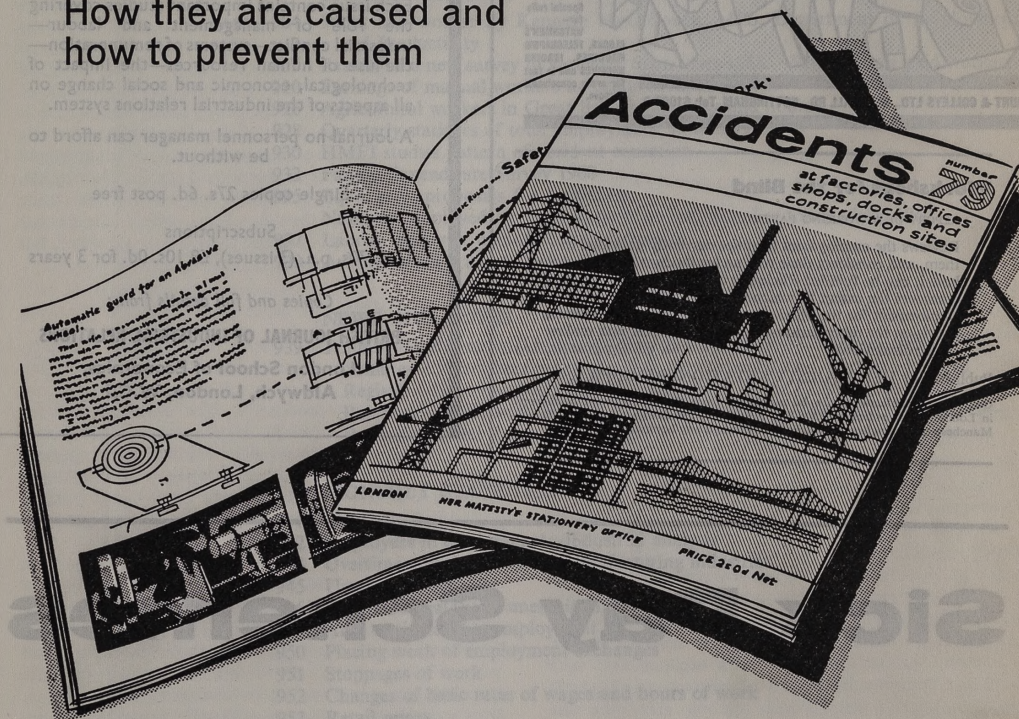


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Work and words

By KENNETH McCULLOUGH, Manpower and Productivity Service, Department of Employment and Productivity

In this article, Mr. McCullough, a consultant with the Manpower and Productivity Service, expresses a personal point of view that the language of industrial relations and industrial organisation is in need of reform. Current terms, he argues, are inaccurate, misleading and perpetuate out-moded concepts and attitudes. They should be changed so that the language is based on the function of the particular job, and not on its status.

It may be, as the young especially remind us, a common error to confuse standard of living with quality of life, but most people would accept that the living and the life which we as a nation can enjoy result from our collective capacity for getting work done. The results we achieve in our work—our national gross product, our output of saleable goods and services, and the satisfactions that these may buy and bring—depend upon our national resources, and upon the use we make of these resources. The efficiency with which tangible resources are combined and put to work depends upon intangibles. It depends upon human skill, confidence, attitudes and motives, and upon the ways in which these are communicated by one person and received by another.

Although intonations, gestures and facial expressions convey attitudes and elicit responses in face-to-face meetings, it is the repeated spoken word, and to a lesser extent the written word, that is the vehicle which carries instructions, questions, judgments and opinions successively from person to person and from level to level in our work organisations. Some work organisations such as data processing departments have evolved synthetic languages which unambiguously relate to each other the elements of the limited range with which the language deals. We have work study engineers who can measure or rate the more obviously "physical" aspects of work, but there are no work study engineers who can measure meanings and motives and give us a currency of known exchange value.

Between close colleagues who share a common motivation and a common experience of concepts and terminology the inadequacy of words will not matter. Meanings will have been teased out and a practicable understanding established. Between managers and subordinates in an employment organisation, and especially between people who must communicate with each other at several removes, A's belief that, having said 'n' about a new product to C through B, C has received 'n', whereas C has perceived an impending reorganisation and a possible redundancy, can be disastrous to the organisation's ability to get work done. In industrial relations particularly words affect work.

More and more people recognise this and a growing sophistication in the dialogue of industrial relations produces interesting and sometimes opposed results. When negotiators wish to agree they quit the battlefield aware that the misplaced word may set off a mine, and an obscure phrase may entangle the participants. When they wish to disagree they can appeal to a principle of fairness which leads the one to verbalise that a case is being judged on its merits and the other that an anomaly is being created. When they wish to avoid both agreement and disagreement they can resort to a traditional formula, such as the one that managers may manage and trade unions may exercise their functions, which tells us that an elephant is an elephant and a donkey is a donkey, but nothing about the relationship of the one to the other.

Inadequate analysts

Behind this word-play there is a deeper difficulty. Words are used to express concepts, but concepts are built-in to words, and many of our word-concepts are out-of-date and unproductive. The traditional words used to denote the groups of people who are related within industry are themselves misleading. "Management and men" may have a ring which bolsters the confidence of those who still wish to live in a world safely ordered into officers and other ranks, but it is not an adequate analysis of organisation.

Along the chain of responsibility which stretches from the policy-making body, whether a board of directors or some other group, to the ultimate executants of policy on the shop-floor and in the office, there are two transformations of function: the first is between the original policy makers and the intermediate and ultimate executants, and the second is between those executants who manage other people and those executants who are managed. The evident conflict has been between those employed in the so-called "manual" occupations, on the one hand, and the directing bodies and the intermediate executants on the other hand, but potentially a split could occur at any level, as the growing unionisation of people employed as managers is likely to show.

Perpetuating divisions

"Management and men" is inadequate in another way. To divide employees into two classes—managers and men—and equate managers with "company" and men with "unions" may reflect accurately the state of feeling in some organisations, but it will perpetuate out-of-date divisions into social classes. An alternative distinction is that each employed person, whatever his function, may at times experience a conflict between his accountability as an executant of a policy in whose formulation he may not have participated and his own needs and wishes.

The conflict between role and person is common to all employees, even to those whose work gives them rich opportunities for realising their needs and wishes, but becomes obvious to others only when employees group together to organise representation. For the vocabulary of industrial relations we may note that all employees have an executive role. Since all employees are related to each other in a total executive system all employees have a "company" function.

An employee may have both an executive role for which he is selected and a role as a representative of a group of his fellows to which he is elected. Representative roles are not confined to non-managers. Directors have a role distinguishable from the roles of managers, although an "executive director" often occupies two roles, one as a member of the policy-making body, the other as a manager who executes policy.

It follows from this that another traditional term "management and workers" is also misleading. One major firm at one time designated a group of its employees as "non-working chargehands". Since the roles so designated were later disbanded the description may have been more accurate than was intended. In function a manager is as much a worker as a plumber is. A typist is as much a worker as a quality control superintendent is. The abstract term "management" in place of the more material "managers" also tends to mislead.

Nonsensical question

Talk of "members of the management", as if of a club, leads to the posing of the literally nonsensical question whether a foreman is a member of management in place of the question which forces an answer through a definition of terms "does a foreman manage?" A little less misleading is "managers and employees", but the most exact short description must be "managers and other employees", which relates all employees to each other instead of dividing employees into classes which are too easily assumed to be opposed to each other.

The distinction between a manager and a supervisor is made insistently as is shown in the DEP's first manpower paper, COMPANY MANPOWER PLANNING:

"The basic occupational groups that most companies identify in forecasting are: managers; supervisors; professionally qualified workers; technicians and other technical staff; clerical workers; particular types of skilled manual workers; semi-skilled and unskilled employees. These are also broadly the categories identified in the Department of Employment and Productivity's annual occupational surveys in the manufacturing sector. A number of industrial training boards have adopted a breakdown on these lines . . ."

This one paragraph accurately embodies many of the common word-concepts which tend to obscure instead of illuminate our industrial relations. The manager/supervisor distinction seems to be one of social status rather than one of technical function, a distinction between social classes mirroring the distinction between commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers rather than a distinction between occupations. A rigorous search for definitions would be too long to conduct here, but would probably end up with the conclusion that there

is no distinction in objectives, tasks and organisational relationships between most so-called managers and most so-called supervisors or foreman other than in three respects.

The so-called managers may be less immediately concerned with the application of a particular technology. Their position in the line of command nearly always entails that so-called managers have subordinates who are themselves called managers or supervisors, whereas usually, but not invariably, so-called supervisors have only non-managerial or non-supervisory subordinates. This might provide a reason for a separate classification. Separate terms would be useful in a detailed analysis of organisation, but for rudimentary groupings the term "first-line manager" would cover most so-called supervisors.

Clarification of definition

The third respect in which so-called supervisors may be differentiated from so-called managers is that there is often a clutter of positions near the bottom of the line of command—foremen, assistant foremen, works chargehand, staff chargehand, team leader, leading hand and so on—with ill-defined responsibility and authority. A self-respecting company could not call these positions managerial; the remedy may be not to assign such positions to a separate class, but to reform the structure so that it is clear against a definition of "manager" who manages and who does not.

One of the damaging effects of the superfluous distinction between manager and supervisor is that it proves difficult to attract into roles dubbed supervisor or foreman men and women with technical and university qualifications. A sense of social status forbids it, and so limits the candidates for higher-level positions in production work.

The words "manual worker" may have meant something in the days when people were employed simply as a source of mechanical power. Terms like "the hands" and "the labour" are disappearing, but we retain the distinction between workers by hand and workers by brain. We continue to impose on what should be technical descriptions of categories of work an out-dated social consciousness and a superseded physiology which assumes that mind and body are separable orders of existence.

Accepted notions

Government officials can hardly be blamed for basing their classifications upon generally accepted notions. Perhaps we should sympathise with those who have to battle with socio-economic groupings, and who had to decide that from amongst the "skilled manual workers" of the 1951 classification, musicians would be transferred in the 1961 classification to "intermediate non-manual" whereas chimneysweeps, who also wield instruments to interpret the sequences of complex passages, would be classified as "semi-skilled manual".

The distinction between "manual" and "non-manual" occupations can have little meaning in a technology which employs a father as a machine operator to realise a drawing in metal and his daughter to realise a delivery

note in a punched card, but the father is likely to be "manual", "works" and "hourly-paid" and inferior, and his daughter is likely to be "non-manual", "office" and "staff" and superior. It is not often that the words need to be used, and events are beginning to break up the status differentiation which they embody and perpetuate. Job evaluation techniques, however often they may be used to confirm the existing order, have at least the merit of pre-supposing an objective, technical appraisal of work. Even when separate schemes are devised for "works" employees and "staff" employees, the clash of alternative readings which may be given for one job evaluated under both schemes is likely to lead to the realisation that all work must be viewed from one stand-point.

The distinctions between "skilled" employees, "semi-skilled" employees and "unskilled" employees are embedded in national agreements between employers and trade unions, although the engineering industry agreements prefer "intermediate" for the middle term. They have a use if we wish to divide a class into three parts, but they are open to three objections.

Firstly, they are not technically accurate since an employee must deploy some skill in whatever work he does, however easily learned the skill may be, and however humble the work may be deemed socially. There are more-skilled and less-skilled ways of sweeping a factory floor or of managing a purchasing department. Since skill must be a continuum, there can be no totally unskilled employee, and "semi-skill" is a nonsense.

Secondly, as in so many grading schemes, the emphasis is placed on the value of the employee's input into the job rather than on the value to the organisation of the output from the job. Thirdly, to label a man "unskilled" is to show a lack of sensitivity which he is likely to reciprocate by doing his work unskillfully. Until recently a practical distinction could be drawn between occupations to which entry was restricted by traditional insistence on apprenticeship papers and occupations to which entry was free.

Since the possession of papers was no guarantee of the ability to deploy skills, the insistence operated as a constraint in the organisation of work rather than as a technical description of an occupational group, but the insistence is diminishing. The module concept of training apprentices and the re-training of adults which is becoming necessary will replace a black and white

situation by one in which employees possess greater or lesser skills with a greater or smaller number of applications.

