	47·8 48·7 50·2	47·4 47·0 47·9	53·9 53·9 55·5	36·9 38·7 39·4	35·3 33·5 35·4	46·4 47·2 49·5	48·7 48·7 50·1
Aged 60 and over 1966 1967 1968	11·9 11·9 11·5	12·2 12·2 12·1	8·0 8·4 4·9	7·6 7·5 8·0	12·5 11·8 11·5	10·0 10·2 9·8	10·4 9·6 9·9	10·3 9·8 9·8	6·9 7·4 7·6	6·1 5·6 6·2	10·1 9·9 10·1	10·4 10·2 10·1

*The South East of England is a grouping of the South East and East Anglia standard regions. (Rates are given for comparison with past years.)
† In compiling the December 1967 quarterly estimates it was found that about 3,000 Civil Servants working in the South East had been included in all previous estimates for East Anglia. The activity rates for East Anglia are, therefore, slightly overstated for

1966 and 1967. It is estimated that in 1967 the overstatement of the overall activ rate (males and females combined) is about $0 \cdot 2$ per cent. Activity rates for the Sou East are unaffected.

§ Includes some Civil Servants overseas not allocated to regions.

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 June 1969, according to the type of employment permitted*

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† . Double day shifts‡	23,497 38,240	1,258 2,668	2,566 3,011	27,321 43,919
Long spells	8,800	399	713	9,912
Night shifts Part-time work§	12,988	1,404	7 <u>—</u> 330 7	14,392 17,812
Saturday afternoon work	3,744	177	140	4,061
Sunday work Miscellaneous	18,480 5,500	937 296	621	20,038 5,883
Total	129,061	7,139	7,138	143,338

^{*} 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 11,513 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 20th May 1969 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General 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

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

Item	Number of quotations 20th May 1969	Average price 20th May 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
The garment of the control of the co	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed Chuck	851	71.7	66 - 78
Sirloin (without bone)	860	96.6	84 -108
Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)*	909 762	91.2	84 -102 54 - 72
Fore ribs (with bone)	793	61.7	54 - 72 54 - 72
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	776 906	39·9 121·8	32 - 48 100 -144
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck			
Sirloin (without bone)	metal Troop	THE THE	
Silverside (without bone)*	-	_	_
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)			
Brisket (with bone)	_	_	
Rump steak*	- ·		_
Lamb: Home-killed		See Thinkship	PAR TRANSPORT
Loin (with bone)	657	80.4	66 - 96
Breast* Best end of neck	646	25·3 61·6	18 - 36 42 - 78
Shoulder (with bone)	654	59.4	48 - 72
Leg (with bone)	658	78.3	66 - 90
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone) Breast*	678	57·4 14·1	48 - 66
Best end of neck	652 647	45.9	9 - 20 36 - 56
Shoulder (with bone)	675	41.4	36 - 48
Leg (with bone)	681	61.5	56 - 66
Pork: Home-killed	D. HORSELD STREET		A SAME AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Leg (foot off) Belly*	884 879	60·7 38·9	48 - 72
Loin (with bone)	905	72.4	34 - 44 66 - 80
Pork sausages	877	41-1	A REAL PROPERTY.
Beef sausages	789	33.9	36 - 46 30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	672	39.3	36 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready	311	44.8	36 - 54
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	269	42.7	36 - 52
Fresh and smoked fish: Cod fillets	(22	44.0	26 40
Haddock fillets	623 632	54.5	36 - 48 48 - 64
Haddock, smoked, whole	554	49.2	42 - 60
Plaice, fillets Halibut cuts	579 399	72·3 92·3	60 - 90 72 -120
Herrings	433	24.8	20 - 30
Kippers, with bone	671	33.0	20 - 30 30 - 36
Bread	CP\$ 20		and that make
White, 13 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	842	19.9	19 - 21 18½- 20½
White, 13 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf White, 13 lb. unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz. loaf	729 785	19.3	184- 204
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	707	13.3	121-14
Flour	3.746		sola wabausar
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	882	23 · 1	18 - 27

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 239 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations 20th May 1969	Average price 20th May 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent, of quotations fell
	I Buthe V	d.	d.
Fresh vegetables			d.
Potatoes, old, loose			-
White Red	674 472	4·6 5·4	4 - 5
Potatoes, new, loose	739	11.11	10 - 12
Tomatoes	879	48·2 12·2	42 - 54
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	760 229	13.1	9 - 18
Cauliflower or broccoli	733	17.2	12 - 24
Brussells sprouts	-	-	-
Peas Carrots	831	11.1	8 - 15
Runner beans	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		4
Onions	866 792	10·8 14·1	9 - 12
Mushrooms per 1 lb.	192	14.1	12 - 18
Fresh fruit	808	20.6	17 - 24
Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	891	26.0	22 - 30
Pears, dessert	805	21-5	22 - 30 18 - 24
Oranges	850 876	15·8 16·4	12 - 20
Bananas	0/0	10.4	14-10
Bacon	NO. 8356.	FO 1	12 54
Collar* Gammon*	715 781	50·1 73·8	42 - 56 66 - 80
Middle cut*, smoked	552	66.7	58 - 78
Back, smoked	480 468	72·6 69·8	66 - 78
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	468	45.9	40 - 54
Ham (not shoulder)	825	118-0	104 -132
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can.	799	31-1	24 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.	921	52.1	47 - 57
Milk, ordinary, per pint	721	10-5	
			20 42
Butter, New Zealand Butter, Danish	845 865	40·1 45·5	38 - 42 42 - 48
	46		
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	163	11.1	10 - 12
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	161	8.6	8 - 9
ard	914	15.5	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	891	41-8	34 - 48
ggs, large, per dozen	789	53.0	48 - 60
Eggs, standard, per dozen	817	46.5	42 - 54
ggs, medium, per dozen	441	38.9	36 - 48
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	921	17.7	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	868	58.5	54 - 66
Геа, per ½ lb.	A PRIVATED IN	FEL WARL 20	THURSDAY TO SEE
Higher priced	375	23.7	23 - 24 17 - 21
Medium priced Lower priced	1,964 753	18.7	16 - 18
Chromes on Santone en Conference Dillian	TO STATE OF STATE OF	and Think	ALL SERVICES

News and Notes

BRITAIN'S ROLE IN ILO

The part which Britain has played in the work of the International Labour Organisation to achieve peace through social justice is outlined in a book to mark the 50th anniversary of the organisation, and published recently by the Department of Employment and Productivity (BRITAIN AND THE ILO: The Story of Fifty Years, by Margaret Stewart, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 12s. net).

Describing the major part that Britain played in setting up the organisation Miss Stewart says that three men among the representatives of Great Britain at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 can properly be described as its early architects. They were George N. Barnes, a member of the Lloyd George War Cabinet, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Home Office senior official, and Harold Butler, then an assistant secretary in the Ministry of Labour.

The first draft of the ILO constitution was evolved in London-on a couple of sheets of typescript written at No. 2 Whitehall Gardens during the latter half of 1918. When the Peace Conference's Commission on International Labour Legislation met, Britain was the only country that had submitted a detailed draft, and its scheme was substantially upheld and written into the Peace Treaty itself.

It was the first time an international organisation that was to deal so fundamentally with the rights and future conditions of workers would have representatives from governments, employers and workers voting on the problems before them on an equal footing. And that right has continued right up to the present day. Perhaps it was natural that the tripartite principle should have been born in Britain. The Lloyd George Government was already holding regular consultations with the two sides of industry and planning to develop tripartite Whitley Councils for all major

The ILO, Miss Stewart writes, still presents a forum where nations can cooperate on a practical and technical plane to combat poverty, ill-health, unemployment and social injustice. "It offers", she adds, "the possibility of a bridge between east and west and the means of relieving international tension. The value of the ILO contacts, between governments and industry, is widely recognised by British representatives at Geneva".

In a foreword to the book, Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, says that Margaret Stewart "tells with great skill and mastery of the subject the story of this country's contribution to the ILO over those 50 years, from the heroic early days of 1919 through the not less heroic years of its survival in the second World War down to the present

horizons that lie before the ILO in the 50 years ahead and that Britain can be proud not only of our contribution in the past but of what we are doing now to further the work of the International Labour Organisa-

In a chapter referring to Britain's contribution to the ILO, Miss Stewart says that many ILO Conventions are drawn up because they reflect current trends and needs. Developments and thinking in the ILO and within the United Kingdom advance along parallel lines, and there is a mutual interaction.

She quotes as an example of this the Government's proposal to set up statutory machinery to protect workers against arbitrary or unfair dismissal. This was one of the themes of the Termination of Employment Recommendation, adopted in 1963.

With 65 ratifications of Conventions to its credit, Britain stands high in the league table, and Miss Stewart points out that the attitude of successive governments towards ratification has been consistently guided by the desire not to interfere with collective bargaining. "Whatever political party is in power has made no difference to government support for the ILO, which has transcended party politics", she says.

For the 1970's the ILO is calling on all the 121 member nations to co-operate in a World Employment Programme. (See this GAZETTE, May 1968, page 398).

Miss Stewart points out the World Employment Programme is too vast a subject for the ILO to undertake alone. The organisation is well equipped to tackle such matters as manpower planning, training, labour administration and productivity improvements. But the general objectives of economic and social expansion can only be achieved through multi-national action, involving the United Nations and all its agencies and in concert with the bilateral aid programmes of the more advanced nations.

Other chapters of the book describe the International Labour Code—the Conventions that have been passed at the annual International Labour Conference—how the ILO survived the Second World War, the new horizons of the ILO, and the development of human resources.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Activities which she proposes should be covered by an industrial training board for the hairdressing and beauty culture industry have been included in a draft schedule circulated to interested organisations recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

This board it is proposed should cover the following main activities: hairdressing; wigmaking or fitting; manicure; pedicure;

She adds that she looks to the new the application of beauty treatment; the provision of facilities for taking turkish, sauna or similar baths; the provision by way of business of courses or other facilities for training in the foregoing activities.

The proposed training board for the hairdressing and beauty culture industry will cover about 110,000 workers.

Scope of Hotel and Catering Industry Board

A draft schedule incorporating changes she proposes should be made to the scope of the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board has been circulated to interested organisations by Mrs Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

These changes are made necessary after a judgment given in the House of Lords on 13th May in the case between the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board and Automobile Proprietary Limited.

It was held that activities subject to the Industrial Training Act were confined to the activities of persons engaged in industry or commerce. The effect of the judgment has been to rule out of scope of the board catering activities not only in members' clubs, but also in universities, colleges of education and similar establishments; and the school meals service.

Pending a decision on whether amending legislation should be introduced, it has, therefore, become necessary to delete from the original Order setting up the board (see this GAZETTE, November, 1966, page 739) references to activities which in the light of the judgment can no longer be regarded as within scope of the Act.

The Government recognises the value of the work which the board has been doing in developing catering activities in the welfare sector. In view of the setback to this work which the House of Lords iudgment now threatens, consultations have already been started with all the interests concerned about the best way of mitigating the effects of the judgment, including the desirability of bringing these activities back within scope of the Act at the first available opportunity.

A further amendment, not arising from the judgment, will have the effect of excluding from scope certain employers (not being employers mainly engaged in hotel and catering activities) who provide light refreshments for immediate consumption to their employees, except when the employer (a) also supplies for immediate consumption other food and drink, or (b) manufactures any chocolate or flour confectionery so supplied.

Training Levy for Furniture and Timber Industry

Proposals by the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 1.4 IONISING RADIATIONS per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969 have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Order approving the proposals (SI 1969, No. 820, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) came into

operation on 2nd July.

The levy will be used to make grants to employers, for the training year ending 31st July 1969, for the in-company and external training of a wide range of occupations including managers, craftsmen, technicians, technologists, operatives, office workers, instructors, training officers, and supervisors. Grants are also available for the development of group training schemes, the establishment of training centres, and for approved surveys of training needs.

The Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board which was constituted in December 1965, covers approximately 4,900

establishments.

The increase in its levy rate from 0.9 per cent. has been necessitated by a corresponding increase in the amount of grant being claimed by employers in the industry. This follows their greater involvement in training, resulting in an improvement in the quality and quantity of training provided in the industry.

Levy for Road Transport Industry

Proposals by the Road Transport Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope based on a percentage of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969 have been approved by Mrs. Castle.

The order approving the proposals (SI 1969, No 880, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price, 1s net) came into opera-

tion on 16th July.

The levy is three-tiered, in which the rates are 0.75 per cent, where the total payroll does not exceed £5,000; 1.5 per cent. where it is in the £5,000 to £15,000 range; and 2.2 per cent, where it exceeds £15,000.

The Road Transport Industry Training Board, which was constituted in September 1966, covers approximately 100,000 establishments and 850,000 workers. Last year when it fixed its levy which did not run for a full 12 months period, it fixed a flat rate of 0.9 per cent., payable by all firms. It has now been able to work out a differential levy scheme and the maximum rate of 2.2 per cent, under this differential scheme is equivalent to the 0.9 per cent. charged last time.

The activities in relation to which the board exercises its functions have been redefined by Mrs Castle under an Order (SI 1969 No 879, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s 3d net) which came into

operation on 16th July.

The effect of the principal amendments is to bring dealing in, letting out on hire or repairing agricultural or horticultural machinery or equipment within its scope. The selling by wholesale of tyres for motor or goods vehicles and the public warehousing of petroleum products, which it is proposed should be brought within scope of other industrial training boards will be

REGULATIONS

Protection against ionising radiations from sealed sources and machines or apparatus for persons working in premises covered by the Factories Act 1961 is provided in revised Regulations made recently by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1969, No. 808, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. net).

These Regulations, except for 32, 46 and 47 which will be effective from 13th December came into operation on 13th July. They supersede the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961, which did not comply with the latest recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection about maximum permissible doses, nor were they in line with the complementary Ionising Radiations (Unsealed Radioactive Substances) Regulations 1968, (see this GAZETTE, June 1968 page 484). In addition, technical developments, for example, in X-ray crystallography equipment, measuring and detecting devices, etc. made some revision of the provisions applying to the use of such equipment necessary.

The broad provisions of the Regulations, however, remain unchanged. A factory occupier is required to do all that is reasonably practicable to restrict the extent to which employed persons are exposed to ionising radiations, and no employed person must expose himself to a greater extent than is reasonably necessary. Where some exposure is unavoidable, maximum permissible doses of radiation are specified, and persons who are employed for any of their time on work in radiation areas must be designated as "classified workers".

Classified workers are subject to medical supervision, and are required to wear film badges and dosemeters. The appointed doctor is given power if necessary to suspend a person from further work in an area where there is the likelihood of exposure to radiation. Anyone under 18 is prohibited from doing any work which would require designation as a classified worker. A limitation is imposed on the amount of radiation a pregnant woman might receive.

The use of sealed sources, machines or apparatus, must be notified direct to HM Inspector of Factories and the factory occupier has to maintain registers and records. There are provisions about accidents and loss of sources, and the Chief Inspector is given powers not only to require special medical examinations, the monitoring of persons or parts of a factory, and the suspension of people from work, but also to grant exemption from all or any of the requirements.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In June, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 57 in May. This total included 27 arising from factory processes and 19 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and ware-

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included eight in in sheltered employment.

mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 28th June, compared with 11 in the five weeks ended 31st May. These eight included six underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with nine and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were nine fatal accidents in June and six in the previous month.

In June, six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were atally injured, compared with five in

In June, 56 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 23 were of chrome ulceration, 20 of lead poisoning, four of aniline poisoning and nine of epitheliomatous ulceration.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended 6th June 1969 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £30,039,000. During the 13 weeks ended 7th March 1969 the corresponding figure was £33,256,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 7th June 1968, it was £31,620,000.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 67,611 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 12th May 1969, of whom 60,759 were males and 6,852 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,880 (52,128 males and 5,752 females), while there were 9.731 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 7th May, 6.497 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5.451 men, 931 women and 115 young persons. In addition, 159 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

At 9th June there were 65,773 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 59.077 were males and 6,696 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 56,173 (50,563 males and 5,610 females), while there were 9,600 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended 4th June, 5.919 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,002 men, 831 women and 86 young persons. In addition, 135 placings were made of registered disabled persons

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. The statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have now been based on the new edition, but because the June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the count of national insurance cards will not be available until February 1970, the statistics of employment are being continued on the basis of the 1958 edition. The basis of all industrial analyses is shown on each table.

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,961,500 in May (8,071,200 males 2,890,300 females). The total included 8,666,100 (5,943,200 males 2,722,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1.447,800 (1.359,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 6,000 lower than that for April 1969 and 77,000 lower than in May 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 12,000 lower than in April 1969 and 49,000 higher than in May 1968. The number in construction was 11,000 higher than in April 1969 and 65,000 lower than in May 1968.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 9th June 1969 in Great Britain was 481,022. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 543,000 representing 2.3 per cent. of employees compared with about 518,000 in May.

In addition, there were 2,259 unemployed school-leavers and 15,333 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 498,614, representing 2.2 per cent. of employees. This was 24,669 less than in May when the percentage rate was 2.3.

Among those wholly unemployed in June, 184,551 (38.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 195,452 (38.6 per cent.) in May; 81,438 (16.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 82,677 (16.3 per cent.) in May.

Between May and June the number temporarily stopped rose by 1,220 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 4th June 1969, was 218,535: 7,575 more than on 7th May. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 191,100, compared with about 195,800 in May. Including 103,898 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 4th June was 322.433: 16.089 more than on

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17th May 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,149,300. This is about 36.8 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 29,400 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives. each losing about 11 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th June 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 177.2 and 195.6 compared with 177.0 and 195.4 at 31st May.

Index of Retail Prices

At 17th June the official retail prices index was 132.1 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 131.5 at 20th May and 125.4 at 18th June 1968. The index for food was 133.3 compared with 131.6 at 20th May.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 192 involving approximately 66,200 workers. During the month approximately 84,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 359,000 working days were lost, including 181,000 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-May 1969, and for the two preceding months and for May 1968.

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 midyear 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	May 196	8	PARTIE ALL	March I	969*		April 19	69*		May 196	9*	
(Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,167 - 4	2,870 · 6	11,038-0	8,074 · 6	2,883·I	10,957 · 7	8,077 · 9	2,889 · 6	10,967 · 5	8,071 - 2	2,890 · 3	10,961-5
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,913-3	2,704 · 3	8,617.6	5,949 · 8	2,715 9	8,665 · 7	5,956-1	2,722 · 1	8,678 · 2	5,943 · 2	2,722 · 9	8,666-1
Mining, etc. Coal mining	472·3 418·7	20·7 15·6	493·0 434·3	435·0 381·7	20·5 15·4	455·5 397·1	432·6 379·3	20·5 15·4	453·1 394·7	429·8 376·5	20·5 15·4	450·3 391·9
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	459 · 4 29 · 1 85 · 5 18 · 6 46 · 4 22 · 4 11 · 0 38 · 0 32 · 0 20 · 1 28 · 0 69 · 9 41 · 1 17 · 3	343·3 7·8 63·0 32·7 41·9 12·5 3·7 49·4 38·3 5·9 23·1 19·1 24·5 21·4	802·7 36·9 148·5 51·3 88·3 34·9 14·7 87·4 70·3 26·0 51·1 89·0 65·6 38·7	458· l 28· 4 85· l 18· 2 46· 6 21· 4 10· 8 38· 4 23· 4 28· 8 68· 5 17· 4	344-9 7-6 62-3 30-8 42-9 11-9 3-7 50-0 42-5 6-2 23-1 19-4	803·0 36·0 147·4 49·0 89·5 33·3 14·5 88·4 76·1 26·6 51·9 87·9 63·6 38·8	460·5 28·3 85·6 18·2 47·0 22·3 10·8 38·1 33·7 20·4 28·8 66·8 41·1 17·4	346·7 7·5 63·2 31·1 12·4 3·6 49·9 41·8 6·2 23·3 19·4 23·9 21·3	807·2 35·8 148·8 49·3 90·1 34·7 14·4 88·0 75·5 26·6 52·1 88·2 65·0 38·7	459 · 7 28 · 0 85 · 4 18 · 2 46 · 9 22 · 7 10 · 8 37 · 9 33 · 5 20 · 1 28 · 7 68 · 6 41 · 5 17 · 4	348·9 7·5 63·7 31·2 43·6 12·6 3·7 50·1 41·5 6·2 23·6 19·4 24·5 21·3	808·6 35·5 149·1 49·4 90·5 35·3 14·5 88·0 75·0 26·3 88·0 66·0 38·7
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	362·9 14·8 29·1 6·5 164·6 35·5 16·1 31·0 22·9 33·0 9·4	136·7 8 4·4 2·0 41·1 44·4 9·0 12·7 11·7 6·3 4·5	499 · 6 15 · 4 33 · 5 8 · 5 205 · 7 79 · 9 25 · 1 43 · 7 34 · 6 39 · 3 13 · 9	363·3 14·7 29·4 6·2 165·6 35·6 15·2 30·6 22·8 34·2 9·0	137·9 § 4·6 2·0 41·7 45·5 9·1 12·4 11·3 6·5 4·2	501·2 15·3 34·0 8·2 207·3 81·1 24·3 43·0 34·1 40·7 13·2	364·5 14·7 29·3 6·2 166·2 35·8 15·2 30·5 23·0 34·6 9·0	138·3 § 4·6 2·0 41·7 45·8 9·2 12·4 11·3 6·5 4·2	502·8 15·3 33·9 8·2 207·9 81·6 24·4 42·9 34·3 41·1 13·2	364·2 14·7 29·3 6·3 166·4 35·5 15·2 30·6 22·7 34·7 8·8	138·1 § 4·6 2·0 41·7 45·9 9·3 12·4 10·8 6·6 4·2	502·3 15·3 33·9 8·3 208·1 81·4 24·5 43·0 43·3 41·3 13·0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	507·9 252·4 44·9 96·2 47·4 67·0	72·9 24·2 8·2 12·7 10·6 17·2	580 · 8 276 · 6 53 · 1 108 · 9 58 · 0 84 · 2	516·4 256·1 44·9 98·0 49·4 68·0	72·9 23·5 8·1 12·6 11·1 17·6	589·3 279·6 53·0 110·6 60·5 85·6	516·7 256·5 45·0 97·8 49·4 68·0	72·9 23·7 8·1 12·6 10·9 17·6	589 · 6 280 · 2 53 · 1 110 · 4 60 · 3 85 · 6	256·1 44·9 97·3 49·2	11.0	588 · 6 279 · 8 53 · 1 109 · 9 60 · 2 85 · 6
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electrical goods	1,667·7 29·8 82·0 54·2 32·3 38·2 35·5 50·8 34·3 291·7 161·8 17·5 191·3 87·6 6 60 159·2 38·4 50·5 191·5 35·0 80·1	615·7 4·7 14·4 16·3 5·4 7·8 14·2 62·5 20·0 52·9 45·7 7·6 53·9 17·4 40·2 142·8 22·7 70·5	2,283·4 34·5 96·4 70·5 37·7 45·5 39·9 58·6 48·5 354·2 181·8 22·5 244·2 133·3 13·6 213·1 55·8 90·7 334·3 57·7 150·6	1,670·1 29·7 81·6 54·3 31·1 39·6 36·2 52·0 36·4 294·8 159·7 16·4 195·3 87·0 6·4 149·2 36·7 48·2 198·2 36·4 80·9	628·0 4·7 14·7 16·3 5·0 7·8 4·4 8·0 15·5 63·9 19·7 45·6 8·3 52·5 17·0 37·2 148·8 23·7 75·2	2,298·1 34·4 96·3 70·6 36·1 47·4 40·6 60·0 51·9 358·7 179·4 21·1 250·3 132·6 14·7 201·7 53·7 85·4 347·0 60·1 156·1	1,672·5 29·9 82·1 54·5 31·0 39·8 36·2 51·9 37·0 295·7 160·2 166·2 196·3 86·9 6·4 148·3 36·8 48·6 198·0	627·7 4·7 14·6 16·4 5·0 7·9 4·4 7·8 15·6 64·0 19·7 55·1 45·7 8·4 52·6 17·0 37·1 148·6 23·5 74·9	2,300·2 34·6 96·7 70·9 36·0 47·7 40·6 59·7 52·6 359·7 132·6 14·8 200·9 53·8 85·7 346·6 155·5	30·6 40·1 36·3 51·8 37·1 295·2 159·5 16·1 196·7 86·6 6·3 147·3 36·8 48·6 196·6	16.5 4.9 8.0 4.4 7.8 15.9 64.1 19.6 4.6 55.2 45.7 8.5 53.1 17.0 37.4 148.0 23.2	

^{*}Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 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)

Industry	May 196	8		March I	969*		April 1969*			May 1969*		
(Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	178·9	12·0	190·9	174·7	11·9	186·6	174·2	11·9	186·1	174·6	12·0	186·6
	43·1	8·7	151·8	140·5	8·6	149·1	140·2	8·5	148·7	140·6	8·6	149·2
	35·8	3·3	39·1	34·2	3·3	37·5	34·0	3·4	37·4	34·0	3·4	37·4
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	694·8	109·1	803·9	712·7	111 · 6	824·3	714·4	112.0	826·4	713·1	112·4	825 · 5
	411·4	61·5	472·9	434·1	64 · 8	498·9	437·2	65.2	502·4	437·0	65·5	502 · 5
	16·6	6·3	22·9	17·5	6 · 1	23·6	17·6	6.1	23·7	17·7	6·1	23 · 8
	207·2	35·5	242·7	205·0	35 · 0	240·0	203·9	35.0	238·9	202·9	34·9	237 · 8
	26·1	1·9	28·0	24·5	1 · 8	26·3	24·2	1.8	26·0	24·0	1·8	25 · 8
	30·4	1·8	32·2	28·7	1 · 8	30·5	28·5	1.8	30·3	28·5	1·9	30 · 4
	3·1	2·1	5·2	2·9	2 · 1	5·0	3·0	2.1	5·1	3·0	2·2	5 · 2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	376·7	188·7	565·4	382·3	190·1	572·4	382·2	190·0	572·2	381 · 1	189·4	570·5
	13·8	7·9	21·7	14·2	8·1	22·3	14·2	8·1	22·3	14 · 1	8·2	22·3
	6·9	6·0	12·9	7·1	5·9	13·0	7·2	6·0	13·2	7 · 0	6·0	13·0
	29·1	16·9	46·0	29·4	17·1	46·5	29·5	17·1	46·6	29 · 2	16·9	46·1
	32·1	9·9	42·0	33·0	10·2	43·2	33·0	10·1	43·1	32 · 9	10·2	43·1
	15·3	18·3	33·6	16·1	18·8	34·9	16·0	18·7	34·7	16 · 3	18·8	35·1
	14·9	10·3	25·2	15·1	10·0	25·1	15·2	10·0	25·2	15 · 2	10·0	25·2
	264·6	119·4	384·0	267·4	120·0	387·4	267·1	120·0	387·1	266 · 4	119·3	385·7
Production of man-made fibres Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	341·5 33·7 36·9 34·4 76·8 8·1 4·0 40·7 3·6 24·9 8·4 9·6 42·2 18·2	348·I 6·8 46·6 39·5 75·7 7·I 5·0 85·9 4·3 17·2 12·3 19·7 20·6 7·4	689 · 6 40 · 5 83 · 5 73 · 9 152 · 5 15 · 2 9 · 0 126 · 6 7 · 9 42 · 1 20 · 7 29 · 3 62 · 8 25 · 6	352·9 35·9 40·3 34·8 76·6 8·3 4·0 43·2 3·8 26·3 8·7 9·2 42·7	347·2 7·0 45·6 38·0 73·5 6·9 5·1 89·4 4·4 17·7 12·3 18·8 20·8 7·7	700·1 42·9 85·9 72·8 150·1 15·2 9·1 132·6 8·2 44·0 21·0 28·0 63·5 26·8	353·5 36·2 40·5 34·7 76·8 8·2 4·0 43·1 3·9 26·3 8·7 9·4 42·5 19·2	347·2 7·0 45·5 37·9 73·2 6·7 5·3 89·9 4·3 17·7 12·3 18·8 20·8 7·8	700·7 43·2 86·0 72·6 150·0 14·9 9·3 133·0 8·2 44·0 21·0 28·2 63·3 27·0	353·2 36·3 40·5 34·7 76·7 8·2 4·0 42·8 3·8 26·5 8·7 9·5 42·2 19·3	347·5 7·0 45·4 37·9 73·1 6·6 5·3 90·2 4·3 17·9 12·3 19·0 20·7 7·8	700·7 43·3 85·9 72·6 149·8 14·8 9·3 133·0 8·1 44·4 21·0 28·5 62·9 27·1
Leather, leather goods and fur	31·5	24·1	55·6	31·3	23·6	54·9	31·3	23·7	55·0	31·1	23·4	54·5
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery	19·1	5·8	24·9	19·1	5·8	24·9	19·0	5·7	24·7	18·9	5·6	24·5
Leather goods	8·4	14·6	23·0	8·2	14·3	22·5	8·3	14·4	22·7	8·2	14·1	22·3
Fur	4·0	3·7	7·7	4·0	3·5	7·5	4·0	3·6	7·6	4·0	3·7	7·7
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear	127·2	366·7	493.9	127·1	363·4	490·5	127·2	366·3	493.5	126·3	364·3	490 · 6
	6·1	20·3	26.4	5·7	19·1	24·8	5·7	19·2	24.9	5·7	19·3	25 · 0
	29·3	82·0	111.3	28·9	81·2	110·1	29·1	82·0	111.1	28·9	81·4	110 · 3
	16·9	44·5	61.4	16·8	43·3	60·1	16·9	43·9	60.8	16·6	44·0	60 · 6
	6·2	34·2	40.4	6·2	34·0	40·2	6·2	34·1	40.3	6·1	33·9	40 · 0
	14·6	96·5	111.1	15·8	96·9	112·7	15·6	98·1	113.7	15·5	97·2	112 · 7
	3·0	6·8	9.8	2·8	6·6	9·4	2·8	6·5	9.3	2·8	6·5	9 · 3
	7·7	29·8	37.5	7·8	29·0	36·8	7·8	28·9	36.7	7·8	28·7	36 · 5
	43·4	52·6	96.0	43·1	53·3	96·4	43·1	53·6	96.7	42·9	53·3	96 · 2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	275·3 58·5 27·7 60·0 15·8 113·3	75.6 6.5 31.9 19.6 1.4 16.2	350·9 65·0 59·6 79·6 17·2 129·5	274·0 56·2 27·9 63·0 15·7 111·2	75·3 6·2 31·4 20·2 1·5 16·0	349·3 62·4 59·3 83·2 17·2 127·2	273·5 56·1 28·0 63·1 15·7 110·6	75·7 6·1 31·8 20·4 1·5 15·9	349·2 62·2 59·8 83·5 17·2 126·5	272·5 55·7 28·1 62·9 15·7	75·5 6·0 32·0 20·3 1·5 15·7	348·0 61·7 60·1 83·2 17·2 125·8
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	259·0 101·2 79·6 10·2 33·7 18·6 15·7	60·9 14·7 20·7 8·9 4·8 6·1 5·7	319·9 115·9 100·3 19·1 38·5 24·7 21·4	249·3 98·6 76·0 9·2 31·4 18·5 15·6	57·8 13·8 19·5 8·7 4·7 5·9 5·2	307·1 112·4 95·5 17·9 36·1 24·4 20·8	248·0 98·1 74·9 9·4 31·6 18·6	57·4 13·6 19·1 9·0 4·6 5·9 5·2	305·4 111·7 94·0 18·4 36·2 24·5 20·6	246·8 97·6 74·3 9·3 31·7 18·6 15·3	57·1 13·6 19·0 8·9 4·6 5·8 5·2	303·9 111·2 93·3 18·2 36·3 24·4 20·5
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	420·3	214·2	634·5	421·7	214-8	636·5	421·1	215·0	636·1	420 · 9	215·1	636·0
	73·1	19·1	92·2	73·8	18-5	92·3	73·9	18·6	92·5	73 · 9	18·5	92·4
	33·5	29·1	62·6	34·1	29-3	63·4	34·3	29·5	63·8	34 · 2	29·8	64·0
	38·7	34·6	73·3	39·6	34-5	74·1	39·6	34·9	74·5	39 · 6	34·7	74·3
	108·5	34·5	143·0	108·5	35-2	143·7	107·7	34·4	142·1	108 · 1	34·7	142·8
	166·5	96·9	263·4	165·7	97-3	263·0	165·6	97·6	263·2	165 · 1	97·4	262·5
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	210·2	136·3	346·5	215·9	136·5	352·4	216·5	137·3	353 · 8	216·2	138·3	354-5
	91·9	36·0	127·9	93·7	35·5	129·2	93·8	35·3	129 · 1	93·6	35·4	129-0
	10·1	2·8	12·9	9·8	2·8	12·6	9·6	2·8	12 · 4	9·4	2·8	12-2
	5·8	6·4	12·2	5·6	6·0	11·6	5·7	6·1	11 · 8	5·6	6·1	11-7
	14·1	24·7	38·8	14·6	23·9	38·5	14·8	24·0	38 · 8	14·9	24·8	39-7
	5·5	6·3	11·8	5·8	6·4	12·2	5·9	6·5	12 · 4	5·9	6·6	12-5
	59·8	42·8	102·6	62·3	44·5	106·8	62·4	44·9	107 · 3	62·5	44·9	107-4
	23·0	17·3	40·3	24·1	17·4	41·5	24·3	17·7	42 · 0	24·3	17·7	42-0
Construction	1,424 · 1	88.3	1,512-4	1,347 · 2	88 · 6	1,435 · 8	1,348 · 2	88.6	1,436.8	1,359 · 2	88.6	1,447 - 8
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	357·7	57·3	415·0	342 · 6	58·1	400·7	341·0	58·4	399·4	339·0	58·3	397·3
	105·9	20·4	126·3	103 · 7	21·2	124·9	103·2	21·4	124·6	102·6	21·5	124·1
	210·1	33·0	243·1	198 · 6	32·9	231·5	197·4	33·0	230·4	196·0	32·9	228·9
	41·7	3·9	45·6	40 · 3	4·0	44·3	40·4	4·0	44·4	40·4	3·9	44·3

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 17th May 1969, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,149,300 or about 36.8 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 29,400 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 692.

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 17th May, 1969

	OP	ERATIVES		NG	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME									
Industry	7-8	OVER	Hours	of over- vorked	Stood off for Working part of a week whole week					Total				
General Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives	Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lo	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lo	st Averag	
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	187·1 34·2	34·5 33·1	1,784 320	9·5 9·4	0.2	8.6	0·8 0·2	8.8	11·0 5·4	1.0	0·2 0·2	17.4	17:3	
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	80·9 34·2	29·8 30·2	813 375	10.0	8 E	1.3	0·1	0.8	11.0	0·1 0·1	0.1	2·1 0·8	20.1	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	133·9 37·7 35·5	31·1 18·6 42·0	1,299 397 328	9·7 10·5 9·2	0.5	21.9	1·3 0·7 0·4	10·1 5·4 3·2	7·9 7·6 8·3	1·8 0·7 0·4	0·4 0·4 0·4	32·0 5·4 3·2	17·8 7·6 8·3	
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	671 · 0 491 · 4 179 · 5	45·4 53·9 31·6	5,726 4,346 1,382	8·5 8·8 7·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	7·0 3·7 3·4	2·4 0·2 2·3	20·3 2·0 18·3	8·3 10·0 8·0	2·6 0·3 2·4	0·2 	27·3 5·7 21·7	10.4	
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	264·9 187·2 62·3	46·3 48·5 50·0	1,993 1,404 467	7·5 7·5 7·5	0·8 0·8	35·6 34·5	4·9 4·9	47·2 47·1	9·5 9·6 —	5·8 5·8 —	1.0 1.5 -	82·8 81·6	14:	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	167-2	40 · 1	1,450	8.7	3 C	2.0	1.2	9.0	7.6	1.2	0.3	11.0	9.	
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cottons, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	145 · 4 23 · 3 41 · 9 17 · 3	25·8 17·1 33·9 15·8	1,213 180 377 110	8·3 7·7 9·0 6·4	0·3 — 0·3	12·6 0·3 0·3 11·0	4·2 0·1 0·3 2·6	34·3 1·5 2·8 21·4	8·2 15·0 8·9 8·1	4·5 0·1 0·3 2·9	0·8 0·1 0·3 2·6	47·0 1·7 3·1 32·4	10· 17· 9· 11·	
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.0	29 · 1	93	8.5	2 301	8.0	0.2	1.4	9.1	0.2	0.5	2.2	12.	
Clothing and footwear Footwear	47·8 11·5	12·2 14·2	239 52	5·0 4·6	0.2	9·8 1·7	8·4 6·9	59·3 44·5	7·1 6·4	8·6 7·0	2·2 8·6	69·1 46·2	8.	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	94-1	36.8	981	10.4	1	0.2	0.6	4.5	7.0	0.6	0.3	4.7	7.	
Fimber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery	88·5 37·7 21·8	41 · 2 47 · 0 31 · 9	758 309 159	8·6 8·2 7·3	0·1	6·1 5·9	2·3 - 2·0	23.8	10.3	2·5 - 2·1	1·1	29·9 	13.	
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers and	172 - 7	42.2	1,557	9.0	1 1-1	4-275.1	0.3	1.9	6.5	0.3	0.1	1.9	6.	
periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	36·2 71·4	48.3	304 600	8.4	1 1 1 1 1	0-2 31 E-803 1-6 4 2	1 - 050 1 - 050 2 - 050	0-201 1-0/5		1 =	70000	BER COOK		
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	84·8 33·3	33·1 34·8	772 299	9·1 9·0	E-01_	1·5 0·4	0.1	1·3 0·4	9·7 8·5	0·2 0·1	0.1	2·9 0·8	16.	
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,149 · 3	36.8	18,679	8.7	2.6	107-3	26.9	222.7	8.3	29.4	0.5	330 · 0	11-	

^{*} Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 9th JUNE 1969

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 9th June 1969 was 481,022; 413,335 males and 67,687 females and was 24,922 lower than on 12th May 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 543,400 or 2.3 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.2 per cent. in May 1969 and 2.5 per cent. in June 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 25,100 in the four weeks between the May and June counts and by about 13,200 per month on average between March and June.

Between 12th May and 9th June, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 967 to 2,259 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 1,220 to 15,333. The total registered unemployed fell by 24,669 to 498,614, representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with 2.3 per cent. in May. The total registered included 27,773 married women and 2,406 casual workers.

Of the 480,875 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 81,438 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 40,268 from 2 to 4 weeks, 62,845 from 4 to 8 weeks and 296,324 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 25.3 per cent. of the

total of 480,875, compared with 26.1 per cent. in May, and those

registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 38.4 per cent., compared with 38.6 per cent. in May.

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; 9th June 1969

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 Over 1, up to 2	32,013 28,744	3,361 2,468	6,643 5,358	1,644	43,661 37,777
Up to 2	60,757	5,829	12,001	2,851	81,438
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	14,546 16,857	1,071 978	2,639 3,138	544 495	18,800 21,468
Over 2, up to 4	31,403	2,049	5,777	1,039	40,268
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	14,924 35,142	710 1,253	2,868 6,933	355 660	18,857 43,988
Over 4, up to 8	50,066	1,963	9,801	1,015	62,845
Over 8	257,905	2,710	34,392	1,317	296,324
Total	400,131	12,551	61,971	6,222	480,875
Up to 8—per cent.	35.5	78 · 4	44.5	78.8	38 · 4

Table 1 Degional analysis of unamplearment, 0th June 1060

Table 1 Re	gional ar	alysis (or unem	ipioyme	nt: 9th	June 19	769	. 10 1	215					os i ingalona	m ensulari sinflatilis	o essela Granaria
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemp	loyed	- 515	121	463					Eab		2.006	100	113	(m) pant	mi let mari	17860
Total Men Boys Women Married Women Girls	95,137 2,680 12,150 4,178 1,107	55,647 47,718 1,320 6,174 2,043 435	10,693 9,004 257 1,292 455 140	30,192 25,208 493 4,154 1,868 337	42,220 35,704 691 5,393 2,464 432	25,301 21,563 508 2,954 1,153 276	46,483 39,376 1,174 5,266 2,095 667	66,562 55,876 1,769 8,106 3,596 811	56,514 47,197 2,017 6,462 2,972 838	34,845 28,262 1,012 4,826 2,181 745	74,730 58,519 2,050 13,179 6,811 982	498,614 415,846 12,651 63,782 27,773 6,335	35,202 26,162 1,142 7,528 4,924 370	533,816 442,008 13,793 71,310 32,697 6,705	76,334 65,170 1,911 8,524 2,845 729	45,433 38,971 1,026 4,918 1,788 518
Percentage rates*																
Total Males Females	1·4 2·0 0·4	1·2 1·8 0·4	1·7 2·3 0·7	2·3 3·0 0·9	1·8 2·5 0·7	1·8 2·4 0·6	2·3 3·1 0·8	2·2 3·1 0·8	4·3 5·8 1·6	3·5 4·4 1·7	3·5 4·5 1·7	2·2 2·9 0·8	6·8 8·5 4·1		1.3	1 · 6 2 · 2 0 · 5
Temporarily stopp	ed							8	015				1 (1552 g	anta fightor	tion sector	
Total Males Females	3,038 2,972 66	309 255 54	58 37 21	486 427 59	5,675 4,978 697	381 287 94	596 429 167	1,215 761 454	346 330 16	127 89 38	3,411 3,272 139	15,333 13,582 1,751	567 385 182	15,900 13,967 1,933	396 340 56	2,700 2,669 31
Wholly unemploye	ed		1 500					91	100			X V S			THE STREET	10000
Total Males Females	108,036 94,845 13,191	55,338 48,783 6,555	10,635 9,224 1,411	29,706 25,274 4,432	36,545 31,417 5,128	24,920 21,784 3,136	45,887 40,121 5,766	65,347 56,884 8,463	56,168 48,884 7,284	34,718 29,185 5,533	71,319 57,297 14,022	483,281 414,915 68,366	34,635 26,919 7,716	517,916 441,834 76,082	75,938 66,741 9,197	42,733 37,328 5,405
Males wholly unen	The state of the s			"	, ,,,,,,	, ,,,,,				, ,,,,,				, 0,002	,,,,,,	3, 103
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	92,173 2,672 1,191 19,909 8,676 13,122 51,947	47,465 1,318 959 10,756 4,627 7,174 25,267	8,968 256 80 1,518 651 1,069 5,906	24,781 493 228 3,566 1,786 2,979 16,715	30,736 681 4 5,443 2,700 4,188 19,082	21,279 505 22 2,878 1,541 2,448 14,895	38,955 1,166 84 6,056 2,978 4,929 26,074	55,119 1,765 139 9,959 4,953 7,523 34,310	46,883 2,001 148 5,709 3,420 5,598 34,009	28,173 1,012 29 3,536 1,958 3,508 20,154	55,283 2,014 308 8,012 4,789 6,665 37,523	402,350 12,565 2,233 66,586 33,452 52,029 260,615	25,782 1,137 624 2,400 1,944 4,004 17,947	428,132 13,702 2,857 68,986 35,396 56,033 278,562	64,838 1,903 1,106 14,122 6,101 9,433 35,979	36,303 1,025 165 7,305 3,226 4,758 21,874
Females wholly un	employed	800,1													merenche be	
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	12,086 1,105 81 3,956 1,459 2,155 5,540	6,120 435 59 2,190 762 1,092 2,452	1,273 138 3 279 141 247 741	4,101 331 11 924 399 717 2,381	4,710 418 — 1,232 586 923 2,387	2,869 267 5 562 301 571 1,697	5,126 640 19 1,434 613 923 2,777	7,684 779 3 2,254 973 1,418 3,815	6,446 838 6 1,320 681 1,139 4,138	4,790 743 5 862 485 859 3,322	13,057 965 40 2,029 1,178 1,864 8,911	62,142 6,224 173 14,852 6,816 10,816 35,709	7,380 336 31 901 649 1,338 4,797	69,522 6,560 204 15,753 7,465 12,154 40,506	8,468 729 71 2,911 1,076 1,540 3,599	4,891 514 13 1,324 524 862 2,682
School-leavers une		7,575		NED.	2 2			***	112.5				politoconi	and deliver	a hole both	No delite
Boys Girls	203	79 44	28	57 27	49 38	58 25	214	162 69	409 101	168	232	1,580 679	424 138	2,004	155	76 47
Wholly unemploye				MID.	101			100	100					de la companya de la		
Whall	107,722			29,622	36,458	24,837	45,572	65,116	55,658	34,453	70,996	481,022	34,073	515,095	75,700	42,610
Wholly unemploye (seasonally adjusted)	d excludin	g school	-leavers	37,600	40,300	26,900	51,500	70,100	62,400	39,100	78,800	543,400	35,900	_ 1	86,900	53,000

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

	W POITEGER		GRE	AT BRIT	AIN			UNITED KINGDOM			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLI UNEMI Males	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO STOPPE Males		Males	TOTAL Females	Total	Males	TOTAL Females		
Total, all industries and services* Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	414,915 232,697 115,054	68,366 21,801 20,854	13,582 12,160 11,970	1,751 1,608 1,605	428,497 244,857 127,024	70,117 23,409 22,459	498,614 268,266 149,483	455,801 259,837 132,441	78,015 26,628 25,578	533,816 286,465 158,019	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	9,923 7,554 347 2,022	1,002 972 16 14	1,165 52 1 1,112	42 42	11,088 7,606 348 3,134	1,044 1,014 16 14	12,132 8,620 364 3,148	13,958 9,865 832 3,261	1,114 1,082 17 15	15,072 10,947 849 3,276	
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	24,965 23,752 520 285 60 348	195 158 18 11 1	68 66 1	1 2000 E	25,033 23,818 521 286 60 348	196 159 18 11 1	25,229 23,977 539 297 61 355	25,194 23,822 649 302 60 361	199 159 20 12 1 7	25,393 23,981 669 314 61 368	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products. Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	12,505 631 2,440 602 1,366 613 496 855 899 625 196 505 1,584 473 611 609	3,337 51 504 250 496 162 41 353 557 86 9 153 147 141 220 167	182 1 10 156 4 9	160 2 33 102 2 16	12,687 631 2,441 602 1,376 769 496 859 908 625 197 506 1,584 473 611 609	3,497 51 506 250 529 264 41 355 573 86 9 156 147 141 222 167	16,184 682 2,947 852 1,905 1,033 537 1,214 1,481 206 662 1,731 614 833 776	13,539 700 2,662 614 1,519 8841 499 887 1,025 662 201 516 1,612 639 660	4,134 63 550 260 576 322 41 372 713 94 11 170 156 155 225 426	17,673 763 3,212 874 2,095 1,163 540 1,259 1,738 756 212 686 1,768 657 864 1,086	
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,378 216 1,012 150	60 48 	8821	MARIE ARE	1,379 216 1,013 150	60 1 48 11	1,439 217 1,061 161	1,397 218 1,028 151	64 1 51 12	1,461 219 1,079 163	
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	5,666 2,456 519 176 694 390 536 229 203 463	931 194 209 131 72 64 77 20 10 154	7 5 1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	5,673 2,461 520 176 695 390 536 229 203 463	931 194 209 131 72 64 77 20 10 154	6,604 2,655 729 307 767 454 613 249 213 617	5,890 2,509 529 178 708 394 540 230 330 472	956 204 212 134 73 64 77 22 11	6,846 2,713 741 312 781 458 617 252 341 631	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	10,209 5,022 849 2,438 707 878 315	525 177 41 133 76 75 23	406 210 1 84 5 6 100	59 3 2 3	10,615 5,232 850 2,522 712 884 415	584 180 43 136 76 76 76	11,199 5,412 893 2,658 788 960 488	10,740 5,278 856 2,559 725 901 421	589 181 44 137 76 78 73	11,329 5,459 900 2,696 801 979 494	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	15,682 402 1,181 710 359 508 350 766 434 4,806 3,010 356 2,800	1,334 23 101 83 30 50 29 51 100 441 116 38 272	119 1 11 5 1 94 1	2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15,801 403 1,192 710 359 513 350 767 434 4,900 3,011 356 2,806	1,336 23 102 83 30 50 29 51 100 441 116 38 273	17,137 426 1,294 793 389 563 379 818 534 5,341 3,127 3,079	16,328 412 1,214 723 392 653 360 774 439 5,090 3,038 359 2,874	1,424 24 110 85 30 87 29 51 110 453 118 39 288	17,752 436 1,324 808 422 740 389 825 549 5,543 3,156 398 3,162	
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,060 409 123 83 445	370 98 97 43	P.BE 1976 208 207 D.B 878	15 6a00 16a	1,060 409 123 83 445	370 98 97 43 132	1,430 507 220 126 577	1,081 414 125 93 449	400 112 98 56 134	1,481 526 223 149 583	
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computors Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	9,880 2,891 933 1,180 1,563 667 166 367 623 1,490	2,808 419 94 527 787 183 54 80 155 509	33 3 15 12 12	9 13	9,913 2,891 934 1,180 1,566 682 166 368 635	2,845 419 94 527 796 196 54 80 168	12,758 3,310 1,028 1,707 2,362 878 220 448 803	10,189 2,943 970 1,211 1,599 780 170 371 647	3,153 434 124 682 839 224 63 83 183	13,342 3,377 1,094 1,893 2,438 1,004 233 454 830 2,019	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	7,417 6,763 654	136 121 15	20 20	2 2	7,437 6,783 654	138 123 15	2,002 7,575 6,906 669	1,498 8,415 7,703 712	521 141 125 16	8,556 7,828 728	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	8,629 117 5,048 326 2,127 530 481	620 11 373 48 166 14 8	8,482 19 384	481 135 3 343	17,514 117 13,530 345 2,511 530 481	1,101 11 508 51 509 14 8	18,615 128 14,038 396 3,020 544 489	17,747 117 13,630 351 2,633 530 486	1,150 11 512 51 553 15 8	18,897 128 14,142 402 3,186 545 494	

and level to this side have Convert and the Convert	10.00		GR	EAT BRIT	AIN	STOR BATTON	not a soul	UNITED KINGDOM			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	ng bass	TOTAL	es desar Konson	golquis a terson	TOTAL	I GEOGRAFIA	
local area, formerly listed as a "principal fown" may	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,660 378 507 216 452 604 381 225 6,897	1,566 46 68 56 107 78 187 65 959	356 212 14 2 26 101	106 48 1 3 3 51	19,016 378 508 428 466 606 381 251 6,998	1,672 46 68 104 108 78 190 68 1,010	11,688 424 576 532 574 684 571 319 8,008	10,158 386 524 429 471 611 390 258 7,089	1,707 47 71 112 109 80 192 68 1,028	11,865 433 595 541 580 691 582 326 8,117	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	7,303 418 1,077 655 1,698 427 158 722 47 374 156 276 947 348	2,435 51 319 247 548 102 78 448 14 150 105 170 163 40	429 4 2 27 62 1 110 22 6 1 192 2	295 11 53 78 3 3 68 51 10 18	7,732 422 1,079 682 1,760 428 158 832 47 396 162 277 1,139 350	2,730 51 330 300 626 105 81 516 14 201 105 180 181	10,462 473 1,409 982 2,386 533 239 1,348 61 597 267 457 1,320 390	8,884 517 1,362 891 1,803 433 197 892 51 569 175 312 1,328 354	3,661 76 556 489 688 109 104 641 32 241 117 316 248 44	12,545 593 1,918 1,380 2,491 542 301 1,533 83 810 292 628 1,576 398	
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	919 577 268 74	189 51 109 29	5 4 1	5 4	924 581 268 75	194 55 110 29	1,118 636 378 104	968 609 282 77	237 89 119 29	1,205 698 401 106	
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,464 174 436 469 128 366 73 157 661	2,845 166 609 283 318 823 34 281 331	296 8 5 45 5 36	317 2 21 29 68 10 10 4 173	2,760 182 441 514 128 371 109 157 858	3,162 168 630 312 386 833 44 285 504	5,922 350 1,071 826 514 1,204 153 442 1,362	2,859 189 459 516 167 387 110 166 865	3,927 190 754 318 726 933 71 386 549	6,786 379 1,213 834 893 1,320 181 552 1,414	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	6,134 1,782 761 1,474 145 1,972	548 99 205 152 11 81	100 42 54 4	41 13 28	6,234 1,824 815 1,478 145 1,972	589 112 233 152 11 81	6,823 1,936 1,048 1,630 156 2,053	6,442 1,918 834 1,490 153 2,047	605 113 242 154 13 83	7,047 2,031 1,076 1,644 166 2,130	
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	6,184 2,069 2,591 239 510 471 304	505 124 171 82 25 59 44	541 17 491 13 3 5	45 2 29 9	6,725 2,086 3,082 252 513 476 316	550 126 200 91 25 61 47	7,275 2,212 3,282 343 538 537 363	6,948 2,161 3,165 263 539 487 333	582 131 213 94 30 63 51	7,530 2,292 3,378 357 569 550 384	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	5,161 1,167 662 343 194 357 888 1,550	1,397 229 281 152 68 56 152 459	115 74 3 1 25 12	14 2 1	5,276 1,241 662 346 194 358 913 1,562	1,411 229 283 153 68 56 154 468	6,687 1,470 945 499 262 414 1,067 2,030	5,395 1,256 701 349 196 368 929 1,596	1,492 235 320 154 71 66 160 486	6,887 1,491 1,021 503 267 434 1,089 2,082	
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4,803 1,795 316 104 478 117 1,602 391	1,248 268 57 62 346 60 328 127	475 3 I 471	41 16 23	5,278 1,798 316 104 479 117 2,073 391	1,289 284 57 62 369 60 329 128	6,567 2,082 373 166 848 177 2,402 519	5,461 1,906 323 126 495 117 2,097 397	1,356 302 58 68 391 60 348 129	6,817 2,208 381 194 886 177 2,445 526	
Construction	87,355	516	117	2	87,472	518	87,990	96,604	600	97,204	
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	5,323 2,366 2,515 442	236 80 137 19	5 1 2 2	- 4-82 - 4-82 - 10-80	5,328 2,367 2,517 444	236 80 137 19	5,564 2,447 2,654 463	5,598 2,494 2,625 479	251 85 147 19	5,849 2,579 2,772 498	
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	30,042 6,135 3,404 6,327 2,021 3,532 1,911 1,773 3,276 1,663	1,551 167 501 117 48 44 55 170 270 179	130 3 16 18 16 65 2 2 8	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30,172 6,135 3,407 6,343 2,039 3,548 1,976 1,775 3,278 1,671	1,555 167 503 117 48 44 55 170 271	31,727 6,302 3,910 6,460 2,087 3,592 2,031 1,945 3,549 1,851	32,302 6,283 3,882 6,566 2,130 3,925 2,459 1,847 3,498 1,712	1,663 173 518 129 49 52 59 185 301 197	33,965 6,456 4,400 6,695 2,179 3,977 2,518 2,032 3,799 1,909	
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	36,653 7,453 536 2,404 11,283 6,582 4,153 4,242	11,916 1,130 81 455 5,533 4,289 232 196	53 15 2 21 27 6	41 21 15 4 1	36,706 7,468 536 2,406 11,304 6,584 4,160 4,248	11,957 1,151 81 455 5,548 4,293 233 196	48,663 8,619 617 2,861 16,852 10,877 4,393 4,444	38,743 7,983 564 2,505 11,901 6,826 4,491 4,473	13,373 1,306 83 524 6,141 4,811 284 224	52,116 9,289 647 3,029 18,042 11,637 4,775 4,697	

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	11 100 1	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centag rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	* Tes	105	62 77	10		100 000	LOCAL AREAS (by Region	n)—conti	nued	CE OBIS	a lost ton	1 201512 TO	
South Western	4,050	664	137	4,851	7	3.6	West Midlands †Birmingham	9,440	1,252	323	11,015	1,103	1.6
Merseyside	22,424	3,043	1,332	26,799	384	3.3	Burton-on-Trent Cannock	472 514	91 60	19	582 592	14	2.3
Northern	47,945	6,732	2,906	57,583	363	4-2	†Coventry Dudley	5,713 766	925 102	96 15	6,734 883	3,478	3.2
Scottish	54,323	12,683	2,884	69,890	3,405	3.6	Hereford †Kidderminster	617 466	90	42	749 589	35	2.
Welsh	20,504	3,903	1,340	25,747	86	4.0	Leamington Nuneaton	437 799	70 75	16 41	523 915	69	1.
Total all Development Areas	149,246	27,025	8,599	184,870	4,245	3.8	†Oakengates Redditch Rugby	800 130 448	309 12 91	77 6 24	1,186 148 563		3.1
Termina prisoners of the	204 1	528				13 1 EE	Shrewsbury †Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent	470 488 3,678	40 133 581	19 25 90	529 646 4,349	- - 95	1
Northern Ireland	26,162	7,528	1,512	35,202	567	6.8	Stourbridge †Walsall	623	65 251	3 70	691 2,206	85 373	1.1
LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	on)		4.73 8.74	8,1 8		28 615 A2 20 20 54 20 20 54 21 20 56	†Warley †West Bromwich †Wolverhampton Worcester	730 1,026 2,186 643	68 79 395 66	19 25 51 19	817 1,130 2,632 728	70 36 214	0. 1. 1.
South East Greater London	47,718 220	6,174	1,755	55,647 304	309	1.2	East Midlands †Chesterfield	1,892	270 49	75 8	2,237 317	5	2.
†Aldershot Aylesbury	216	22	25	263	- 1	0.8	Coalville Corby	440	77	25 32	542		1:
Basingstoke Bedford	122 596	47 84	7 27	707	=	0.7	†Derby Kettering	1,418	200 31	13	1,650 376	- 9	1:
†Bournemouth †Braintree	2,412 374	277 86	32	2,721	22	1.6	Leicester Lincoln	1,816	273 262	54 80	2,143 1,458	68	1 2
Brentwood †Brighton	300 2,544	28 275	12 78	340 2,897	16	1.2	Loughborough †Mansfield	1,016	143	7 62	1,221	2 4	0-
Chatham †Chelmsford	1,091	288	132	1,511	=	2.0	†Northampton †Nottingham	597	89 455	28 162	714 5,607	3 43	1 2
†Chichester †Colchester	667 772	89 145	23 52	779 969	-	1.9	Sutton-in-Ashfield	880	47	13	940	17	3.
†Crawley	767	89	40	896		2.1	Yorkshire and Humberside		anwests of	bried	aper and	to as not	anne i
†Eastbourne †Gravesend	780 924	38 135	8 57	826 1,116	=	2.4	†Barnsley †Bradford	2,560 2,684	243 334	109	2,912 3,141	21 27	4.
†Guildford †Harlow	523 790	142	38 59	703 950	29	1.4	†Castleford †Dewsbury	1,657	186	65 43	1,908	19	3.
†Hastings †High Wycombe	1,200	115	22	1,337	23	3.7	†Doncaster Grimsby	3,295 1,388	463 74	233 84	3,991 1,546	_11	4.
Letchworth	305	38	6	349	43	0.9	†Halifax	416	78	40	534	8	0.
Luton Maidstone	1,049 744	93 37	46 45 5	1,207 882	2 1	1.1	Harrogate Huddersfield	398 757	108	17 24	523 910	34	1:
†Newport, I.O.W. †Oxford	523 3,959	209	68	565 4,236	2,487	3.0	†Hull Keighley	4,608	486 98	166	5,260 506	6	3-
†Portsmouth †Ramsgate	3,370 775	426 96	179	3,975	_ 1	2.7	†Leeds †Mexborough	5,331	520 242	143 98	5,994 1,693	78	2.5
Reading St. Albans	1,009	186	46	1,241	=	0.9	Rotherham †Scunthorpe	1,758	211	108	2,077	73	3.
†Slough	822	104	32	958		0.9	†Sheffield	4,705	550	168	5,423	73	2 2
†Southampton †Southend-on-Sea	3,321 3,650	404 345	133	3,858 4,137	28	2.6	Wakefield York	883 1,189	75 160	30 41	988 1,390	14 2	2 2
Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells	248 751	46	9	303 870		1.1	North Western		40 1 153		100	S. What	
†Watford †Weybridge	943 525	113	46 40	1,102	2 7	0.8	†Accrington †Ashton-under-Lyne	435 1,190	131	9 40	575 1,373	38 21	1:
Worthing	1,021	115	21	1,157	5	2.6	†Barrow-in-Furness †Blackburn	623 793	244	49 22	916 984	17 40	2:
ast Anglia	F-70			(70		81 81	†Blackpool	2,282	389	67	2,738	42	3
Cambridge Great Yarmouth	572 569	91	7 15	670 623	9	0.9	†Bolton †Burnley	1,601	209 118	62 24	1,872 701	6 21	1.
tlpswich Lowestoft	1,462	279 36	68	1,809	=	2.2	†Bury Chester	783 770	192	14	989 941	32	1.
†Norwich Peterborough	1,634	128 78	70 31	1,832	_ 4	1.8	†Crewe †Lancaster	744 781	177	33 18	954 858	- 8	2.
South Western	853	53 T TEC.		15.85	-		†Leigh	641 20,804	149 2,626	1,236	804 24,666	5	1.
Bath	527	127	24	678		1.9	†Liverpool †Manchester	12,807	1,118	517	14,442	380 119	2.
†Bristol Cheltenham	5,064	647	110	5,821		2.1	†Nelson †Northwich	275 669	90	12 28	377 802	12 20	1.
†Exeter Gloucester	1,185	179 253	23 66	1,387		2.5	†Oldham †Preston	1,055	190 384	21 69	1,266 2,533	13	1:
†Plymouth Salisbury	2,337	436 93	93 43	2,866 550	=	3.0	†Rochdale St. Helens	615	83 237	17 55	715 1,189	3	1 2
Swindon	1,371	80 96	47	1,498	350	2.1	Southport	876	101	15	992	2	3
Taunton †Torbay	1,747	186	41	693 1,974	48	2·2 3·2 1·8	†Warrington †Widnes	585 723	149	60 41 41	794 944	2 4	2 2

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Unemployment in	n develonment	areas and	certain lo	real areas	at Oth	Tune 1969	(continued)
I nemployment i	ii acveropinent	arcas anu	cci tam io	cai aicas	at Jui	June 1707	(commuca)

dates provides socialistory.	Men and the second	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	June 1969. At that 7.575 recto than at	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	on)—cont	inued				opening special	LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)—conti	nued	1 001	191 21	H estu	tor ad
Northern	Four v	balans sile	Tour was	i			Scotland	Sec. 12/2	1969		A 000	PAR DO	P. S. S. A.
†Bishop Auckland †Carlisle †Chester-le-Street †Consett †Darlington Durham †Hartlepool †Peterlee. †Sunderland †Teesside †Tyneside †Workington Wales	2,664 696 1,755 1,589 1,128 1,151 1,674 1,248 5,749 5,104 15,872 990	175 126 238 210 201 91 325 133 578 1,091 1,916 327	144 25 98 66 45 27 178 76 357 502 909 84	2,983 847 2,091 1,865 1,374 1,269 2,177 1,457 6,684 6,697 18,697 1,401		7·0 2·0 5·5 5·8 2·6 4·8 5·6 5·7 5·8 3·4 4·6 5·0	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries †Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock †Kirkcaldy †North Lanarkshire	1,830 1,007 651 770 897 1,836 1,201 5,264 866 21,022 1,602 4,151 1,124 547 1,978 4,528 1,619	305 290 137 143 212 327 426 717 746 2,777 627 837 311 91 559 2,038 368	74 72 37 53 45 143 75 222 61 922 134 279 45 23 86 299	2,209 1,369 825 966 1,154 2,306 1,702 6,203 1,673 24,721 2,363 5,267 1,480 661 2,623 6,865 2,051	18 32 40 10 66 115 2,172 2 394 52 6 7 34	2·2 3·4 2·5 3·5 4·0 2·6 3·9 2·4 2·7 4·3 5·5 6·4 4·8 4·8 2·5
†Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli	4,163 863 570	340 230 105	191 96 25	1,762 4,694 1,189 700	9 30 —	6.7 3.0 3.8 2.3	†Perth †Stirling	582 666	117	19	718 880	A Dell	2.3
†Lianeili †Neath †Newport †Pontypool †Pontypridd †Port Talbot †Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham	570 580 1,939 1,102 2,412 1,880 510 2,121 1,503	205 308 342 443 490 158 333 180	48 149 118 124 243 60 99 43	833 2,396 1,562 2,979 2,613 728 2,553 1,726	8 15 2 1 - 5	2·3 2·8 3·2 3·7 4·7 3·7 1·9 3·4 4·7	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	389 8,949 873 2,746 1,724	109 2,574 222 384 523	27 346 50 197 108	525 11,869 1,145 3,327 2,355	6 328 4 17 55	5·3 4·1 11·9

Note: The percentage rates of unemployment represent the number of persons registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) in Great Britain at mid-1967 and in Northern Ireland at mid-1968.

* Detailed definitions of the development areas, which came into force on 19th August 1966, are given on page 667 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. The

revision of travel-to-work areas referred to in the lead-in to this table, while altering the groupings of the employment exchanges there listed, does not affect the composition of the development areas, which are still defined in terms of the same employment exchange areas.

† Figures relate to a group of employment exchange areas details of which are given on page 648 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

Industrial analysis of unemployment: 9th June, 1969 (continued from page 663)

Table 2 (continued)				
Table 2 (commueu)				

			GRI	EAT BRIT	AIN			רואט	TED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOL	LY PLOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	CO THE STATE OF	TOTAL	20 F	6.180 1.805	TOTAL	en jaan M
The state of the s	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	9,276 4,833 2,859 299 477 223 529 56	1,274 587 193 77 107 71 235 4	1	080,7 108,7 177,5 177,5 179,5	9,280 4,835 2,859 299 478 223 530 56	1,274 587 193 77 107 71 235 4	10,554 5,422 3,052 376 585 294 765 60	9,512 4,948 2,920 307 505 229 547 56	1,410 672 214 87 119 75 239 4	10,922 5,620 3,134 394 624 304 786 60
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	8,320 358 3,489 307 2,936 156 166 908	5,231 113 1,548 208 3,137 45 26 154	7 I 3	9 4 2 3	8,327 358 3,490 307 2,939 156 166 911	5,240 113 1,552 210 3,140 45 26 154	13,567 471 5,042 517 6,079 201 192 1,065	8,639 373 3,627 322 3,048 171 167 931	5,960 124 1,742 250 3,588 53 27 176	14,599 497 5,369 572 6,636 224 194 1,107
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	32,231 3,457 1,598 1,581 7,834 1,663 1,169 2,425 463 699 851 662 270 4,562 135 4,862	11,954 995 284 361 3,260 1,311 411 359 221 656 1,623 533 188 582 15	40 5 7 1 7 1 2 3 1 3	40 4 1 2 6	32,271 3,462 1,605 1,582 7,841 1,664 1,171 2,428 463 700 854 662 270 4,563 135 4,871	11,994 999 285 363 3,266 1,311 411 359 222 662 1,639 533 188 582 15 1,159	44,265 4,461 1,890 1,945 11,107 2,975 1,582 2,787 685 1,362 2,493 1,195 458 5,145 150 6,030	33,795 3,558 1,662 1,752 8,136 1,719 1,321 2,528 470 729 914 693 287 4,824 151 5,051	13,178 1,027 290 371 3,564 1,404 448 379 232 747 1,975 587 201 637 15 1,301	46,973 4,585 1,952 2,123 11,700 3,123 1,769 2,907 702 1,476 2,889 1,280 488 5,461 166 6,352
Public administration and defence National government service Local government service	21,591 8,294 13,297	2,640 1,361 1,279	23 7 16	7 1 6	21,614 8,301 13,313	2,647 1,362 1,285	24,261 9,663 14,598	22,959 8,850 14,109	2,941 1,555 1,386	25,900 10,405 15,495
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,530	86		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,530	86	1,616	1,623	106	1,729
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18	32,652 31,072 1,580	10,911 10,232 679		475 h	32,652 31,072 1,580	10,911 10,232 679	43,563 41,304 2,259	34,433 32,429 2,004	11,642 10,825 817	46,075 43,254 2,821

^{*} The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,233 males and 173 females in Great Britain and 2,857 males and 204 females in the United Kingdom.)