Classification by function must eventually replace classification by skill, but there are pitfalls. The use of the emotive words "productive" worker and "non-productive" worker may be either an unfortunate derivation from the more accurate if less grammatical "production" worker and "non-production" worker, or it may reflect the fallacy that only the physical transformation of material objects has value. The industrial engineer's terms "direct" worker and "indirect" worker are to be preferred, and on these lines we could distinguish (1) production workers (2) non-production workers, consisting of (2a) service workers such as maintenance men, storemen, transport men, and (2b) control workers such as inspectors, progress chasers, and, may we say, managers; but the newer process technologies will not fit this pattern easily, and it still tends to suggest that the main or line activity is manufacturing and that design, purchasing, marketing and sales are merely support activities.

Traditional ways of thought ossified in traditional terminology make communication seem easier. They save the bother of thinking. Words are exchanged. Activity can be observed. Something is going on . . . but much of what goes on is a confirmation of attitudes which prevent our getting our work done most effectively. Conflicts of economic interest are real enough, but they are too often reinforced and perpetuated by the automatic acceptance of language which pre-judges the issues we should be discussing. The reform of the language of industrial relations in industrial organisations would not of itself change deep-seated attitudes, but would help to remove out-dated ones. In place of the misleading distinctions we use everyday we need a vocabulary of defined terms, a language of function, not of status.

In all this, the task of the administrator in developing occupational categories is unenviable. He is a botanist ordering species while using common names only. Administration cannot be stopped while we re-order the world from its foundations and the administrator must proceed by using what is commonly accepted. If our common use of words is a drag on the productive results of our work, who is to raise the lowest common consensus so that words work for us?

Results of a new survey of earnings in September 1968

Part 6—Low paid workers

This is the final article in the series in which the main results of the new survey of earnings of employees carried out by the Department of Employment and Productivity have been published in this GAZETTE from May 1969 onwards. The full report on the survey, to be published as a separate booklet in due course, will incorporate other additional and more detailed results which could not be included in this series of articles.

This present article gives the results of a special study of the characteristics of the lowest-paid full-time workers in the sample, as shown on their returns. The study covers those full-time men aged 21 years and over, and full-time women aged 18 years and over, who were paid for their full basic week (of at least 30 hours) in the period of the survey, and whose gross earnings (excluding income in kind or tips) were less than £12 in the case of men, or £7 in the case of women. These limits have no special implications, but were chosen to limit the scope of this special study to manageable numbers. Those covered by the study represent about 1½ per cent. of the men and 2½ per cent. of the women in the sample who were paid for the full week.

There were 576 full-time men in the sample who were paid for not less than their normal basic hours in the pay period with weekly earnings under £12 and 442 women with earnings under £7. They are analysed by age, main occupational group, industry group and region in table 61. (The figures now given differ slightly from those given or underlying percentage figures in corresponding earlier analyses because the study brought to light a small number of errors in the completion of the returns by employers and in extraction, classification and analysis of the data.)

Reasons for low pay

The survey questionnaire was designed, inter alia, to provide information which could help to explain variations between the earnings of individuals within occupational and other groups, and, in particular, indicate reasons for low earnings.

For many of those with low earnings covered by this special study, information under one or more of the following headings provided some explanatory reasons:

- occupation and description of the duties of the employee;
- age;
- number of hours normally or actually worked;
- apprentice or trainee receiving formal training;
- lack of experience or practice, having recently started a new type of work;
- earning capacity affected by physical or mental handicap;

- gratuities or tips normally received, in addition to pay;
- benefits or income in kind provided by the employer, such as free accommodation and/or board or luncheons or luncheon vouchers;
- other special circumstances.

It is probable that income in kind was not always reported and also gratuities or tips, for example, in catering occupations, unless an organised staff gratuity system operated. In only a few cases was a handicap or lack of experience mentioned.

Substantial numbers of the low paid were in the following groups:

- those with free board and lodging;
- those in employment where tips are generally received;
- trainees, including articled clerks and student nurses and hairdressers;
- pensioners undertaking light work of various kinds;
- those who although classified as full-time employees could concurrently undertake other remunerative activities, including sub-postmasters and local representatives.

It should be remembered that information was obtained from the employer holding the employee's national insurance cards, and so, if the employee had a second part-time job, no information was obtained about his other earnings.

Some others worked on a commission or retainer basis, or worked fewer hours than generally applied in their occupation; some were classified as full-time workers (normally expected to work 30 or more hours a week), even though it was doubtful whether they were in fact full-time workers, except in a rather marginal sense. In a few cases, the earnings reported were net rather than gross earnings, where the earnings reported did not include PAYE and/or national insurance contributions which the employer paid on behalf of the employee.

Those who belonged to groups whose pay is governed by national agreements or statutory orders tended to be employees covered by wages boards and councils rather than by voluntary collective bargaining.

It must be recognised that the value of income in kind, not included in gross earnings for the purpose of this survey, can be substantial and high in relation to monetary earnings of the lower paid. For example, when a male agricultural worker aged 20 years or over is provided with free full board and lodging by his employer, the amount reckonable as payment of wages is £3 9s. 6d. under the Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board in England and Wales.

These general points are illustrated in the following descriptions of groups of low-paid workers.

Men earning under £6

Twenty-four full-time men earned under £6. Twelve of these were aged 65 or over — three sub-postmasters, a local representative, two caretakers (both with free accommodation), a night watchman, a lavatory attendant, a car park attendant, a forecourt attendant, a boat-builder and a lace draughtsman.

The others were an articulated clerk, a sandwich course student (with free board), four sub-postmasters, an allowance deliverer, a handicapped porter (with free board and lodging), a hostel worker, a waiter, a cleaner and a harbour-master who worked only as needed in the off season.

Men earning from £6 to £10

A further 185 full-time men earned under £10. Of these 49 were aged 65 or over and 35 were under 25 years; 67 earned at least £9. Most of the manual workers were in miscellaneous service occupations and industries. The 48 non-manual men included 20 articulated clerks or trainees, six sub-postmasters, five managerial staff in homes for old people and other institutions, two representatives, an appeals officer, a flag-day organiser, a rent collector, 10 clerks, a laboratory assistant and an elderly secretary of a family business for whom net earnings were reported. Eight were aged 65 or over; five had free accommodation.

Of the 137 manual men, the majority (84) were service or security workers, comprising 49 in catering occupations, 14 watchmen/caretakers, 19 cleaners/porters/attendants/servants, a hairdresser, and an industrial pest control operator. There were also two shop assistants, a news vendor, seven farmworkers, 10 gardeners, five others in the agricultural and horticultural group, three taxi/car hire drivers, four messengers, a circus ring boy, two assisting in family businesses, three trainees and 15 labourers/storemen/odd job men. Of the manual men, 41 were aged 65 or over, 26 had free accommodation, and four were handicapped.

Men earning £10 to £12

There were 367 other full-time men with earnings under £12; of these 95 were aged under 25 and 42 aged 65 or over; 242 earned at least £11. Again, most of the manual workers were in miscellaneous service occupations and industries.

Of the 85 non-manual men, 50 were aged under 25, five were aged 65 or over, two were handicapped and two had free accommodation. There were 23 articulated clerks, student nurses and other trainees, a sub-postmaster, nine representatives, five company directors/secretaries/managers, five technicians, a nurse, three telephonists and 38 clerical workers.

The 282 manual men included 73 service and security workers; 22 in catering occupations, 21 watchmen/caretakers, a hairdresser and 29 porters/attendants/cleaners/servants. Five were aged under 25, 16 aged 65 or over, 16 had free accommodation and one was handicapped.

The others were five office messengers and 16 roundsmen/sales assistants, two fishermen, 30 farmworkers and 27 nursery workers/groundsmen/gardeners, 10 transport workers, 13 storekeepers, 68 labourers/unskilled workers and 38 other workers in a varied range of jobs: 16 had free accommodation. Among these 209 men, 40 were aged under 25, 21 aged 65 or over, nine were handicapped and four were trainees.

Women earning under £6

There were 135 full-time women aged 18 or over who earned under £6; most (100) earned between £5 and £6; 44 were under 21 including 13 trainees; 21 worked not more than 32 hours a week and another 24 not more than 36 hours. For two young women, the earnings reported were net.

Of the 37 non-manual women, 14 had nursing and nursery jobs (eight trainees) and six managerial jobs in homes, hostels, etc. The others were five sub-postmistresses, six clerks/receptionists (one handicapped), four cashiers, an elderly teacher and student on vacation working as biological assistant with free accommodation. Eleven had free accommodation and eight others free meals; 21 were aged under 21, three over 65 and two others over 60.

Of the 98 manual women, most (72) were service workers, including 30 in catering jobs and 32 cleaners, maids and other domestic staff, four apprentice hairdressers, three laundry workers, a cinema usherette, an insurance collector and a telephone steriliser. Three had reported handicaps. There were also 12 shop assistants, five with farm jobs, two sewing machinists, a cotton winder, a cotton waste novelty maker, a food pre-packer, an egg packer, a clipper, a bakery assistant and a warehouse assistant. Twenty-one had free accommodation and 37 others free meals; 23 were aged under 21, two over 65 and six others over 60.

Women earning £6 to £7

There were 307 other full-time women earning under £7. Of these, 96 were under 21, eight were aged 65 or over and another 20 aged 60 or over; 47 worked for not more than 32 hours a week and another 100 for not more than 36 hours. Fourteen were trainees.

There were 48 non-manual women; 31 under 21, four others under 25 and two over 65. They included 13 in nursing, nursery and welfare jobs, a teacher, two sub-postmistresses, two telephonists, two office machine operators, 26 clerks/typists and two cashiers. Four were trainees and two had free accommodation.

There were 89 sales assistants (44 under 21) and seven hairdressers (all under 21), seven agricultural workers and 114 service workers (61 in catering jobs and 53 caretakers/cleaners/maids/usherettes); 11 had free accommodation.

The remaining 42 were in a wide range of semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.

SOME OTHER GENERAL RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Income in kind and other special factors affecting earnings
Information about benefits and income in kind and

special factors affecting earnings adversely was sought in relation to all employees in the survey sample, whatever their level of earnings.

As already mentioned, it is probable that in some respects the replies to these questions were incomplete, particularly as regards the provision of luncheon vouchers and miscellaneous forms of income in kind worth at least £1 a week by the employer and the receipt of gratuities or tips.

Among all the employees (54,340 males and 29,566 females) in the sample, about one in eight were reported to receive one or more of the following benefits from their employers.

	Males per cent.	Females per cent.
Free housing or accommodation	1.9	0.7
Free full board	0.9	0.9
Free lunches or luncheon vouchers	3.9	9.1
Other miscellaneous income in kind (valued at at least £1 per week)	6.7	1.4
One or more of these benefits	12.2	11.3

Many of the analyses published in these articles have related to full-time adult workers paid for the full week (Basis D), excluding all part-time workers, all youths, boys and girls and those full-time adults who lost pay in the pay period. Within this group, corresponding figures were:

	Men per cent.	Women per cent.
Free accommodation and/or full board	2.9	1.7
Miscellaneous income in kind	7.2	1.6

Within this group, 0.9 per cent. of the men and 1.7 per cent. of the women were reported as normally receiving gratuities and tips; 1.1 per cent. of the men and 0.5 per cent. of the women were reported to have physical or mental handicaps which adversely affected their earnings capacity. The earnings of about one in every 200, were affected by lack of experience or practice, having recently started on a new type of work. The proportion of the men who were either apprentices or trainees was 1.7 per cent.; for women it was 3.7 per cent. The higher percentage among women is a consequence of females aged 18 to 20 being classified as adults (as usual for purposes of earnings statistics); males in this age-group were not classified as adults.

Apprentices and trainees

As would be expected, the proportions of employees who were apprentices or trainees were high in the younger age-groups. Among all the employees in the survey

sample aged under 21 years (5,449 males and 5,466 females), the proportions of apprentices and trainees were 52.5 per cent. for males and 18.8 per cent. for females. Among the 2,295 girls under 18, 28.0 per cent. were apprentices or trainees.

Table 61 Low paid full-time adults, September 1968

	Men aged 21 and over earning under £12	Women aged 18 and over earning under £7
Total	576	442
Manual workers	431	357
earnings under £6	12	98
under £10 (men)	137	n.a.
Non-manual workers	145	85
earnings under £6	12	37
under £10 (men)	48	n.a.
Age		
under 21	n.a.	140
21-24	132	25
25-59	266	236
60-64	73	28
65 and over	103	13
not known	2	—
Occupational Group		
1-4 Administrative, managerial, technical, scientific and professional	58	37
5 Office and communications	84	42
6 Sales	37	107
7 Service and security	166	197
8 Farming and horticultural	81	12
9 Transport	14	1
10 Other manual	136	46
Industry (1958 SIC Order)		
I Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55	13
II Mining and quarrying	2	0
III-XVI Manufacturing	118	72
XVII Construction	20	1
XVIII Gas, electricity and water	2	0
XIX Transport and communication	31	14
XX Distributive trades	67	121
XXI Insurance, banking and finance	29	6
XXII Professional and scientific services	68	49
XXIII Miscellaneous services	148	159
XXIV Public administration	36	7
Affected by national agreements		
Private Sector	62	48
Public Sector	63	26
Affected by wages board and council orders	133	190
Not affected by national agreement or orders	318	182
Region		
South East	170	103
East Anglia	26	12
South Western	51	41
West Midlands	49	34
East Midlands	28	26
Yorkshire and Humberside	56	50
North Western	64	48
Northern	31	47
Wales	26	27
Scotland	75	54
Special Factors		
Free accommodation	70	42
Apprentice/trainee	51	21
Physically/mentally handicapped	33	10

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation; June 1969

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in June 1969 in broad occupational groups in selected manufacturing industries, viz. engineering and metal-using industries including vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture, and iron and steel manufacture.

Corresponding estimates for the construction industries will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments. The June 1969 figures are compared with those for June 1968 and January 1969, which were published in the October 1968 and May 1969 issues of the GAZETTE. Some analyses by standard region are also given.

These statistics are based on a sample enquiry carried out by the Department of Employment and Productivity in June 1969, the latest in a series of enquiries made in January and June each year from 1963, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Some of the main results of these enquiries, expressed in index form, are given each month in table 128.

About 2,740 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the second pay-week in June 1969, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

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

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not covered except in the iron and steel industry where such workers form part of the category "service workers". Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the half-yearly enquiries held in April and October. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 2,480 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 1,068,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 73,000 in shipbuilding and ship repairing, 78,000 in chemical manufacture, and 171,000 in iron and steel manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 11th June, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

For each of the industries included in the enquiry a comparison of the average earnings per worker in each group concerned in June 1968 and January and June 1969 is given in tables 2 to 5. Figures are given for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings, excluding overtime

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Engineering:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	711	684,580
Firms with 100-499 employees	992	137,710
Firms with 25-99 employees	285	10,750
Shipbuilding:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	48	55,990
Firms with 100-499 employees	41	6,540
Firms with 25-99 employees	8	420
Chemical manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	76	43,840
Firms with 100-499 employees	117	12,580
Firms with 25-99 employees	23	920
Iron and steel manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	99	138,570
Firms with 100-499 employees	71	15,030
Firms with 25-99 employees	5	280

premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples. However, a time-series by skill is given in table 128.

In the engineering industries and in chemical manufacture lieu workers (in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results) are included with timeworkers. In shipbuilding and ship repairing and in iron and steel manufacture they are included with payment-by-result workers.

Engineering

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 573,540, consisting of 276,330 skilled men, 235,920 semi-skilled and 61,290 labourers; payment-by-result workers 493,610 of whom 228,710 were skilled, 245,910 were semi-skilled and 18,990 were labourers.

For each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 2 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in January 1969. The increases ranged from 15s. 7d. (3.2 per cent.) for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers to 27s. 2d. (5.1 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 3.3d. (3.6 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 6.1d. (4.3 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers.

During this period the existing minimum earnings levels of 300s. a week for skilled men and 240s. for unskilled, with varying rates for intermediate grades, were converted into minimum time rates of wages.

Between June 1968 and June 1969 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 29s. 9d. (8.4 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 49s. 1d. (9.9 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 7.3d. (8.5 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 11.7d. (8.5 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers.

Average hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns were 44.7, compared with 44.6 in January 1969, 44.7 in June 1968 and 43.5 in January 1968.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 17,220, consisting of 9,580 skilled men, 3,830 semi-skilled and 3,810 labourers; payment-by-result workers 56,010 of whom 38,050 were skilled, 10,880 semi-skilled and 7,080 were labourers.

Between January 1969 and June 1969 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all categories of workers shown separately in table 3. The increases ranged from 5s. 7d. (1.3 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 42s. 11d. (11.0 per cent.) for semi-skilled timeworkers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 2.3d. (2.4 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 8.4d. for both semi-skilled timeworkers (9.3 per cent.) and skilled payment-by-result workers (6.2 per cent.).

During this period the existing minimum earnings levels of 300s. a week for skilled men, 263s. to 273s. 6d. for semi-skilled and 240s. for unskilled men on new work, were converted into national uniform plain time rates. The rates for men on repair work are 3s. a week higher.

For each of the individual classes of workers average weekly earnings including overtime premium, were higher than in June 1968. The increases ranged from 25s. 1d. (6.1 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 66s. 10d. (15.1 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 9.5d. (10.7 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 16.6d. (15.2 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers.

In June 1969 average hours worked in the industry were 45.4 compared with 44.7 in January 1969, 45.3 in June 1968 and 44.3 in January 1968.

Chemical manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 43,240 consisting of 33,460 general workers and 9,780 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers 34,980 of whom 26,260 were general workers and 8,720 craftsmen.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in January 1969 for all categories of workers shown separately in table 4. The increases ranged from 21s. 3d. (4.5 per cent.) for general workers on timework to 32s. 1d. (5.9 per cent.) for payment-by-result craftsmen. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 4.3d. (3.6 per cent.) for general workers on timework to 8.0d. (5.8 per cent.) for payment-by-result craftsmen.

During the period under review, that is January-June 1969, there were no increases in minimum wage rates.

Between June 1968 and June 1969 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 39s. 0d. (8.3 per cent.) for payment-by-result general workers to 50s. 10d. (9.6 per cent.) for payment-by-result craftsmen. In the same period average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose. The increases ranged from 11.2d. for both craftsmen on timework (9.0 per cent.) and payment-by-result general workers (9.3 per cent.) to 14.6d. (11.2 per cent.) for payment-by-result craftsmen.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 45.7 in both

January and June 1969 compared with 46.1 in June 1968 and 45.6 in January 1968.

Iron and steel manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 34,200, made up of 8,470 production operatives, 10,170 skilled maintenance operatives, 2,340 other maintenance workers, 6,580 service workers and 6,640 labourers; payment-by-result workers 137,200 of whom 83,660 were production operatives, 17,230 skilled maintenance operatives, 14,200 other maintenance workers, 11,100 service workers and 11,010 labourers.

For each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 5 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in January 1969. The increases ranged from 22s. 9d. (5.0 per cent.) for production operatives on timework to 55s. 2d. (9.9 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result maintenance operatives. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 4.2d. (3.6 per cent.) for other payment-by-result maintenance workers to 12.1d. (8.8 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result maintenance operatives.

During this period standard hourly rates for certain maintenance craftsmen, bricklayers and semi-skilled workers were increased, and various additional elements of pay were consolidated in the revised time rates. Over the same period, the fluctuating cost-of-living flat rate addition was increased by about 5s. a week.

Between June 1968 and June 1969 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 37s. 3d. (8.5 per cent.) for production operatives on timework to 81s. 9d. (15.3 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result maintenance operatives. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 6.9d. (6.6 per cent.) for production operatives on timework to 15.0d. (11.1 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result maintenance operatives.

Average hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received were 45.9 in June 1969 compared with 45.5 in January 1969, 45.0 in June 1968 and 44.2 in January 1968.

Definition of terms

Weekly earnings—All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses, before any deductions were made for income tax, workers' insurance contributions, etc. Included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

Weekly hours—The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

Overtime premium—These figures relate to money paid in respect of the premium element of overtime only, e.g., if a man whose time rate is 7s. 6d. per hour and who is paid time-and-one-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 2s. 6d. per hour (a third of 7s. 6d.) and total overtime premium paid is 20s. Shift allowances and premium payments for normal weekend work for shift workers on continuous shift systems are not included in overtime premium. In shipbuilding and ship repairing Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium. In chemical manufacture overtime premium has been calculated by the department from the information supplied by employers.

Timeworkers and payment-by-result workers—Under "timework" are included both workers paid at time rates only, and those paid at time rates with additional payments based on good time-keeping, merit-rating, profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes: in the engineering industries and chemical manufacture, lieu workers, in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results are also included under "timework". Under "payment-by-result" are included workers paid under piece-work arrangements, output bonus schemes or any payment schemes which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments: contract and lieu workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing and lieu workers in iron and steel manufacture are also included under "payment-by-result". Workers employed during the specified pay-week on both timework and on payment by result are included in the "payment-by-result" section.

Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers—Under "skilled workers" are included workers who have served an apprenticeship or received equivalent training. Under "labourers" are included those men doing unskilled labouring work (in chemical manufacture craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers). "Semi-skilled workers" comprise all other workers who are engaged on work which cannot be regarded as purely unskilled labouring work and for which in consequence, rates in excess of the labourer's rate are paid. In iron and steel manufacture service workers include all adult male manual workers other than production and maintenance operatives, excluding labourers.

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

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

Industries covered by the enquiries (1958 S.I.C.)

Engineering

Order VI. (Engineering and electrical goods) *except* MLH 351, "Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments etc.", MLH 352, "Watches and clocks" and MLH 362, "Insulated wires and cables."

Order VII. MLH 370.2 "Marine engineering".

Order VIII. (Vehicles) *except* MLH 389 "Perambulators, hand-trucks etc."

Order IX. (Metal goods not elsewhere specified) *except* MLH 392 "Cutlery", MLH 394 "Wire and wire manufactures", MLH 395 "Cans and metal boxes" and MLH 396 "Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals".

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370.1.

Chemical manufacture

MLH 271. "Chemicals and dyes".
MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations".
MLH 276. "Synthetic resins and plastics materials".

Iron and steel manufacture

MLH 311. "Iron and steel (general)".
MLH 312. "Steel tubes".

Changes in earnings by skill: Great Britain

Table 2 All engineering industries covered*

	June 1968		January 1969		June 1969		January 1969-June 1969		June 1968-June 1969	
	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Skilled	495 7		520 7		544 8		+ 24 1	+ 4.6	+ 49 1	+ 9.9
Semi-skilled	435 7		457 6		480 0		+ 22 6	+ 4.9	+ 44 5	+ 10.2
Labourers	355 7		366 10		385 4		+ 18 6	+ 5.1	+ 29 9	+ 8.4
All timeworkers	455 3		478 4		501 0		+ 22 8	+ 4.7	+ 45 9	+ 10.0
Payment-by-result workers										
Skilled	513 9		535 4		562 6		+ 27 2	+ 5.1	+ 48 9	+ 9.5
Semi-skilled	463 11		482 8		498 3		+ 15 7	+ 3.2	+ 34 4	+ 7.4
Labourers	366 7		379 11		402 1		+ 22 2	+ 5.8	+ 35 6	+ 9.7
All payment-by-result workers	483 7		503 1		524 4		+ 21 3	+ 4.2	+ 40 9	+ 8.4
All skilled workers	503 11		527 2		552 9		+ 25 7	+ 4.8	+ 48 10	+ 9.7
All semi-skilled workers	450 1		470 7		489 4		+ 18 9	+ 4.0	+ 39 3	+ 8.7
All labourers	358 0		369 10		389 4		+ 19 6	+ 5.3	+ 31 4	+ 8.8
All workers covered	468 4		489 10		511 10		+ 22 0	+ 4.5	+ 43 6	+ 9.3
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	d.		d.		d.		d.		d.	
Skilled	123.4		129.6		134.3		+ 4.7	+ 3.6	+ 10.9	+ 8.8
Semi-skilled	104.7		110.1		116.1		+ 6.0	+ 5.5	+ 11.4	+ 10.9
Labourers	85.7		89.7		93.0		+ 3.3	+ 3.6	+ 7.3	+ 8.5
All timeworkers	111.4		117.3		122.4		+ 5.1	+ 4.3	+ 11.0	+ 9.9
Payment-by-result workers										
Skilled	137.1		142.7		148.8		+ 6.1	+ 4.3	+ 11.7	+ 8.5
Semi-skilled	123.6		128.2		133.6		+ 5.4	+ 4.2	+ 10.0	+ 8.2
Labourers	91.2		94.3		98.7		+ 4.4	+ 4.7	+ 7.5	+ 8.2
All payment-by-result workers	128.6		133.5		139.3		+ 5.8	+ 4.3	+ 10.7	+ 8.3
All skilled workers	129.5		135.4		140.7		+ 5.3	+ 4.0	+ 11.2	+ 8.6
All semi-skilled workers	114.0		119.2		124.8		+ 5.6	+ 4.6	+ 10.8	+ 9.5
All labourers	86.9		90.8		94.3		+ 3.5	+ 3.9	+ 7.4	+ 8.5
All workers covered	119.1		124.7		130.0		+ 5.3	+ 4.3	+ 10.9	+ 9.2