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 114,986 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 4th June 1969. At that date 218,535 vacancies remained unfilled, 7,575 more than at 7th May. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 191,100 in June, compared with 195,800 in May and 202,900 in March 1969. (See table 119 on page 691).

Youth employment offices placed 18,113 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 4th June. At that date 103,898 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 8,514 more than at 7th May.

The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 3. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 5th December 1968.

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

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

Table 1

The books which we were	Four wee 7th May 1969	ks ended	Four wee 4th June 1969	ks ended	Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 4th
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	June 1969 (26 weeks)
Men Women	90,605 37,262	106,864 104,096	81,214 33,772	110,570 107,965	524,010 223,051
Total Adults	127,867	210,960	114,986	218,535	747,061
Boys Girls	18,652 13,466	43,178 52,206	11,180 6,933	47,918 55,980	82,820 58,399
Total young persons	32,118	95,384	18,113	103,898	141,219
Total	159,985	306,344	133,099	322,433	888,280

Tab	e z

	Placings 4th June	during four 1969	r weeks en	ded		Number 4th June		ies remain	ing unfilled	at
Industry group (Standard industrial classification 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	81,214	11,180	33,772	6,933	133,099	110,570	47,918	107,965	55,980	322,433
Total, Index of Production industries	53,523	6,212	12,527	2,799	75,061	67,730	25,575	45,101	24,960	163,366
Total, all manufacturing industries	33,995	4,654	12,049	2,669	53,367	53,838	20,254	43,986	23,941	142,019
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	882	325	1,408	28	2,643	1,319	1,587	440	358	3,704
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	451 211	94 78	26 8	6 4	577 301	3,052 2,778	900 826	93 28	42 12	4,087 3,644
Food, drink and tobacco	3,300	535	2,110	376	6,321	2,549	1,046	4,965	2,054	10,614
Coal and petroleum products	100	12	15	Andrew Commence	127	213	28	41	65	347
Chemicals and allied industries	1,771	144	562	98	2,575	2,296	551	1,695	885	5,427
Metal manufacture	2,768	228	268	48	3,312	3,980	1,502	718	431	6,631
Mechanical engineering	5,720	568	879	155	7,322	13,486	3,728	2,649	1,221	21,084
Instrument engineering	487	56	269	57	869	1,232	433	764	356	2,785
Electrical engineering	1,969	227	1,570	198	3,964	5,648	1,610	5,707	1,750	14,715
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,888	53	49	8	1,998	1,416	528	75	34	2,053
Vehicles	2,772	175	370	52	3,369	6,571	1,368	1,388	475	9,802
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,592	682	1,014	169	5,457	5,357	2,879	3,187	1,555	12,978
Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	2,011 432 496	318 56 77	1,027 223 213	329 42 59	3,685 753 845	2,493 744 513	1,291 286 374	5,640 1,384 1,264	3,979 770 919	13,403 3,184 3,070
Leather, leather goods and fur	291	86	96	44	517	242	259	496	446	1,443
Clothing and footwear	477	186	1,523	563	2,749	953	783	10,201	6,416	18,353
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,996	241	267	41	2,545	1,890	759	1,365	567	4,581
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,981	594	315	77	2,967	1,905	1,269	669	570	4,413
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,223 874 312	301 165 129	938 562 300	290 134 148	2,752 1,735 889	1,567 840 680	1,297 454 776	2,337 1,331 963	2,165 927 1,196	7,366 3,552 3,615
Other manufacturing industries	1,649	248	777	164	2,838	2,040	923	2,089	972	6,024
Construction	18,401	1,436	302	104	20,243	9,931	3,782	755	692	15,160
Gas, electricity and water	676	28	150	20	874	909	639	267	285	2,100
Transport and communication	4,019	235	653	109	5,016	10,575	1,509	1,914	755	14,753
Distributive trades	6,532	2,635	5,051	2,399	16,617	7,588	9,686	14,904	15,285	47,46
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	506	82	578	233	1,399	2,096	1,921	1,889	3,148	9,054
Professional and scientific services	1,294	129	2,198	347	3,968	5,867	2,175	17,011	3,012	28,06
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884–888) Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	10,104 823 6,816 259	1,394 89 469 169	9,316 341 7,126 397	844 37 327 137	21,658 1,290 14,738 962	10,404 492 4,811 258	4,139 232 1,079 278	23,554 1,213 13,960 1,565	7,340 430 1,427 820	45,43 2,36 21,27 2,92
Public administration National government service Local government service	4,354 1,146 3,208	168 71 97	2,041 1,431 610	174 82 92	6,737 2,730 4,007	4,991 2,713 2,278	1,326 469 857	3,152 1,843 1,309	1,122 505 617	10,59 5,53 5,06

Table 3

de de la	Placings d 4th June I	uring four we	eks ended			Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 4th June 1969						
Region	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 Greater London East Anglia South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Wales Scotland	30,782 18,073 2,261 5,183 8,403 5,900 11,492 5,773 4,668 6,752	3,589 1,715 208 682 1,692 951 1,478 852 625 1,103	13,278 7,711 788 2,347 3,063 2,463 4,588 2,099 1,806 3,339	1,880 817 144 562 952 602 805 674 454 860	49,529 28,316 3,401 8,774 14,110 9,916 18,363 9,398 7,553 12,054	48,710 21,749 3,383 6,141 18,546 8,164 11,379 4,271 3,503 6,473	17,497 9,303 1,227 3,358 11,551 4,452 3,893 1,612 1,272 3,056	43,270 22,580 3,011 7,784 14,875 9,894 14,567 4,259 2,954 7,351	18,932 9,833 1,397 3,862 10,850 5,508 6,303 3,062 1,551 4,515	128,409 63,465 9,018 21,145 55,822 28,018 36,142 13,204 9,280 21,395		
Great Britain	81,214	11,180	33,771	6,933	133,098	110,570	47,918	107,965	55,980	322,433		
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	22,843 10,200	2,343 1,454	10,627 3,439	1,163 861	36,976 15,954	29,961 22,132	12,970 5,754	30,075 16,206	13,664 6,665	86,670 50,757		

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Department, was 192. In addition, 51 stoppages which began before June 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 84,600. This total included 18,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 66,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 51,900 were

Stoppages of work in the first six months of 1969 and 1968

	Januar 1969	y to June	There is	Januai 1968	y to June	
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	No. of stop-	Stoppage progress	s in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppage: progress	s in
Classification 1730)	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture ,forestry, fish-	3	800	8.000	4	800	3,000
Coal mining	107	16,600	40,000	112	12,800	24,000
All other mining and		**************************************		diameter (s)		
quarrying	4	100	†	2	300	2,000
food, drink and tobacco	48	13,700	45,000	27	10,700	17,000
Chemicals, etc	22	5,300	16,000	18 75	6,100	21,000
Metal manufacture Engineering	115	37,800 121,400	156,000	187	170,500 913,300	1.080.000
Shipbuilding and marine	277	121,400	413,000	107	713,300	
engineering	40	20,800	124,000	63	30,500	76,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	133	171,000	1,133,000	116	317,900	602,000
Aircraft	38	20,800	40,000	31	141,700	152,000
Other vehicles	4	1,900	2,000	5	7,900	8,000
Other metal goods Textiles	52	9,900	45,000	48	114,900	158,000
Clothing and footwear	33	7,800	35,000 6,000	26	7,600 2,800	5.000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	20	3,300	11,000	22	10,200	28,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	14	1,400	6,000	17	5,400	19,000
Paper and printing	18	9,500	48,000	10	2,500	6,000
Remaining manufacturing						
industries	42	11,700	46,000	38	20,100	64,000
Construction	138	21,200	110,000	150	30,200	122,000
Gas, electricity and water	13	2,600	6,000	5	900	1,000
Port and inland water	144	00 500	144.000	77	20,200	22 000
All other transport and	144	82,500	144,000	77	29,200	32,000
communication	66	83,000	123,000	70	41,900	347,000
Distributive trades	14	1,800	6,000	70	800	1,000
Administrative, profes-	100	1,000	0,000	5000		Secretarion S.
sional, etc., services	32	20,200	41,000	24	4,200	8,000
Miscellaneous services	5	800	2,000	10	2,600	3,000
Total	1,413	668,400	2,607,000	1,134‡	1,885,700	3,109,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

directly involved and 14,300 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 359,000 working days lost in June includes 181,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Causes of stoppages

	Beginning June 1969		Beginning in the first six months of 1969			
Principal cause	Number	Number	Number	Number		
	stoppages	workers directly involved	stoppages	workers directly involved		
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work	99 13 1	32,200 6,500 †	628 130 15	203,100 47,600 3,700		
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules	41	4,600	258	68,000		
and discipline	30	6,100	275	68,700		
Trade union status Sympathetic action	6 2	2,300 100	86 21	84,600 78,600		
Total	192	51,900	1,413	554,300		

Duration of stoppages—ending in June

	Number of		
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days 3 days 4–6 days Over 6 days	58 38 26 30 53	14,400 11,200 5,600 10,600 22,000	16,000 20,000 14,000 54,000 320,000
Total	205	63,800	423,000

Prominent stoppages of work during June

The stoppage of work by production workers at heavy vehicle manufacturing plants in Lancashire (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June 1969) ended on 20th June, normal working being resumed on 23rd June. A settlement was reached whereby, generally, there would be increases of pay for new starters on semi-skilled machinist operations: better time allowances on new and existing piecework jobs; and better bonus rates for women.

Five Tyne shipyards were affected when some 3,000 boilermakers withdrew their labour on 10th June following the use of staff to move a vessel to a new berth. The boilermakers were operating an overtime ban in support of a claim for the consolidation of one-third of the productivity bonus payment with basic rates and claimed the use of staff to be a retaliatory measure. About 700 ancillary workers were laid-off as a result of this action. Following agreement on a new productivity bonus scheme, work was resumed on 17th June.

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, that is excluding shorttime or overtime.

At 30th June 1969 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Gada'eligninish	All indu	stries and	Manufacturing industries only					
Date Sanda Alas	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates		
1968 June	168.8	90.7	186.0	166.9	90.6	184-2		
1969 May	177.0	90.6	195-4	175 - 4	90.5	193 - 9		
1969 June	177-2	90.6	195-6	175 - 4	90.5	193 - 9		

The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

The May figures have been revised to include one change having retrospective

Principal changes reported in June

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

Municipal road passenger transport undertakings (Great Britain and Belfast): Increase of 14s. a week for all adult workers, other than craftsmen and apprentices. Service payments scheme amended and adjustments made to the provisions governing the operating of one-man vehicles (first full pay period following 30th May).

Paper and board making, etc.: Increases of varying amounts, according to classification (4th April).

classification (4th April).

Wholesale grocery and provision trade (England and Wales): Increase of 11s. a week for adult workers (9th June).

Licensed non-residential establishments (Great Britain): Minimum weekly remuneration of managers and manageresses increased by 35s. a week (15th June).

Post Office: Increase of 2½ per cent. for telephonists, based on productivity arrangements (with retrospective effect to 1st January).

Fibreboard packing case making: Increases of varying amounts, according to occupation and area (1st June).

occupation and area (1st June).

Industrial and staff canteens (Great Britain): Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay (30th June).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during June resulted in increases for workers in several industries, including iron and steel manufacture and 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 reported in June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 450,000 workers were increased by a total of £185,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in June, with operative effect from earlier months (130,000 workers, £60,000 in weekly rates of wages). During June about 75,000 workers had their normal weekly hours

reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £185,000, about £75,000 resulted from arrangements made by ioint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £75,000 from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions, £25,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to June, 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)

e to Industrial disputes in	Basic weel rates of war or minimum entitlement	ages im	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
d shdee artich jested jeep	no consider	£	di mesel	gaiglein		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	380,000	285,000	August Track			
Mining and quarrying	15,000	8,000 55,000	2,000	2 000		
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries	100,000	75,000	2,000	3,000		
Metal manufacture	127,000	75,000				
Engineering and electrical goods	The state of	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	11 Th 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1			
Shipbuilding and marine engineer-	2 19300 Z		beself gibt	DE SOUTH		
ing	280,000	145,000	2,000	4,000		
Vehicles	The second			WHO SHE		
Metal goods not elsewhere	PIDER SHOW	rover self t	total District	STOS DE		
specified]					
Textiles	95,000	45,000	150,000	202,000		
Leather, leather goods and fur	05.000	26.000	1,000	1,000		
Clothing and footwear	85,000 18,000	8,000	1,000	1,000		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	100.000	35,000	representation and	CHECK SHADOWS		
Paper, printing and publishing	90,000	55,000		No. of Contract of		
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	72,000	6,000	6,000		
Construction	32,000	45,000				
Gas, electricity and water	100,000	60,000	Mari-	_		
Transport and communication	190,000	122,000	6,000	6,000		
Distributive trades	275,000	134,000	_	_		
Public administration and pro-	so will propied	w falsaini				
fessional services	34,000	35,000	140,000	140.00		
Miscellaneous services.	31,000	35,000	148,000	148,000		
Totals—January-June	2 040 000	1 240 000	215.000	270.000		
1969	2,040,000	1,240,000	315,000	370,000		
Totals—January-June 1968	5,025,000	3,530,000	445,000	485,000		

Table (b)

Month		kly rates of w entitlements		Normal wo	eekly hours
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1968 June	560	CONTRACT OF	200	bra-rood	2700150
July	750 540	1 State - 1 St	370 480	35	35
August September	1,060		550	45	25
October*	1,240	1 888 (- 1 oc	620	13	15
November December	2,560 3,325	1,190	1,385 2,645	4 40	23 60
1969	39,1 35 51, 5	960,598,51 00	934 - Ela-L	É	Teles Tolking
January*	880	STATE OF THE WA	425	118	118
February	730	-	375		000 -
March* April*	455 340	ti tensusi tensu	145	dr in the annual	town to the
May June	125 320	第二年 第二年	55 125	120 75	175 75

^{*} Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 17th JUNE 1969

At 17th June 1969 the general* index of retail prices was 132.1 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 131.5 at 20th May and 125.4 at 18th June 1968.

The principal changes in the month were increases in the average prices of meat and potatoes, partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes. The changes in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes were mainly seasonal.

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

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 148.4 and that for all other items of food was 130.3.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of potatoes and some other fresh vegetables, meat, bacon and pet foods were partly offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes and eggs. The index for foods which show significant seasonal variations rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 148.4, compared with 147.5 in May. The index for the food group as a whole rose to 133.3, compared with 131.6 in May.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of articles of soft furnishings, following the extension of purchase tax to these items. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 117.9, compared with 117.5 in May.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of knitting wool and clothing materials following the extension of purchase tax to these items. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 117.5, compared with 117.1 in May.

Services: As a result of the rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services the index for the services group as a whole rose to 141.7, compared with 141.3 in May.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent, in the average level of prices in this group, and the index rose to 134.5, compared with 133.6 in May.

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group

		muex jig
I	Food: Total	133-3
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	135
	Meat and bacon	141
	Fish the land of the bearing among a con-	129
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
	Milk, cheese and eggs	121
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	142
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	169
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	121
	Other food	125

Grou	p and sub-group	Index figur
II	Alcoholic drink	135.6
Ш	Tobacco	135 · 4
IV	Housing: Total	146.8
	Rent Rates and water charges	151 153
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and	133
	materials for home repairs and decorations	123
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	134.8
	Coal and coke	132
	Gas Electricity	127 145
VI	Durable keyrabeld goods: Total	117.0
VI	Durable household goods: Total Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	117·9 127
	Radio, television and other household	
	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	107 120
ni si	software the same of the parties and the comment	S SOL AL
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	117.5
	Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing	123 122
	Women's outer clothing	114
	Women's underclothing Children's clothing	118
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	110
	hats and materials	113
oi a	Footwear	120
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	124.6
	Motoring and cycling Fares	116 141
nish	1 ales	931 1010
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	132.0
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	162
	requisites	119
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	117
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	117
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	129
X	Services: Total	141.7
	Postage and telephones	137
	Entertainment Other services, including domestic help,	138
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,	than and
Buil	laundering and dry cleaning	146
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	134.5
Inco	All Items	132 · 1

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

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121 · 4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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 schoolleavers, 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

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)

not elsewhere specified

and.

S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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 H.M. Forces Of which Quarter **Employees** Females Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations 1,651 1,647 1,644 1,641 16,492 16,548 16,538 16,606 1963 March 1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629 24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706 24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046 424 424 423 425 16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646 415 317 335 340 8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825 1964 March 23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280 1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617 24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897 24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216 424 423 421 420 25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636 16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654 March 23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016 307 253 324 467 25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130 418 417 416 419 16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559 9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990 March June 1966 22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733 1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681 24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414 525 466 526 559 24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973 419 417 413 412 16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464 March 1967 22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647 1,681 1,681 1,681 1,681 24,242 24,326 24,382 24,328 572 506 535 540 24,814 24,833 24,916 24,868 407 400 395 390 25,221 25,233 25,311 25,258 16,268 16,285 16,326 16,322 1968 March Numbers adjusted for seasonal variationst 1963 March 16,528 16,561 16,537 16,559 22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067 1964 March 16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594 8,698 8,747 8,800 8,839 23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262 24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879 16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596 8,887 8,884 8,932 8,995 23,309 23,285 23,247 22,994 24,922 24,897 24,876 24,641 16,602 16,563 16,566 16,497 9,013 9,055 9,060 9,003 22,846 22,813 22,821 22,714 24,510 24,495 24,502 24,395 25,424 25,427 25,449 25,337 16,453 16,465 16,517 16,402 1967 25,311 25,268 25,232 25,216 16,351 16,293 16,292 16,263

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

† A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing

magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure were published for the first time in the January 1969 issue

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

			South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Standa	ard Regions	1 10 C 10	8 2 881	2,294.7	1-9 585-4	08 E-018	0.16	118	5 TO 8	8-96	1 980,11 O	12,701	Septen
1965	December		8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280
1966	March June September December		7,971 8,013 8,022 7,960	616 609 609 608	1,314 1,339 1,327 1,286	2,349 2,375 2,336 2,310	1,416 1,426 1,426 1,418	2,092 2,094 2,106 2,072	2,987 2,999 3,010 2,977	1,310 1,309 1,318 1,291	975 986 981 960	2,152 2,143 2,178 2,124	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016
1967	March June September December		7,865 7,881 7,924 7,874	599 606 612 609	1,274 1,315 1,302 1,279	2,267 2,300 2,274 2,268	1,406 1,424 1,408 1,416	2,059 2,034 2,062 2,051	2,924 2,926 2,936 2,901	1,266 1,279 1,284 1,275	948 952 962 954	2,110 2,100 2,131 2,096	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733
1968	March June		7,820 7,856	604 607	1,277	2,245 2,271	1,405 1,398	2,027 2,002	2,883 2,899	1,261 1,255	938 950	2,091 2,086	22,561 22,645
	*September *December		7,860 7,846	615 619	1,288	2,276 2,279	1,394	2,022 2,018	2,898 2,907	1,268	948 937	2,122 2,087	22,701 22,647

* Regional estimates are provisional.

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

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABI	LE 103	A STREET	Index of	produc-	Manufa indus		adal 1	Arean	1000	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	toric orea on you terest	Soundie	Spinster St.	il activi	THOU	SANDS
Mid-ı	nonth	Total all industries and services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av.1960=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av.1960=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufactures	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June June (a)	22,036·0 22,373·0 22,572·0 22,603·0		100·1 101·4 101·0 99·9	8,662 · 9 8,793 · 5 8,718 · 4 8,581 · 5 8,704 · 2	100·1 101·5 100·7 99·1	620·8 590·7 566·5 553·7 526·5	766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2	788·1 803·4 813·1 804·9 801·9	528·6 529·5 516·1 511·2 506·3	616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2	2,029·2 2,120·5 2,155·6 2,125·1 2,181·5	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911·8 890·8 875·8 865·9 869·5	544·7 558·0 549·2 545·8 566·2	840.9 835.6 796.9 776.4 776.6
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)	22,892·0 23,147·0 23,301·0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	101.1	8,731·4 8,846·7 8,868·2	100.6	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621·8 631·9 618·8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203·8 204·5 200·5	871·4 861·8 852·6	568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6
1967 1968	June June	22,828·0 22,645·0	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3	99·0 97·2	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1	99.0	464·1 432·6 413·3	574·2 550·5 485·9	832·1 824·2 806·9	524·5 515·2 497·2	622·6 591·4 579·7	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0	200·1 196·8 188·1	845·2 815·5 802·8	596·0 565·8 565·5	757·3 702·0 689·8
1965	July August September	23,209 · 0	11,553·8 11,599·2 11,656·3	102·3 102·4 102·6	8,864·4 8,903·9 8,932·0	102·0 102·1 102·1	sort of	620·1 616·9 613·3	827 · 4 833 · 4 825 · 3	517·4 521·1 521·4	631·5 632·2 634·4	2,263·0 2,274·3 2,292·6	203·4 204·2 207·1	860·0 858·9 860·8	590·5 592·4 596·2	765·8 767·1 766·6
	October November December	23,280 · 0	11,654·6 11,659·5 11,633·5	102·5 102·6 102·5	8,943·8 8,957·7 8,961·9	102·1 102·2 102·3	en and	609·1 605·3 602·4	828·0 829·7 826·0	521·9 522·8 523·4	634·0 634·6 635·4	2,298·1 2,304·5 2,311·7	207·4 207·2 209·0	860·9 861·2 861·1	598·7 601·0 602·3	765·7 766·6 767·3
1966	January February March	23,194.0	11,553·7 11,548·0 11,532·8	102·6 102·5 102·4	8,899·2 8,893·5 8,872·2	102·3 102·2 102·2	er-toping	598·8 594·5 590·0	806·3 802·4 799·0	521·2 522·9 523·3	630·9 627·5 624·9	2,305·9 2,311·9 2,308·2	208·2 203·2 202·1	858·7 858·8 857·4	598·4 597·2 595·4	762·7 763·2 760·5
	April May June (a)	23,301 · 0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	102.4	8,879·0 8,870·9 8,868·2 8,976·4	102·2 102·1 } 102·2	466·5 464·1	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622·1 621·0 618·8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201·6 201·4 200·5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3 596·0	760 · 4 757 · 3 756 · 6
	July August September	23,325.0	11,607·5 11,637·6 11,611·1	102·3 102·1 101·7	8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4	102·2 102·3 102·0	401 1	570·6 568·3 566·2	850·4 856·4 844·6	527·3 530·3 528·0	622·6 622·8 624·5	2,347·7 2,350·1 2,363·1 2,376·8	198·7 198·9 200·3	840·5 841·2 844·0	596·3 597·0 595·3	756·7 761·1 757·5
	October November December	23,016.0	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	101·4 100·9 100·6	9,007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6	101·6 101·0 100·6	\$4-1973 CBT (CX-)	564·9 564·2 562·7	847·5 846·9 841·3	528·5 527·0 524·2	620·3 616·5 612·9	2,374·1 2,369·9 2,367·3	201·2 202·2 203·5	840·9 825·9 822·6	593·8 589·0 586·6	752·8 747·3 741·4
1967	January February March	22,728.0	11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2	100·3 99·9 99·7	8,840·9 8,801·4 8,770·1	100·4 100·0 99·8	Bridge Sistemat	561·0 559·7 557·8	825·4 818·9 817·8	520·2 519·7 518·7	607·3 603·7 600·3	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9	202·9 201·2 200·4	819·4 818·5 818·5	580·2 575·6 573·4	731·0 723·9 716·3
	April May June	22,828 · 0	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	99·6 99·2 99·0	8,762·1 8,732·5 8,700·5	99·7 99·3 99·0	432.6	556·1 553·9 550·5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517·4 515·7 515·2	597·4 594·3 591·4	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·9 569·6 565·8	713·1 706·8 702·0
	July August September	22,905 · 0	11,212·0 11,226·2 11,220·7	98·8 98·5 98·3	8,698·4 8,708·1 8,706·9	98·8 98·6 98·3	ployed ruck of	545·7 542·2 538·5	840·7 842·1 833·4	514·6 515·1 512·5	589 · 4 588 · 8 589 · 8	2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5	196·3 194·8 193·8	812·5 809·7 809·4	563·6 564·0 564·5	697·8 697·0 692·1
	October November December	22,733.0	11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7	98·0 97·9 97·8	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3	98·2 98·2 98·1	abusings and of the fully play	533·6 528·2 524·1	835·1 835·5 830·2	509·5 509·3 508·1	587·3 586·7 586·3	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5	193·6 194·3 193·6	807 · 8 806 · 1 807 · 5	564·4 566·1 566·9	689·5 689·6 691·1
968	January February March	22,561 · 0	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	97·6 97·5 97·5	8,623·6 8,625·7 8,613·1	97·9 98·0 98·0	Personal	520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	504·6 503·6 501·1	583 · 6 583 · 2 582 · 1	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0	191·5 191·6 190·9	804·4 804·7 805·2	562·9 564·7 564·1	686·4 689·5 687·5
	April May June	22,645.0	11,006·8 11,038·0 11,017·3	97·2 97·3 97·2	8,602·5 8,617·6 8,613·1	97·8 98·0 98·0	413.3	499·0 493·0 485·9	799·2 802·7 806·9	500·0 499·6 497·2	581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7	2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0	191·2 190·9 188·1	804·3 803·9 802·8	564·1 565·4 565·5	687·5 689·6 689·8
	July August September	22,701 · 0	11,022·6 11,062·2 11,068·1	97·1 97·1 96·9	8,638·0 8,677·2 8,681·6	98·1 98·2 98·1	White T	481·0 475·5 471·0	825·5 831·1 820·3	499 · 4 504 · I 501 · 9	581 · 8 583 · 7 585 · 4	2,283·0 2,288·4 2,294·7	188·1 187·9 188·5	802·2 802·1 807·5	566·5 568·7 570·4	689·6 694·3 695·6
	October November December	22,647 · 0	,07 · 4 ,087 · 3 ,080 · 2	96·9 97·0 97·1	8,698·1 8,710·6 8,723·4	98·1 98·2 98·4	SELECT.	467·0 464·2 461·0	824·3 825·9 825·9	501·7 502·3 502·5	584·7 585·8 587·1	2,297·1 2,299·8 2,304·5	185·9 184·8 186·2	811·1 812·2 815·0	573·7 575·9 576·9	697 · 1 700 · 4 702 · 3
969	January February March	THEY RED	10,990·0 10,980·6 10,957·7	97·0 97·0 96·8	8,665·0 8,669·3 8,665·7	98·4 98·5 98·6	A Service	458·5 456·7 455·5	810·3 805·2 803·0	500·1 500·7 501·2	586·3 587·8 589·3	2,292·5 2,296·5 2,298·1	185·2 185·4 186·6	815·6 821·7 824·3	571·8 572·9 572·4	699·6 700·8 700·1
	April May		10,967·5 10,961·5	96·9 96·6	8,678·2 8,666·1	98·7 98·5	O CO TO I	453·1 450·3	807·2 808·6	502·8 502·3	589·6 588·6	2,300·2 2,295·8	186·1 186·6	826·4 825·5	572·2 570·5	700·7 700·7

^{*} The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.

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

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service	M id-r	month
62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2	565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4	335·4 343·5 347·0 337·0 350·3	288·5 287·3 284·7 280·8 288·0	597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,677·6 1,702·4 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1	2,773·6 2,800·7 2,870·4 2,903·5 2,924·6	2,511·1 2,608·7 2,721·9 2,816·8 2,922·8	567·4 560·4 587·9 574·4 608·3	1,397·7 1,418·1 1,463·8 1,489·8 1,542·4	503·7 510·2 520·3 537·1 519·2	739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 753·6	June June June June June(a)	196 196 196 196
62·3 60·4 59·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	288·6 296·4 290·8	623·4 633·2 641·0	321·0 332·3 338·2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	611·1 611·6 608·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	532·1 544·9 556·8	753·7 758·0 789·3	(b)§ June June(a)	196 196
59·2 56·1 55·6	527·6 498·9 492·0	361·0 348·5 350·8	314·1 301·1 321·2	644·1 633·4 634·9	344·9 332·0 347·6	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8	422·9 424·1 412·5	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1	2,925·6 2,798·4 2,773·8	3,151·3 3,268·1 3,354·5	607·4 582·0 571·4	1,588·6 1,531·8 1,528·7	556·2 565·4 584·0	788·1 825·2 818·2	(b) June June	196 196
60·1 60·3 60·3	528·9 532·8 535·5	353·6 355·1 355·0	295·7 297·5 298·5	634·1 640·0 642·8	333·0 334·6 335·5	1,658·7 1,667·4 1,697·0	410·6 411·0 414·0		347-1 338-5	73				302.4	July August September	196
60·3 60·4 60·3	534·5 534·4 532·4	354·8 354·3 353·8	299·1 298·9 297·7	643·8 643·6 642·9	336·6 338·4 338·6	1,685·6 1,677·2 1,648·8	416·1 419·3 420·4		\$10.00 \$10.00 \$100.00 \$100.00					200 E	October November December	
59·5 59·6 59·6	527·4 527·3 526·5	351·3 349·2 348·1	295·2 294·5 292·4	639·7 640·0 638·5	333·8 335·8 336·3	1,633·4 1,637·0 1,646·6	422·3 423·0 424·0		0.275 0.275 0.718 303-80				CIWE	242 A 242 A	January February March	190
59·9 59·6 59·3	530·2 527·9 524·8	348·1 348·6 348·3	292·7 292·2 290·8	640·2 640·4 641·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,602.9	2,973 · 7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598·2	556.8	789 · 3	April May June(a)	
59·2	527 - 6	361.0	314-1	644-1	344.9	1,636 · 6	422.9	1,609·3	2,925·6	3,151·3	607 · 4	1,588·6	556·2	788 · 1	(b)	
59·0 59·4 59·0	525·5 528·7 528·7	361 · 4 361 · 8 360 · 1	313·4 314·9 314·1	645·9 650·5 650·2	345·9 347·3 346·3	1,620·4 1,612·3 1,590·2	422·8 423·6 425·3		S-85E				www.s	200	July August September	
57·9 57·7 57·1	525·2 521·0 517·4	358·4 356·1 354·3	311·7 310·2 307·6	649·7 647·8 644·8	345·7 344·0 340·6	1,588·1 1,575·0 1,566·9	426·5 428·5 429·5		275-2			280 H		218 8 218 8 228 9	October November December	
56·7 56·3 56·3	512·5 510·3 508·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	304·3 303·4 302·1	640·3 638·0 635·7	336·7 335·7 334·8	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	429·2 429·1 428·7		30%-9 324-0: 374-6			20:00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	5 A	318 2 C	January February March	19
56·8 56·3 56·1	510-5 505-8 498-9	348·8 349·0 348·5	302·3 301·7 301·1	636·2 634·8 633·4	334·2 333·7 332·0	1,531·6 1,544·6 1,545·6	426·5 425·4 424·1	1,602 · 6	2,798 · 4	3,268 · 1	582.0	1,531 · 8	565 · 4	825 · 2	April May June	
55·7 56·0 55·7	494-2 495-7 498-2	350·3 351·0 351·0	301·5 305·5 308·1	634·4 638·4 638·7	332·8 332·9 333·2	1,545·0 1,552·4 1,551·8	422·9 423·5 423·5		527.4 527.0 526.6	1 8		0-2 0-03	900	346-4 218-3 100-3	July August September	
55·3 55·9 55·2	496-5 496-3 495-7	351·4 350·9 351·2	310·5 312·6 313·1	637·3 636·6 635·6	336·3 339·2 340·3	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	423 · 9 423 · 6 423 · 1		2 222 3 064 2 233			44- E	200	2015-10 41.3 4 123-15	October November December	
55-1 55-1 55-2	490-6 491-8 490-5	348·2 348·3 348·2	311·4 313·4 314·3	632·8 633·6 633·5	338·1 340·6 342·6	1,481·1 1,481·4 1,490·5	421·7 420·9 419·9		125 E	1 1		5-8:2 5-0+ 0-7	12	#14-3 #15-5 1 #51-0	January February March	19
54·9 55·6 55·6	490·0 493·9 492·0	349·3 350·9 350·8	316·1 319·9 321·2	633·5 634·5 634·9	343·6 346·5 347·6	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,584-1	2,773 · 8	3,354.5	571.4	1,528.7	584.0	818-2	April May June	
55·5 56·0 56·0	489·2 492·9 495·4	352·4 355·0 353·2	320·3 321·7 321·6	636·0 641·2 639·9	348·5 350·1 351·2	1,493·8 1,499·8 1,506·8	409·8 409·7 408·7		\$985.00 \$72.00	20		400 P	0	400.7	July August September	
56-0 56-1 55-9	496·6 496·5 497·3	353·3 353·5 353·0	321·9 321·0 319·5	640·5 640·8 641·5	354·2 355·6 355·8	1,498·8 1,506·8 1,491·8	407·5 405·7 404·0		535-6 535-6 506-5			\$ 15 e80-8 e80-8	District of the Control of the Contr	440 E 452-0 453-1	October November December	
55-5 55-4 54-9	493·0 492·9 490·5	350·1 350·0 349·3	314·8 310·4 307·1	638·6 637·0 636·5	351·6 352·6 352·4	1,463·8 1,452·8 1,435·8	402·7 401·8 400·7		\$530.00 \$330.00 \$340.00 \$340.00 \$340.00	100		430% 430% 430%		400 g 400 g 400 g	January February March	19
55·0 54·5	493-5 490-6	349·2 348·0	305·4 303·9	636·1 636·0	353·8 354·5	1,436·8 1,447·8	399·4 397·3		204043 204043			455-1	Nation of the last for the last	WE 3 1	April May	