Table 3 Shipbuilding and ship repairing*

	June 1968		January 1969		June 1969		January 1969-June 1969		June 1968-June 1969	
	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Skilled	442 1		471 7		508 11		+ 37 4	+ 7.9	+ 66 10	+ 15.1
Semi-skilled	393 9		388 11		431 10		+ 42 11	+ 11.0	+ 38 1	+ 9.7
Labourers	343 5		369 9		406 9		+ 37 0	+ 10.0	+ 63 4	+ 18.4
All timeworkers	404 8		428 9		469 2		+ 40 5	+ 9.4	+ 64 6	+ 15.9
Payment-by-result workers										
Skilled	517 4		535 9		574 8		+ 38 11	+ 7.3	+ 57 4	+ 11.1
Semi-skilled	407 10		426 8		466 8		+ 40 0	+ 9.4	+ 58 10	+ 14.4
Labourers	414 6		434 0		439 7		+ 5 7	+ 1.3	+ 25 1	+ 6.1
All payment-by-result workers	485 3		503 2		536 7		+ 33 5	+ 6.7	+ 51 4	+ 10.6
All skilled workers	505 2		522 2		561 6		+ 39 4	+ 7.5	+ 56 4	+ 11.2
All semi-skilled workers	404 4		415 5		457 7		+ 42 2	+ 10.2	+ 53 3	+ 13.2
All labourers	387 8		408 3		428 1		+ 19 10	+ 4.9	+ 40 5	+ 10.4
All workers covered	468 4		484 0		520 9		+ 36 9	+ 7.6	+ 52 5	+ 11.2
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	d.		d.		d.		d.		d.	
Skilled	109.3		118.7		125.9		+ 7.2	+ 6.1	+ 16.6	+ 15.2
Semi-skilled	86.2		91.6		100.0		+ 8.4	+ 9.3	+ 13.8	+ 16.0
Labourers	79.9		88.8		95.1		+ 6.3	+ 7.1	+ 15.2	+ 19.0
All timeworkers	95.9		105.3		113.1		+ 7.8	+ 7.5	+ 17.2	+ 17.9
Payment-by-result workers										
Skilled	129.8		137.2		145.6		+ 8.4	+ 6.2	+ 15.8	+ 12.2
Semi-skilled	98.0		102.6		108.1		+ 5.5	+ 5.3	+ 10.1	+ 10.3
Labourers	89.0		96.2		98.5		+ 2.3	+ 2.4	+ 9.5	+ 10.7
All payment-by-result workers	118.8		125.3		131.7		+ 6.4	+ 5.2	+ 12.9	+ 10.9
All skilled workers	126.5		133.2		141.6		+ 8.4	+ 6.3	+ 15.1	+ 11.9
All semi-skilled workers	95.0		99.3		106.0		+ 6.7	+ 6.8	+ 11.0	+ 11.6
All labourers	85.7		93.3		97.3		+ 4.0	+ 4.3	+ 11.6	+ 13.5
All workers covered	113.8		120.0		127.3		+ 7.3	+ 6.1	+ 13.5	+ 11.9

* See footnote to table 6.

Table 4 Chemical manufacture*

	June 1968		January 1969		June 1969		January 1969-June 1969		June 1968-June 1969	
	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change		
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General workers	452 5	473 0	494 3	494 3	+ 21 3	+ 4.5	+ 41 10	+ 9.2	+ 41 10	+ 9.2
Craftsmen	508 8	528 10	551 1	551 1	+ 22 3	+ 4.2	+ 42 5	+ 8.3	+ 42 5	+ 8.3
All timeworkers	465 4	485 7	507 1	507 1	+ 21 6	+ 4.4	+ 41 9	+ 9.0	+ 41 9	+ 9.0
Payment-by-result workers										
General workers	468 1	481 10	507 1	507 1	+ 25 3	+ 5.3	+ 39 0	+ 8.3	+ 39 0	+ 8.3
Craftsmen	527 6	546 3	578 4	578 4	+ 32 1	+ 5.9	+ 50 10	+ 9.6	+ 50 10	+ 9.6
All payment-by-result workers	481 6	496 3	524 10	524 10	+ 28 7	+ 5.8	+ 43 4	+ 9.0	+ 43 4	+ 9.0
All general workers	459 7	477 1	499 11	499 11	+ 22 10	+ 4.8	+ 40 4	+ 8.8	+ 40 4	+ 8.8
All craftsmen	517 2	536 10	563 11	563 11	+ 27 1	+ 5.1	+ 46 9	+ 9.0	+ 46 9	+ 9.0
All workers covered	472 8	490 6	515 0	515 0	+ 24 6	+ 5.0	+ 42 4	+ 9.0	+ 42 4	+ 9.0
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
General workers	110.8	119.1	123.4	123.4	+ 4.3	+ 3.6	+ 12.6	+ 11.4	+ 12.6	+ 11.4
Craftsmen	125.0	129.2	136.2	136.2	+ 7.0	+ 5.5	+ 11.2	+ 9.0	+ 11.2	+ 9.0
All timeworkers	114.1	121.4	126.3	126.3	+ 4.9	+ 4.0	+ 12.2	+ 10.7	+ 12.2	+ 10.7
Payment-by-result workers										
General workers	120.2	124.4	131.4	131.4	+ 7.0	+ 5.7	+ 11.2	+ 9.3	+ 11.2	+ 9.3
Craftsmen	130.3	136.9	144.9	144.9	+ 8.0	+ 5.8	+ 14.6	+ 11.2	+ 14.6	+ 11.2
All payment-by-result workers	122.4	127.1	134.7	134.7	+ 7.6	+ 6.0	+ 12.3	+ 10.0	+ 12.3	+ 10.0
All general workers	115.1	121.6	126.9	126.9	+ 5.3	+ 4.4	+ 11.8	+ 10.3	+ 11.8	+ 10.3
All craftsmen	127.4	132.7	140.3	140.3	+ 7.6	+ 5.7	+ 12.9	+ 10.1	+ 12.9	+ 10.1
All workers covered	117.9	124.1	130.1	130.1	+ 6.0	+ 4.9	+ 12.2	+ 10.3	+ 12.2	+ 10.3

Table 5 Iron and steel manufacture*

	June 1968		January 1969		June 1969		January 1969-June 1969		June 1968-June 1969	
	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change		
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Production operatives	440 2	454 8	477 5	477 5	+ 22 9	+ 5.0	+ 37 3	+ 8.5	+ 37 3	+ 8.5
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	531 2	541 0	588 10	588 10	+ 47 10	+ 8.9	+ 57 8	+ 10.9	+ 57 8	+ 10.9
Other maintenance workers	458 8	467 2	500 2	500 2	+ 33 0	+ 7.1	+ 41 6	+ 9.0	+ 41 6	+ 9.0
Service workers	418 7	436 4	467 9	467 9	+ 31 5	+ 7.2	+ 49 2	+ 11.7	+ 49 2	+ 11.7
Labourers	373 5	380 0	419 3	419 3	+ 39 3	+ 10.3	+ 45 10	+ 12.3	+ 45 10	+ 12.3
All timeworkers	443 10	457 11	498 11	498 11	+ 41 0	+ 9.0	+ 55 1	+ 12.4	+ 55 1	+ 12.4
Payment-by-result workers										
Production operatives	491 7	516 0	542 8	542 8	+ 26 8	+ 5.2	+ 51 1	+ 10.4	+ 51 1	+ 10.4
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	532 9	559 4	614 6	614 6	+ 55 2	+ 9.9	+ 81 9	+ 15.3	+ 81 9	+ 15.3
Other maintenance workers	453 3	479 0	502 3	502 3	+ 23 3	+ 4.9	+ 49 0	+ 10.8	+ 49 0	+ 10.8
Service workers	455 9	466 4	506 6	506 6	+ 40 2	+ 8.6	+ 50 9	+ 11.1	+ 50 9	+ 11.1
Labourers	399 10	432 10	458 3	458 3	+ 25 5	+ 5.9	+ 58 5	+ 14.6	+ 58 5	+ 14.6
All payment-by-result workers	483 0	507 7	537 10	537 10	+ 30 3	+ 6.0	+ 54 10	+ 11.4	+ 54 10	+ 11.4
All production operatives	485 11	510 5	536 8	536 8	+ 26 3	+ 5.1	+ 50 9	+ 10.4	+ 50 9	+ 10.4
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	532 4	554 5	605 0	605 0	+ 50 7	+ 9.1	+ 72 8	+ 13.7	+ 72 8	+ 13.7
All other maintenance workers	453 11	477 7	502 0	502 0	+ 24 5	+ 5.1	+ 48 1	+ 10.6	+ 48 1	+ 10.6
All service workers	441 4	455 2	492 1	492 1	+ 36 11	+ 8.1	+ 50 9	+ 11.5	+ 50 9	+ 11.5
All labourers	390 0	414 11	443 7	443 7	+ 28 8	+ 7.0	+ 53 7	+ 13.7	+ 53 7	+ 13.7
All workers covered	475 4	498 9	530 1	530 1	+ 31 4	+ 6.3	+ 54 9	+ 11.5	+ 54 9	+ 11.5
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:										
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Production operatives	104.3	106.8	111.2	111.2	+ 4.4	+ 4.1	+ 6.9	+ 6.6	+ 6.9	+ 6.6
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	130.5	133.3	140.9	140.9	+ 7.6	+ 5.7	+ 10.4	+ 8.0	+ 10.4	+ 8.0
Other maintenance workers	103.1	103.3	114.9	114.9	+ 11.6	+ 11.2	+ 11.8	+ 11.4	+ 11.8	+ 11.4
Service workers	99.0	102.4	109.0	109.0	+ 6.6	+ 6.4	+ 10.0	+ 10.1	+ 10.0	+ 10.1
Labourers	85.3	86.3	93.6	93.6	+ 7.3	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 9.7	+ 8.3	+ 9.7
All timeworkers	105.0	107.8	116.2	116.2	+ 8.4	+ 7.8	+ 11.2	+ 10.7	+ 11.2	+ 10.7
Payment-by-result workers										
Production operatives	129.1	132.9	138.7	138.7	+ 4.4	+ 4.4	+ 9.6	+ 7.4	+ 9.6	+ 7.4
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	134.9	137.8	149.9	149.9	+ 12.1	+ 8.8	+ 15.0	+ 11.1	+ 15.0	+ 11.1
Other maintenance workers	113.1	118.5	122.7	122.7	+ 4.2	+ 3.6	+ 9.6	+ 8.5	+ 9.6	+ 8.5
Service workers	113.5	116.1	122.2	122.2	+ 6.1	+ 5.3	+ 8.7	+ 7.7	+ 8.7	+ 7.7
Labourers	96.5	99.6	105.0	105.0	+ 5.4	+ 5.4	+ 8.5	+ 8.8	+ 8.5	+ 8.8
All payment-by-result workers	124.2	127.8	134.2	134.2	+ 6.4	+ 5.0	+ 10.0	+ 8.1	+ 10.0	+ 8.1
All production operatives	126.2	130.4	136.0	136.0	+ 5.6	+ 4.3	+ 9.8	+ 7.8	+ 9.8	+ 7.8
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	133.6	136.6	146.5	146.5	+ 9.9	+ 7.3	+ 12.9	+ 9.7	+ 12.9	+ 9.7
All other maintenance workers	111.8	116.5	121.5	121.5	+ 5.0	+ 4.3	+ 9.7	+ 8.7	+ 9.7	+ 8.7
All service workers	107.8	110.9	117.2	117.2	+ 6.3	+ 5.7	+ 9.4	+ 8.7	+ 9.4	+ 8.7
All labourers	92.2	95.1	100.7	100.7	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	+ 8.5	+ 9.2	+ 8.5	+ 9.2
All workers covered	120.2	124.2	130.5	130.5	+ 6.3	+ 5.1	+ 10.3	+ 8.6	+ 10.3	+ 8.6

* See footnote to table 6.

Table 6 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	544 8	510 0	45.6	6.9	143.5	134.3
Semi-skilled	480 0	445 3	46.0	7.6	125.2	116.1
Labourers	385 4	356 7	46.0	7.9	100.5	93.0
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	562 6	540 0	43.5	4.9	155.0	148.8
Semi-skilled	498 3	479 5	43.1	4.9	138.9	133.6
Labourers	402 1	376 3	45.8	7.5	105.5	98.7
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	508 11	474 4	45.2	6.5	135.1	125.9
Semi-skilled	431 10	389 11	46.8	8.5	110.8	100.0
Labourers	406 9	368 9	46.5	8.5	104.9	95.1
P-B-R workers‡						
Skilled	574 8	537 8	44.3	6.4	155.7	145.6
Semi-skilled	466 8	423 0	47.0	9.3	119.2	108.1
Labourers	439 7	395 9	48.2	10.1	109.4	98.5
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General workers	494 3	477 0	46.4	7.6	127.8	123.4
Craftsmen	551 1	520 5	45.8	7.0	144.3	136.4
P-B-R workers						
General workers	507 1	493 3	45.0	6.5	135.1	131.5
Craftsmen	578 4	546 8	45.3	6.8	153.3	144.8
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Production operatives§	477 5	444 6	48.0	8.9	119.4	111.2
Maintenance operatives (skilled)§	588 10	547 9	46.6	7.7	151.5	140.9
Other maintenance workers§	500 2	462 1	48.3	8.6	124.3	114.9
Service workers§	467 9	431 9	47.5	8.4	118.1	109.0
Labourers	419 3	378 2	48.5	9.2	103.8	93.6
P-B-R workers‡						
Production operatives	542 8	518 6	44.9	5.0	145.2	138.7
Maintenance operatives (skilled)§	614 6	570 11	45.7	6.5	161.4	149.9
Other maintenance workers§	502 3	464 7	45.4	6.7	132.6	122.7
Service workers§	506 6	477 1	46.9	5.9	129.7	122.2
Labourers	458 3	420 2	48.0	8.4	114.5	105.0

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.
 Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.
 Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUPS*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Mechanical engineering						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	522 5	485 10	46.3	7.5	135.5	126.0
Semi-skilled	443 11	408 9	46.6	8.1	114.3	105.2
Labourers	374 11	345 9	46.3	8.1	97.2	89.6
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	543 0	515 10	44.5	5.8	146.3	139.0
Semi-skilled	466 11	442 3	44.8	6.2	125.0	118.4
Labourers	398 10	370 2	46.3	8.0	103.4	95.9
Electrical engineering						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Skilled	516 7	484 4	45.2	6.6	137.0	128.5
Semi-skilled	426 5	397 4	45.6	7.1	112.2	104.6
Labourers	358 6	332 1	45.3	7.4	95.0	88.0
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	534 1	509 10	43.9	5.3	145.9	139.3
Semi-skilled	460 11	441 10	42.9	4.		

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

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	548 2	510 8	45.8	7.1	143.5	133.7
Semi-skilled	508 5	468 5	46.0	7.7	132.5	122.1
Labourers	397 9	365 8	45.8	7.9	104.3	95.9
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	565 1	542 10	43.9	5.1	154.4	148.3
Semi-skilled	507 6	490 5	42.1	4.4	144.8	139.9
Labourers	413 5	390 1	46.3	7.7	107.1	101.0
East Anglia						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	488 0	452 10	46.5	8.3	125.8	116.7
Semi-skilled	488 0	452 10	46.5	8.3	125.8	116.7
Labourers	388 6	357 5	47.0	8.6	99.2	91.2
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	528 6	501 10	44.6	5.4	142.2	135.0
Semi-skilled	446 4	417 3	46.0	7.2	116.4	108.9
Labourers	382 11	359 5	45.1	5.9	101.9	95.7
South Western						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	520 1	489 8	45.2	6.4	138.0	129.9
Semi-skilled	435 1	403 4	46.3	7.3	112.8	104.5
Labourers	364 0	337 2	46.2	7.3	94.5	87.6
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	530 10	504 4	44.2	5.4	144.0	136.8
Semi-skilled	461 4	441 6	42.6	4.7	129.9	124.3
Labourers	378 11	351 9	45.3	6.9	100.5	93.3
West Midlands						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	580 5	552 11	44.6	6.0	156.3	148.9
Semi-skilled	485 0	457 7	46.0	7.5	126.6	119.4
Labourers	399 8	374 9	45.7	7.8	105.0	98.5
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	616 2	600 8	42.1	3.7	175.6	171.1
Semi-skilled	556 11	543 5	42.0	3.8	159.3	155.4
Labourers	420 4	396 8	45.5	7.9	111.0	104.7
East Midlands						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	526 5	489 9	46.4	7.5	136.3	126.8
Semi-skilled	432 3	398 2	47.1	8.3	110.1	101.4
Labourers	352 7	324 10	45.8	7.9	92.3	85.1
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	536 9	514 6	43.8	5.1	147.2	141.1
Semi-skilled	455 11	435 6	44.3	5.6	123.5	118.0
Labourers	383 4	363 5	44.9	6.2	102.4	97.1
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	489 8	454 10	46.6	7.7	126.0	117.0
Semi-skilled	411 10	379 11	47.5	8.7	104.0	95.9
Labourers	352 11	325 8	46.3	8.4	91.4	84.3
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	527 6	501 7	44.8	6.0	141.3	134.4
Semi-skilled	463 2	441 11	44.7	6.1	124.4	118.7
Labourers	384 8	361 2	45.9	7.6	100.5	94.3
North Western						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	521 5	486 1	45.6	6.9	137.3	128.1
Semi-skilled	477 3	442 8	45.5	7.4	125.8	116.7
Labourers	360 3	333 0	45.9	7.7	94.3	87.1
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	531 3	507 10	43.8	5.1	145.5	139.0
Semi-skilled	454 0	431 11	43.7	5.5	124.7	118.6
Labourers	383 0	358 5	44.7	6.8	102.8	96.2
Northern						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	539 0	505 1	46.1	7.3	140.3	131.5
Semi-skilled	447 11	414 6	46.3	7.7	116.2	107.5
Labourers	388 1	356 0	47.2	8.3	98.7	90.5
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	565 5	535 4	44.4	5.6	152.8	144.7
Semi-skilled	465 5	436 7	45.6	6.6	122.4	114.9
Labourers	418 11	384 7	47.3	8.2	106.4	97.6
Scotland						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	543 0	499 4	45.7	7.4	142.7	131.2
Semi-skilled	474 10	438 1	45.7	7.2	124.7	115.1
Labourers	407 6	371 9	46.6	8.2	104.9	95.7
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	550 8	522 4	43.7	5.3	151.3	143.5
Semi-skilled	478 8	454 2	43.8	5.5	131.2	124.4
Labourers	407 11	376 8	46.5	7.6	105.3	97.2
Wales						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	539 11	503 8	45.6	6.4	142.0	132.4
Semi-skilled	440 11	418 3	43.4	5.4	122.0	115.8
Labourers	407 1	379 0	46.3	7.6	105.5	98.2
P-B-R workers						
Skilled	511 9	488 3	42.9	4.4	143.3	136.7
Semi-skilled	469 4	450 6	42.7	4.0	131.9	126.6
Labourers	370 6	343 5	45.3	6.6	98.2	91.0

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

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	550 0	506 1	47.5	8.2	139.0	127.9
Semi-skilled	440 3	395 2	47.2	9.1	111.8	100.4
Labourers	483 11	432 1	48.4	11.1	120.1	107.2
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	555 2	510 10	44.1	7.2	151.1	139.0
Semi-skilled	488 8	442 1	45.9	9.0	127.9	115.7
Labourers	494 7	429 11	48.3	10.7	122.9	106.9
South Western						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	482 2	454 10	43.8	5.2	132.2	124.7
Semi-skilled	421 2	390 8	44.1	6.7	114.6	106.3
Labourers	443 11	408 5	45.9	7.7	116.2	106.9
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	606 5	548 2	46.4	8.6	156.7	141.6
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	497 2	476 3	42.1	4.5	141.8	135.9
Semi-skilled	363 2	340 3	45.6	6.1	95.6	89.5
Labourers	394 6	363 9	44.9	7.3	105.4	97.2
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	519 5	541 1	47.5	8.7	149.2	136.8
Semi-skilled	419 8	386 3	48.2	9.0	104.4	96.1
Labourers	420 8	388 0	50.6	11.5	99.8	92.0
North Western						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	371 3	347 5	44.1	5.8	101.1	94.6
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	637 8	591 3	48.0	10.6	159.4	147.8
Semi-skilled	564 6	512 1	51.3	15.9	132.0	119.7
Labourers	474 10	427 3	54.3	15.7	104.9	94.4
Northern						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	368 1	322 6	47.4	9.6	93.1	81.6
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	576 9	542 6	43.8	5.2	158.1	148.7
Semi-skilled	447 2	399 5	47.3	9.0	113.5	101.3
Labourers	415 4	372 6	46.5	8.1	107.1	96.1
Scotland						
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Skilled	450 6	417 0	44.1	6.4	122.6	113.5
Semi-skilled	447 4	393 2	47.6	9.0	112.8	99.1
Labourers	342 4	314 4	45.6	6.6	90.2	82.8
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	541 4	515 8	41.9	4.3	155.0	147.7
Semi-skilled	434 2	403 6	44.5	6.3	117.1	108.8
Labourers	388 9	362 11	43.1	6.3	108.3	101.1

* † See footnotes to table 6.

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

Table 9 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	487 6	464 7	47.4	8.3	123.4	117.6
Craftsmen	540 8	507 7	46.8	7.6	138.7	130.1
P-B-R workers						
General workers	509 7	496 10	46.0	10.2	132.9	129.6
Craftsmen	522 6	506 4	44.1	5.6	142.1	137.8
East Anglia						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	484 5	474 1	46.2	5.9	125.9	123.1
Craftsmen	546 11	537 9	44.7	4.8	146.7	144.4
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Western						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	492 3	472 3	46.4	8.7	127.3	122.1
Craftsmen	579 10	577 10	45.1	5.3	154.4	153.7
P-B-R workers						
General workers	583 2	556 10	49.7	10.8	140.7	134.4
Craftsmen	623 10	578 3	47.2	8.8	158.5	147.0
West Midlands						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	514 0	505 9	47.7	7.2	129.4	127.2
Craftsmen	507 1	478 10	46.2	7.1	131.7	124.4
P-B-R workers						
General workers	495 8	494 11	42.1	4.4	141.4	141.1
Craftsmen	499 7	480 10	46.1	5.4	130.0	125.2
East Midlands						
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
General workers	462 6	399 1	48.7	10.2	114.1	98.3
Craftsmen	473 7	426 4	45.7	7.6	124.4	111.9
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers†						

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

Classes of workers	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland										
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.				d.	d.
Production operatives†	480 4	441 2	48.4	9.5	119.1	109.4				
Maintenance operatives (skilled)†	652 1	572 7	51.9	12.0	150.8	132.4				
Other maintenance workers†	501 6	431 11	51.8	12.4	116.1	100.0				
Service workers†	413 1	379 6	48.7	7.3	101.7	93.4				
Labourers	434 0	383 11	52.2	12.6	99.8	88.3				
P-B-R workers†										
Production operatives†	535 4	497 2	47.2	7.1	136.0	126.3				
Maintenance operatives (skilled)†	654 4	582 10	50.5	10.9	155.6	138.6				
Other maintenance workers†	594 7	516 5	54.2	13.8	131.7	114.3				
Service workers†	513 4	473 8	49.7	8.3	123.8	114.3				
Labourers	493 7	436 11	51.5	11.6	114.9	101.7				
Wales										
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.							d.	d.
Production operatives†	471 2	452 1	42.2	3.6	133.8	128.4				
Maintenance operatives (skilled)†	625 0	608 3	41.6	2.4	180.3	175.5				
Other maintenance workers†	541 5	525 2	43.7	2.8	148.8	144.3				
Service workers†	497 7	468 1	42.5	4.7	140.5	132.2				
Labourers	445 9	408 2	46.5	6.6	115.1	105.4				
P-B-R workers†										
Production operatives†	590 11	572 7	42.7	2.3	166.2	161.0				
Maintenance operatives (skilled)†	634 6	602 6	42.9	4.2	177.7	168.7				
Other maintenance workers†	501 1	473 0	43.1	4.6	139.6	131.8				
Service workers†	534 8	505 7	45.1	4.4	142.4	134.6				
Labourers	458 9	432 5	42.1	4.1	130.8	123.3				

* † See footnotes to table 6.

‡ See footnote on page 917.