Notes: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account

of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

[‡] Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and for manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		ТОТА	L REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH ex	IOLLY UNEMP	LOYED eavers
		Number (000's)	Percentage rate	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number	Seasona Number (000's)	As percental of total employees
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	284·8 232·2 257·0 312·5 457·4 475·2 360·4 340·7 463·2 573·2 380·6 328·8 359·7 559·5 564·1	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·4 2·1 2·2 1·6 1·5 2·0 2·5 1·4 1·5 2·4	271·6 213·2 229·6 294·5 410·1 444·5 345·8 312·1 431·9 520·6 372·2 317·0 330·9 521·0 549·4	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4 9.1 8.6	13·2 19·1 27·4 18·0 47·2 30·7 14·6 28·6 31·3 52·7 8·4 11·8 28·8 38·5 14·7	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4 511 · 8 540 · 9	# 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1·2 1·0 1·0 1·3 1·9 2·0 1·5 1·3 1·8 2·2 1·6 1·3 1·4 2·2 2·3
1965	January II	376·4	1·6	367·1	4·1	9·3	363·0	309·2	1·3
	February 8	367·9	1·6	358·1	2·6	9·8	355·5	301·7	1·3
	March 8	372·1	1·6	343·0	1·7	29·1	341·3	305·8	1·3
	April 12	341·2	1·5	326·0	13·3	15·2	312·7	298·8	1·3
	May 10	306·9	1·3	300·2	3·6	6·8	296·6	305·0	·3
	June 14	276·1	1·2	269·9	1·4	6·2	268·5	308·6	1·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	280·6 339·1 315·3	1·2 1·4 1·3	275·0 317·9 303·6	10·7 38·9 16·9	5·6 21·2 11·7	264·2 278·9 286·7	318·4 323·7 320·5	1.4
	October II November 8 December 6	317·0 321·2 332·0	1.4	309·2 315·1 319·3	6·0 2·6 1·7	7·8 6·1 12·7	303·2 312·5 317·6	309·4 301·1 304·3	1·3 1·3 1·3
1966	January 10	349·7	1·5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335·9	284·7	1·2
	February 14	339·4	1·4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326·5	277·0	1·2
	March 14	314·2	1·3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305·3	273·9	1·2
	April 18	307·5	1·3	299·0	7·4	8·5	291·5	278·5	1·2
	May 16	280·3	1·2	271·2	2·2	9·0	269·0	276·9	1·2
	June 13	261·1	1·1	253·2	1·4	7·9	251·8	290·1	1·2
	July 11	264·2	1·1	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305·0	1·3
	August 8	317·0	1·3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318·0	1·4
	September 12	340·2	1·4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	343·6	1·5
	October 10	436·2	1·9	374·6	7·6	61·6	367·1	377·1	1.6
	November 14	542·6	2·3	438·9	3·4	103·6	435·5	423·7	1.8
	December 12	564·2	2·4	467·2	2·4	97·0	464·8	448·8	1.9
967	January 9	600·2	2·6	527·4	4·2	72·8	523·2	453·9	1.9
	February 13	602·8	2·6	537·7	2·7	65·2	534·9	453·9	1.9
	March 13	569·0	2·4	524·8	2·0	44·2	522·8	466·9	2.0
	April 10	567·4	2·4	525·5	8·3	41·9	517·2	495·3	2·1
	May 8	541·4	2·3	496·8	3·5	44·7	493·2	505·4	2·2
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465·9	2·2	34·0	463·7	524·2	2·3
	July 10	497·1	2·1	472·1	7·9	24·9	464·2	543·3	2·3
	August 14	555·6	2·4	533·0	40·0	22·6	493·0	558·7	2·4
	September 11	555·4	2·4	525·7	22·4	29·7	503·3	562·8	2·4
	October 9	560·7	2·4	531·6	9·4	29·1	522·3	541·3	2·3
	November 13	581·6	2·5	552·3	4·1	29·3	548·2	536·1	2·3
	December 11	582·7	2·5	558·9	2·9	23·8	556·0	538·3	2·3
968	January 8	630·9	2·7	600·4	4·4	30·5	596·0	519·6	2·2
	February 12	619·2	2·7	596·0	3·1	23·2	592·9	503·2	2·2
	March 11	589·9	2·5	572·0	2·3	17·9	569·7	508·5	2·2
	April 8	578·4	2·5	566·9	8·7	11·5	558·3	534·7	2·3
	May 13	548·9	2·4	535·6	4·0	13·3	531·6	544·5	2·4
	June 10	516·7	2·2	506·5	2·5	10·3	503·9	568·7	2·5
	July 8	514·6	2·2	504·9	7·7	9·7	497·2	580·4	2·5
	August 12	561·4	2·4	553·2	36·2	8·2	516·9	585·0	2·5
	September 9	547·4	2·4	534·6	20·8	12·8	513·8	574·5	2·5
	October 14	549·3	2·4	538·8	7·2	10·5	531·6	551·1	2·4
	November 11	560·9	2·4	544·5	3·6	16·3	540·9	528·8	2·3
	December 9	551·7	2·4	540·0	2·5	11·7	537·5	520·1	2·2
969	January 13	594·5	2·6	584·0	3·7	10·5	580·3	505·5	2·2
	February 10	591·2	2·6	576·1	2·5	15·1	573·6	486·8	2·1
	March 10	589·4	2·5	566·1	1·8	23·4	564·3	503·7	2·2
	April 14	557·7	2·4	550·0	8·4	7·7	541·6	518·7	2·2
	May 12	523·3	2·3	509·2	3·2	14·1	505·9	518·3	2·2
	June 9	498·6	2·2	483·3	2·3	15·3	481·0	543·4	2·3

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TABI	LE 105	Schoolstern Constitution	Doger a section of the section	was represented by		and the second second second	rior charters and recommended in		
	A MINISTER OKED	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI cluding school-le	
								Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	1000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	184·4 146·7 168·8 216·6 321·4 343·8 259·8 249·6 344·9 440·1 286·2 250·3 285·1 451·2 473·7	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·5 2·3 2·4 1·8 1·7 2·3 3·0 1·9 1·7 1·9 3·0 3·2	176·5 137·4 151·0 204·3 293·8 322·6 248·3 226·3 321·9 393·8 279·6 240·6 259·6 420·7 460·7	2·9 2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5	7·9 9·3 17·8 12·3 27·6 21·2 11·5 23·3 22·9 46·2 6·6 9·7 25·5 30·5 13·1	173·6 135·1 148·9 201·3 288·8 315·1 242·9 222·0 314·0 382·8 273·2 235·5 255·1 415·1 455·1	elege	1·2 1·0 1·1 1·4 2·0 2·2 1·7 1·5 2·1 2·6 1·8 1·6 1·7 2·8 3·1
1965	January II	285·8	1·9	278·9	2·5	6·9	276·4	232·4	1.6
	February 8	276·3	1·9	269·9	1·6	6·4	268·3	225·0	1.5
	March 8	283·3	1·9	258·8	1·0	24·5	257·8	230·2	1.5
	April 12 May 10 June 14	256·4 231·5 212·3	1·7 1·6 1·4	243·4 226·5 207·4	7·6 2·3 0·9	12·9 5·1 4·9	235·8 224·1 206·5	225·9 223·6 237·0	1.5
	July 12	215·7	1·4	211·3	6·2	4·4	205·1	243·4	1·6
	August 9	259·4	1·7	240·2	22·7	19·2	217·4	248·1	1·7
	September 13	240·3	1·6	230·7	10·2	9·5	220·5	248·2	1·7
	October II November 8 December 6	240·6 244·4 258·0	1·6 1·6 1·7	233·8 239·2 247·4	3·6 1·6 1·0	6·8 5·1 10·6	230·2 237·6 246·4	240·3 233·5 236·5	1.6
1966	January 10	274·8	1·8	265·6	1·9	9·2	263·7	221·2	1·5
	February 14	267·1	1·8	257·2	1·1	9·9	256·1	214·9	1·4
	March 14	245·4	1·6	238·8	0·7	6·6	238·1	213·2	1·4
	April 18	241·4	1·6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229·1	219·6	1·5
	May 16	219·9	1·5	212·0	1·4	8·0	210·5	219·3	1·5
	June 13	206·5	1·4	199·5	0·9	7·0	198·6	228·0	1·5
	July 11	209·1	1·4	204·1	3·4	5·0	200·6	238·2	1·6
	August 8	245·5	1·6	239·5	21·9	6·0	217·7	248·4	1·7
	September 12	266·4	1·8	253·2	10·2	13·3	243·0	273·4	1·8
	October 10	348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287·7	310·2	2·0
	November 14	435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343·8	339·2	2·3
	December 12	460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372·0	359·4	2·4
1967	January 9	487·4	3·3	425·2	2·6	62·2	422·7	360·6	2·4
	February 13	483·2	3·3	430·8	1·7	52·4	429·1	358·2	2·4
	March 13	453·4	3·1	420·8	1·3	32·6	419·5	369·8	2·5
	April 10	452·5	3·1	421·2	5·5	31·3	415·7	398·8	2·7
	May 8	433·3	2·9	398·9	2·3	34·4	396·6	413·4	2·8
	June 12	403·6	2·7	377·9	1·4	25·8	376·4	429·8	2·9
	July 10	401·2	2·7	383·3	4·7	17·9	378·5	444·3	3·0
	August 14	443·1	3·0	426·1	24·3	17·0	401·8	455·5	3·1
	September 11	447·8	3·0	424·0	13·8	23·7	410·3	461·0	3·1
	October 9	452·5	3·1	429·3	5·8	23·2	423·5	445·0	3·0
	November 13	474·7	3·2	450·0	2·6	24·7	447·5	442·5	3·0
	December 11	481·8	3·3	461·2	1·8	20·6	459·3	444·9	3·0
1968	January 8	526·4	3·6	499·2	2·8	27·2	496·4	425·2	2·9
	February 12	516·5	3·5	496·4	2·0	20·1	494·4	412·3	2·8
	March 11	492·9	3·4	477·0	1·5	15·9	475·5	418·2	2·9
	April 8	483·5	3·3	473·7	5·4	9·8	468·3	449·3	3·1
	May 13	461·5	3·2	449·9	2·8	11·6	447·1	466·0	3·2
	June 10	438·7	3·0	429·4	1·7	9·3	427·7	488·1	3·3
	July 8	437·4	3·0	428·8	4·9	8·6	423·9	497·0	3·4
	August 12	468·4	3·2	461·6	23·2	6·9	438·4	496·6	3·4
	September 9	459·7	3·2	448·1	13·5	11·6	434·6	488·2	3·3
	October 14	459·6	3·2	450·1	4·8	9·5	445·4	468·2	3·2
	November 11	472·7	3·2	457·2	2·4	15·4	454·8	449·8	3·1
	December 9	467·7	3·2	456·8	1·6	10·9	455·2	440·9	3·0
1969	January 13	506·6	3·5	497 · I	2·4	10·5	494·6	423·6	2·9
	February 10	504·6	3·5	490 · 8	1·7	13·8	489·1	407·9	2·8
	March 10	505·5	3·5	483 · 8	1·2	21·8	482·6	424·3	2·9
	April 14	475·8	3·3	469·3	5·8	6·5	463·5	444·7	3·1
	May 12	447·6	3·1	434·9	2·3	12·7	432·6	450·9	3·1
	June 9	428·5	2·9	414·9	1·6	13·6	413·3	471·7	3·2

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	Y UNEMPLOYED .		REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-	Total	Actual number		As percenta of total employees
- 3	nas and (1/900)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	100·4 85·5 88·2 95·9 136·0 131·4 100·6 91·1 118·3 133·1 94·4 78·5 74·6 108·3 90·4	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.8 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.6 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.3 1.1	95·1 75·7 78·6 90·2 116·3 121·9 97·6 85·8 110·0 126·7 92·6 76·4 71·3 100·2 88·8	2·8 1·9 1·6 2·2 3·3 4·2 3·2 2·8 5·2 7·2 4·1 3·5 2·9 3·5 3·0	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·5 3·0 5·3 8·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4 8·0 1·6	92·3 73·8 77·0 88·1 113·1 117·7 94·3 83·0 104·8 119·5 88·5 72·9 68·3 96·8 85·7	, 2931	1·3 1·0 1·0 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·2 1·0 1·3 1·5 1·1 0·9
1965	January II February 8 March 8	90·6 91·6 88·8	1.1	88·1 88·2 84·1	1.6 1.0 0.6	2·4 3·4 4·6	86·5 87·3 83·5	72·8 72·7 73·4	0·9· 0·9· 0·9·
	April 12 May 10 June 14	84·8 75·4 63·8	1·0 0·9 0·8	82·6 73·7 62·5	5·7 1·3 0·6	2·3 1·7 1·3	76·9 72·4 61·9	72·4 75·1 74·9	0·9· 0·9· 0·9·
	July 12 August 9 September 13	64·8 79·7 75·1	0·8 0·9 0·9	63·6 77·7 72·9	4·5 16·2 6·6	1·2 2·0 2·2	59·1 61·5 66·2	77·5 77·1 73·7	0·9· 0·9· 0·9·
	October II November 8 December 6	76·4 76·9 74·0	0·9 0·9 0·9	75·4 75·9 71·9	2·4 1·1 0·7	1·0 1·0 2·1	73·0 74·8 71·2	70·3 68·2 65·8	0·8 0·8 0·8
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	74·9 72·3 68·7	0·9 0·8 0·8	73 · 4 71 · 1 67 · 7	1·2 0·7 0·5	1 · 4 1 · 2 1 · 0	72·2 70·3 67·3	57·6 55·4 57·7	0·7 0·6 0·7
	April 18 May 16 June 13	66·1 60·3 54·6	0·8 0·7 0·6	64·9 59·3 53·7	2·5 0·8 0·5	1·1 1·1 0·9	62·4 58·5 53·2	58·2 63·0 66·5	0·7 0·7 0·8
	July 11 August 8 September 12	55·1 71·5 73·8	0·6 0·8 0·9	54·2 70·4 71·0	2·5 14·3 6·6	0·9 1·2 2·8	51·7 56·0 64·4	70·0 71·4 71·8	0·8 0·8 0·8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	87·5 106·8 103·9	· 0 · 2 · 2	82·4 93·1 93·8	3·0 1·4 0·9	5·1 13·7 10·1	79·4 91·7 92·9	76·8 84·7 88·4	0·9· 1·0· 1·0·
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	112·7 119·7 115·6	1·3 1·4 1·4	102·1 106·9 104·0	1·6 1·0 0·8	10·6 12·8 11·5	100·5 105·9 103·3	87·8 91·7 92·7	1.0
	April 10 May 8 June 12	114·9 108·1 96·2	1·3 1·3 1·1	104·2 97·8 88·0	2·8 1·2 0·8	10·7 10·3 8·2	101·5 96·6 87·2	96·5 96·4 99·3	1.1
	July 10 August 14 September 11	95·9 112·5 107·6	1.1	88·9 106·9 101·7	3·2 15·6 8·6	7·0 5·6 5·9	85·7 91·3 93·1	104·6 108·3 101·9	1·2: 1·3: 1·2:
	October 9 November 13 December 11	108·2 106·9 100·9	1·3 1·2 1·2	102·4 102·3 97·7	3·6 1·5 1·1	5·9 4·6 3·2	98·8 100·8 96·6	96·6 93·6 92·2	1.1 seconds
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	104·5 102·7 97·0	1·2 1·2 1·1	101·2 99·6 95·0	1·6 1·1 0·8	3·3 3·1 2·0	99·6 98·5 94·2	86·8 84·2 83·8	1.0
	April 8 May 13 June 10	94·9 87·4 78·0	1·1 1·0 0·9	93·2 85·7 77·1	3·3 1·2 0·8	1·7 1·7 1·0	90·0 84·5 76·3	85·2 85·8 88·8	1.0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	77·2 93·0 87·7	0·9 1·1 1·0	76·1 91·6 86·5	2·8 13·0 7·3	1 · 1 1 · 4 1 · 2	73·2 78·6 79·2	91·9 95·0 87·3	1.1
	October 14 November 11 December 9	89·7 88·2 84·0	1.0	88·7 87·3 83·2	2·4 1·2 0·9	1·0 0·9 0·8	86·2 86·0 82·4	83·8 79·1 77·4	1.0 0.9 0.9
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	87·9 86·6 83·9	1.0 1.0 1.0	87·0 85·3 82·3	1·3 0·8 0·6	0·9 1·3 1·6	85·7 84·5 81·7	72·0 69·9 71·7	0.8
	April 14 May 12 June 9	81·9 75·6 70·1	1·0 0·9 0·8	80·6 74·2 68·4	2·5 0·9 0·7	1·3 1·4 1·8	78·1 73·3 67·7	73·6 75·9 80·5	0·9 0·9 0·9

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: London and South Eastern Region

	A Lieute de Consession de la chaol de aumais	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI cluding school-le	
								Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	nes ned (2000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967	Monthly averages	52·I 38·4 43·8 55·6 72·2 68·7 52·6 54·3 72·7 85·7 57·4 50·5 54·9 93·3 93·5	 0.9 0.9 1.6	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7 92·3	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6	49·4 35·3 39·7 52·2 69·4 66·3 50·6 51·6 70·0 79·2 55·8 48·9 53·1 90·6 91·3	203	0.8 0.9 1.6
965	January II February 8 March 8	57·4 56·2 54·4	1·0 1·0 0·9	57·0 55·8 53·9	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·5	56·7 55·6 53·8	45·6 45·5 47·0	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 12 May 10 June 14	51·4 48·5 43·2	0·9 0·8 0·7	51·2 48·3 42·8	1·8 0·4 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·4	49·4 47·9 42·7	46·9 49·8 51·3	0·8 0·9 0·9
	July 12 August 9 September 13	42·1 49·2 52·6	0·7 0·8 0·9	41·9 49·0 47·7	0·1 5·3 2·2	0·2 0·2 4·9	41·7 43·7 45·5	53·6 53·9 53·8	0.9 0.9 0.9
	October II November 8 December 6	50·5 51·1 50·0	0·9 0·9 0·9	50·1 50·9 49·8	0·9 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	49·3 50·6 49·6	48·6 46·7 47·0	0·8 0·8
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	55·3 54·3 50·1	0·9 0·9 0·9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·6 0·4 0·3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43·7 44·0 43·3	0·7 0·7 0·7
	April 18 May 16 June 13	48·5 43·8 40·4	0·8 0·7 0·7	48·1 43·4 40·1	0·9 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·4 0·3	47·2 43·1 39·9	44·8 45·1 48·3	0·8 0·8 0·8
	July 11 August 8 September 12	40·5 48·5 52·0	0·7 0·8 0·9	40·1 48·0 51·3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39·9 43·2 49·2	51·6 53·3 58·1	0·9 0·9 1·0
	October 10 November 14 December 12	63·7 77·9 83·4	1·1·1 1·3 1·4	62·1 75·4 81·1	1·0 0·4 0·2	1·6 2·5 2·3	61 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9	61·6 71·9 78·3	1.0
67	January 9 February 13 March 13	98·5 100·0 95·4	1.7 1.7 1.6	94·1 97·6 94·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	4·4 2·3 1·3	93·7 97·4 93·9	78·6 78·9 83·3	E 1.4 T
	April 10 May 8 June 12	96·2 91·1 84·6	1·7 1·6 1·5	94·9 89·6 83·2	0·9 0·4 0·2	1·4 1·5 1·4	94·0 89·3 83·0	89·5 90·7 94·8	1·5 1·6 1·6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	83·1 91·3 90·3	1·4 1·6 1·6	82·0 90·3 89·6	0·2 5·1 2·7	1·1 1·0 0·7	81·7 85·2 86·9	98·5 99·8 101·8	1.7
	October 9 November 13 December 11	92·8 97·3 98·5	1·6 1·7 1·7	92·0 95·8 96·8	1·1 0·4 0·3	0·9 1·4 1·7	90·8 95·4 96·5	94·5 92·9 93·9	1.6
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	105·8 106·6 101·4	1.8 1.8 1.7	104·3 105·4 100·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	1·5 1·2 1·0	103·9 105·1 100·0	87·7 85·1 88·8	1.5
	April 8 May 13 June 10	99·1 93·0 86·5	1·7 1·6 1·5	98·4 91·9 85·6	0·9 0·5 0·2	0·8 1·2 0·9	97·5 91·4 85·4	92·8 92·8 97·3	1.6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	84·0 89·4 86·5	1·4 1·5 1·5	83·3 88·8 85·8	0·4* 4·8 2·7	0·8 0·7 0·6	82·9 83·9 83·1	99·9 98·4 97·4	1.7
	October 14 November 11 December 9	88·0 89·4 91·7	1·5 1·5 1·6	87·3 88·5 88·1	0·9 0·5 0·3	0·7 0·8 3·6	86·3 88·1 87·8	89·5 85·4 85·2	1.5
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	96·9 96·6 93·4	1·7 1·7 1·6	96·1 95·5 92·5	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·8 1·1 0·9	95·7 95·2 92·3	80·4 77·2 81·9	1 · 4 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	90·4 82·8 76·3	1·6 1·4 1·3	89·7 82·0 75·9	1·2 0·4 0·2	0·7 0·8 0·4	88·5 81·6 75·7	84·2 83·1 86·9	1.4

UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

	AS Action - Jewahar	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH ex	IOLLY UNEMPL	OYED avers
								Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	mai neg (2000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	23·3 18·2 21·4 28·4 37·0 35·8 28·6 28·1 35·5 45·7 28·5 26·8 34·0 51·4 49·3	1.0 1.2 1.8	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2 48.5 48.4	0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·9 0·8 0·6 1·0 1·2 0·7 0·6 0·6 0·6	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8 2.9	22·3 17·4 19·5 27·1 35·2 34·3 26·7 25·4 33·6 38·6 27·6 25·4 29·6 47·9 47·8	naga	0.9 1.1 1.7
1965	January II February 8 March 8	31·7 31·3 30·5	1:10	31·3 30·8 29·5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·5 1·0	31·1 30·7 29·4	24·7 23·3 23·9	0·9 0·8 0·9
	April 12 May 10 June 14	32·7 25·2 21·0	1·2 0·9 0·8	28·2 25·0 20·8	1·7 0·3 0·1	4·6 0·2 0·2	26·4 24·8 20·7	24·0 25·7 26·5	0·9 0·9 1·0
	July 12 August 9 September 13	20·0 25·9 24·2	0·7 0·9 0·9	19·9 24·1 23·9	0·1 3·0 1·3	0·1 1·8 0·3	19·9 21·1 22·6	27·7 27·8 27·5	1.0
	October II November 8 December 6	25·8 26·5 27·3	0·9 1·0 1·0	25·2 26·3 27·1	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·2 0·2	24·8 26·1 27·0	25·7 25·1 25·1	0·9 0·9 0·9
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1·0 1·1 1·0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	27·2 23·5 21·4	0·8 0·8	26·8 23·3 21·0	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·3	26·2 23·1 20·9	23·8 24·0 26·7	0·8 0·9 1·0
	July 11 August 8 September 12	21·9 26·7 29·3	0·8 1·0	21·5 26·4 28·7	0·1 3·2 1·3	0·4 0·3 0·6	21·4 23·2 27·4	29·4 30·2 33·0	1.0 1.1 1.2
	October 10 November 14 December 12	48 · 4 59 · 6 62 · 1	1·7 2·1 2·2	35·5 44·7 47·3	0·6 0·2 0·2	12·9 14·9 14·8	34·8 44·5 47·1	36·0 43·5 45·4	1·3 1·6 1·6
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	61·1 62·0 56·4	2·2 2·2 2·0	53·2 55·6 52·5	0·3 0·1 0·1	7·9 6·4 3·8	52·9 55·4 52·4	43·7 43·4 43·3	1.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	51·8 50·8 43·6	1·8 1·8 1·6	50·1 46·5 41·4	0·6 0·2 0·1	1·7 4·3 2·2	49·6 46·3 41·3	45·0 47·6 51·5	1.6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	41·3 46·5 46·7	1.5 1.7 1.7	40·5 45·4 45·5	0·2 2·7 1·6	0·7 1·1 1·2	40·4 42·7 43·9	52·0 52·8 52·1	1.9
	October 9 November 13 December 11	49·3 53·7 53·2	1·8 1·9 1·9	48·1 51·1 51·6	0·7 0·2 0·1	1·1 2·6 1·6	47·5 50·9 51·5	49·0 49·9 49·8	1·7 1·8 1·8
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	56·3 55·9 54·3	2·0 2·0 1·9	55·7 55·3 52·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·6 0·6 2·2	55·5 55·1 52·0	45·9 43·2 43·0	1·6 1·5 1·5
	April 8 May 13 June 10	51·6 47·7 43·6	1·8 1·7 1·6	51·2 47·2 43·4	1·0 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 0·3	50·2 46·9 43·2	45·5 48·2 53·8	1·6 1·7 1·9
	July 8 August 12 September 9	42·5 46·9 47·9	1·5 1·7 1·7	41·9 46·2 44·7	0·2 2·7 1·5	0·6 0·7 3·2	41 · 8 43 · 6 43 · 2	53·7 53·8 51·3	1.9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	47·5 48·8 49·0	· 7 · 7 · 7	47·0 48·2 48·1	0·6 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·5 0·9	46·5 48·0 47·9	48·0 47·0 46·2	1.7 1.7 1.6
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	54·1 55·6 59·7	1.9 2.0 2.1	53·4 53·8 54·0	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·7 1·8 5·7	53·2 53·7 53·9	43·9 42·1 44·6	1.6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	51·8 46·8 45·4	1·8 1·7 1·6	51·3 45·4 42·7	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·5 1·4 2·7	50·7 45·2 42·6	46·0 46·5 53·0	1·6 1·7 1·9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

	UNEMPLOYED Consolidation	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
	Sussanally admired						Tanana nadan		lly adjusted
	sang AA page less 10 s ang page 10 s	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
10547	2 ig	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	· Monthly averages <	13·5 14·9 21·2 26·8 26·1 20·6 17·8 22·5 27·9 20·5 20·9 24·5 33·8 33·5	1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 8 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 7 1 · 4 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 8 2 · 5 2 · 5	13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2 33·2	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·3 2·6 0·1 0·4 0·8 0·6 0·2	13·1 14·5 20·6 26·0 25·2 20·0 17·2 21·8 24·8 20·1 20·3 23·4 32·9 32·9	70%	1·1 1·2 1·7 2·2 2·1 1·6
1965	January II February 8 March 8	24·3 24·3 23·4	1·8 1·8 1·7	24·1 23·3 22·3	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·2 1·0 1·1	23·9 23·2 22·2	19·0 18·7 19·2	1:4
	April 12 May 10 June 14	20·5 18·3 16·4	1·5 1·4 1·2	20·3 18·1 16·2	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	19·8 18·0 16·2	19·0 19·3 20·7	1.4 1.4 1.5
	July 12 August 9 September 13	16·5 19·1 18·9	1·2 1·4 1·4	16·4 18·3 18·8	0·1 1·2 0·6	0·8 0·8	16·3 17·1 18·2	22·2 21·9 21·9	1.7
	October 11 November 8 December 6	21·7 24·1 23·7	1·6 1·8 1·8	21·6 24·0 23·5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·1 0·1	21·4 23·9 23·4	21·1 21·4 20·6	1·6 1·6 1·5
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	25·9 25·0 22·6	1·9 1·8 1·7	25·6 24·8 22·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1.5
	April 18 May 16 June 13	21·1 18·4 16·6	1·6 1·4 1·2	20·9 18·3 16·5	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	20·6 18·2 16·5	19·7 19·5 21·1	1·5 1·4 1·6
	July 11 August 8 September 12	16·5 19·1 22·1	1·2 1·4 1·6	16·4 18·9 21·9	0·1 1·2 0·7	0·1 0·2 0·2	16·3 17·7 21·2	22·2 22·6 25·2	1.6
	October 10 November 14 December 12	31·7 36·6 38·1	2·3 2·7 2·8	28·4 33·8 35·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 2·3	28·1 33·6 35·7	27·7 30·5 32·0	2·0 2·3 2·4
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	41·0 39·5 36·8	3·1 2·9 2·7	38·8 38·3 36·4	0·2 0·1 0·1	2·2 1·1 0·3	38·6 38·2 36·3	31·7 31·0 31·8	2·4 2·3 2·4
	April 10 May 8 June 12	34·6 31·9 27·5	2·6 2·4 2·0	34·3 31·5 27·1	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·4 0·4	34·0 31·4 27·0	32·6 33·4 34·3	2·4 2·5 2·6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	27·1 29·7 30·3	2·0 2·2 2·3	26·8 29·5 30·0	0·2 1·2 0·8	0·2 0·2 0·3	26·6 28·3 29·2	35·3 34·7 34·2	2·6 2·6 2·5
	October 9 November 13 December 11	33·1 36·7 37·0	2·5 2·7 2·8	32·8 36·4 36·6	0·4 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·4	32·5 36·2 36·4	32·1 32·9 32·6	2·4 2·5 2·4
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	39·5 37·9 35·6	2·9 2·8 2·7	38·4 37·7 35·5	0·1 0·1	1·1 0·2 0·2	38·3 37·6 35·4	31·5 30·5 31·0	2·4 2·3 2·3
	April 8 May 13 June 10	34·6 31·4 28·4	2·6 2·3 2·1	34·4 31·2 28·3	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	34·1 31·1 28·2	32·7 33·0 35·9	2·4 2·5 2·7
	July 8 August 12 September 9	27·8 30·5 30·4	2·1 2·3 2·3	27·6 30·4 30·3	0·1 1·1 0·8	0·1 0·1	27·5 29·3 29·5	36·4 35·8 34·6	2·7 2·7 2·6
	October 14 November 11 December 9	33·8 36·0 35·8	2·5 2·7 2·7	33·7 35·6 35·7	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·1	33·4 35·4 35·6	33·0 32·1 31·9	2·5 2·4 2·4
969	January 13 February 10 March 10	38·2 38·6 38·0	2·9 2·9 2·8	38·0 38·0 37·6	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·6 0·4	37·8 37·9 37·5	31·0 30·8 32·9	2·3 2·3 2·5
	April 14 May 12 June 9	35·9 33·6 30·2	2·7 2·5 2·3	35·7 33·2 29·7	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·5	35·4 33·1 29·6	34·0 35·2 37·6	2·5 2·6 2·8

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

		The State of the S	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP cluding school-le	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total distant	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentag of total employees
3000	see (e'000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	12·3 10·2 23·0 27·0 33·8 31·5 21·4 40·5 46·9 21·6 20·4 31·7 57·8 51·8	0·6 0·5 1·1 1·3 1·6 1·5 1·0 1·4 1·8 2·0 0·9 0·9 0·9	11·7 9·6 14·7 23·0 29·5 28·6 17·8 21·1 34·2 38·3 20·3 16·3 19·3 42·9 45·8	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9	0·7 0·6 8·3 3·9 4·4 3·0 3·6 10·3 6·3 8·6 1·3 4·1 12·4 14·9 6·0	11·3 9·4 14·5 22·5 28·7 27·6 16·8 20·4 33·2 36·8 19·4 15·1 18·5 41·8 44·9		0·5 0·4 0·7 1·4 1·3 0·9 1·5 1·6 0·8 0·6 0·8 1·8
1965	January II	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 II	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 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0·6 0·6 0·6
	April 18 May 16 June 13	15·9 17·1 15·0	0·7 0·7 0·6	15·3 14·1 13·6	0·8 0·1 0·1	0·5 3·0 1·4	14·5 13·9 13·5	14·4 13·9 14·5	0·6 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	2·8	48·9	0·3	15·4	48·6	42·9	1·9
	February 12	61·8	2·7	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	1·9
	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 August 12 September 9	46·6 52·3 49·4	2·0 2·3 2·1	42·5 49·1 45·9	0·2 4·5 2·3	4·1 3·2 3·5	42·2 44·5 43·6	47·8 47·9 46·3	2·! 2·! 2·0
	October 14 November 11 December 9	47·5 51·9 43·7	2·1 2·2 1·9	43·3 42·4 40·6	0·5 0·2 0·1	4·2 9·5 3·1	42·8 42·2 40·5	44·8 43·0 41·4	1.9
1969	January 13 February 10	43·8 45·5 46·0	1·9 2·0 2·0	42·7 41·6 41·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	1·1 3·9 4·9	42·5 41·5 41·0	37·6 35·3 36·9	1.6
	April 14	41·6	1·8	40·3	0·8	1·3	39·6	38·8	1·7
	May 12	42·1	1·8	37·5	0·2	4·6	37·3	38·7	1·7
	June 9	42·2	1·8	36·5	0·1	5·7	36·5	40·3	1·7