Table 11 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
All engineering industries covered†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemmen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	45,120	524 6	490 4	45.5	6.9	138.2	129.2	53,510	563 9	541 6	43.5	5.0	155.3	149.2
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	33,990	517 10	487 4	44.9	6.1	138.4	130.2	62,700	553 3	532 1	43.3	4.6	153.5	147.6
(b) rated below fitters' rate	11,590	462 6	432 10	45.0	6.7	123.4	115.5	51,010	505 5	488 7	42.8	4.3	141.7	137.0
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	36,230	582 5	550 9	44.6	5.9	156.8	148.2	8,310	576 2	553 2	43.8	4.9	157.7	151.4
Skilled maintenance fitters	17,920	579 8	531 4	47.8	9.1	145.7	133.5	3,540	577 0	535 4	46.8	8.4	148.0	137.4
Skilled maintenance electricians	11,940	609 5	556 0	48.0	9.6	152.2	138.9	2,320	607 0	558 9	47.7	9.0	152.8	140.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	11,370	569 0	519 6	47.4	9.1	143.9	131.4	2,600	549 11	511 4	46.1	7.5	143.2	133.2
Patternmakers	2,720	556 3	527 10	44.3	5.6	150.5	142.8	1,580	549 6	526 10	44.1	5.1	149.6	143.4
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	6,930	526 6	495 0	44.7	6.1	141.4	132.9	10,720	601 4	584 0	42.8	3.9	168.7	163.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	1,340	463 2	444 0	43.1	4.4	129.1	123.7	3,230	526 7	511 10	42.3	3.5	149.3	145.1
Platers, riveters and caulkers	4,920	535 5	493 9	47.3	8.7	136.0	125.4	7,420	553 8	523 7	44.6	5.9	149.0	140.9
All other adult skilled grades	103,860	535 3	503 11	45.3	6.6	141.8	133.5	72,780	563 3	541 7	43.4	4.8	155.7	149.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	224,330	480 11	445 10	46.1	7.6	125.3	116.2	194,900	496 5	477 0	43.1	5.0	138.1	132.7
Labourers	61,290	385 4	356 7	46.0	7.9	100.5	93.0	18,990	402 1	376 3	45.8	7.5	105.5	98.7

(a) Firms with between 25 and 99 manual employees††

Classes of workers	s. d.		s. d.		d.		d.		s. d.		s. d.		d.		d.	
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemmen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8,300	472 0	436 9	46.6	7.5	121.5	112.5	2,740	534 9	512 7	44.8	5.7	143.3	137.3		
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	7,750	472 2	440 2	45.9	7.1	123.4	115.0	3,210	478 4	453 9	44.6	5.8	128.6	122.0		
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,080	438 8	404 4	45.4	7.9	116.1	107.0	1,160	434 6	415 8	44.9	5.4	116.2	111.2		
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	4,910	541 4	505 3	46.1	7.0	141.0	131.6	650	534 9	509 10	45.2	5.9	142.0	135.4		
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,910	525 3	470 8	49.8	10.7	126.6	113.5	130	544 7	501 6	48.9	8.0	133.6	123.0		
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,350	531 5	480 7	49.0	9.5	130.2	117.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,000	484 0	439 2	48.6	9.5	119.6	108.5	110	487 3	425 5	52.0	12.8	112.4	98.2		
Patternmakers	310	487 9	452 3	44.3	7.0	132.1	122.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,960	492 8	464 2	45.4	6.8	130.1	122.6	1,780	601 0	587 9	42.6	3.0	169.2	165.4		
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	360	407 9	395 7	40.8	3.1	120.1	116.5	400	506 6	495 6	40.2	2.2	151.2	147.9		
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,580	522 0	474 7	50.6	12.0	123.8	112.5	710	499 9	477 2	43.6	4.7	137.5	131.3		
All other adult skilled grades	15,760	482 1	448 5	46.9	8.0	123.4	114.8	6,490	506 4	486 5	44.5	4.9	136.6	131.2		
All other adult semi-skilled grades	18,780	412 2	380 11	46.4	7.5	106.6	98.5	13,240	469 8	450 2	44.3	5.6	127.1	121.8		
Labourers	8,620	337 0	313 1	44.1	6.6	91.7	85.2	2,150	376 8	355 1	45.5	7.5	99.3	93.6		

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
† Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

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

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

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)§					Payment-by-result workers§								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
(b) Firms with between 100 and 499 manual employees†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemmen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	14,050	507 6	469 10	46.5	7.7	130.9	121.2	13,150	537 3	507 8	45.3	6.7	142.2	134.4
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	12,800	509 11	476 2	45.1	6.3	135.5	126.6	18,850	541 2	513 8	44.6	5.7	145.6	138.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	3,900	461 9	426 5	46.2	8.0	120.1	110.9	10,060	472 2	448 6	44.8	6.0	126.5	120.2
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	9,020	535 9	502 9	45.1	6.4	142.6	133.8	1,860	549 5	522 3	45.0	6.2	146.5	139.2
Skilled maintenance fitters	5,210	552 0	501 8	48.7	9.6	135.9	123.5	1,070	558 4	512 7	47.0	9.2	142.6	130.9
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,380	565 4	513 1	48.9	9.7	138.6	125.8	570	587 2	537 0	48.2	9.5	146.2	133.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,620	509 9	465 1	48.1	9.1	127.3	116.1	410	521 0	482 6	45.8	7.9	136.6	126.5
Patternmakers	750	501 4	475 9	44.9	5.7	133.8	127.0	430	520 9	495 0	44.5	5.6	140.5	133.6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,910	526 1	493 3	44.7	6.2	141.3	132.5	3,470	577 1	556 3	43.7	4.7	158.4	152.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	560	446 10	426 1	44.3	4.9	121.0	115.4	1,230	528 9	509 0	43.9	4.9	144.5	139.1
Platers, riveters and caulkers	2,070	513 0	470 4	46.5	7.7	132.5	121.4	3,080	532 9	502 2	45.2	6.6	141.5	133.4
All other adult skilled grades	28,390	518 11	481 11	46.5	7.6	133.9	124.3	21,280	527 9	503 11	44.0	5.5	144.0	137.5
All other adult semi-skilled grades	46,580	427 0	393 7	46.5	8.0	110.2	101.6	39,840	464 11	440 7	44.6	6.2	125.0	118.4
Labourers	21,900	372 3	342 4	46.5	8.3	96.0	88.3	5,640	399 4	369 9	46.9	8.5	102.2	94.6

(c) Firms with 500 or more manual employees†

Classes of workers	s. d.		s. d.		d.		d.		s. d.		s. d.		d.		d.	
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemmen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	22,760	554 3	522 5	44.6	6.3	149.2	140.7	37,620	575 1	555 5	42.8	4.4	161.1	155.6		
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	13,440	551 9	525 1	44.1	5.3	150.2	142.9	40,640	564 10	546 10	42.5	3.9	159.3	154.3		
(b) rated below fitters' rate	5,610	471 9	447 11	44.0	5.3	128.6	122.1	39,790	515 10	500 10	42.2	3.9	146.5	142.3		
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	22,300	610 4	580 1	44.0	5.4	166.3	158.0	5,800	589 5	567 11	43.3	4.4	163.3	157.4		
Skilled maintenance fitters	10,800	602 9	556 5	46.9	8.6											

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

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)†					Payment-by-result workers‡								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium			
Shipbuilding and ship repairing††														
Platers	4,150	s. 573 d. 9	s. 542 d. 9	42.9	4.9	d. 160.5	d. 151.8							
Welders	6,480	s. 601 d. 1	s. 568 d. 2	42.9	5.6	d. 168.1	d. 158.8							
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)	4,300	s. 587 d. 4	s. 547 d. 6	44.6	6.8	d. 158.1	d. 147.3							
Shipwrights	4,980	s. 567 d. 5	s. 533 d. 7	43.9	5.9	d. 155.0	d. 145.8							
Joiners	3,500	s. 496 d. 3	s. 479 d. 5	41.5	3.1	d. 143.4	d. 138.6							
Plumbers	2,590	s. 560 d. 2	s. 521 d. 5	44.5	6.4	d. 151.2	d. 140.7							
Electricians	3,020	s. 581 d. 5	s. 537 d. 0	45.4	7.4	d. 153.6	d. 141.9							
Fitters	4,330	s. 619 d. 9	s. 567 d. 4	47.6	9.7	d. 156.4	d. 143.2							
Turners	690	s. 555 d. 6	s. 518 d. 2	44.1	5.9	d. 151.0	d. 140.8							
Chemical manufacture†														
General workers engaged in production	12,860	s. 424 d. 10	s. 399 d. 8	46.8	8.0	d. 108.9	d. 102.5	8,610	s. 472 d. 10	s. 449 d. 2	46.8	7.9	d. 121.3	d. 115.2
Day workers	15,350	s. 541 d. 7	s. 533 d. 4	44.8	6.2	d. 144.9	d. 142.9	13,400	s. 521 d. 5	s. 513 d. 5	43.4	4.9	d. 144.0	d. 142.0
Continuous 3-shift workers														
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	1,900	s. 542 d. 10	s. 515 d. 3	50.6	11.0	d. 128.7	d. 122.2	2,620	s. 536 d. 2	s. 521 d. 10	45.1	7.0	d. 142.7	d. 138.8
2-shift workers	2,820	s. 522 d. 9	s. 487 d. 5	49.3	10.2	d. 127.2	d. 118.6	1,130	s. 538 d. 4	s. 505 d. 7	50.0	11.8	d. 129.1	d. 121.3
Others including night workers	520	s. 483 d. 10	s. 430 d. 8	50.5	12.3	d. 114.9	d. 102.3	510	s. 488 d. 10	s. 457 d. 9	47.2	8.4	d. 124.3	d. 116.4
Craftsmen	5,100	s. 549 d. 8	s. 519 d. 1	46.2	7.3	d. 142.9	d. 134.8	4,220	s. 576 d. 7	s. 548 d. 6	45.1	6.7	d. 153.3	d. 145.9
Fitters	2,120	s. 576 d. 2	s. 540 d. 5	46.0	7.3	d. 150.3	d. 141.0	2,460	s. 579 d. 7	s. 542 d. 10	45.4	6.7	d. 153.3	d. 143.5
Other engineering craftsmen	1,370	s. 556 d. 2	s. 530 d. 1	44.8	6.2	d. 149.1	d. 142.0	1,180	s. 600 d. 10	s. 566 d. 0	45.9	7.5	d. 156.9	d. 148.0
Electricians	1,200	s. 506 d. 10	s. 479 d. 5	45.5	6.3	d. 133.8	d. 126.4	860	s. 552 d. 0	s. 524 d. 5	44.7	6.2	d. 148.3	d. 140.8
Building craftsmen														

Table 12 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)†					Payment-by-result workers‡								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium			
Mechanical engineering†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	20,700	s. 501 d. 3	s. 465 d. 11	46.4	7.5	d. 129.8	d. 120.6	21,120	s. 544 d. 4	s. 518 d. 3	44.5	5.8	d. 146.9	d. 139.9
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	19,520	s. 496 d. 11	s. 465 d. 4	45.0	6.3	d. 132.4	d. 124.0	32,860	s. 535 d. 6	s. 511 d. 1	44.0	5.2	d. 146.1	d. 139.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	6,600	s. 455 d. 2	s. 423 d. 0	45.3	7.2	d. 120.7	d. 112.2	24,010	s. 472 d. 3	s. 450 d. 11	44.0	5.4	d. 128.8	d. 123.0
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	11,670	s. 546 d. 9	s. 513 d. 1	45.0	6.3	d. 145.7	d. 136.7	3,670	s. 559 d. 1	s. 532 d. 3	44.3	5.4	d. 151.4	d. 144.2
Skilled maintenance fitters	6,100	s. 553 d. 3	s. 506 d. 2	47.8	9.1	d. 138.8	d. 127.0	1,800	s. 557 d. 6	s. 514 d. 5	47.1	8.6	d. 142.1	d. 131.1
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,880	s. 584 d. 2	s. 531 d. 5	48.7	9.7	d. 143.9	d. 130.9	1,250	s. 581 d. 2	s. 531 d. 8	48.2	9.5	d. 144.6	d. 132.3
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,360	s. 526 d. 10	s. 481 d. 0	47.6	8.9	d. 132.7	d. 121.2	1,220	s. 532 d. 0	s. 491 d. 10	46.2	7.7	d. 138.1	d. 127.7
Patternmakers	1,220	s. 513 d. 3	s. 486 d. 0	45.1	5.9	d. 136.5	d. 129.3	910	s. 530 d. 11	s. 505 d. 6	44.9	5.6	d. 141.9	d. 135.1
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,130	s. 519 d. 8	s. 487 d. 5	44.7	6.6	d. 139.4	d. 130.7	3,060	s. 592 d. 10	s. 563 d. 9	44.9	5.7	d. 158.4	d. 150.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	980	s. 456 d. 5	s. 439 d. 10	42.7	4.3	d. 128.2	d. 123.6	2,230	s. 521 d. 5	s. 507 d. 9	42.2	3.4	d. 148.2	d. 144.3
Platers, riveters and caulkers	3,950	s. 537 d. 6	s. 495 d. 8	47.4	8.8	d. 136.2	d. 125.6	5,610	s. 557 d. 10	s. 525 d. 11	44.9	6.2	d. 149.1	d. 140.6
All other adult skilled grades	35,260	s. 529 d. 0	s. 491 d. 9	46.8	7.9	d. 135.7	d. 126.2	24,570	s. 539 d. 11	s. 511 d. 1	45.0	6.3	d. 143.9	d. 136.3
All other adult semi-skilled grades	65,430	s. 442 d. 10	s. 407 d. 4	46.7	8.1	d. 113.7	d. 104.6	63,450	s. 464 d. 11	s. 438 d. 11	45.2	6.5	d. 123.5	d. 116.6
Labourers	23,470	s. 374 d. 11	s. 345 d. 9	46.3	8.1	d. 97.2	d. 89.6	8,540	s. 398 d. 10	s. 370 d. 2	46.3	8.0	d. 103.4	d. 95.9
Electrical engineering†														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	7,350	s. 513 d. 6	s. 484 d. 10	45.3	6.2	d. 136.1	d. 128.5	6,520	s. 532 d. 2	s. 507 d. 3	44.1	5.6	d. 144.7	d. 137.9
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,580	s. 512 d. 10	s. 486 d. 3	44.2	5.6	d. 139.1	d. 131.9	5,420	s. 538 d. 5	s. 515 d. 0	43.6	5.0	d. 148.1	d. 141.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,140	s. 432 d. 6	s. 408 d. 9	45.1	5.8	d. 115.1	d. 108.7	5,550	s. 456 d. 7	s. 439 d. 6	43.0	4.4	d. 127.4	d. 122.6
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	6,800	s. 556 d. 0	s. 527 d. 3	44.0	5.5	d. 151.6	d. 143.8	1,170	s. 551 d. 8	s. 529 d. 4	43.9	4.9	d. 150.7	d. 144.6
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,530	s. 559 d. 1	s. 512 d. 4	46.8	8.5	d. 143.3	d. 131.3	540	s. 582 d. 8	s. 543 d. 1	46.7	8.3	d. 149.8	d. 139.6
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,840	s. 556 d. 3	s. 503 d. 11	47.9	9.2	d. 139.4	d. 126.3	320	s. 593 d. 11	s. 551 d. 2	47.5	8.2	d. 150.1	d. 139.3
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,280	s. 504 d. 1	s. 465 d. 3	46.3	7.7	d. 130.7	d. 120.6	280	s. 534 d. 7	s. 495 d. 11	46.1	7.7	d. 139.1	d. 129.1
Patternmakers	180	s. 522 d. 6	s. 497 d. 9	45.2	6.0	d. 138.8	d. 132.2	220	s. 557 d. 11	s. 543 d. 0	42.6	3.3	d. 157.1	d. 152.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,180	s. 487 d. 7	s. 462 d. 0	44.2	5.3	d. 132.4	d. 125.4	840	s. 537 d. 11	s. 515 d. 10	44.6	5.2	d. 144.6	d. 138.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	110	s. 462 d. 6	s. 449 d. 5	41.7	3.1	d. 132.9	d. 129.2	360	s. 514 d. 9	s. 505 d. 8	42.4	2.9	d. 145.7	d. 143.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	180	s. 488 d. 6	s. 460 d. 7	44.3	5.8	d. 132.2	d. 124.6	140	s. 560 d. 11	s. 538 d. 6	43.9	5.0	d. 153.3	d. 147.2
All other adult skilled grades	22,430	s. 497 d. 10	s. 467 d. 4	45.1	6.5	d. 132.3	d. 124.2	8,930	s. 524 d. 11	s. 501 d. 5	43.6	5.2	d. 144.4	d. 137.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	35,100	s. 426 d. 2	s. 396 d. 11	45.6	7.2	d. 112.1	d. 104.4	35,760	s. 461 d. 6	s. 442 d. 2	42.9	5.0	d. 129.2	d. 123.8
Labourers	9,570	s. 358 d. 6	s. 332 d. 1	45.3	7.4	d. 95.0	d. 88.0	2,390	s. 371 d. 2	s. 351 d. 5	43.2	6.3	d. 103.1	d. 97.6

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1.
 Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.

Mechanical engineering: 331-349.
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.
 ‡ Payment-by-result workers include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Motor vehicle manufacturing††														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	5,710	s. 656 d. 2	s. 614 d. 3	44.8	7.2	d. 175.7	d. 164.5	8,420	s. 660 d. 11	s. 650 d. 4	41.3	3.0	d. 192.2	d. 189.2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,590	s. 579 d. 3	s. 549 d. 6	46.0	6.8	d. 151.1	d. 143.4	10,490	s. 611 d. 7	s. 600 d. 9	41.6	2.8	d. 176.3	d. 173.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,560	s. 533 d. 7	s. 507 d. 3	44.1	5.5	d. 145.2	d. 138.1	16,480	s. 580 d. 11	s. 571 d. 6	40.9	2.6	d. 170.4	d. 167.6
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	9,570	s. 662 d. 4	s. 629 d. 6	44.1	5.6	d. 180.1	d. 171.1	1,310	s. 638 d. 2	s. 625 d. 2	41.9	2.6	d. 182.9	d. 179.1
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,470	s. 664 d. 5	s. 613 d. 3	47.5	9.4	d. 167.7	d. 154.8	410	s. 638 d. 6	s. 611 d. 8	45.2	6.1	d. 169.3	d. 162.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,850	s. 719 d. 0	s. 660 d. 3	47.5	9.9	d. 181.6	d. 166.8	400	s. 688 d. 7	s. 641 d. 7	45.9	7.5	d. 180.1	d. 167.8
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,130	s. 687 d. 2	s. 620 d. 3	48.3	10.7	d. 170.8	d. 154.2	520	s. 594 d. 4	s. 561 d. 3	45.4	6.6	d. 156.9	d. 148.2
Patternmakers	730	s. 667 d. 5	s. 632 d. 2	43.7	5.4	d. 183.1	d. 173.5	130	s. 664 d. 9	s. 644 d. 7	43.7	5.1	d. 182.5	d. 177.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,060	s. 615 d. 3	s. 582 d. 4	44.1	5.7	d. 167.5	d. 158.6	3,600	s. 641 d. 2	s. 634 d. 6	40.5	1.8	d. 190.0	d. 188.0
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)								100	s. 584 d. 3	s. 571 d. 4	42.6	3.0	d. 164.5	d. 160.8
Platers, riveters and caulkers	150	s. 558 d. 10	s. 524 d. 6	47.6	9.6	d. 140.9	d. 132.3	260	s. 559 d. 1	s. 546 d. 8	42.3	2.8	d. 158.5	d. 155.0
All other adult skilled grades	20,320	s. 594 d. 10	s. 568 d. 6	43.5	5.0	d. 163.9	d. 156.7	21,280	s. 616 d. 10	s. 605 d. 8	41.4	2.8	d. 178.9	d. 175.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	84,960	s. 550 d. 11	s. 513 d. 4	45.4	7.1	d. 145.7	d. 13							

Table 13 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	
South East														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	14,320	s. d. 523 10	s. d. 487 2	45.8	7.2	d. 137.2	d. 127.6	11,920	s. d. 574 1	s. d. 549 5	44.4	5.7	d. 155.2	d. 148.5
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	11,720	537 6	503 8	45.7	6.6	141.2	132.3	9,760	543 10	522 9	43.7	4.9	149.2	143.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	3,180	461 4	434 10	44.1	6.5	125.5	118.3	6,470	483 10	467 2	43.2	4.5	134.4	129.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,770	591 11	557 3	44.6	5.9	159.1	149.8	1,110	565 9	546 2	43.1	4.4	157.7	152.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	4,590	584 6	534 3	47.7	9.0	147.2	134.5	640	598 3	565 10	45.9	6.6	156.5	148.0
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,460	624 10	566 0	48.4	9.9	154.8	140.2	390	623 5	580 4	47.3	8.6	158.2	147.2
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,560	597 9	537 11	48.1	10.0	149.1	134.2	410	547 9	518 11	44.6	6.0	147.3	139.6
Patternmakers	700	552 7	562 8	44.9	6.6	161.5	150.3	110	572 5	550 8	43.0	4.6	159.8	153.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,950	519 1	488 11	44.6	6.2	139.8	131.7	3,110	624 1	608 10	42.5	3.3	176.2	171.9
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	230	516 3	488 4	44.4	5.6	139.5	132.0	340	562 7	546 3	44.4	4.8	151.9	147.6
Platers, riveters and caulkers	670	552 7	514 5	46.2	8.1	143.6	133.7	580	574 2	539 4	45.9	7.2	150.1	141.0
All other adult skilled grades	30,690	530 0	495 11	45.7	6.8	139.3	130.3	13,510	555 11	534 7	43.8	5.0	152.4	146.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades	79,810	510 3	469 9	46.1	7.8	132.8	122.3	40,010	511 3	494 2	41.9	4.4	146.5	141.6
Labourers	13,610	397 9	365 8	45.8	7.9	104.3	95.9	2,890	413 5	390 1	46.3	7.7	107.1	101.0
East Anglia‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	900	s. d. 528 9	s. d. 491 11	46.2	7.7	d. 137.3	d. 127.7	910	s. d. 532 11	s. d. 503 6	44.5	5.6	d. 143.6	d. 135.7
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	790	499 10	470 10	46.9	7.3	127.8	120.3	1,100	521 9	491 1	44.9	5.9	139.5	131.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	630	417 4	400 10	44.5	5.3	112.5	108.0	980	432 8	407 1	46.0	7.0	112.8	106.1
Toolroom fitters and turners	450	515 8	484 3	44.7	6.7	138.4	130.0	160	554 6	518 11	47.1	7.3	141.4	132.3
Maintenance men (skilled)	300	561 5	511 5	47.8	10.0	140.8	128.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skilled maintenance fitters	180	545 5	497 1	45.9	8.4	142.5	129.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skilled maintenance electricians	190	526 6	476 4	44.8	8.6	141.1	127.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled maintenance classes	130	404 10	394 1	43.1	3.5	112.6	109.6	240	520 7	506 2	42.2	2.8	148.0	143.9
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	533 4	517 9	43.5	4.3	147.1	142.8
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	546 9	518 11	44.7	6.2	146.8	139.3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,620	522 10	500 0	44.2	4.9	142.0	135.8
Platers, riveters and caulkers	2,880	565 1	522 0	47.7	9.1	142.1	131.3	1,620	522 10	500 0	44.2	4.9	142.0	135.8
All other adult skilled grades	6,620	494 8	457 9	46.7	8.6	127.0	117.5	2,580	451 6	421 1	46.0	7.2	117.8	109.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	850	388 6	357 5	47.0	8.6	99.2	91.2	330	381 11	359 5	45.1	5.9	101.9	95.7
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Western‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	3,600	s. d. 505 2	s. d. 473 8	44.1	6.1	d. 137.5	d. 128.9	3,600	s. d. 527 0	s. d. 501 8	43.8	5.1	d. 144.3	d. 137.3
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,360	519 0	486 2	44.9	6.1	138.8	130.0	3,480	530 3	505 3	43.8	5.0	145.3	138.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	590	442 0	404 9	45.5	6.7	116.5	106.7	2,840	437 10	420 5	43.0	4.3	122.2	117.3
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,260	544 0	519 10	43.8	4.8	149.1	142.5	330	514 6	488 4	44.3	5.4	139.4	132.3
Maintenance men (skilled)	940	574 9	532 1	47.3	7.6	145.7	135.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skilled maintenance fitters	560	611 6	560 0	48.0	9.2	153.0	140.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skilled maintenance electricians	550	565 2	524 1	47.3	8.0	143.3	132.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled maintenance classes	150	557 1	538 7	43.9	4.5	152.2	147.1	260	570 9	541 8	45.8	6.4	149.5	141.9
Patternmakers	300	500 2	482 7	44.5	5.0	134.8	130.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Platers, riveters and caulkers	310	506 10	459 3	48.7	8.9	125.0	113.3	2,570	537 8	508 3	45.0	6.1	143.3	135.4
All other adult skilled grades	6,560	502 10	475 11	45.7	6.7	132.1	125.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,100	434 9	403 3	46.4	7.4	112.5	104.4	9,930	468 1	447 6	42.5	4.9	132.1	126.3
Labourers	2,040	364 0	337 2	46.2	7.3	94.5	87.6	570	378 11	351 9	45.3	6.9	100.5	93.3

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
† Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.