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

		TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP luding school-le	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total 4 doi day	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentage of total employees
	employees (c'000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967	- Monthly averages	6·4 5·8 6·9 10·8 19·7 18·6 13·1 13·0 17·9 24·7 13·6 13·3 15·8 26·0 26·9	 0.9 1.1 1.8 1.9	5·7 4·9 5·9 9·2 15·6 17·0 12·5 11·1 16·3 20·4 13·2 12·3 14·6 23·6 26·3	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	0·7 0·9 1·0 1·6 4·1 1·5 0·6 1·9 1·5 4·2 0·4 0·9 1·2 2·3	5·6 4·9 5·9 9·1 15·4 16·5 12·1 10·8 15·8 19·6 12·8 11·9 14·2 23·3 25·9	con	 0.8 1.0 1.6 1.8
965	January II February 8 March 8	13·6 14·1 15·0	0·9 1·0 1·0	12·7 12·8 12·7	0·1 0·1	0·8 1·2 2·3	12·6 12·8 12·6	10·8 10·8 11·2	0·8 0·8
	April 12 May 10 June 14	14·3 12·7 11·8	1·0 0·9 0·8	12·8 11·5 10·9	1·2 0·1 0·1	1·5 1·2 0·9	11·6 11·4 10·8	11·1 11·6 11·9	0·8 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
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	14·8 14·5 13·4	1·0 1·0 0·9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	13·5 12·0 11·5	0·9 0·8 0·8	12·9 11·6 11·0	0·4 0·1	0·6 0·4 0·5	12·5 11·5 11·0	12·0 11·7 12·1	0·8 0·8 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
67	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
68	January 8	29·5	2·1	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	1·7
	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 August 12 September 9	24·2 26·8 26·4	1·7 1·9 1·9	23·8 26·5 26·2	0·2 1·3 1·0	0·3 0·2 0·3	23·6 25·2 25·2	27·0 27·6 27·5	1.9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	26·8 27·6 27·5	1·9 1·9	26·5 27·2 27·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·4	26·2 27·0 27·0	27·9 27·9 27·0	2·0 2·0 1·9
69	January 13 February 10 March 10	29·8 30·3 30·2	2·1 2·1 2·1	29·0 29·3 29·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·8 1·0 1·0	28·9 29·2 29·2	25·5 25·0 25·9	1.8
	April 14	28·2	2·0	27·6	0·3	0·6	27·3	25·9	1·8
	May 12	26·2	1·8	25·7	0·1	0·5	25·5	25·9	1·8
	June 9	25·3	1·8	24·9	0·1	0·4	24·8	26·9	1·9

UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

	A maresauro Area was a sepond reduced.	TOTAL I	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	who exc	HOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total do the	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000%) per cen	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages	19·1 14·8 15·7 19·6 38·5 38·2 24·5 21·0 34·3 42·5 26·4 22·8 25·4 44·4 52·9	 !.! !.2 2.! 2.6	17·2 13·1 13·9 18·5 30·6 34·0 23·7 19·7 30·4 37·2 25·8 22·2 23·4 39·9 51·5	0·5 0·3 0·4 0·7 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·1 1·6 1·0 0·8 0·8	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5	16·7 12·8 13·5 18·1 29·9 32·9 23·0 19·2 29·2 35·5 24·8 21·4 22·6 39·0 50·4	200	1·0 1·1 1·9 2·5	
965	January II February 8 March 8	25·6 25·2 24·3	1·2 1·2 1·2	24·9 24·2 23·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·7 1·0 0·9	24·6 24·0 23·3	21·3 20·7 21·2	1.0	
	April 12 May 10 June 14	23·1 21·8 19·7	1·1 1·0 0·9	22·5 21·3 19·1	0·8 0·4 0·1	0·6 0·5 0·6	21·7 20·9 19·0	21·0 21·3 21·3	1.0	
	July 12 August 9 September 13	19·0 23·9 22·1	0·9 0 1·1 1·1	18·8 23·7 21·8	0·6 4·0 1·8	0·2 0·2 0·3	18·2 19·7 20·0	21·6 22·5 21·9	1.0	
	October 11 November 8 December 6	22·5 22·3 23·9	1:10	22·0 21·8 22·8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 1·1	21·3 21·5 22·6	21·8 20·7 21·7	1.0	
966	January 10	24·5	1·2	23·3	0·2	1·2	23·2	20·1	1·0	
	February 14	23·8	1·1	22·4	0·1	1·4	22·3	19·3	0·9	
	March 14	21·9	1·0	20·8	0·1	1·0	20·8	19·0	0·9	
	April 18 May 16 June 13	22·2 19·8 19·0	1·1 0·9 0·9	20·9 18·8 17·3	0·9 0·2 0·1	1.4	20·0 18·5 17·2	19·3 18·8 19·3	0·9 0·9 0·9	
	July 11 August 8 September 12	18·5 24·6 26·0	0·9 1·2 1·2	17·6 23·3 24·0	0·5 3·8 1·8	0·9 1·3 2·0	17·1 19·5 22·2	20·4 22·3 24·3	1.0	
	October 10	30·3	1·4	27·3	0·8	3·0	26·5	27·3	1·3	
	November 14	36·3	1·7	31·5	0·3	4·8	31·2	30·3	1·4	
	December 12	38·0	1·8	33·1	0·2	5·0	32·8	31·3	1·5	
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	43·7 43·6 41·9	2·1 2·1 2·0	37·1 37·8 37·7	0·3 0·2 0·2	6·7 5·8 4·2	36·8 37·6 37·5	32·0 32·3 34·0	1.5	
	April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0·8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1·8	
	May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0·3	5·9	35·9	37·3	1·8	
	June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0·2	5·2	34·1	38·5	1·9	
	July 10	38·4	1·9	35·1	0·7	3·3	34·4	40·0	1.9	
	August 14	45·0	2·2	42·5	4·2	2·5	38·3	42·5	2.1	
	September 11	46·1	2·2	42·8	2·3	3·3	40·5	44·0	2.1	
	October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1·0	3·6	42·2	43·8	2·1	
	November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0·4	4·1	45·0	43·9	2·1	
	December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0·3	3·7	47·4	45·1	2·2	
968	January 8	55·2	2·7	51·9	0·3	3·3	51·6	45·0	2·2	
	February 12	55·4	2·7	53·2	0·2	2·2	52·9	45·3	2·2	
	March 11	53·5	2·6	51·6	0·2	1·9	51·4	46·6	2·3	
	April 8	53·1	2·6	51·5	0·5	1·6	51·0	50·4	2·5	
	May 13	52·3	2·5	50·2	0·5	2·1	49·7	52·1	2·5	
	June 10	49·1	2·4	48·3	0·3	0·8	47·9	54·1	2·6	
	July 8	48·5	2·4	47·6	0·7	0·9	46·9	54·2	2·6	
	August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49·6	54·6	2·7	
	September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49·5	53·6	2·6	
	October 14	53·0	2·6	51·9	1·1	1·1	50·8	52·8	2·6	
	November 11	53·0	2·6	52·0	0·5	1·0	51·5	50·3	2·5	
	December 9	52·5	2·6	51·6	0·3	0·9	51·3	48·8	2·4	
969	January 13	57·1	2·8	55·6	0·3	1·5	55·3	48·3	2·4	
	February 10	56·2	2·7	54·8	0·2	1·4	54·6	46·8	2·3	
	March 10	55·5	2·7	54·1	0·2	1·3	54·0	48·9	2·4	
	April 14	54·3	2·7	53·4	1·1	1·0	52·2	51·6	2·5	
	May 12	49·1	2·4	48·4	0·4	0·7	48·0	50·3	2·5	
	June 9	46·5	2·3	45·9	0·3	0·6	45·6	51·5	2·5	

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

	CEYCLIPARMU Y	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMF cluding school-l	
							general and a	Seasona	ally adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
-	12000,	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages	44·2 40·8 40·0 47·3 80·8 82·1 57·8 49·3 76·8 93·6 62·5 48·4 45·5 74·9 72·7	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6	41.9 32.2 35.5 44.8 64.8 73.1 56.5 46.4 69.1 86.5 61.1 47.3 43.8 69.2 71.6	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7 5·7	41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 59.4 46.1 42.9 68.1 70.6	1	1·4 1·0 1·2 1·2 1·5 2·1 2·4 1·8 1·5 2·2 2·7 2·0 1·5 1·4 2·3 2·4
965	January II	56·9	1·9	55·5	0·3	1·4	55·2	50·2	1·7
	February 8	54·3	1·8	52·8	0·2	1·5	52·6	47·3	1·6
	March 8	53·3	1·8	51·3	0·1	2·0	51·2	47·3	1·6
	April 12	50·1	1·7	48·9	1·1	1·2	47·8	45·7	1·5
	May 10	48·0	1·6	46·8	0·5	1·2	46·3	46·1	1·5
	June 14	43·0	1·4	42·3	0·1	0·7	42·2	45·8	1·5
	July 12	42·9	· 4	42·3	1·5	0·6	40·8	46·5	1·5
	August 9	49·1	· 6	48·7	6·2	0·4	42·5	47·3	1·6
	September 13	48·0	· 6	46·0	2·8	2·0	43·2	46·2	1·5
	October 11 November 8 December 6	45·0 45·3 44·8	1·5 1·5	44·6 44·8 43·3	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·5 1·5	43·9 44·5 43·2	44·3 43·3 43·0	1·5 1·4 1·4
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	45·3 43·4 41·3	1·5 1·4 1·4	44·6 42·6 40·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·7 0·8 0·5	44·4 42·5 40·7	40·1 38·0 37·7	1.3
	April 18 May 16 June 13	41·1 38·1 36·4	1.4 1.3 1.2	40·6 37·7 35·8	0·9 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·7	39·7 37·5 35·7	37·8 37·4 39·0	1.2
	July 11	36·3	1·2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2	40·5	1·3
	August 8	42·1	1·4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1	41·5	1·4
	September 12	46·7	1·5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9	44·8	1·5
	October 10 November 14 December 12	52·7 60·0 62·6	1·7 2·0 2·1	49·4 55·0 57·2	0·8 0·3 0·2	3·3 5·0 5·5	48·6 54·7 57·0	49·2 53·3 56·8	1.6
57	January 9	73·7	2·5	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2	60·4	2·0
	February 13	76·8	2·6	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61·6	2·1
	March 13	76·9	2·6	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63·1	2·1
	April 10	79·1	2·6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
	May 8	74·8	2·5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
	June 12	68·9	2·3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·3
	July 10	68·3	2·3	65·3	0·7	3·0	64·6	72·2	2·4
	August 14	77·5	2·6	73·1	5·5	4·4	67·6	74·0	2·5
	September 11	77·3	2·6	72·3	2·9	5·0	69·4	74·5	2·5
	October 9	74·8	2·5	71·8	1·0	3·0	70·8	72·0	2·4
	November 13	76·4	2·6	72·8	0·3	3·5	72·5	70·8	2·4
	December 11	73·7	2·5	71·7	0·2	2·0	71·5	71·2	2·4
68	January 8	79·5	2·7	77·6	0·2	2·0	77·3	70·8	2·4
	February 12	79·4	2·7	77·5	0·2	1·9	77·3	70·0	2·4
	March 11	75·4	2·5	74·3	0·1	1·1	74·2	68·6	2·3
	April 8	75·8	2·6	74·6	1·3	1·2	73·3	70·6	2·4
	May 13	71·8	2·4	70·5	0·4	1·2	70·1	69·8	2·4
	June 10	67·4	2·3	66·6	0·2	0·8	66·4	71·4	2·4
	July 8	67·2	2·3	66·7	1·1	0·5	65·6	73·2	2·5
	August 12	73·0	2·5	72·2	4·3	0·8	67·9	74·3	2·5
	September 9	71·8	2·4	70·8	2·4	1·0	68·4	73·4	2·5
	October 14	71·1	2·4	70·I	0·7	0·9	69·4	70·6	2·4
	November 11	71·2	2·4	70·I	0·3	1·2	69·8	68·2	2·3
	December 9	68·7	2·3	67·8	0·2	0·9	67·6	67·3	2·3
69	January 13	74·9	2·5	73·8	0·2	1·0	73·6	67·4	2·3
	February 10	74·5	2·5	73·3	0·1	1·2	73·2	66·2	2·2
	March 10	77·8	2·6	72·7	0·1	5·1	72·6	67·1	2·3
	April 14	71·9	2·4	71·2	1·0	0·7	70·2	67·6	2·3
	May 12	68·5	2·3	67·8	0·3	0·7	67·5	67·2	2·3
	June 9	66·6	2·2	65·3	0·2	1·2	65·1	70·1	2·4

UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

Salaritation	president pages to	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
		Number (000's)	Percentage rate	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number	Seasonal Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954)		28.3	per cent.	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4	(000 3)	2.1
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	Monthly averages	22·3 19·7 21·6 31·1 43·1 37·2 32·4 49·3 65·4 44·0 34·3 35·1 53·1 61·4	1.8 1.5 1.7 2.4 3.3 2.9 2.5 3.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 4.0 4.7	21·3 18·9 20·9 29·3 40·5 36·1 31·1 46·0 60·5 43·5 33·5 33·7 51·7 60·6	0·6 0·4 0·5 0·7 1·3 1·1 0·9 2·2 3·4 1·8 1·2 1·0	1·0 0·8 0·6 1·8 2·6 1·1 1·3 3·4 4·9 0·5 0·8 1·4 1·4	20·7 18·5 20·4 28·6 39·2 35·0 30·2 43·8 57·1 41·8 32·3 32·7 50·3 59·3	25%	1.6 1.4 1.6 2.2 3.0 2.7
1965	January II	41·4	3·1	40·3	0·5	1·1	39·9	34·6	2·6
	February 8	39·9	3·0	38·8	0·3	1·1	38·5	33·5	2·5
	March 8	37·4	2·8	36·4	0·2	1·0	36·2	32·8	2·5
	April 12	34·7	2·6	34·3	1·5	0·4	32·8	31·6	2·4
	May 10	31·2	2·3	30·9	0·6	0·4	30·3	31·2	2·3
	June 14	28·3	2·1	28·0	0·3	0·3	27·7	31·3	2·3
	July 12	27·8	2·1	27·5	0·5	0·3	27·0	32·2	2·4
	August 9	35·1	2·6	34·9	6·0	0·2	28·9	33·5	2·5
	September 13	32·4	2·4	32·1	2·5	0·3	29·6	32·9	2·5
	October II	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 November 14 December 12	38·2 46·8 47·5	2·9 3·5 3·6	36·9 42·1 45·2	1·1 0·5 0·4	1·3 4·7 2·3	35·8 41·6 44·8	36·6 39·5 41·4	
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	52·3 52·1 50·7	3·9 3·9 3·8	50·4 50·2 49·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	1.9	50·0 49·9 48·8	44·0 43·6 44·0	3·3 3·3 3·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12	52·4 49·5 48·7	4·0 3·7 3·7	50·5 48·2 46·8	1·1 0·5 0·4	1.9	49·4 47·7 46·4	48·1 49·7 52·0	3·6 3·7 3·9
	July 10	49·0	3·7	47·0	0·7	2·0	46·3	54·4	4·1
	August 14	56·9	4·3	56·3	6·5	0·7	49·8	57·5	4·3
	September 11	55·6	4·2	54·5	3·7	1·1	50·9	56·8	4·3
	October 9	55·2	4·2	54·1	1·6	1·0	52·5	53·7	4·0
	November 13	56·6	4·3	55·7	0·8	0·8	54·9	51·9	3·9
	December 11	58·7	4·4	57·6	0·5	1·1	57·1	52·4	4·0
1968	January 8	62·3	4·8	61·1	0·6	1 · 2	60·5	53·6	4·1
	February 12	60·8	4·6	59·6	0·4	1 · 2	59·2	51·8	4·0
	March 11	59·6	4·5	58·4	0·3	1 · 2	58·1	52·2	4·0
	April 8	60·0	4·6	59·3	1·3	0·7	58·0	56·7	4·3
	May 13	58·7	4·5	58·1	0·6	0·6	57·4	60·0	4·6
	June 10	56·4	4·3	55·9	0·5	0·5	55·4	62·1	4·7
	July 8	58·0	4·4	57·3	0·8	0·7	56·4	66·1	5·0
	August 12	65·6	5·0	65·1	6·0	0·5	59·1	68·1	5·2
	September 9	63·9	4·9	63·2	3·5	0·7	59·7	66·6	5·1
	October 14	63·6	4·9	62·6	1·3	0·6	61·4	62·8	4·8
	November 11	64·6	4·9	63·7	0·7	0·8	63·0	59·5	4·5
	December 9	63·8	4·9	63·2	0·5	0·6	62·7	57·4	4·4
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	68·5 66·6 64·7	5·2 5·1 4·9	67·5 65·2 63·6	0·5 0·3 0·3	1.0	67·1 64·9 63·4	59·7 56·9 56·4	4·6 4·3 4·3
	April 14	64·0	4·9	63·2	1·4	0·8	61·8	60·5	4·6
	May 12	61·9	4·7	58·5	0·7	3·4	57·8	60·4	4·6
	June 9	56·5	4·3	56·2	0·5	0·3	55·7	62·4	4·8

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Service of between	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasona Number	Ily adjusted As percenta	
		(0001 X 201	rate	2004/25002	school- leavers	(0001.)	number	(000)	of total employees	
954)	9.5	(000's) 22.9	2 · 4	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages	17·3 19·5 24·8 36·3 36·3 26·0 24·9 30·7 36·0 25·7 25·9 29·4 40·3 39·2	1·8 2·0 2·6 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·1 3·6 2·6 2·6 2·9 4·1 4·0	16.9 18.2 23.4 33.3 34.2 25.0 21.9 29.4 33.2 24.6 25.6 28.4 39.5 39.1	0·4 0·4 0·5 0·9 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·0 1·3 0·8 0·8 0·8	0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0	16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8 27.5 38.3 38.2		2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·9 3·2 2·5 2·7 3·9 3·9	
965	January II	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·	
	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 II	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	
966	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 November 14 December 12	35·5 39·4 39·5	3·5 3·9 3·9	32·4 36·2 38·1	1 · 1 0 · 7 0 · 5	3·1 1·3	31·3 35·6 37·6	31·6 34·8 36·2	3·1 3·5 3·6	
67	January 9	42·7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1·9	40·3	35·6	3·6	
	February 13	42·6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1·6	40·5	35·2	3·6	
	March 13	40·7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0·8	39·6	36·2	3·7	
	April 10	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	38·1	3·9	
	May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	38·3	3·9	
	June 12	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39·2	4·0	
	July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1·0	0·7	35·2	40·0	4·1	
	August 14	41·2	4·2	40·9	3·9	0·3	37·0	40·6	4·1	
	September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2·6	0·2	37·1	41·1	4·2	
	October 9	39·8	4·0	39·6	1·2	0·3	38·4	38·8	3·9	
	November 13	41·7	4·2	40·9	0·7	0·8	40·2	39·5	4·0	
	December 11	41·9	4·2	41·4	0·5	0·5	40·9	39·4	4·0	
968	January 8	43·2	4·4	42·8	0·5	0·4	42·3	37·4	3·8	
	February 12	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	35·6	3·6	
	March 11	40·1	4·1	39·9	0·3	0·2	39·6	36·2	3·7	
	April 8	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·2	39·2	38·1	3·9	
	May 13	37·7	3·8	37·5	0·5	0·1	37·0	38·1	3·9	
	June 10	35·6	3·6	35·4	0·4	0·1	35·1	39·7	4·0	
	July 8	35·9	3·6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2	40·0	4·1	
	August 12	39·9	4·0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4	40·0	4·1	
	September 9	39·2	4·0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9	40·9	4·2	
	October 14	38·9	3·9	38·6	0·8	0·2	37·8	38·2	3·9	
	November 11	39·1	4·0	39·0	0·5	0·1	38·5	37·7	3·8	
	December 9	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·1	39·3	37·9	3·8	
69	January 13	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	36·2	3·7	
	February 10	41·5	4·2	41·0	0·3	0·5	40·6	35·3	3·6	
	March 10	40·8	4·1	40·0	0·3	0·7	39·8	36·4	3·7	
	April 14	39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5	37·4	3·8	
	May 12	37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6	37·7	3·8	
	June 9	34·8	3·5	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5	39·1	4·0	

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	GM PLOYED sol-fournes		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMF excluding schoo	
			Number (000's)	Percentage rate	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonal Number (000's)	As percentag of total employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	>Monthly averages		59·5 51·1 52·2 56·3 81·1 94·9 78·7 68·4 83·1 104·8 80·3 65·5 63·5 84·6 82·9	2·8 2·4 2·4 2·6 3·8 4·4 3·6 3·1 3·8 4·8 3·6 3·9 3·9 3·9	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·4 88·6 64·6 78·0 98·2 78·1 63·4 59·9 80·8 80·7	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3	3·0 2·7 4·4 3·1 6·7 6·3 3·9 3·8 5·1 6·6 2·2 2·2 3·6 3·8 2·1	55·6 47·6 47·2 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3 62·2 58·8 79·5 79·6		2·6 2·2 2·2 2·4 3·4 4·0 3·4 2·9 3·5 4·4 3·5 3·7
1965			79·7 77·9 73·8	3·6 3·5 3·3	76·9 75·8 70·9	1·8 1·1 0·6	2·8 2·0 2·8	75·1 74·8 70·3	64·6 64·4 63·6	2·9 2·9 2·9
	April 12 May 10		67·7 62·2 56·1	3·1 2·8 2·5	65·8 60·4 54·7	1·1 0·5 0·4	1·9 1·8 1·4	64·7 59·9 54·3	62·2 62·1 61·3	2·8 2·8 2·8
	July 12 August 9 September 13		59·8 63·0 58·8	2·7 2·9 2·7	57·8 59·6 57·6	3·2 2·9 1·3	2·1 3·4 1·2	54·6 56·7 56·3	63·1 63·5 61·5	2·9 2·9 2·8
	October II November 8		59·6 61·5 66·5	2·7 2·8 3·0	58·3 60·0 62·8	0·7 0·4 0·4	1·2 1·5 3·7	57·7 50·6 62·5	60·9 58·9 59·6	2·8 2·7 2·7
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14		70·6 64·7 60·8	3·2 2·9 2·8	67·0 61·6 59·2	1·4 0·7 0·4	3·6 3·1 1·7	65·6 60·9 58·7	55·8 52·1 53·0	2·5 2·4 2·4
	April 18 May 16 June 13		58·5 · 55·0 52·4	2·7 2·5 2·4	56·2 52·5 50·3	0·8 0·4 0·3	2·2 2·5 2·2	55·4 52·1 50·0	53·3 54·2 56·8	2·4 2·5 2·6
	July 11 August 8 September 12		54·9 58·9 60·6	2·5 2·7 2·8	53·3 55·4 57·1	2·9 2·9 1·3	1·7 3·4 3·6	50·4 52·6 55·8	58·7 59·3 61·0	2·7 2·7 2·8
	October 10 November 14 December 12		67·3 78·1 80·2	3·1 3·6 3·7	61·8 69·9 74·2	0·7 0·5 0·4	5·5 8·2 6·0	61·1 69·4 73·8	64·6 68·8 71·0	2·9 3·1 3·2
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13		88·9 90·1 87·7	4·1 4·1 4·0	84·3 83·4 82·2	1·6 0·8 0·5	4·6 6·7 5·5	82·7 82·6 81·6	71·8 71·5 73·8	3·3 3·3 3·4
	April 10 May 8		85·7 82·9 77·0	3·9 3·8 3·5	81·3 77·8 74·1	1·1 0·5 0·3	4·4 5·1 2·9	80·2 77·3 73·8	77·0 79·4 81·7	3·5 3·7 3·8
	July 10 August 14		81·0 84·1 82·1	3·7 3·9 3·8	78·6 81·7 79·4	3·9 3·2 1·7	2·4 2·5 2·7	74·8 78·5 77·8	84·2 86·9 85·4	3·9 4·0 3·9
	October 9 November 13		83·8 85·9 86·2	3·9 4·0 4·0	79·9 83·2 83·9	0·8 0·5 0·4	4·0 2·7 2·4	79·0 82·7 83·5	83·7 82·3 80·7	3·9 3·8 3·7
1968	February 12		95·3 90·9 87·0	4·4 4·2 4·0	92·1 88·2 84·7	1·6 0·9 0·5	3·2 2·6 2·3	90·5 87·3 84·2	79·1 75·6 76·2	3·7 3·5 3·5
	April 8		85·1 79·8 78·4	3·9 3·7 3·6	83·2 77·9 74·6	1·2 0·4 0·3	1.9	82·0 77·4 74·2	78·7 79·5 82·2	3·6 3·7 3·8
	July 8 August 12		79·8 81·7 78·6	3·7 3·8 3·6	78·4 80·1 76·1	3·5 2·7 1·4	1·4 1·6 2·6	75·0 77·4 74·7	84·4 85·7 82·0	3·9 4·0 3·8
	The second		79·2 79·4 79·2	3·7 3·7 3·7	77·6 77·8 78·2	0·7 0·4 0·3	1·6 1·6 1·0	76·9 77·4 77·9	81·5 76·9 75·1	3·8 3·6 3·5
1969	January 13 February 10	46 25 26 26	89·6 85·6 83·2	4·1 4·0 3·9	86·4 83·5 81·1	1·3 0·8 0·4	3·2 2·2 2·1	85·2 82·7 80·6	74·1 71·5 72·9	3·4 3·3 3·4
	April 14 May 12 June 9		80·0 75·1 74·7	3·7 3·5 3·5	78·3 73·8 71·3	0·9 0·4 0·3	1·7 1·4 3·4	77·5 73·4 71·0	74·4 75·5 78·8	3·4 3·5 3·6

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

TABLE 117 THOUSANDS

		All industries	Index	of production in	dustries	CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Other industries					
		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and service		
.I.C. C	Order	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	1 1	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXI-XXVII		
Actua	I numbers unadjusted fo	or seasonal variatio	ns				(10)					
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages	226 289 402 433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	100 131 196 209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	69 86 133 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 10	17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34 35	24 30 42 49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	19 22 28 28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120 130		
967	May June	493 464	254 244	150 145	91 85	13	34 31	56 52	23 19	114		
	July August September	464 493 503	241 255 259	145 153 155	82 87 89	10 12 12	31 31 32	51 55 56	18 20 21	112 120 123		
	October November December	522 548 556	263 275 284	156 156 157	91 102 110	12 14 15	35 37 36	57 59 58	29 33 32	127 131 132		
968	January February March	596 593 570	310 307 294	168 166 161	123 121 112	17 16 15	39 40 38	64 64 62	32 31 29	135 135 133		
	April May June	558 532 504	290 279 267	159 154 147	107 100 95	14 13 12	36 34 32	60 58 54	26 22 19	133 127 120		
	July August September	497 517 514	262 269 266	143 148 145	92 92 91		31 31 31	52 55 55	18 19 20	123 130 130		
	October November December	532 541 538	270 273 274	145 145 141	94 98 101	12 13 14	34 36 35	56 55 54	28 29 28	133 133 132		
969	January February March	580 574 564	303 299 297	152 150 149	119 118 117	16 15 15	38 38 36	60 59 58	29 28 26	135 134 132		
	April May	542 506	285 266	147	106 95	13 12	34 32	56 53	23 20	131		
	Junet	481	254	136	88	II will	32	49	19	116		
	er adjusted for norma	l seasonal variation										
67	May June	505 524	261 272	146 153	106	14	35 36	56 58	25 26	116		
	July August September	543 559 563	282 290 295	161 167 168	107 109 112	15 16 15	37 37 36	60 62 61	28 29 26	125 129 131		
	October November December	541 536 538	285 280 280	164 158 159	107 106 105	15 14 13	34 34 34	59 59 59	25 26 26	125 124 126		
68	January February March	520 503 509	263 252 255	157 149 147	88 85 88	12 12 12	34 35 34	56 55 55	26 25 25	127 125 127		
	April May June	535 545 569	276 286 299	149 149 155	106 117 120	13 14 16	35 35 37	56 58 60	26 25 26	129 129 132		
	July August September	580 585 575	306 306 302	159 161 157	121 115 114	16 16 15	37 37 35	61 62 60	27 29 25	136 139 138		
	October November December	551 529 520	293 279 271	153 147 143	110 102 97	15 13 12	33 34 33	57 55 55	25 23 23	131 127 126		
69	January February March	506 487 504	258 246 258	142 134 135	85 83 92		33 33 33	53 50 52	23 22 23	127 125 126		
	April May	519 518	271 273	137 136	105	12	33 33	52 53	23 23	127		
	June†	543	285	144	III	15	36	54	27	128		

^{*} Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

[†] The figures for June 1969 were compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Earlier figures were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. Slight changes between the two classifications may be reflected in the changes in the numbers of unemployed between May and June 1969 for some industries.

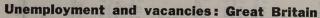
UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

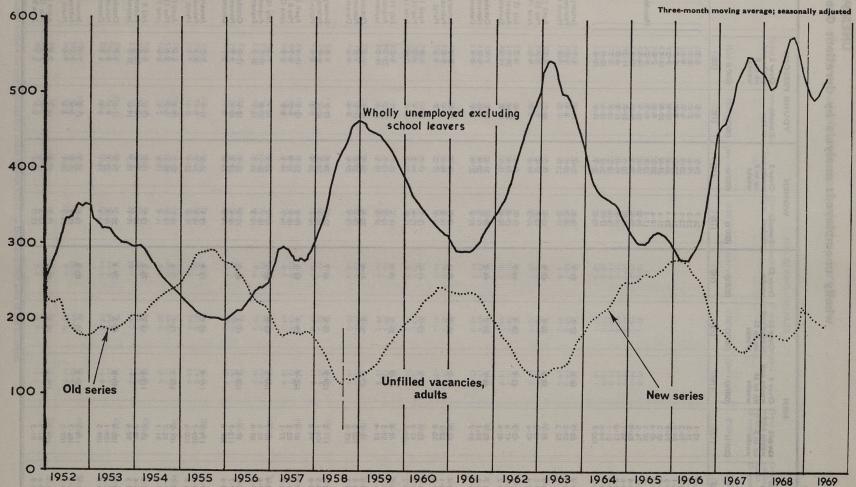
		Salan established	6		THE POS	MALES AND	FEMALES				
		Total	2 weeks or I		Over 2 wee up to 4 wee		up to 8 week	Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's) (2)	(per cent)	(000's) (4)	(per cent)	(000's) (6)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) (10)
954 955 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	erages	268·1 210·3 226·7 291·4 404·0 436·7 339·2 306·4 425·6 513·1 366·8 313·0 327·4 516·8 545·8	77.8 66.2 67.9 74.5 87.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0 93.3	29·0 31·5 30·0 25·6 21·7 18·9 20·3 22·2 20·5 17·2 19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1	12·6 11·2 10·9 11·1 11·8 10·5 10·3	67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1	15·8 14·8 13·5 13·9 15·0 14·1		trace (co.	a restricted to
965 January I February March 8		361·9 353·5 338·0	81·7 69·2 62·0	22·6 19·6 18·4	36·6 37·9 33·1	10·1 10·7 9·8	53·6 50·5 47·2	14·8 14·3 14·0	94.7	35.3	60-1
April 12 May 10 June 14		321·2 296·2 266·4	72·9 59·9 50·5	22·7 20·2 19·0	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·5 9·2 10·5	38·3 38·8 35·0	13 · 13 ·	82.9	39.8	56.7
July 12 August 9 Septembe		271·5 311·6 300·6	65·6 74·9 73·5	24·2 23·8 24·5	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·4 16·3 10·5	32·8 39·8 44·7	12·1 12·7 14·9	59-5	33.5	51.8
October November December	II er 8	305·7 310·8 315·6	77·0 70·7 65·3	25·2 22·7 20·7	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·6 12·1 11·7	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·2 15·8 15·5	64-6	31.2	51-1
January I February March I4	14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24·1 20·9 20·2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89.5	32.0	50.0
April 18 May 16 June 13		295·5 268·1 250·8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21·5 21·4 22·1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47 · 3
July II August 8 Septemb	er 12	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27·5 50·2 35·2	10·7 16·3 10·9	31·5 39·3 49·2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44.8
October November December	10 er 14	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·5 18·6 18·4	76.5	31.8	48.0
967 January 9 February March 13	13	522·7 533·3 521·1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21·5 17·5 16·3	51·6 60·1 52·6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44-1	53.6
April 10 May 8 June 12		521·8 492·9 461·6	101·7 84·9 79·9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167.3	71.9	58-8
July 10 August 1 Septemb		468·5 529·5 521·8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48·6 73·2 49·1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127 · 8	74.8	61-1
October November December	9 er 13	526·7 548·1 553·8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60·1 63·1 56·9	11·4 11·5 10·3	75·7 88·6 85·2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137-9	71.6	72.
968 January 8 February March I I	12	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95·5 82·8 79·5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182 · 4	76.2	80-
April 8 May 13 June 10		562·9 531·7 503·4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13·6 12·2 13·8	162.0	83.6	84-
July 8 August I Septemb		502·2 550·8 532·0	93·7 95·5 92·1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7 13·2 10·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12·9 13·8 14·4	135.9	74-2	84.
October November December	14 er 11	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11·9 10·8 10·1	75·6 84·2 79·3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133-1	69.2	88.
969 January February	13	580·9 573·1	106·7 96·5	18·4 16·8	54·7 57·8	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167.8	73.6	90.
March 10 April 14 May 12		562·9 547·2 506·6	90·2 82·7	15·5 16·5 16·3	55·7 59·0 49·7	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152.2	79-4	92.0

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

		M	EN			wo	OMEN	YOUNG	PERSONS		
Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Total Paris	
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000%)	(000's)	1 1	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	1 (17)	(18)	(19)	5.2	1	(195
128·3 141·9 192·4 273·4 296·9 228·8 209·6 295·3 358·5 257·2	35·9 38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6 41·3 53·7 53·6 43·6	31·5 38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4 50·3 76·5 83·8 56·1	Mem Sea.		1937	23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6	19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3	7·0 6·7 8·3 10·9 10·9 9·5 9·1 13·9 16·0	4·1 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4	Monthly averages	195 195 195 195 196 196 196
223·1 242·3 397·3 439·2	42·8 50·2 64·9 66·2	51·0 61·1 94·8 100·7			100.3	14·5 15·1 17·7 15·5	19·0 18·2 24·3 21·7	11·2 10·8 12·4 11·6	8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8		196 196 196
260·7 254·3 244·8	51·4 44·5 41·2	63·3 59·0 52·2	66.6	27.5	51.9	18·8 16·2 13·8	20·1 23·1 22·3	11·4 8·4 7·0	6·7 6·3 5·4	January II February 8 March 8	196
223·6 312·9 196·5	40·3 38·5 34·4	45·1 43·2 42·6	58.8	30.6	48.8	13·9 13·9 10·3	19·2 17·0 16·3	18·7 7·5 5·9	4·5 5·7 4·0	April 12 May 10 June 14	
194·8 205·0 207·6	38·3 40·5 44·2	42·3 47·8 45·6	43.0	26.4	44-7	11·7 13·0 15·5	14·5 14·9 16·1	15·6 21·4 13·8	4·2 28·5 14·8	July 12 August 9 September 13	
217·3 224·9 234·8	48·7 46·3 45·8	52·9 58·1 59·7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18·0 16·2 12·6	21·0 22·9 20·8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October II November 8 December 6	
250·5 242·7 227·3	53·4 46·1 41·2	61·5 58·1 50·8	66.2	25.9	43-4	17·5 14·2 13·7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	196
218·7 200·8 189·9	40·1 38·5 38·2	52·6 43·0 39·5	55.2	29.7	41-1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17·0 14·2 12·7	11·1 6·4 5·9	5·5 4·3 3·4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
191·4 206·0 228·4	42·2 44·8 56·6	42·3 59·5 53·4	42.8	25 · 1	39.0	11·6 13·2 17·5	12·7 13·9 15·5	10·9 22·3 15·6	4·0 25·3 15·5	July 11 August 8 September 12	
271·2 325·9 354·4	69·3 68·5 63·2	76·1 100·2 105·0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22·5 19·6 15·9	23·5 29·6 27·8	12·8 11·3 9·4	10·6 9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
402·7 410·3 402·9	78·2 64·5 58·8	111·2 104·1 94·8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21·1 18·5 16·7	24·6 28·3 26·4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	190
398·9 380·6 361·3	68·1 59·1 56·7	87·8 82·5 77·1	132-4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23·9 23·8 19·9	13·8 9·5 8·5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10	
363·0 382·9 390·6	62·4 59·6 64·8	83·1 92·8 85·9	100-5	62.8	54-1	15·8 15·7 18·3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7·6 35·5 21·2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
404·0 429·5 441·4	74·0 67·7 64·6	97·9 112·7 107·6	108-6	60.2	63.3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25·9 29·2 25·8	12·9 10·4 8·7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
476·4 476·3 458·9	77·4 69·0 62·6	114·9 109·7 100·6	147-4	65.0	71.8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22·8 24·3 23·9	11·9 9·9 8·4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	196
452·9 432·0 414·1	70·1 61·7 55·4	101·2 92·7 91·1	133-9	72 · 1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	
410·5 421·7 417·7	66·0 61·6 62·3	89·7 98·8 90·8	113-6	64.8	76.4	13·9 14·1 15·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	13·8 19·7 14·8	6·5 30·7 21·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
429·4 439·5 441·3	74·2 70·4 63·5	105·4 109·1 104·5	109-8	60.6	79-4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11·6 9·6 8·1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	
478·6 473·6 467·7	76·9 71·7 64·2	114·5 106·7 107·2	139-8	65-1	82-4	18·0 15·4 14·3	20·3 21·5 20·1	11·9 9·4 8·6	7·3 7.6 7·0	January 13 February 10 March 10	196
449·0 419·1 400·1	62·4 60·6 60·8	104·7 87·9 81·5	128-4	70.0	83.5	13·8 13·3 12·0	20·6 17·6 15·6	14·1 8·8 8·7	8·0 7·3 6·1	April 14 May 12 June 9	





VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

	**************************************		ACCUMENTATION	ADU		easonally Adjuste		YOUNG
	TOTAL	Men	Actual Number Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	PERSONS
9* 0* 1* 22* 3 4 5 6 7 8	rages	88·2 121·0 123·9 77·8 70·7 114·6 143·4 137·5 92·0 92·6	68·7 90·9 89·4 71·7 73·1 106·2 121·7 117·3 82·1 95·4	156·9 211·9 213·3 149·4 143·8 220·8 265·1 254·8 174·0 188·0	ESCAPA CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY	the to ogn envelope parely (1.6 to ogn envelope parely (1.6 to ogn (1.6 to ogn	voderniks No -masso kanni Jakon Marki Marki Marki	66·6 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3
4 July 8 August 5 September	380·5	127·5	122·6	250·2	113·7	106·3	220·3	130·3
	357·3	123·2	115·4	238·6	115·2	107·9	223·2	118·7
	334·8	124·9	113·6	238·5	121·2	109·5	230·8	96·2
October 7	2 311-4	123·9	109·5	233·4	126·9	113·1	240·1	91·4
November		125·2	105·0	230·2	135·6	116·7	252·4	88·9
December		120·5	101·6	222·1	136·0	118·5	254·8	89·3
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	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
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		117·2	100-2	217·4	119·8	103·0	222·9	83·9
November		101·5	84-1	185·6	110·1	92·8	203·1	67·5
December		97·1	76-3	173·3	109·9	89·6	199·5	60·9
January 4 February 8 March 8	223·8	88·7	75·4	164·1	103·1	85·5	188·8	59·8
	235·6	91·5	76·1	167·6	102·4	85·1	187·9	68·0
	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· I	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	246·2	90·0	86· 6	176·6	85·2	81·1	166·2	69·6
October 4	8 241·1	90·8	84·7	175·6	91·8	86·1	177·9	65·5
November	227·7	85·9	79·6	165·5	93·4	87·6	180·9	62·2
December	223·9	85·3	78·1	163·4	96·8	91·7	188·3	60·5
January 3 February 7 March 6	220·0	79·9	79·3	159·2	93·2	90·0	183·4	60·8
	232·4	81·7	82·9	164·6	92·3	92·4	184·8	67·8
	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	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	90·5	95·7	186·1	81·3
October 9		93·9	97·5	191·4	95·1	100·1	194·9	76·4
November		98·0	94·9	192·9	106·4	105·1	211·2	73·2
December		100·3	95·0	195·3	113·5	111·0	224·5	71·5
January 8	252·3	89·7	91·3	180·9	104·2	103·9	208·0	71·3
February 5	263·8	93·8	92·8	186·7	104·7	103·0	207·7	77·1
March 5	283·9	98·2	97·1	195·3	101·7	101·3	202·9	88·5
April 9	302·6	102·9	102·5	205·4	99·4	99·5	199·2	97·3
May 7	306·3	106·9	104·1	211·0	98·6	97·0	195·8	95·4
June 4	322·4	110·6	108·0	218·5	97·5	93·6	191·1	103·9

^{*} 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 this GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

						PERATIVE	S (EXCLU	DING MAII						
		-	VORKING	OVERTIMI Hours of		Stood off	for whole	Work	ON ing part of	SHORT-T	IME†	Tota		
Weel	c Ended			wor			eek	WORK	ing part of	Week		Tota		
		Number of operatives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lo	Average	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lo	Average
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	1	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	1	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	1
1961 1962 1963 1964	May 27 May 26 May 18 May 16	1,824 1,824 1,771 1,952	29·3 29·6 29·7 32·2	13,376 14,260 13,945 15,556	7½ 8 8 8	5 7 1	160 229 276 54	32 118 85 33	293 1,160 746 269	9 10 81 81 81	36 123 92 34	0·6 2·0 1·5 0·6	452 1,390 1,022 323	12½ 11 11 9½
1965	January 16 February 13 March 13	2,027 2,083 2,095	33·2 34·2 34·4	16,785 17,391 17,549	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	81 71 101	35 43 55	0·6 0·7 0·9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	8½ 8½ 8½	8 2 1	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 81 91	36 30 25	0·6 0·5 0·4	609 318 274	17 11 11
	July 17 August 14 September 18	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 8½ 8½ 8½	6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	81 171 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	10½ 20½ 11
	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81 81 81 81	1 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7½ 9 7½	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	81 10 10
1966	January 15 February 19 March 19	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	8½ 8½ 8½	1	43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 81	38 30 28	0·6 0·5 0·4	344 270 283	9 9 101
	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35·6 36·2 35·5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81 81 81 81	1	46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 74 74 78	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	8± 8 8±
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	81	1	39	28	210	71	29	0.5	249	81
	July 16 August 13 September 17	2,105 1,862 2,054	34·0 29·9 33·0	18,236 15,566 17,338	81 81 81	1 7	43 19 287	32 29 68	254 216 637	8 71 91	33 30 75	0·5 0·5 1·2	297 235 924	9 8 121
	October 15 November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32·9 32·2 31·9	17,054 16,571 16,470	8½ 8½ 8½	5 12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	91 111 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	101
1967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 <u>1</u>	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	9 1 9 9	165 160 111	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,841 1,773 1,175	11
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,074 16,161 16,259	81 81 81	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	91 91 9	106 108 94	1·8 1·8 1·6	1,222 1,169 1,041	*
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,884 1,759 1,911	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	81 81 81	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	81 9 10	75 79 87	1·3 1·3 1·5	727 861 1,074	9½ 11 12½
	October 14 November 18 December 16	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	81 81 81	2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	81 81 81	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 428	10
1968	January 13 February 17 March [6	1,894 2,000 2,043	32·5 34·3 35·1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 81 81	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 91 91	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	12 11 11
	April 6 May 18 June 15	2,075 2,073 2,045	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	81 81 81	2 ! 2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 8 8 8	34 35 30	0·6 0·6 0·5	342 347 305	10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	2,023 1,865 2,051	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	81 81 81	9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 81 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9 11 19
	October 19‡ November 16‡ December 14‡	2,125 2,188 2,166	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,489 18,739 18,839	8 1 8 1 8 1	1	48 58 43	20 21 23	158 182 209	8 9 9	21 22 24	0·4 0·4 0·4	206 240 252	101
969	January 18‡ February 15‡ March 15‡	2,082 2,088 2,060	35·7 35·8 35·4	17,897 17,753 17,745	81 81 81	2 2 2	82 86 85	20 22 28	178 196 265	9 9 9 1	22 24 30	0·4 0·4 0·5	260 282 350	12 11± 11±
	April 19‡ May 17‡	2,103 2,149	35·9 36·8	18,152 18,679	8½ 8½ 8½	1 3	55 107	24 27	222 223	9 8	25 29	0·4 0·5	276 330	!!

[•] 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.

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

1962 AVERAGE - 100 TABLE 121

	Marines Properties	I	NDEX OF T	OTAL WE	EKLY HOUPERATIVES	JRS WORK	ED	INDE	X OF AVE	RAGE WEE	KLY HOU	RS WORK	D
		All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu-facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	SANCHES SANCES OF SANCES O	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 97·3 92·4 91·3	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9 101·0 96·8 94·3	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·0	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6 91·7 82·7 83·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 92·8 90·3	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·9 102·8 103·0 99·6 95·1 95·2	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7 100·7	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8 97·4 96·6 96·8	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 96·9	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3 98·3	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0 98·1 98·0 98·3	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0 101·2 100·4 98·6 98·1 99·0
1965	October 16	101·8	103·8	97·3	97·4	99·7	104·8	98·9	98·2	96·8	100·0	98·4	99·9
	November 13	101·9	104·8	97·4	97·5	99·4	104·5	99·8	98·2	97·2	100·1	98·5	99·9
	December 11	101·7	104·7	98·1	96·9	98·9	103·9	99·0	98·3	98·0	100·2	99·3	99·8
1966	January 15	99·2	102·7	96·8	94·6	93·5	101·3	97·9	97·3	97·2	99·0	97·0	98·6
	February 19†	99·3	103·1	96·6	94·8	93·1	101·4	97·6	97·3	96·8	98·9	96·7	98·5
	March 19	99·8	103·2	97·1	95·0	93·9	101·6	98·2	97·8	97·5	99·2	97·5	98·9
	April 23	100·4	103·7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97·9	98·2	98·9	98·3	99·1
	May 21	100·5	104·0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98·3	98·1	99·1	98·5	99·3
	June 18	100·3	103·6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97·9	97·5	99·1	98·5	99·2
	July 16*	94·3	98·2	82·2	86·1	97·3	97·9	98·6	98·1	97·7	98·9	99·1	99·2
	August 13*	81·9	84·3	80·5	74·9	88·3	83·6	98·4	97·9	96·1	98·6	99·4	99·3
	September 17	99·5	103·5	92·4	93·3	97·7	102·1	97·4	97·0	94·5	97·9	98·1	98·4
	October 15	98·3	102·4	89·1	92·4	97·4	100·9	96·8	96·6	92·0	97·7	97·6	97·8
	November 19	97·0	101·6	84·9	91·3	96·6	99·8	96·4	96·4	90·9	97·4	97·6	97·4
	December 17	96·8	101·6	86·2	90·5	96·2	99·2	96·7	96·6	92·2	97·6	98·4	97·5
1967	January 14	94·7	99·5	86·3	88·2	92·0	97·2	95·9	95·7	93·0	96·7	96·6	96·7
	February 18	94·3	99·3	86·7	87·2	91·0	97·2	96·4	96·6	93·9	96·9	96·8	97·2
	March 18	94·4	99·3	87·9	87·2	91·7	97·2	97·0	96·5	95·5	97·3	97·5	97·7
	April 15	94·6	99·1	89·0	87·7	92·0	97·4	97·1	96·6	96·1	97·3	97·7	98·0
	May 13	94·4	98·9	88·4	87·0	92·8	97·3	97·2	96·6	95·9	97·2	97·7	98·2
	June 17	94·3	98·4	88·5	86·7	93·5	96·9	97·3	96·7	95·9	97·5	98·1	98·5
	July 15*	88·8	93·3	76·9	78·6	94·2	92·2	97·6	97·0	96·9	97·4	98·9	98·3
	August 19*	77·5	80·5	75·5	67·8	85·6	79·5	98·0	97·4	95·8	97·2	99·6	99·1
	September 16	94·2	98·4	87·0	85·5	95·1	97·4	97·0	96·3	94·8	97·1	98·4	98·3
	October 14	93·7	98·5	88·5	85·2	95·8	95·0	97·2	96·3	96·2	97·4	98·1	98·3
	November 18	94·3	98·3	88·7	85·6	95·4	97·1	97·4	96·4	96·5	97·8	98·0	98·5
	December 16	94·1	97·9	89·6	85·6	94·7	96·8	97·6	96·5	97·4	98·2	98·8	98·4
1968	January 13	91·4	95·2	87·1	83·2	90·0	94·7	96·0	94·9	95·1	96·7	96·7	97·1
	February 17	92·2	95·9	88·4	84·5	90·2	95·7	97·0	96·0	96·1	97·7	97·2	98·2
	March 16	92·2	95·5	89·0	84·4	89·2	96·0	97·3	96·2	96·4	97·9	97·2	98·5
	April 6	92·6	95·8	89·1	84·6	88·6	96·7	97·9	96·8	97·3	98·5	97·7	99·0
	May 18	93·0	95·7	90·0	85·0	90·0	97·1	97·7	96·6	97·0	98·6	98·0	98·9
	June 15	92·9	95·7	89·0	85·2	90·1	97·0	97·9	96·8	97·0	98·5	98·2	98·9
	July 13*‡	88·0	91·1	77·4	78·0	91·3	93·1	98·6	97·4	98·1	98·9	99·3	99·5
	August 17*‡	77·0	78·9	76·1	68·0	83·0	80·4	98·8	97·9	96·7	98·8	99·7	100·0
	September 14‡	93·6	96·4	87·9	86·0	92·8	98·1	98·1	97·0	96·8	98·4	99·0	99·3
	October 19‡	94·2	97·0	89·7	86·2	92·7	98·2	98·3	97·3	97·3	98·4	98·5	99·4
	November 16‡	94·2	97·0	89·8	86·3	93·0	98·0	98·3	97·3	97·4	98·4	98·6	99·4
	December 14‡	94·1	96·9	90·5	86·5	92·3	97·8	98·5	97·5	98·0	98·5	98·9	99·4
1969	January 18‡	92·7	95·7	90·6	85·1	89·0	96·3	97·6	96·8	98·0	97·6	97·5	98·5
	February 15‡	92·7	95·6	90·8	85·3	88·7	96·2	97·5	96·7	97·5	97·6	97·5	98·5
	March 15‡	92·1	95·3	88·7	84·5	88·7	95·7	97·4	96·8	96·3	97·5	97·5	98·4
	April 19‡	93·4	96·8	91·5	85·2	89·3	96·6	98·1	97·1	98·0	97·9	98·3	99·1
	May 17‡	93·8	97·5	92·3	85·0	90·3	97·1	98·4	97·5	98·3	97·7	98·5	99·4

^{*} In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers, and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence, the indices for July and August 1966, 1967 and 1968 also relate to earlier weeks in the month, and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1966–68 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1966–68 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1966–68 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1966–68 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1966 approximately 13 points higher, the index for August 1967 approximately 12 points higher, and the index for August 1968 approximately 13 points higher.

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

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

[†] Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

not available.

‡ Figures for April 1969 have been revised to take account of information obtained from employers showing that the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries has changed. Figures for dates after June 1968 may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969. The figures from November 1968 may also be revised when the results of the April 1969 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

Notes: A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively of this GAZETTE.

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TAB	LE 122	斯蒂尔森 是5克丁								MEN (2)	YEARSA	NDOVER
		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
						Charles on the			Accept the second	and the same		
Aver	age We	ekly Earnings	NOW IN	the sile sile	Section 1	48 138	mean .			10000		
1964	April	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	17 18	£ s.	21 5	17 19	£ s.	15 8	15 9	18 0
707	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 0
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
1966	April	19 11		21 10	20 11	21 13	23 I5 21 I9	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
1967	Oct. April	19 15 20 0	21 5 21 10	21 9	20 12 20 15	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
70/	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	23 7 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
	Oct.	22 2	23 13	24 8	23 2	23 19	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8	20 5	23 8
Aver	age Hou	ırs Worked										
1964	April	1 48.0	46.9	1 46.9	1 47.2	47-4	46-1	47.7	1 47.2	1 46.6	43.9	1 49.6
704	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46-1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47-1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
10/7	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45·2 45·1	45·9 45·9	41 · 3	45·4 45·3	45·7 45·4	44-1	41.5	47.8
1967	April Oct.	47·1 47·5	45·5 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
2	Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4	47.9
Aver	age hou	rly Earnings										
	age nou	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.
964	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
965	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

WOMEN	/IR YEARS	AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
vera	ige Wee	ekly Earnings	785 A	19 15 (82) 19 15 (83)	新成党 協定等	1 2 4 - 55	(1) A - 69	(10-75 (90-86) 77	1 9 1 9 B	THE PER PER	91 this 35 to	10.25
964	April	£ s. 8 9	£ s. 8 8	£ s. 8 18	£ s. 9 6	£ s. 8 18	£ s.	£ s. 8 10	£ s. 8 13	£ s. 8 2 8 7	£ s. 8 11	£ s. 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	£ s. 8 18 9 0 9 5	9 6 9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17		8 14	8 11
965	April	9 0	9 0		9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
66	Oct. April	9 8 9 15	9 7 9 13	9 11 9 18	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 12	9 15	9 3	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
67	April Oct.	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
68	April	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13
	Oct.	10 19	11 0	1 11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 0	10 17
vera	age Hou	rs Worked										
64	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40·5 39·5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
65	Oct. April	40-4	39·3 39·6	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.4	38.5	39.3	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
66	April Oct.	39.1	38·6 38·6	37·8 37·4	38.3	39·2 38·4	38·8 36·8	37·8 37·3	38.6	38·2 37·6	37·5 37·0	37·6 37·7
67	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 37·5	37·0 37·8	37·3 37·6
68	April Oct.	38.6	38·9 38·5	37·5 38·1	38·6 38·4	38·4 38·0	38·6 38·6	38·0 37·9	38 · 1	37.9	37.3	37.4
vera	ige Hou	rly Earnings			nacionale de la composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composición dela composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composici		And the second second			eries kon interes occur competible box 28 com		Children von 12
64	April	s. d. 4 2·1	s. d. 4 2·2	s. d. 4 6·2	s. d. 4 7.3	s. d. 4 3.4	s. d. 5 3·7 5 3·9	s. d. 4 3.8	s. d. 4 3.9	s. d. 4 2.0	s. d. 4 4.8	s. d. 4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3·9 5 7·8	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
65	April Oct.	4 6.4	4 9.7	4 9.7 5 0.8	4 10.9		5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
66	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
67	Oct. April	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6 5 4.2	5 5.7	5 3.9 5 2.6	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2·0 5 3·5
01	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
68	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9		6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0
	Oct.	5 7-4	5 8.6	5 10.4	6 2.0	5 7.9	6 10.9	5 9.3	5 10.4	5 6.0	5 10.6	5 9.6

^{*} Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
			Andrew Spale	grantespi — — i de cons			1000	transport 1800 of	1250-c	Average W	eekly Earnings
£ s. 16 19 17 14 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16 21 9 22 3	£ s. 20 6 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15 26 2 26 19	f s. 17 17 17 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7 21 0 21 17 23 12	£ s. 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16 21 3 21 18 22 17 23 12	£ s. 17 2 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14 22 14	£ s. 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 220 12 21 14 22 6 22 17	£ s. 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 18 20 4 20 14	£ s. 17 5 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19 24 4	£ s. 14 17 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 18 17 18 19 2 19 8	£ s. 13 11 13 19 14 7 15 1 15 14 15 13 16 3 16 15 17 7 17 9	17 12 18 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 0	April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct.
										Average I	Hours Worked
46·5 46·9 46·0 46·5 45·2 45·3 44·8 45·9 45·6 45·9	46·5 46·8 46·4 46·5 46·3 45·5 45·5 45·8 46·0 46·2	47·9 47·7 47·0 47·0 46·5 45·1 45·7 45·9 46·5 46·7	47·1 46·9 46·7 46·1 46·0 45·0 45·2 45·3 45·6 45·8	51.6 51.2 51.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 51.5 50.9 51.0 51.1	49·7 49·8 49·5 49·8 47·7 48·5 48·2 48·3 47·6 47·8	48.6 48.7 46.3 43.8 43.7 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.4 43.9	50·6 50·5 50·7 50·6 50·3 50·3 50·1 50·0 49·6 50·4	46·2 45·9 45·9 45·4 45·0 44·7 44·7 44·5 44·8	44.9 44.8 45.1 44.9 44.0 43.7 43.7 43.8 43.7	47·8 47·7 47·5 47·0 46·4 46·0 46·1 46·2 46·2 46·4	April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct.
	2.00,000	ingress turns	ı s. d.	ı s. d.		1 s. d.	ı s. d.	ı s. d.	ı s. d.	Average H	ourly Earnings
s. d. 7 3.4 7 6.5 7 9.0 8 2.0 8 5.4 8 7.3 8 8.2 9 0.8 9 5.0 9 7.8	s. d. 8 8-7 9 0.7 9 4.5 9 9.8 10 3.8 10 5.8 10 6.1 10 9.7 11 4.2 11 8.0	s. d. 7 5-4 7 9-6 8 0-9 8 5-2 8 10-9 9 0-2 9 2-3 9 6-2 9 9-9 10 1-2	5. d. 7 8·8 7 11·5 8 3·9 8 9·0 9 1·4 9 2·8 9 4·2 9 8·0 10 0·1 10 3·8	5. d. 6 7.5 6 10.8 7 1.1 7 6.1 7 7.6 7 10.6 8 1.6 8 4.2 8 6.2 8 10.5	s. d. 7 1·1 7 3·7 7 8·7 7 11·3 8 4·6 8 5·7 8 6·6 8 11·7 9 4·5 9 6·8	5. d. 7 3.0 7 7.2 8 4.8 8 7.6 8 8.7 8 9.4 9 1.2 9 3.6 9 5.1	6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6 8 4.4 8 8.0 9 2.9 9 7.2	s. d. 6 5·1 6 7·0 6 10·6 7 3·2 7 7·9 7 9·4 7 11·4 8 2·5 8 6·4 9 8·3	s. d. 6 0·3 6 2·6 6 4·5 6 8·3 7 1·6 7 1·9 7 4·2 7 8·1 7 11·0 7 11·9	7 4·5 7 7·1 7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9 8 11·1 9 3·0 9 7·6 9 10·9	April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968 Oct.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
seorgion of	trat generalies.	dans at sorth t	a For the More	lasus grābnosies nastas en sable	mos ero es petrolesias	entelliarration i Treated for six	est, cherical head plus case, when	arisme seriousno Sta e de Constant	nisebili) essy des	Average We	ekly Earning
£ s. 9 10 9 15 9 18 10 13 10 19 11 10 12 1 12 4	£ s. 9 7 9 7 9 13 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 11 11	£ s. 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 10 12 10 18	£ s. 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 1 10 19 11 6	£ s. 8 8 9 1 8 12 9 15 9 15 9 15 9 18 9 18	£ s. 7 18 8 1 8 9 8 8 8 7 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4	£ s. 9 0 0 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 18	£ s, 12 4 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18 14 11 15 12	£ s. 7 11 7 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 3 9 7 9 12	£ s. 9 7 9 14 9 13 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 4	£ s. 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19	April 196 Oct. April 196
										Average H	ours Worke
39·5 39·0 38·6 38·4 37·5 37·4 37·5 38·1 38·2 37·9	39.9 39.8 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.0 39.1 39.1 39.2 39.3	40·1 39·6 39·0 39·0 38·7 38·2 38·3 38·3 38·5	39·8 39·3 38·9 38·6 38·3 38·0 38·0 38·3 38·3	39.9 40.7 39.5 38.9 39.2 39.3 37.3 39.0 37.4 40.4	37·7 38·2 37·9 37·7 37·0 37·4 39·0 38·4 39·0	38·3 38·2 38·0 37·6 37·1 37·2 37·4 36·8 37·2	43.6 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.0 42.0 42.7 42.7 42.7	40·3 39·8 40·0 39·2 39·3 39·1 38·9 39·1 39·0 38·9	40.9 40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8 40.0 40.1 39.8 39.8	39 · 9 39 · 4 39 · 1 38 · 7 38 · 5 38 · 1 38 · 2 38 · 2 38 · 4 38 · 3	April 196 Oct.
s. d. 4 9.8 5 0.1 5 1.5 5 4.8 5 6.5 5 8.3 5 10.0 6 0.5 6 3.8	s. d. 4 7.6 4 8.5 4 10.7 5 1.8 5 4.5 5 6.1 5 6.4 5 7.2 5 10.7	s. d. 4 3·0 4 4·6 4 6·4 4 9·1 4 11·7 5 0·9 5 1·9 5 4·0 5 6·1	s. d. 4 5·2 4 4·6 4 8·8 4 11·7 5 2·5 5 3·6 5 4·5 5 6·6 5 8·7	s. d. 4 2·5 4 5·5 4 4·3 4 7·7 4 11·6 4 11·5 4 11·0 5 1·0 5 2·0	s. d. 4 2·1 4 2·6 4 5·6 4 5·6 4 9·5 4 9·4 4 8·9 5 0·7 5 3·9	s. d. 4 8·3 5 0·7 5 3·2 5 9·3 6 0·3 6 1·5 6 2·1 6 3·2	s. d. 5 7·2 5 8·1 6 1·3 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 6·7 6 9·7 6 9·7	s. d. 3 8·9 3 10·4 4 0·6 4 2·8 4 4·3 4 5·8 4 6·3 4 8·2 4 9·6	s. d. 4 5·4 4 6·9 4 8·2 4 9·5 5 0·4 5 1·0 5 2·7 5 7·5	Average Ho s. d. 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 5 8.4	April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct.

^{*} See footnote on previous page.

† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.

‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

[§] Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

Note: Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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 manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
Males Males	Ø										
1962 1963	£ s. d. 21 15 3 22 17 0	£ s. d. 23 9 6 25 0 4	£ s. d. 20 7 1 20 19 6	£ s. d. 20 13 1 21 11 11	£ s. d. 19 14 7 20 5 8	£ s. d. 20 13 6 21 18 9	£ s. d. 21 9 11 22 6 10	£ s. d. 21 17 6 22 13 6	£ s. d. 21 13 0 22 11 10	£ s. d. 20 13 4 21 11 4	£ s. d. 20 19 10 21 9 11
1964	24 4 4 25 15 2	26 4 4 28 8 5	22 II 2 24 IO 6	23 2 9 25 I 9	21 11 4 24 0 4	23 11 2 25 17 0	23 10 3 25 4 5	24 0 6 25 II IO	23 17 0 25 8 2	22 15 2 24 6 3	22 17 3
1966 1967 1968	27 10 8 28 18 5 30 8 0	30 2 0 31 9 2 33 15 7	25 14 11 26 10 8 28 7 4	25 18 9 27 5 5 29 5 11	25 6 3 26 17 4 28 2 9	26 10 4 27 17 3 29 15 7	26 9 5 27 15 7 29 12 5	26 18 8 28 3 2 29 19 1	26 12 8 27 18 9 29 10 4	25 12 8 27 4 7 28 12 7	26 5 3 27 18 9 29 7 11
Females		33 13	20	2, 311	20 1	1 27 13	1 27 12 3		27 10 1	20 12	1 27 7 11
1962 1963	8 11 9 8 19 7	9 8 6 9 15 10	8 10 7 8 18 7	8 9 7	7 13 2 7 17 5	8 12 3 8 15 5	8 7 7 8 14 4	8 3 2 8 9 10	8 14 1 9 2 6	8 8 5 8	8 6 0
1964 1965	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4 9 5 1	9 11 1	9 3 5 9 15 1	8 18 6 9 10 8	9 12 10	9 4 4 9 19 3	9 1 0
1966 1967 1968	10 17 2 11 7 10 12 5 6	12 3 2 12 11 11 13 14 5	11 2 0	10 17 8 11 13 3 12 4 2	9 15 11 10 14 1	10 16 8 11 13 0 12 9 7	10 6 9	10 2 8 10 14 6 11 8 5	10 15 2 11 7 0 12 6 5	10 10 11	10 5 8

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	
Males 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	f. s. d. 22 19 7 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2 31 16 4	f. s. d. 21 10 2 22 12 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11 30 7 8	£ s. d. 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5 30 0 9	f. s. d. 20 0 0 21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6 25 15 3 28 2 11	£ s. d. 20 8 2 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4 30 1 6	f. s. d. 19 16 10 21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4 28 10 10	s. d. No. covered 21 7 1,345,000 22 2 2 1,375,000 23 11 7 1,373,000 25 8 11 1,424,000 26 14 1 1,486,000 27 18 7 1,504,000 29 17 11 1,553,000	f. s. d. 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 1127 17 4 29 11 8	£ s. d. No. cover 21 2 8 2,200,000 22 5 1 2,267,000 23 10 7 2,283,000 25 10 8 2,341,000 26 13 9 2,433,000 27 18 1 2,501,000 29 15 5 2,571,000	
Females 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	9 10 2 9 18 6 10 11 11 11 4 11 12 1 2 12 12 2 13 7 10	8 9 8 8 16 3 9 8 1 10 0 8 10 14 5 11 6 3 12 0 11	8 12 11 8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9 11 12 5 12 7 2	10 5 8 10 15 2 11 8 9 12 2 11 12 11 3 12 19 8 14 3 4	8 7 7 8 14 7 9 7 4 9 19 5 10 13 4 11 4 2 11 16 2	10 15 5 11 4 1 11 9 11 12 2 9 13 1 2 13 6 10 14 0 11	8 15 8 631,000 9 2 9 636,000 9 14 7 630,000 10 9 1 650,000 11 2 7 670,000 11 14 9 661,000 12 9 5 682,000	13 2 11 13 18 1 14 10 0 15 17 3 16 5 4 16 16 6 17 15 0	11 6 11	

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

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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

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

•	Δ	0	п	-	24
ш	А	D			44

1959 = 100

8003 Buch			October ,	All employees	Males	Females			
8281 ASSA 3250 S281 ASSA 3250 S281 ASSA 3250 S282 S282 S282 S282 S282 S282 S282 S28	\$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100	\$ 08 \$20% \$10% \$10% \$10% \$10% \$10% \$10% \$10% \$1	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	85-0 90-9 93-9 100-0 105-6 110-8 117-0 123-4	100·0 106·0 111·2 117·2 123·5	100·0 105·1 110·6 117·5 123·9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 50 8 90 9 90 9 90 10 90 9 90 9 90 9 90 9 90	
			1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	130-3 141-3 147-4 154-2 163-9	130·5 141·7 148·1 154·8 165·2	130·5 142·0 147·6 154·3 163·2			

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

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 125

neder T	Constitution C	LERICAL A	ND ANALO	GOUS EMPL	OYEES ON	LY	INC CHARGON	AL	L "SALARIE	D" EMPLOY	EES	
	· 公司等等的可以	Males		200	Females		today tentam	Males		Torres bes	Females	
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1958	307,000	£ s. d.	95.6	315,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10	93.8	826,000	£ s. d. 10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106-1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105 - 5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109-6	358,000	10 7 2	111-6	953,000	19 15 0	1111-1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119-2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124-4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131-2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134-4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143-4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141-7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136-8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145-5
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143-6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155 - 8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150-5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155-1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165-6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158-8
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	The second secon	The second secon		A STATE OF THE STA	THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO ASSESSMENTS.	And the second second	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second secon	Control of the Contro

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

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

|| Revised figures.

Wage drift: percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year: United Kingdom TABLE 126

100	1- (b) - (b) - (c) - (c)	2 100 6 0000 2 100 2 1000 4 100 2 1000	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))
		\$7500 O \$7500 \$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1955	April October		+ 9·5 + 9·0	+ 8·7 + 8·5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.6
1956	April October		+ 8·6 + 7·3	+ 9.1 + 7.9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8.3 + 7.6	+ 1.0
1957	April October		+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3·6 + 6·5	+ 3.8	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1:3
1958	April October		+ 4·6 + 2·3	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4.8 + 3.7	+ 1.1
1959	April October		+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6	+ 3·5 + 2·9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0·0 + 1·5
1960	April October		+ 6.5 + 6.6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6:4 + 7:3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
1961	April October		+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6·5 + 6·9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0.3
1962	April October		+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1
1963	April October		+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3·6 + 4·1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3·6 + 2·3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
1964	April October		+ 9.1 + 8.3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
1965	April October		+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
1966	April October		+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1·7 + 0·9
1967	April October		+ 2·1 + 5·6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3·0 + 5·0	+ 2·7 + 5·3	+ 0.3
1968	April October		+ 8·5 + 7·8	+ 8·I + 7·2	+ 7·7 + 6·9	+ 8.6	- 0·9† + 0·9

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:

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
 Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 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

20 min	the factor and a second and a second a	Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
1964	January	86·1	85·9	88·6	88·3	83·7	86·9	88·3	87·2	87·6	87·3	86·6	88·0
	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
	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
	October	90·4	89·7	93·0	91·6	87·9	93·4	92·0	91·7	93·2	90·8	93·4	93·9
1965	January	94·0	93·9	95·1	93·8	91·4	95·7	93·4	93·7	94·2	91·6	93·0	95·0
	February	93·3	99·8	96·0	93·9	91·2	95·9	94·9	93·9	94·4	92·6	94·2	95·0
	March	100·6	94·5	97·3	95·4	93·5	98·0	95·7	94·6	95·1	95·6	94·8	99·2
	April	95·1	94·4	96·5	93·2	90·5	94·9	93·7	91·9	94·3	94·1	94·9	95·2
	May	96·6	96·4	98·3	97·7	94·4	99·8	97·8	96·4	96·2	95·3	98·6	98·7
	June	97·8	98·5	99·1	97·1	98·0	99·3	98·0	96·7	98·3	95·3	98·2	101·2
	July	96·8	97·0	99·2	96·2	101·0	98·9	99·5	97·7	102·4	98·7	98·1	98·7
	August	96·4	93·8	98·1	93·8	93·3	96·6	97·7	95·7	100·8	94·6	96·0	98·7
	September	96·6	95·1	99·7	95·5	96·2	97·4	98·1	95·9	99·1	97·5	97·3	101·3
	October	97·3	96·4	100·8	98·2	96·6	99·8	100·1	98·3	100·5	98·9	100·3	102·1
	November	99·4	96·5	101·3	98·9	97·7	99·8	98·7	99·3	100·4	98·0	99·0	101·3
	December	103·4	98·5	98·6	96·8	93·0	98·9	98·6	94·6	98·2	94·7	95·3	94·7
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·6	108·3	101·7	100·0	99·2	102·7	101·6	100·8	101·4	101·0	100·4	100·0
	March	109·4	101·5	103·5	102·2	103·3	111·9	103·9	102·5	102·9	103·0	101·7	102·8
	April	103·3	101·7	102·9	102·3	104·6	106·2	103·0	102·4	101·7	102·7	103·1	103·0
	May	103·8	101·6	103·3	103·0	104·1	106·6	103·4	101·9	103·6	102·5	104·4	103·8
	June	105·5	105·1	105·3	103·1	103·8	107·5	104·7	103·9	102·8	104·3	105·5	107·3
	July	104·7	102·7	104·8	103·2	107·8	106·0	104·3	104·2	102·5	106·3	103·4	107·1
	August	102·4	100·3	103·5	100·7	100·9	102·4	102·8	102·8	98·7	103·4	102·5	101·4
	September	103·3	101·1	103·6	101·0	103·7	99·6	101·4	101·9	101·1	103·3	103·9	104·3
	October	103·2	101·3	103·2	102·3	103·2	99·2	102·7	102·7	103·3	104·1	105·1	105·1
	November	104·5	104·0	102·4	101·6	103·8	98·1	103·3	103·5	103·3	103·8	104·8	103·5
	December	108·4	102·7	101·1	99·9	98·8	97·1	98·5	100·9	101·7	100·9	99·7	97·0
1967	January	103·7	102·5	102·6	102·3	103·8	101·3	102·0	102·6	100·0	103·3	103·4	102·8
	February	104·5	110·6	104·3	103·0	103·0	101·6	102·8	104·4	100·5	103·8	104·2	104·4
	March	111·8	101·8	103·2	100·9	98·5	100·0	101·0	97·9	99·2	103·4	102·1	101·3
	April	105·5	103·6	104·6	103 · 8	104·4	104·9	105·0	105·1	103·2	104·8	106·6	107·3
	May	106·1	103·5	104·9	104 · 8	105·4	106·0	105·4	105·5	102·0	104·1	107·1	107·6
	June	110·7	105·7	106·7	105 · 2	105·3	106·3	107·3	107·5	103·4	106·5	109·4	111·3
	July	111·1	107·8	109·2	106·3	108·4	106·0	109·0	109·7	105·6	106·5	107·4	112·9
	August	109·0	104·4	107·6	104·2	102·8	104·2	105·7	106·9	101·5	103·9	105·2	109·2
	September	109·1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107·1	105·6	108·8	114·1
	October	109·7	107·5	108·5	107·3	104·4	109·5	108·6	110·2	108·7	107·9	109·1	113·4
	November	110·8	112·8	109·0	108·2	106·1	111·7	111·7	110·8	107·3	109·0	110·0	115·2
	December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	106·1	100·1	109·9	108·2	105·1
1968	January February March		112·5 119·6 113·5	110·0 111·6 113·1	109·1 110·0 112·3	109·8 107·8 110·8	112·2 113·8 115·8	111·5 111·7 113·9	112·9 114·0 115·4	106·3 108·2 111·8			113·7 115·6 117·4
	April May June	114·3 115·6 120·4	112·2 112·8 115·8	113·1 113·9 115·8	110·8 112·3 114·3		114·1 116·6 117·0	111-8 114-4 115-6	112·8 116·5 118·0		109·9 112·5 115·0	113·7 115·6 116·4	116·4 118·0 118·4
	July August September	119·5 117·4 118·3	113·5 112·8 113·5	117·1 115·9 117·2	113·8 111·6 113·3		117·6 115·9 115·0	115·2 113·2 114·0	118·7 116·4 117·0	114·2 111·3 114·5	115·6 112·8 114·3	115·0 115·4 117·0	119·0 116·5 118·8
	October	117·5	114·5	117·0	113·5	113·7	117·6	116·8	119·3	115·7	115·9	116·7	119·8
	November	119·5	117·9	117·8	116·0	118·8	120·3	120·1	120·1	118·2	117·0	119·3	120·6
	December	127·2	118·3	117·8	117·0	117·8	117·9	115·6	117·7	113·9	117·8	118·2	111·6
1969	January	120·7	120·3	121·3	118·9	119·8	122·8	119·0	121·4	113·8	117·5	122·0	119·3
	February	120·3	128·3	120·9	117·6	122·0	120·8	120·1	121·0	113·7	117·0	119·0	117·1
	March	129·7	121·7	123·2	120·4	122·5	125·8	122·0	122·1	116·7	120·1	122·3	120·5
	April May*	123·6 124·3	121.3	122·9 122·5	121.6	125·6 124·0	126·2 125·3	123·6 124·4	123·3 122·8	122·0 118·3	119.4	122.6	122·8 118·5

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

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

* Provisional.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
86·7	85·6	87·6	89·2	89·5	88·5	85·3	83·8	87·4	87·4	87·4	January	1964
88·3	87·5	89·5	87·6	89·4	93·8	89·0	86·8	92·0	89·7	88·4	April	
90·1	90·0	91·9	95·3	89·3	95·7	92·3	89·5	92·6	92·1	90·2	July	
91·4	89·2	91·4	99·1	92·8	96·0	91·5	89·6	91·2	92·0	91·6	October	
93·4	93·0	93·7	90·2	93·8	94·3	92·9	91·4	93·0	93·4	93·4	January	1965
94·3	92·9	94·4	92·6	94·5	98·2	93·7	92·7	94·1	94·7	94·1	February	
96·0	93·1	96·0	91·9	94·1	100·8	94·8	94·3	95·7	96·2	94·4	March	
94·8	90·9	93·8	94·7	96·1	96·4	93·8	94·4	96·4	94·4	94·0	April	
97·1	95·9	97·3	98·3	97·6	103·3	95·6	97·2	98·1	98·1	96·6	May	
95·3	97·7	97·5	99·8	96·5	102·6	95·0	98·1	96·7	98·1	95·8	June	
96·0	97·0	97·4	105·5	98·1	102·3	94·0	97·6	96·0	98·1	96·1	July	
94·2	95·0	95·2	103·0	99·2	99·5	94·0	96·9	94·0	96·2	96·5	August	
97·3	96·2	96·6	104·0	98·8	103·0	95·3	98·7	94·9	97·8	97·6	September	
97·5	96·6	98·4	110·8	99·0	103·7	99·1	98·5	97·8	99·4	98·9	October	
99·0	97·1	99·0	104·0	99·6	100·2	98·3	99·0	98·2	99·2	98·8	November	
95·4	95·9	97·1	101·3	102·8	97·8	97·6	100·2	95·8	97·8	99·3	December	
100·0 100·7 104·2	100·0 100·0 101·2	100·0 101·3 103·4	100·0 97·9 99·1	100·0 100·1	100·0 101·9 108·2	100·0 100·5 101·0	100·0 100·3 101·4	100·0 101·4 103·5	100·0 101·1 104·1	100·0 100·5 102·2	January February March	1966
102·9	101·4	103·0	104·7	101·5	106·4	102·1	103·7	102·9	103·5	103·0	April	
103·7	101·5	103·5	104·6	102·9	108·8	103·9	103·4	102·7	104·1	102·6	May	
104·1	103·2	104·7	106·5	104·1	112·3	103·7	105·2	103·4	105·7	103·2	June	
102·0	101·6	104·1	110·3	102·1	111·0	104·7	106·4	102·6	105·2	103·1	July	
100·7	101·0	101·6	108·8	103·0	106·5	104·9	105·3	100·4	102·9	103·2	August	
101·8	101·2	101·8	111·5	104·0	111·4	102·4	105·0	102·2	103·7	103·5	September	
101·8	99·8	102·2	116·1	103·8	110·6	102·6	104·7	103·7	104·0	103·5	October	
102·3	99·6	102·2	109·3	104·6	108·6	102·9	104·1	104·6	103·6	103·2	November	
99·8	98·1	100·3	106·5	106·9	106·2	101·4	104·6	103·4	102·0	103·5	December	
101·9	100·1	102·2	102·7	105·3	106·5	103·5	104·1	105·9	103·1	103·1	January	1967
102·1	101·3	103·5	102·1	105·4	108·0	103·2	104·2	105·2	104·1	103·5	February	
102·4	100·4	101·8	103·0	107·3	102·1	102·7	104·3	106·3	102·4	103·4	March	
103 · 4	102·9	104·4	108·7	106·4	111·4	103·2	106·5	108 · I	105·6	104·3	April	
103 · 8	102·8	105·0	109·9	105·2	110·9	104·0	106·9	107 · I	105·9	104·4	May	
106 · 1	103·9	106·5	110·6	106·7	115·7	105·3	109·4	107 · 4	108·0	105·4	June	
104·5	107·6	107·5	115·4	107·2	116·5	105·1	109·1	107·9	108·8	106·6	July	
102·8	102·7	105·0	114·8	105·2	111·1	106·2	107·8	104·6	106·2	106·5	August	
106·2	105·8	106·7	118·1	106·1	115·9	105·7	108·3	110·8	108·2	108·0	September	
106·8 107·8 108·1	107·2 107·7 106·6	108·2 109·7 107·5	117·1 112·8 107·1	106·7 109·3 111·9	115·9 116·3 108·2	104·5 107·1 105·5	108·0 111·7 109·0		109·2 110·6 107·8	108·6 110·1 109·5	October November December	
109·9	110·0	110·7	¶	110·3	114·1	107·8	110·9	114·4	110·9	110·9	January	1968
110·4	110·2	112·0	¶	110·3	116·9	108·8	111·7	115·6	112·2	111·5	February	
113·7	113·0	114·3	109·6	111·7	120·7	109·4	112·4	120·1	114·6	112·5	March	
111·9	111·5	112·3	115·2	110·6	120·5	109·4	112·9	117·5	113·4	112·9	April	
113·3	112·6	114·1	116·2	110·4	122·8	111·6	113·5	116·2	114·9	113·2	May	
116·7	113·4	116·0	114·6	111·3	124·2	112·7	113·9	115·8	116·4	113·7	June	
113·9	113·9	115·8	120·6	109·0	123·7	111·9	115·5	115·2	116·3	113·9	July	
112·7	111·8	113·8	119·9	110·8	120·9	112·7	117·1	114·6	114·9	115·3	August	
115·2	112·7	115·1	120·2	111·7	123·8	111·4	119·6	116·8	116·3	116·1	September	
115·8	113·9	115·8	125·8	112·0	124·8	111·2	21·8	117·4	117·3	116·7	October	
118·1	115·5	118·1	120·2	113·3	124·9	112·0	123·0	119·8	118·9	118·5	November	
116·4	116·5	117·9	115·8	111·9	118·8	112·1	122·5	115·9	117·7	119·5	December	
118·5	115·9	119·8	115·9	116·3	123·1	113·0	122·6	121·3	119·9	119·9	January	1969
118·6	116·7	119·6	115·0	113·3	120·9	116·2	121·7	121·6	119·4	118·7	February	
124·0	118·8	122·5	117·8	117·3	128·9	115·9	122·9	126·4	122·8	120·5	March	
121.7	120·6 121·0	122·6 121·8	119·2 128·7	117·4 117·1	129·6 126·1	120·1 118·6	124·5 125·2	125·7 121·3	123·2 122·3	122·7 120·5	April May*	

[†] England and Wales only.

‡ Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.

[§] Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

^{||} The seasonal adjustments have been revised to take account of the extra year's data and include a correction for the date of Easter.

¶ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.

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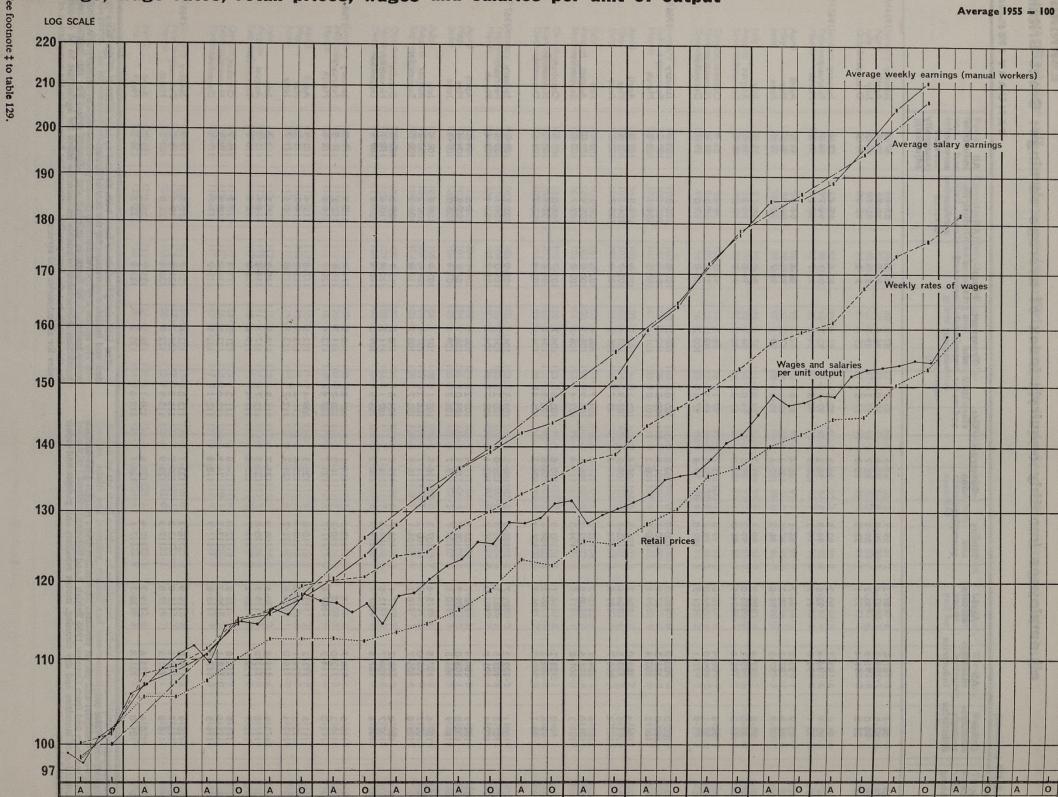
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EARNINGS manufacturing industries (adult males): index of earnings by occupation: Great Britain

TABLE 128	GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128	1						1			CONTROL 2000	UARYI	1010 B (1010)
Industry Group	Average	weekly ear	rnings inclu	iding overt	ime premi	um	Average	hourly ear	nings excl	uding over	ime premi	um
Managa Angara	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969
ENGINEERING*		agnieries	400	77	1990	100	and the parties		to makes			
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	114·6 108·1 112·2 112·4	117·5 112·8 116·3 116·1	121·1 119·7 119·5 121·0	127·1 126·0 127·0 127·3		s. d. 520 7 457 6 366 10 478 4		122·8 118·1 120·7 121·2	129·2 126·3 126·5 128·3	132·1 127·8 130·6 130·8	138·8 134·4 136·7 137·7	d. 129·6 110·1 89·7 117·3
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All labourers All workers covered	115·4 108·9 112·0 112·2 114·9 108·5 112·2 112·2	118·6 114·1 114·9 116·3 117·9 113·3 116·1 116·1	120·4 116·9 118·8 118·6 120·6 118·0 119·4	127·9 124·7 123·3 126·1 127·4 125·1 126·2 126·5	133·3 129·7 127·8 131·2 133·2 130·8 130·3 132·3	535 4 482 8 379 11 503 1 527 2 470 7 369 10 489 10	123·0 117·1 118·1 120·0 121·9 117·0 119·0 120·0	125·0 119·9 118·6 122·2 123·5 118·7 120·5 121·6	129·8 124·9 126·1 127·2 129·0 125·1 126·5 127·4	133·6 129·3 128·6 131·2 132·4 128·1 130·3	139·1 134·1 133·0 136·2 138·4 133·9 136·1 136·9	142·7 128·2 94·3 133·5 135·4 119·2 90·8 124·7
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	AIRING†											
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	124·5 131·3 119·3 126·2	131·3 130·5 122·9 130·8	127·5 137·2 122·8 129·8	130·2 141·3 129·0 133·4	138·9 139·5 138·9 141·3	s. d. 471 7 388 11 369 9 428 9	126·9 126·7 121·3 127·5	132·8 127·1 123·4 131·4	134·7 133·5 131·3 135·6	138·5 133·6 135·2 138·2	150·4 142·0 150·3 151·7	d. 118·7 91·6 88·8 105·3
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers	128·5 125·7 116·2 126·8 127·9 127·1	131·0 127·2 114·2 128·9 130·9 128·0 118·2	130·9 128·0 118·0 129·6 130·2 130·3 120·8	140·8 138·9 131·9 140·1 139·4 139·5	145 · 8 145 · 3 138 · 1 145 · 3 144 · 1 143 · 3 139 · 8	535 9 426 8 434 0 503 2 522 2 415 5 408 3	128·9 123·7 118·7 127·1 128·7 124·7 121·0	130·9 126·6 120·2 129·7 131·0 126·8 121·9	135·7 130·5 124·8 134·6 135·2 130·9 128·3	140·9 140·8 129·2 140·6 141·0 139·1	149·0 147·4 139·6 148·3 148·5 145·4	137·2 102·6 96·2 125·3 133·2 99·3 93·3
All workers covered	127-2	129-4	129.7	139.5	144-1	484 0	128.0	130.2	134-8	1 141.0	1 148.7	120.0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡ Timeworkers	110.31		1.72		0.49 0.49 0.40	s. d.	5.851			1573	200-6	1 d.
General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	121·2 124·0 121·7	124·2 124·5 124·3	130·7 132·7 131·2	133·5 135·3 133·9	139·5 140·6 139·7	473 0 528 10 485 7	127·3 124·3 126·5	127·6 124·6 127·2	137·2 134·8 136·8	139·2 138·4 139·3	149·6 143·1 148·2	119-1
General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	117·3 114·2 116·5 119·6 119·8	122·0 122·0 121·6 123·4 123·4 123·2	127·7 129·6 128·1 129·5 131·5 129·9	131·7 132·0 131·8 132·9 134·1 133·2	135·5 136·6 135·8 138·0 139·2 138·2	481 10 546 3 496 3 477 1 536 10 490 6	121·5 114·9 119·7 125·2 120·1 123·8	123·8 120·4 122·5 126·6 122·6 125·4	129·6 125·2 128·3 134·3 130·6 133·3	130·7 126·9 129·5 136·1 133·5 135·4	135·2 133·3 134·5 143·7 139·1 142·5	124-4 136-9 127- 121-0 132-7 124-
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACT	URE§											
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All timeworkers	114·3 115·8 116·0 110·8 113·8 115·5	114·5 118·0 119·1 113·3 115·2 116·9	119·4 120·9 126·2 116·8 120·6 121·6	124·8 133·1 134·5 125·2 126·3 130·6	128·9 135·6 137·0 130·5 128·6 134·8	s. d. 454 8 541 0 467 2 436 4 380 0 457 11	120·9 121·4 112·8 117·6 117·7 120·5	116·0 122·3 113·3 118·4 118·9 119·8	124·3 127·0 126·5 118·8 123·1 125·3	123·0 144·0 130·5 125·0 124·7 131·7	125·9 147·1 130·8 129·3 126·2 135·3	d. 106-8 133-3 103-3 102-8 86-3 107-8
Payment-by-result workers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All payment-by-result workers All process workers	108·4 112·0 106·7 110·7 112·6 109·4 109·2	110·7 115·6 110·7 114·9 118·4 112·4 111·3	115·9 118·5 113·9 119·5 121·6 117·0 116·4	123·3 124·2 119·3 126·7 126·1 123·6 123·6	129·4 130·4 126·0 129·7 136·5 129·9 129·8	516 0 559 4 479 0 466 4 432 10 507 7 510 5 554 5	115·0 118·4 113·0 116·6 118·0 115·8	115-8 119-6 115-0 118-4 118-5 116-7 116-1	122·3 123·3 118·6 122·6 123·1 122·3 122·9	126·9 127·3 121·5 127·7 128·7 126·7 126·7	130·7 130·0 127·3 130·6 132·8 130·4 130·9	132.9 137.8 118.5 116.1 99.6 127.8 130.4
All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers All labourers All workers covered	112·7 108·6 111·0 113·8 110·9	116·1 112·6 114·5 118·2 113·7	118·9 116·2 118·4 122·1 118·2	125·9 121·9 126·0 127·0 125·1	131·2 128·3 130·0 135·1 131·3	554 5 477 7 455 2 414 11 498 9	118·8 114·1 117·4 118·9 117·5	120·2 116·6 118·6 120·0 118·2	123·9 120·8 121·0 124·2 123·6	123·9 126·4 128·2	129·2 130·0 132·3	116· 110· 95· 124·

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:

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

† 370·1.

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.

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

TABLE 129

		and the same of the		ALL MANUA	L WORKERS*			AVERAGE
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	SALARY EARNINGS§
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967		73·1 79·3 85·8 89·8 93·7 100·0 107·9 113·4 117·5 120·6 123·7 128·8 133·6 138·4 144·9 151·2 158·3 164·2 175·1	73·0 79·2 85·7 89·7 93·6 100·0 108·0 113·6 117·9 121·1 126·3 134·3 140·5 145·7 153·2 162·9 173·7 180·8 193·1	100·2 100·2 100·1 100·1 100·1 1100·0(44·6) 100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9	97.7 98.4 97.7 98.5 99.3 100.0(47.0) 99.5 99.0 98.3 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 94.3 94.3	68·1 75·0 80·9 85·9 91·5 100·0 118·0 116·9 122·2 130·1 138·0 142·9 148·9 161·8 174·8 174·8 185·0 192·3 208·1	69·7 76·1 82·8 87·1 92·2 100·0 108·4 114·0 118·9 123·2 132·5 141·9 148·4 154·3 166·1 181·6 196·2 204·1 219·8	100·0 107·3 114·8 118·5 126·3 133·4 139·9 147·7 155·8 164·5 178·4 186·1 194·7 206·9
1962	January April July October	130·7 132·7 134·4 134·9	137·3 139·5 141·3 142·0	95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147·1 149·6	147.7
1963	January April July October	136·3 137·8 138·6 138·9	143 · 4 145 · 0 145 · 8 146 · 2	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	- - - 155·8
1964	January April July October	142·5 143·7 145·6 146·2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	— 97·7 97·2	159·8 163·8	163·7 168·5	- - 164·5
1965	January April July October	148·4 149·4 152·2 153·1	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1	93·8 93·3 92·5 92·2	96·8 95·7	171·8 177·8	177·5 185·7	
966	January April July October	155·9 157·6 159·3 159·4	170·2 173·0 175·1 175·2	91·6 91·1 91·0 91·0	94·7 93·8	184·7 185·2	194·9 197·4	— — — 186·1
967	January April July October	160·4 161·4 165·4 167·5	176·3 177·5 182·2 184·5	91·0 91·0 90·8 90·8	94·0 94·3	188·5 196·0	200·4 207·9	- - 194·7
968	January February March	172·3 172·9 173·3	190·0 190·6 191·1	90·7 90·7 90·7			直 主	
	April May June	173·5 173·8 173·9	191 · 4 191 · 6 191 · 8	90·7 99·7 90·7	94·5 —	205.0	216·9 	
	July August September	174·9 175·4 176·1	192·9 193·4 194·2	90·7 90·7 90·7	型 王州 J	E	E	Ξ
	October November December	176·5 178·2 180·9	194·7 196·6 199·5	90·7 90·7 90·7	94·9 	211·2 —	222·6 	206-9
969	January February March	181·4 182·0 182·2	200·2 200·8 201·0	90·6 90·6 90·6	= =====================================			
	April May June	182·3 182·5 182·6	201·2 201·5 201·7	90·6 90·6 90·6		= 1		

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	NOI	RMAL WEI	EKLY HOU	RS*	BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES				
read portery	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	
III industries and serv	ices									origin	on temples of	lotarer see	
956 957 958 959 960 Monthly 962 averages 963 964 965 966 967 968	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·8 145·7 152·2 157·9 168·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1	105-5 111-3 115-8 119-0 123-2 130-3 135-6 141-0 147-6 155-1 164-1 170-3 181-5	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7 153·5 159·3 169·9	100·0 (44·4) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·8 91·1 90·9	100·0 (45·2) 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2 91·0 90·7	100·0 (44·7) 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·5 92·7 91·1 90·9	100·0 (44·6) 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·1 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8 156·9 167·0 173·8 185·9	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7 190·8	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4 156·1 167·5 180·1 187·4 200·1	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·6 157·9 168·5 175·3 187·3	
968 June	167.4	172.3	180.4	168-8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184-6	189.9	198-9	186.0	
July August September	168·3 168·9 169·5	173·2 173·3 174·0	181 · 6 181 · 9 182 · 5	169·7 170·2 170·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	185·6 186·2 186·9	190·8 190·9 191·7	200·2 200·5 201·2	187·1 187·6 188·3	
October November December	169·8 171·5 174·3	175·0 176·4 177·7	183·3 185·2 188·5	171·2 172·9 175·4	90·7 90·7 90·6	90·8 90·8 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	187·2 189·2 192·2	192·8 194·3 195·8	202·1 204·1 207·9	188·8 190·7 193·5	
69 January February March	174·7 175·3 175·5	178·6 179·0 179·2	189·3 190·3 190·5	176·0 176·5 176·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7 90·7	192·8 193·3 193·6	197·0 197·4 197·6	208·9 210·0 210·2	194·2 194·7 195·0	
April May June	175·8 175·9	179·2 179·3 179·4	190·7 190·9 191·0	176·9 177·0 177·2	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6	90·7 90·6 90·6	193·7 194·0 194·2	197·7 198·0 198·2	210·4 210·8 210·9	195·1 195·4 195·6	
lanufacturing industri		103.9	2 104-9	104-7	100.0		100.0	100-0	104.9	103.9			
957 958	110.1	109.6	110.6		(44·1) 99·9	(14.5)	100 0	100 0	104.2	103.3	104.7	104.7	
Monthly averages (66) (67) (68)	116.5	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	114-5 117-3 122-7 129-5 134-1 138-2 144-7 152-4 161-5 167-6 179-0	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7	99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7 90·3	(44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5	100·0 (44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9	110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·7	109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	104-7 110-1 113-9 116-9 122-8 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 154-5 164-4 171-6 185-0	
59 60 61 Monthly 62 averages 63 64 65 66 67 68	116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 165.8	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7	99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7	99.9 99.7 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5	99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·7	113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110 · 1 113 · 9 116 · 9 122 · 8 130 · 1 134 · 6 138 · 6 145 · 6 154 · 5 164 · 2 171 · 6	
59 60 60 Monthly 62 averages 63 64 65 66 67 68 June July August	116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 165.8	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7	99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7 90·3	99.9 99.7 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5	99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·7	113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110- 113-9 116-9 122-8 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 154-2 164-2 171-6 185-6	
Monthly Averages June July August September October November	116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 165.8 165.5 165.5 166.0 166.3 166.8	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7	99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8 90·8 90·8 90·8	90·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7 90·3 90·3 90·3 90·3 90·3	99.9 99.7 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5	99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 169.2 182.7	113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110- 113-9 116-9 122-8 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 154-2 164-2 171-6 185-6	
59 60 Monthly 62 averages 63 64 65 66 67 68 June July August September October	116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 165.8 165.8 165.5 166.5 166.8 172.4 173.1 173.2	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·7	99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8 90·8 90·8 90·8	90.3 90.3 90.3 90.3	99.9 99.7 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5	99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 169.2 182.7	113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110- 113-9 116-9 122-8 130-1 138-6 145-6 154-2 164-1 171-6 185-6	

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

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 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.

Shown in brackets at head of column.
 Notes:

 These indices measure the movement in minimum weekly entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and minimum hourly entitlements of manual workers in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. They are based on minimum entitlements (i.e. basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Details of the representative industries and

services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation

are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.

2. In general the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time,

variations in output, etc.

The figures relate to the end of the month.

Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

^{5.} Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

WAGES AND HOURS

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

ГΔ	RI	F	131	

31st	JANU	ARY	1956 = 10
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STRAW RO STAR VIRGINIA AND RESIDENT AND RESIDENT	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,
lasic weekly rates of wages				100.0	97 - 2 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	- x0		Ty pasives b	ns reinings
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 967	117 120 127 132 138 143 152 158 163 173	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152 156 163	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156 161	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149 152 158	117 119 125 127 130 136 140 147 155	112 116 121 124 128 133 139 145 148 152	118 121 122 126 131 135 142 148 150 157	118 123 124 132 135 144 151 157 161 167	115 120 126 131 138 146 155 161 165 172
968 July August September	174 174 174	162 162 162	171 171 171	158 158 158	169 169 170	154 154 154	158 158 158	167 167 170	173 173 174
October November December	174 174 174	162 169 169	171 171 172	158 161 161	170 170 179	154 154 154	164 164 164	170 170 170	174 177 177
69 January February		169 169 169	173 173 173	164 164 166	179 179 179	155 155 155	164 164 164	170 170 171	178 178 178
April May June	185 187 187	170 170 170	173 173 173	167 167 167	179 180 180	155 155 155	164 164 164	171 171 171	178 178 178
lormal weekly hours*	(47·5) 99·9	(39·1) 100·0	(45·0) 99·1	(43·6) 100·0	(44·0) 99·6	(45·0) 100·0	(45·0) 100·0	(44·2) 100·0	(44·7) 99·9
60 62 63 Monthly averages 66 66 67	98·0 97·8 97·8 97·5 95·6 95·5 93·4	100·0 96·7 96·6 96·6 95·0 94·1 94·0 93·8	97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1 89·3 89·2	96·8 95·9 95·9 95·9 95·9 93·1 91·8 91·8	96·4 95·6 95·4 95·3 92·4 91·3	99·7 94·8 94·6 94·6 94·5 93·8 92·2 91·4	100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4 91·0 89·9	98·7 95·8 95·4 95·3 95·3 93·6 91·2 90·5	98.7 95.5 95.3 95.3 95.3 94.7 92.9 91.5
68 July August	93·3 93·4 93·4 93·4	93·7 93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9 90·9	90·0 90·0 90·0 90·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91·0 91·0 91·0
September October November	93·4 93·4	93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8	90.9	90·0 90·0 90·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91·0 90·6 90·6
December 69 January February	93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	89·8 89·8	89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
March April May June	93·0 93·0 93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9 90·9	89·8 89·8 89·0 89·0	89·9 89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
asic hourly rates of wages	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
61 62 63 64 64 66 66 67 68	130 135 142 150 159 170 174	130 134 140 147 155 161 166 174	135 140 147 155 165 174 181	123 130 137 145 154 163 165 172	130 133 136 142 151 161 170 187	127 131 135 141 148 157 162 169	127 132 137 142 152 161 165 175	130 138 142 152 161 172 178 184	132 137 145 154 163 174 181
68 July August September	186 186 186	172 172 172	191 191 192	172 172 172	186 186 187	171 171 171	176 176 176	184 184 188	190 190 191
October November December	186 186 187	172 181 181	192 192 193	172 175 176	187 187 197	172 172 172	182 182 182	188 188 188	191 196 196
69 January February March	187 198 199	18i 18i 18i	193 194 194	179 179 181	197 197 197	172 172 172	182 182 182	188 188 189	196 196 196
April May	199 201 201	181 181 181	194 194 194	182 182 182	197 198 198	172 174 174	182 182 182	189 189 189	196 196 196

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

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

	Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc-	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	imber, urniture,
Basic weekly rate			Sentange Sentangen	a consumption of the consumption	van beeveen	alcino	PART	(24/2) -0	
	118 120 125	119 123 129	117 121 128	115 121 125	112 115 120	120 122 125	112 115 120	118 122 126	118 122 126
Monthly aver	132 137 143	134 140 148	132 138 143 150	129 135 144	125 132 141	133 138 144	128 135 142	133 137 143	134 138 143
	147 159 161	156 162 170	158	153 159 164	156 164 169	148 154 161	146 151 155	152 160 162	149 156 160
ly igust	172 171 171	179 178 178	171 171 171	177 178 183	175 173 173	172 172 172	177 176 176	170 169 169	171 171 171
ptember	i72 173	182	i7i 173	183	178	172	176	169	171
ovember ecember	175 175	184 185	175 175	183 184	178 178	178 176	177 178	174 174	172 174
nuary bruary arch	175 175 175	185 185 185	177 177 177	185 185 185	178 179 183	176 176 176	183 183 183	174 174 174	177 177 177
oril	175 175 175	185 185 185	177 177 177	185 185 186	183 183 183	176 176 176	183 183 183	175 175 175	178 178 178
Normal wee	35 (000.) S	425	0.85-4-84		103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	10 +01 2 +03+	163	8.38	170
Normal wee	(45·9) 99·9	(45·1) 97·7	(45·6) 100·0	(45·6) 98·9	(44·2) 100·0	(45·1) 100·0	(45·0) 98·6	(43·2) 99·1	(44·0) 100·0
	99·2 97·9 96·7	97·4 93·5 93·2	99·8 96·9 95·5	97·4 95·6 93·6	96·1 95·1 95·1	99·0 96·1 93·5	96·2 94·5 94·2	96·9 95·8 94·2	98·0 96·1 95·5
Monthly ave	96·6 96·5 94·4	93·2 93·2 93·0	95·5 95·5 92·9	93·4 93·2 92·1	95·1 95·1 93·2	93·4 92·5 90·8	94·1 93·9 91·9	93·2 93·2 93·2	95·5 94·5 92·8
	92·8 92·7 92·7	88·9 88·8 88·8	91·2 91·1 91·1	89·4 89·1 88·9	90·6 90·6 90·6	89·1 88·8 88·8	89·5 89·1 88·9	92·0 91·7 91·7	91·4 90·9 90·9
ly ugust ptember	92·7 92·7 92·7	88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
ctober ovember	92·7 92·7	88·8 88·8	91.1	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6	88.8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7	90.9
ecember nuary bruary	92·5 92·5 92·5	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
arch	92·5 92·5	88.8	91-1	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.9	91.7	90.9
ne	92·5 92·2	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.6	88.8	88·9 88·9	91.7	90.9
Basic hourly rate	花 花园	O'E'S	\$1.500 \$1.500	接	14 F-950 14 B-950		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	4-50	
	118 121 127 136	122 126 138	117 122 132	116 124 131	112 119 126	120 123 130	114 120 127	119 126 131	118 125 132
Monthly ave	141 148 156	144 151 159 168	138 145 150 162	138 145 154 166	132 139 149 168	143 147 156 163	136 144 151 159	141 147 154 163	141 144 152 161
	171 174 185	182 192 202	173 180 187	177 184 199	181 187 193	173 182 194	169 174 199	173 176 185	170 176 188
ly ugust	185 185	201 201	187 187	200 206	191	194	198	184	188 188
eptember ctober ovember	185 186 189	205 205 208	188 190 192	207 207 207	197 197 197	194 194 201	198 199 199	184 189 190	188 189 189
ecember	189	208	192	208	197	199	201	190	191
bruary arch	189 189	208 208	194	208 208	198	199	206	190	195
pril ay	189	208 208	194 194	208 208	202	199	206 206	191	95

[•] See footnote on previous page.

Note:

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

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

BEINGSTER THAT IS	ALL	in the section of the	FOOD†									
caper la mas ristosm o	ITEMS	section of the sectio	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items main the United Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	ured in	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food	
17th JANUARY 195	6=100	120	200	1000	160 860	319	- 48	16 E			41	
Weights	1,0	000	350	8813	1835	101	800			養粉	650	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 January 16	102 105 109 109 110 114	0-8 0-0 0-6 0-7	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1	225 6270 6270 1060 1070 1070 1070	87V 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	879 W	244 121 122 172 273 273 277			220 021 031 037 037 202 202 202 202	102·0 106·3 110·0 110·4 112·5 117·5	
16th JANUARY 1962	=100	etsia .	1884	類	Signal I	8417	1 23	, s	All I	BANKS	100	
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§		00 00 00 00 00	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0-65·3 62·0-63·8 55·8-57·7 52·1-53·8 53·2-54·5 53·9-54·9	253·7–256·0 255·2–257·0 256·3–258·2 257·2–258·9 243·5–244·8 238·1–239·1	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81·4-82·4 84·0-84·7 82·4-83·1 78·2-78·8 74·3-74·8 75·7-76·1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711	
1968	1,0	00	263 254	46·4-48·0 44·0-46·0 (provisional)	215·0-216·6 208·0-210·0 (provisional)	39·6-40·7 38·5-39·9 (provisional)	64·4-64·9 64·1-64·7 (provisional)	104·0-105·6 102·6-104·6 (provisional)	53·4 51·4	57·6 54·0	737 746	
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968	17th January 1956=100 119·3	101·6 103·6 107·0 112·1 116·5 119·4 125·0	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7	102·1 104·4 110·0 113·1 116·0 118·4 123·8	102·0 103·0 106·5 109·3 112·0 114·6 118·9	104-2 108-1 112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2	100·5 103·2 109·3 111·7 114·7 116·5 119·0	101·2 103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7	
1962 April 17 July 17 October 16	119·7 120·4 119·1	101·9 102·5 101·4	104·1 104·6 100·5	119·3 112·3 88·6	100·3 102·6 103·5	100·4 102·9 103·0	101·1 106·1 106·2	100·8 104·9 105·0	99·5 100·1 103·2	100·0 100·5 101·3	100·9 101·5 101·9	
January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	saural i	102·7 104·0 103·3 103·7	103·8 106·5 103·7 104·2	102·2 120·0 103·8 96·0	104·2 103·2 103·7 106·3	102·7 102·8 102·9 103·3	107·3 107·9 108·1 110·7	105·7 106·0 106·2 108·0	103·4 101·1 99·6 103·1	102·3 99·9 102·1 105·6	102·2 102·9 103·2 103·5	
1964 January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	March April Nay	104·7 106·1 107·4 107·9	105 · 4 107 · 4 108 · 9 108 · 0	98·4 100·9 101·1 95·4	107·1 109·1 110·8 111·2	105·0 105·8 107·0 107·4		108·9 109·5 110·4 110·8	103·6 109·8 112·5 112·7	106·5 107·8 110·1 110·7	104·3 105·3 106·7 107·7	
January 12 April 13 July 13 October 12	envi	109·5 112·0 112·7 113·1	110·3 111·6 112·0 111·4	99·9 107·8 109·0 102·7	112·9 112·7 112·9 113·7	108·9 109·8 109·4 109·6	114·8 115·4 115·0 114·9	112·6 113·4 113·0 113·0	113·9 113·0 114·7 117·1	112·5 111·0 111·4 112·1	109·2 112·2 112·6 113·8	
January 18 April 19 July 19 October 18		114·3 116·0 116·6 117·4	113·0 115·2 116·2 115·4	109·7 115·5 113·8 109·9	113·9 115·3 116·9 116·9	109·8 111·0 113·1 113·7	115·3 116·4 116·9 117·8	113·3 114·5 115·6 116·4	117·3 119·1 121·5 119·7	112·3 113·8 115·7 115·5	114·8 116·3 116·8 118·2	
January 17 April 18 July 18 October 17		118·5 119·5 119·2 119·7	117-6 119-6 118-4 117-0	118·5 124·3 119·9 112·5	117·6 118·8 118·3 118·3	113·9 114·3 114·7 114·8	119·6 121·0 120·3 120·1	117·6 118·6 118·3 118·2	119·1 122·6 121·2 120·7	116·5 116·1 115·8 116·4	119·0 119·4 119·5 120·8	
968 January 16 April 23 July 16 October 15	July Augus Sepse	121·6 124·8 125·5 126·4	121·1 123·5 123·8 123·4	121·0 125·7 122·5 117·4	121·3 123·3 124·4 125·0	115·9 118·8 119·3 120·2	120·9 125·8 126·8 127·5	119·2 123·2 124·1 124·9	128·2 129·0 131·7 131·9	119·3 118·4 118·7 119·2	121·9 125·3 126·1 127·6	
March 16	Nove Nove Dans	129·1 129·8 130·3	126·1 128·2 129·4	124·6 132·2 138·4	126·7 127·6 127·7	21·7 22·1 22·2	129·6 131·5 132·0	126·7 128·1 128·4	133·4 133·4 133·4	121·1 121·6 121·4	130·2 130·5 130·7	
April 22 May 20 June 17	Paperat Paperat Paperat	131·7 131·5 132·1	132·1 131·6 133·3	152·4 147·5 148·4	128·0 128·5 130·3	122·6 123·7 126·5	132·3 132·5 132·9	128·7 129·3 130·6	134·2 134·7 137·5	121·4 121·6 123·6	131·6 131·8	

^{*} See footnote on page 769.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

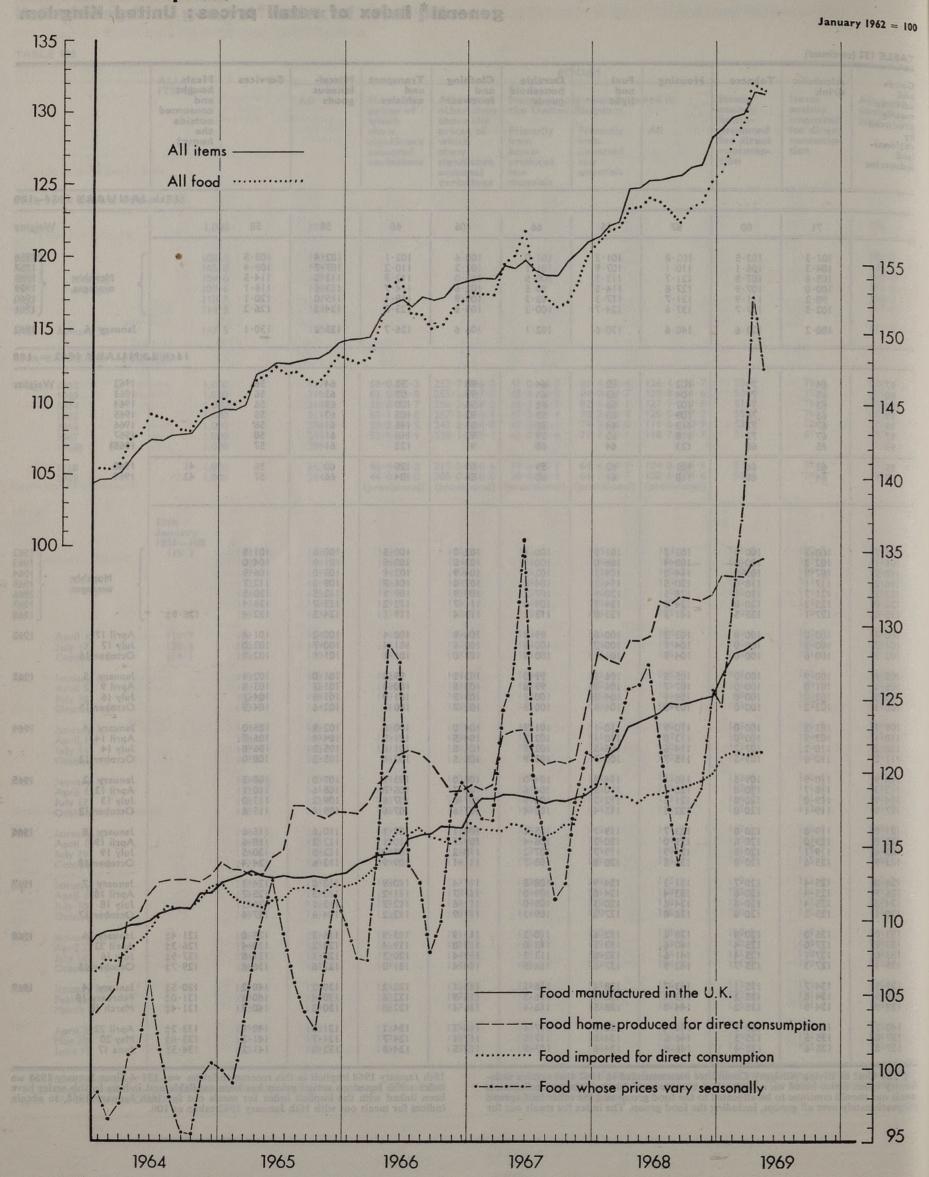
TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Cranenary at	
industries			-			manufacture.		phylography and the state of th		boot IIA	Callenn Co.	
		100	1					name at		17th	JANUARY I	956=100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		was I	Weights
	101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7	102·8 110·1 121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101-0 101-1 100-5 98-5 98-3 100-3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2	100	Monthly averages January 16	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961
150	108.2	125.6	140.0	130.0	102 1	100 0	120 /	1-100	130 1	l6th J	ANUARY 19	
97 98	64	79	102	62	64	98	92 93	64	56	232	1962 1963	Weights
98 100 98 99 97 98	63 63 65 67 67 65	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 62 59 57 59 60	98 95 92 91 92 91	93 100 105 116 118 122	63 63 63 61 61	56 56 55 56 58 57	The state of the s	1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	
95 93	63 64	66 68	121	62	59 60	89 86	120 124	60 66	56 57	41 42	1968 1969	
101·7 106·1 110·2 116·2 123·3 126·8 135·0	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8 120·8 125·5	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8	100·4 100·1 102·3 104·8 107·2 109·0 113·2	102·0 103·5 104·9 107·0 109·9 111·7 113·4	100·5 100·5 102·1 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5	101·9 104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4	126-9‡	Monthly averages	{ 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968
100·7 101·3 102·3	100·0 100·3 100·6	100·0 100·0	103·3 104·1 104·9	100·8 100·2 101·1	99·8 100·6 100·8	100·9 102·6 103·0	100·4 101·4 101·1	100·2 100·7 101·1	101·4 102·0 102·9		April 17 July 17 October 16	1962
105·9 106·1 105·2 106·1	100·9 101·0 103·0 103·2	100·0 100·0	105·5 107·7 109·1 109·8	106·5 106·8 104·2 104·9	99·8 99·8 100·1 100·3	103·2 103·5 103·5 103·7	99·6 100·4 101·0 100·5	101·0 101·7 101·8 102·6	102·4 103·5 104·1 104·9	4	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	1963
109·7 110·1 108·2 111·2	103·2 103·5 110·2 110·0	100·0 100·0 107·2 109·5	110·9 113·8 114·6 115·7	110·1 110·1 106·5 109·7	101·2 102·2 102·5 102·9	104·0 104·5 104·8 105·5	100·6 101·7 101·8 102·4	102·9 104·4 105·2 105·3	105·0 106·7 106·8 108·0		January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	1964
114·9 112·3 114·9 117·9	110·9 118·7 119·0 119·1	109·5 120·8 120·8 120·8	116·1 120·7 121·6 122·5	114·8 110·5 112·2 115·4	104·6 104·6 104·9 105·4	106·0 106·7 107·0 107·6	103·9 106·8 107·6 107·6	109·0 108·6 109·2 109·6	108·3 110·1 113·0 115·6		January 12 April 13 July 13 October 12	1965
121 · 8 122 · 8 122 · 6 123 · 9	119·0 119·0 119·1 125·6	120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8	123·7 129·0 129·9 130·5	119·7 120·3 119·7 120·8	105·6 106·4 107·2 108·7	108·1 109·1 110·2 111·1	109·1 110·1 109·8 109·9	110·6 112·2 112·5 113·6	116·6 118·6 120·5 124·4		January 18 April 19 July 19 October 18	1966
126·8 126·9 124·3 129·1	125·4 125·4 125·4 125·3	120·7 120·8 120·8 120·8	131·3 133·4 134·6 136·8	124·9 124·8 120·3 127·2	108·8 109·0 109·0 109·3		110·9 111·2 112·7 113·2	113·8 113·3 113·1 114·6	124·7 125·7 126·3 127·6	Many war	January 17 April 18 July 18 October 17	1967
133·0 133·8 133·0 139·1	125·0 127·0 127·1 127·3	120·8 125·4 125·4 125·7	138·6 140·6 141·6 142·9	132·6 133·3 132·0 137·6	110·2 113·0 113·9 114·9	111·9 113·0 113·4 114·4	113·9 119·4 120·3 121·0	116·3 124·2 127·1 127·6	128·0 130·4 131·8 136·8	121·4‡ 126·3‡ 127·9‡ 129·7‡	January 16 April 23 July 16 October 15	1968
139·9 139·9 139·9	134·7 134·8 134·8	135·1 135·2 135·2	143·7 143·9 144·0	138·4 138·5 138·5	116·1 116·3 116·4	115·1 115·9 116·4	122·2 122·6 122·8	130·2 130·4 130·3	140·2 140·4 140·7	130·5‡ 131·0‡ 131·4‡ 133·2‡	January 14 February 18 March 18 April 22	1969
140·2 137·8 137·8	135·5 135·6	135·3 135·4	146·6 146·8	134·8 134·8	117.5	117.1	124·1 124·6	131·3 131·7 132·0	141.3	133·6‡ 134·5‡	May 20 June 17	

[‡] The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for

16th January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4 Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

Index of retail prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

		NUMBER OF STOPPAGES NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			DIN	WORKING	G DAYS LO	ST IN ALL	S IN PROGI	RESS IN PE	RIOD‡	
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and yehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc-	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968		2,648 2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378	2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390	(000's) 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,256§	(000's) 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883§ 876 544§ 734 2,258§	(000's) 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690	(000's) 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57	(000's) 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363	(000's) 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40	(000's) 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233	(000's) 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559	(000's) 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438
1965	May June	265 187	301 229	124 74	130 122	503 328	209 64	198 210	7 8	12	46 8	32 23
	July August September	138 164 201	179 198 238	67 49 56	75 59 84	183 169 149	12 6 9	143 139 95	- I - 3	7 9 13	9 6 12	12 9 19
	October November December	184 198 98	225 227 125	46 70 36	75 70 55	195 145 74	17 7 5	120 74 33	1	14 8 5	32 4 13	10 51 17
1966	January February March	211 188 262	225 228 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 186 153	25 6 12	81 141 100	199 200 200	12 13 13	16 16 15	12 9
	April May June	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	1 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40
	July August September	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	=	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6
	October November December	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32		18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11
967	January February March	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 52 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 130 106	5	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12
	April May June	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9
	July August September	141 179 179	168 207 18	60 50 104	70 57 113	164 142 379	24 5 7	86 81 199	1 7	14 12 11	21 17 153	18 21 7
	October November December	246 206 86	281 258 128	79 52 31	106 70 38	600 321 115	8 2	198 137 33	1 2 1	13 18 4	338 143 66	42 19 9
968	January February March	170 168 180	182 205 218	54 53 52	56 63 71	157 268 289	6 2	112 205 126	3 3	20 14 12	4 5 117	17 35 31
	April May June	199 239 178	231 286 216	64 1,589 73	77 1,607 82	257 1,861 277	5 3 8	110 1,650 188	3 11 3	13 36 27	114 100 39	13 60 13
	July August September	211 194 221	263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	5 4	115 124 251	1 1 3	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
	October November December	255 253 110	317 324 160	74 75 23	91 94 29	377 289 115	10 7 2	208 200 75	5 5 2	28 14 11	51 30 12	77 33 13
969	January February March	216 241 258	246 288 299	144 143 96	154 154 145	364 432 751	10 2 7	197 336 675	3 5 5	9 25 21	122 26 18	23 38 24
	April May June	252 252 192	295 301 205	106 102 66	122 115 85	312 389 359	10 9 3	177 265 264	1313	21 22 12	50 29 20	52 52 46

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

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

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

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

|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages on the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

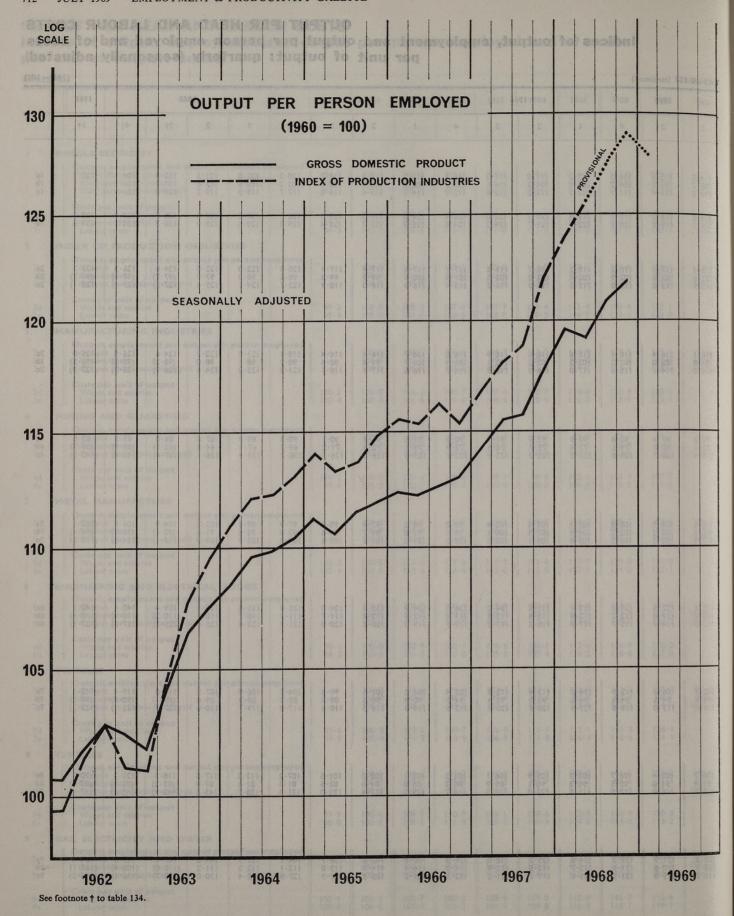
BLE		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1960=1
		1757	1760	1701	1902	1703	1704	1703	1700	1707	196
sicho Inges	engineer and tion is and indi-										
	WHOLE ECONOMY										
a b c	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	94·9 98·3 96·5	100·0 100·0	101·8 101·0 100·8	103·2 101·4 101·8	106·6 101·5 105·0	112·6 102·9 109·4	115·5 103·8 111·2	117·0 104·0 112·5	118·7 102·5 115·8	122 101 120
d e f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·3 99·1 99·3	100·0 100·0	103·3 105·3 105·6	106·8 109·6 110·1	109·1 110·2 111·0	112·1 113·2 113·9	116·5 117·8 119·0	120·7 124·3 127·5	125·0 127·1 130·4	128 130 134
	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
a b c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	1000 mm	100·0 100·0	101·2 101·3 99·9	102·3 101·0 101·3	105·8 99·9 105·9	114·0 101·6 112·2	117·2 102·7 114·1	118·6 102·4 115·8	118·5 99·6 119·0	123 (97 (126
.d .e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99·3 99·4	100.0	105·2 105·6	107·8 108·5	107·7 108·8	109·4 110·5	115-4	120·4 123·9	122·1 122·9	
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	202	502	130		24	108	167		. 40	
a b c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed		100·0 100·0	100·2 101·2 99·0	100·6 100·5 100·1	104·7 99·3 105·4	113·0 100·7 112·2	116·8 101·9 114·6	118·3 101·9 116·1	117·1 99·1 118·2	123 (98 (126
d e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.2	100.0	106.3	108·7 109·5	107-4	108·7 109·9	114·8 116·3	120·3 123·9	123.3	1
	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed	90	1 681	25.00		200	32	881		Yraind	1
a b c	Output Employment Output per person employed	=	100·0 100·0	98·6 95·7 103·0	101·3 92·9 109·0	101·2 89·2 113·5	101·5 85·8 118·3	97·8 81·3 120·3	92·1 75·4 122·1	91·1 71·5 127·4	(6)
d e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100 · 1	100.0	102·4 102·7	100.8	99·7 100·9	99·6 100·8	102·4 104·4	106.9	107.7	
	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed	134	1 535	1 1 13		pic .	1291	371		1 395500	P
a b c	Output Employment Output per person employed	=	100·0 100·0	94·1 101·8 92·4	88·9 97·1 91·6	93·1 96·3 96·7	105·5 100·6 104·9	110·2 102·3 107·7	103·5 100·2 103·3	97·2 95·3 102·0	(9)
d e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	103.3	100.0	111.5	115·3 116·6	112·9 115·0	113·8 115·8	119·7 122·0	129·8 134·2	135·3 135·1	
0.0	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS Output, employment and output per person employed	3	201	1	1		203	82		1	
a b c	Output Employment Output per person employed	M = /	100·0 100·0	106·6 104·3 102·2	108·4 105·8 102·5	110·9 105·0 105·6	120·7 107·7 112·1	126·7 111·1 114·0	133·8 113·4 118·0	134·7 112·1 120·2	(11)
d e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·1 98·3	100.0	102·9 103·3	105-1	104·5 105·8	106·1 107·4	112.6	114.9	118.0	il.
	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed	F	1 886	1 50	1	15	208	1 10000	1	y taced	1
a b c	Output Employment Output per person employed Costs per unit of output		100.0	93·1 97·9 95·1	94·9 96·5 98·3	102·5 95·4 107·4	107·1 95·6 112·0	109·6 94·8 115·6	93·3 119·2	102·7 90·1 114·0	(8)
d e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	99.6	100.0	110.8	109·7 110·5	106.0	110.9	115-1	115.3	125.4	
Th	TEXTILES	2 10	\$15 504	1 53		99	266	221			
a b c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	=	100.0	96·6 99·1 97·5	94·7 95·2 99·5	99·3 93·0 106·8	105·3 92·7 113·6	107·0 91·2 117·3	106·3 89·6 118·6	103·2 83·4 123·7	(14
d e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	97·9 98·0	100.0	109·1 109·2	110.0	108·1 109·1	108-6	112.8	120·0 124·2	120.3	1
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER	91	\$15 905	201		801 101-1	SEE .			11/16	H
a b c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	- 	100·0 100·0	104·6 102·1 102·4	112·9 104·0 108·6	120·4 106·9 112·6	124·3 108·5 114·6	131·5 110·3 119·2	136·9 113·6 120·5	141·4 113·8 124·3	(11 (13
d e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100-1	100.0	102·7 103·4	103·0 103·5	103·9 104·9	109·0 109·8	115.9	116·7 118·7	116.6	0 10

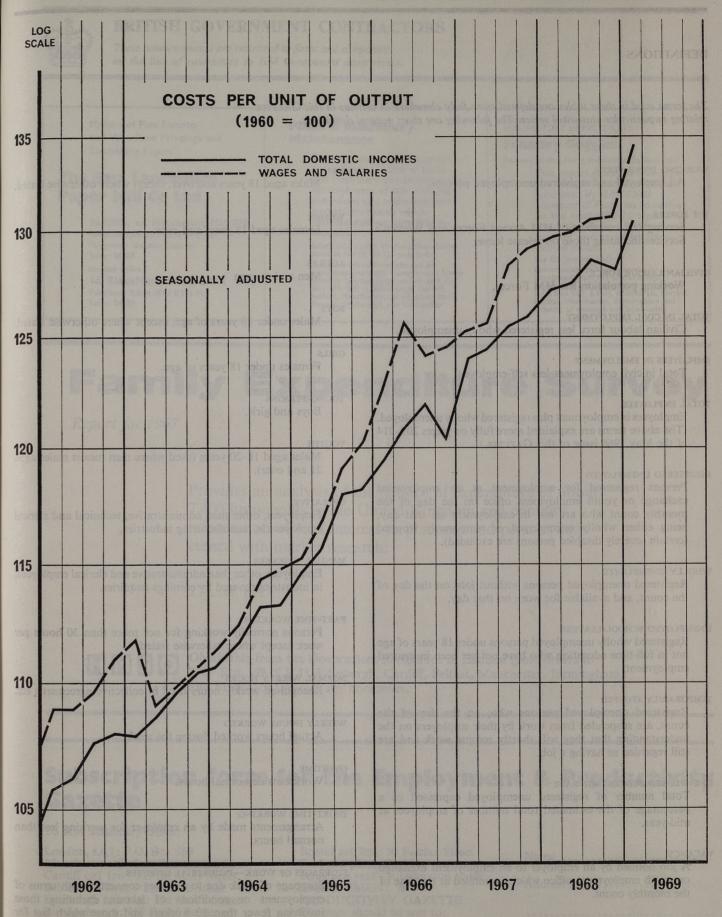
^{*} Civil employment and HM Forces.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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)

	1965	ed)	116	19	66	GBW	DIGME	1/19	67	PER	THE	TIME	68	TIM	1969	
2	3	4	1	2	3	4	100	2 (0	0 3= (984)	1	2	3†	4†	1†	30
114·5	115·5	116·5	117·2	117·0	117·3	116·5	117·2	118·3	118·7	120·3	122·0	121·3	122·8	124·1	122.7	la
103·7	103·7	104·2	104·3	104·2	104·1	103·2	102·7	102·6	102·6	102·2	102·0	101·8	101·7	101·8		Ib
110·5	111·4	111·9	112·3	112·2	112·6	112·9	114·1	115·4	115·6	117·7	119·5	119·2	120·8	121·9		Ic
115.5	118-0	118-1	119.4	120·8 125·7	122·0 124·2	120·4 124·6	124·0 125·3	124·5 125·7	125·6 128·4	126·1 129·2	127·3 129·6	127-5	128·7 130·7	128·3 130·7	130·7 134·6	ld le
116·4	117·0	118·3	119·2	118·7	119·2	117·1	117·6	117·9	117·9	120·4	122·0	122·8	124·6	126·3	125·2	2a
102·6	102·8	102·9	102·9	102·8	102·5	101·5	100·6	99·9	99·2	98·6	98·3	97·9	(97·7)	(97·8)	(97·7)	2b
113·5	113·8	115·0	115·8	115·5	116·3	115·4	116·9	118·0	118·9	122·1	124·1	125·4	(127·5)	(129·1)	(128·1)	2c
			M							1	4	411				
116·1	116·4	118·1	119·6	118·6	118·9	116·0	116·7	116·4	116·4	119·1	121·0	122·3	124·6	126·5	126·0	3a
101·8	102·0	102·2	102·2	102·2	102·1	101·1	100·1	99·4	98·6	98·2	98·1	98·0	(98·2)	(98·3)	(98·5)	3b
114·0	114·1	115·6	117·0	116·0	116·5	114·7	116·6	117·1	118·1	121·3	123·3	124·8	(126·9)	(128·7)	(127·9)	3c
97·2	97·4	95·4	93·9	93·3	91·1	90·2	91·8	91·9	90·1	90·3	89·8	87·8	86·0	85·5	83·6	4a
82·1	80·7	79·1	77·4	75·7	74·6	73·9	73·1	72·5	71·2	69·3	67·3	64·5	(62·5)	(60·9)	(59·7)	4b
118·4	120·7	120·6	121·3	123·2	122·1	122·1	125·6	126·8	126·5	130·3	133·4	136·1	(137·6)	(140·4)	(140·0)	4c
110·6	109·9	108·8	107·1	105·6	102·4	98·8	98·2	97·4	95·2	97·9	99·1	102·3	104·9	106·8	107·1	5a
102·5	102·2	102·2	101·4	100·5	100·1	98·6	97·0	95·7	94·6	93·8	93·6	93·6	(93·6)	(93·7)	(94·4)	5b
107·9	107·5	106·5	105·6	105·1	102·3	100·2	101·2	101·8	100·6	104·4	105·9	109·3	(112·1)	(114·0)	(113·5)	5c
125·1	127·3	129·8	133·1	131·8	134·0	136·0	134·3	135·4	134·0	135·0	135·5	138·3	139·4	140·4		6a
110·7	111·6	112·2	112·9	113·4	113·8	113·4	112·9	112·4	111·7	111·3	110·7	110·3	(110·2)	(110·1)		6b
113·0	114·1	115·7	117·9	116·2	117·8	119·9	119·0	120·5	120·0	121·3	122·4	125·4	(126·5)	(127·5)		6c
110·7 94·9 116·6	106·8 94·5 113·0	112·9 94·5 119·5	114·2 94·3 121·1	113·4 93·9 120·8	112·8 93·4 120·8	103·4 91·8 112·6	104·2 90·8 114·8	103·6 90·5 114·5	99·3 89·8 110·6	104·5 89·3 117·0	106·9 89·3 119·7	107·5 89·0 120·8		119·4 (90·0) (132·7)	112·1 (90·9) (123·3)	7a 7b 7c
106·7	107·4	106·7	108·2	109·9	106·1	101·2	102·1	102·0	101·5	107·2	113·2	117·5	118·3	120·3	120·7	8a
91·4	91·0	90·5	90·3	90·1	89·9	88·2	85·8	84·0	82·5	81·5	81·6	81·9	(82·2)	(82·6)	(83·0)	8b
116·7	118·0	117·9	119·8	122·0	118·0	114·7	119·0	121·4	123·0	131·5	138·7	143·5	(143·9)	(145·6)	(145·4)	8c
128·2	131·9		134·8	135·2	138·0	139·8	138·8	142·8	138·7	144·7	151·9	144·6	147·1	147·5	164·4	9a
109·9	110·6		112·7	113·5	113·9	114·3	114·4	114·0	113·8	113·1	112·2	111·2	(110·0)	(108·4)	(107·1)	9b
116·7	119·3		119·6	119·1	121·2	122·3	121·3	125·3	121·9	127·9	135·4	130·0	(133·7)	(136·1)	(153·5)	9c





DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

Females aged 18 years and over.

Men and women

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

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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Employment & Productivity Gazette

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August 1969

Volume LXXVII No. 8
Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Price 6s. net

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