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

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

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	
West Midlands														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	8,480	s. d. 557 2	s. d. 532 1	44.2	5.5	d. 151.3	d. 144.5	10,690	s. d. 642 5	s. d. 628 3	41.9	3.6	d. 183.8	d. 179.8
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,520	547 2	520 2	44.1	5.3	148.9	141.5	16,570	613 5	598 6	42.1	3.6	174.8	170.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,090	494 6	473 3	44.5	5.9	133.3	127.6	15,900	598 10	587 5	41.3	3.1	174.1	170.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,430	617 3	593 6	44.0	5.3	168.3	161.8	1,860	610 9	591 7	43.5	4.6	168.5	163.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	4,290	615 7	570 9	47.7	9.5	154.7	143.4	730	589 11	553 5	45.8	8.2	154.6	145.0
Skilled maintenance fitters	2,850	666 8	618 4	48.5	10.2	164.8	152.9	380	633 6	589 5	47.1	8.4	161.3	150.1
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,790	596 2	551 9	47.3	9.3	151.3	140.0	500	581 3	535 7	47.2	9.2	147.7	136.1
Other skilled maintenance classes	560	594 10	574 3	44.3	5.1	161.0	155.5	120	591 0	571 7	43.3	4.2	163.9	158.5
Patternmakers	910	584 6	558 4	43.7	5.3	160.6	153.4	2,670	676 8	666 1	41.0	2.4	198.3	195.2
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	390	439 5	427 1	40.8	3.3	129.2	125.6	640	521 5	510 4	40.8	2.5	153.3	150.1
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	800	548 4	499 10	51.7	13.3	127.3	116.0	1,030	504 5	483 8	43.6	5.0	138.7	133.0
Platers, riveters and caulkers	26,150	566 1	543 3	43.6	5.1	155.8	149.5	22,170	608 2	593 3	41.9	3.6	174.3	170.0
All other adult skilled grades	38,440	484 8	457 2	46.0	7.5	126.4	119.2	55,700	544 11	530 10	42.1	4.0	155.2	151.1
All other adult semi-skilled grades	15,630	399 8	374 9	45.7	7.8	105.0	98.5	4,170	420 4	396 8	45.5	7.9	111.0	104.7
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Midlands‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,800	s. d. 522 4	s. d. 481 11	47.5	8.2	d. 132.1	d. 121.9	5,010	s. d. 549 6	s. d. 529 9	43.7	4.8	d. 151.0	d. 145.6
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,090	496 1	465 2	44.6	6.4	133.4	125.1	5,960	543 5	518 11	43.8	5.3	148.9	142.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	660	427 7	399 9	45.2	6.3	113.4	106.0	3,610	459 8	438 3	44.1	5.3	125.0	119.2
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,380	557 11	524 10	45.9	6.9	145.8	137.2	550	560 3	536 10	44.0	4.8	152.9	146.5
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,430	557 3	508 4	48.5	9.5	137.9	125.8	220	600 3	545 2	48.9	10.8	147.4	133.8
Skilled maintenance fitters	740	554 6	511 9	47.4	8.2	140.3	129.5	160	590 5	541 0	48.6	9.5	145.9	133.7
Skilled maintenance electricians	710	525 4	481 5	47.0	8.1	134.2	123.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled maintenance classes	180	554 5	526 11	44.8	5.8	148.5	141.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Patternmakers	370	535 11	507 3	44.1	5.2	145.9								

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

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
North Western		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,160	520 6	485 9	46.1	7.1	135.6	126.5	10,260	524 10	502 4	43.7	5.2	144.1	137.9
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,020	483 4	457 11	43.7	5.4	132.9	125.9	8,690	512 1	490 1	43.4	4.5	141.7	135.6
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,020	477 8	449 4	44.2	5.7	129.8	122.1	9,210	457 4	437 1	43.5	5.0	126.1	120.6
Toolroom fitters and turners	3,520	551 10	513 7	45.0	6.7	147.0	136.8	2,180	579 1	556 1	43.7	4.7	159.1	152.8
Maintenance men (skilled)	2,220	553 3	505 6	47.5	8.8	139.7	127.7	510	531 0	494 10	46.0	7.4	138.6	129.2
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,390	595 4	541 0	47.8	9.1	149.5	135.8	420	590 8	536 0	46.7	8.6	151.9	137.9
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,480	522 0	481 2	46.3	7.8	135.4	124.8	640	551 4	511 1	45.4	6.9	145.7	135.0
Patternmakers	360	499 1	472 3	45.0	5.7	133.2	126.0	460	558 1	538 9	43.8	5.0	152.8	147.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	840	504 9	474 1	44.4	5.1	136.5	128.2	1,220	554 3	534 10	43.8	4.7	151.9	146.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	260	497 7	471 5	44.0	5.2	135.7	128.6	520	534 7	521 11	42.4	3.2	151.3	147.7
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,160	508 4	469 0	46.7	7.4	130.6	120.5	990	548 5	513 4	45.7	7.5	143.9	134.7
All other adult skilled grades	11,320	517 9	483 10	45.5	6.8	136.4	127.5	9,700	534 6	511 7	44.0	5.3	145.9	139.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	33,550	477 2	442 3	45.6	7.5	125.5	116.4	25,560	452 10	430 0	43.8	5.7	124.1	117.9
Labourers	8,950	360 3	333 0	45.9	7.7	94.3	87.1	3,830	383 0	358 5	44.7	6.8	102.8	96.2

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Northern		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,090	529 2	497 11	45.9	6.9	138.2	130.1	3,050	560 2	536 8	43.2	4.6	155.5	149.0
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,090	511 3	484 7	44.6	5.8	137.7	130.5	3,140	538 6	509 8	44.1	5.4	146.5	138.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate	640	459 0	438 1	42.0	4.8	131.2	125.3	2,250	450 11	430 2	43.5	4.7	124.5	118.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	580	549 11	518 10	44.9	6.0	146.8	138.6	620	566 6	542 2	43.2	4.4	157.5	150.7
Maintenance men (skilled)	620	574 2	524 10	48.2	8.6	143.0	130.7	440	575 0	529 8	47.5	8.7	145.2	133.8
Skilled maintenance fitters	330	596 3	537 11	50.2	10.8	142.5	128.5	330	591 8	548 2	47.7	8.7	148.7	137.8
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	240	542 10	498 6	47.8	9.1	136.1	125.0	390	523 3	488 6	46.4	7.4	135.3	126.3
Patternmakers	170	523 1	499 5	44.4	5.0	141.2	134.8	180	596 5	562 3	45.7	7.0	156.7	147.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	230	466 2	442 3	40.0	5.3	139.8	132.6	450	576 5	545 8	44.6	5.9	155.1	146.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	120	435 10	428 5	40.7	2.1	128.5	126.3	390	557 4	540 8	41.5	3.2	161.0	156.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	530	621 7	586 9	44.8	6.4	166.6	157.3	1,500	579 2	545 8	44.5	5.6	156.2	147.2
All other adult skilled grades	2,470	535 3	500 5	47.2	8.3	136.2	127.4	4,370	582 8	549 7	45.0	6.0	155.4	146.5
All other adult semi-skilled grades	7,790	447 0	412 6	46.6	8.0	115.0	106.2	9,790	468 9	438 1	46.1	7.0	122.0	114.0
Labourers	3,020	388 1	356 0	47.2	8.3	98.7	90.5	1,960	418 11	384 7	47.3	8.2	106.4	97.6

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Scotland‡		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	4,300	506 7	465 9	45.3	7.5	134.3	123.5	3,840	523 6	496 7	43.0	5.1	146.2	138.7
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate§	2,640	506 5	475 10	43.6	5.2	139.5	131.1	5,180	532 4	510 0	42.3	4.0	151.1	144.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,650	502 9	449 10	49.1	10.5	122.8	109.9	1,770	477 2	454 9	42.5	5.2	134.8	128.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,420	569 10	525 9	44.3	6.1	154.5	142.6	740	600 9	569 6	44.6	5.4	161.8	153.4
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,560	578 10	521 10	47.9	9.6	145.2	130.9	350	623 2	568 10	48.7	9.9	153.7	140.3
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,340	546 9	488 0	46.9	9.4	140.0	125.0	230	642 5	581 0	49.5	10.4	155.8	140.9
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	730	581 4	522 10	48.1	9.5	144.9	130.3	200	587 9	539 7	46.6	8.3	151.4	139.0
Patternmakers	280	515 10	490 8	41.6	4.4	148.7	141.5	230	511 7	489 8	43.5	4.3	141.0	135.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	620	605 4	553 6	46.9	8.7	154.9	141.7	780	550 3	520 8	44.1	5.7	149.6	141.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	530 2	505 5	43.8	5.1	145.1	138.3
Platers, riveters and caulkers	810	541 5	497 11	45.6	7.3	142.5	131.1	1,380	588 2	557 4	44.0	5.6	160.5	152.1
All other adult skilled grades	7,890	552 5	509 6	46.2	7.6	143.4	132.3	7,630	560 4	530 4	44.3	5.7	151.7	143.6
All other adult semi-skilled grades	19,160	472 5	437 1	45.4	6.9	124.9	115.6	17,800	478 10	454 1	43.9	5.5	130.8	124.0
Labourers	5,140	407 6	371 9	46.6	8.2	104.9	95.7	2,200	407 11	376 8	46.5	7.6	105.3	97.2

*† See footnotes on page 922.

‡ The figure for average hourly earnings, including overtime premium, of timeworkers in January 1969, which appeared on page 435 of the May issue of this GAZETTE, should have read 133.9d. and not 333.9d. as published.

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

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Wales‡		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	540	542 3	488 8	49.3	9.5	131.9	118.9	650	525 4	501 11	43.4	4.9	145.1	138.6
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	270	481 1	448 6	44.5	6.3	129.7	120.9	1,010	515 8	488 9	43.4	4.6	142.7	135.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	200	400 5	382 0	42.1	2.9	114.2	108.9	690	480.8	466 10	41.4	3.1	139.3	135.2
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,370	591 6	549 11	45.1	6.0	157.2	146.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance men (skilled)	700	554 2	508 9	45.5	7.6	146.0	134.0	110	576 5	521 4	45.4	7.2	152.3	137.7
Skilled maintenance fitters	400	599 0	546 3	47.4	8.3	151.6	138.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	300	568 9	516 8	48.1	9.1	141.9	128.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	110	507 9	454 10	46.4	9.5	131.2	117.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other adult skilled grades	3,790	524 11	496 9	44.9	5.7	140.4	132.8	1,270	497 7	478 9	41.9	3.8	142.5	137.1
All other adult semi-skilled grades	7,130	442 1	419 3	43.4	5.5	122.3	116.0	6,990	468 3	448 11	42.8	4.1	131.2	125.8
Labourers	2,680	407 1	379 0	46.3	7.6	105.5	98.2	550	370 6	343 5	45.3	6.6	98.2	91.0

*† See footnotes on page 922.

and workers to inform them about their earnings and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigations of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of firms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 firms annually in Great Britain and this article is based on the results of these visits.

In the following tables, which relate to paid regular workers, the classification of individual workers according to the work which they are primarily engaged in is used. Since most firms employ a variety of duties, the classification is somewhat arbitrary as few of the occupational groups are likely to be homogeneous.

Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker shall be worked for the minimum wage. They cannot be more than the standard number of hours prescribed in Agricultural Wages Orders although they may be less. Contract hours are the hours agreed in the terms of employment to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours. Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

Earnings—standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable payments in kind.

Allowable payments in kind are specified benefits and advances which are legally reckonable as valued by Agricultural Wages Boards. Orders as part-payment of prescribed wages. Other earnings comprise chiefly earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece work and bonuses and are not of any value for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the statutory minimum wage for the four quarters of the year as stated in a certain order by the effect of increase in the statutory minimum wage rates. On 31st February 1969 the statutory minimum wage for men was £1.00 per week and £0.80 for women and girls.

Normal seasonal variations in earnings and hours between the four quarters of the year are marked to a certain extent by the effect of increase in the statutory minimum wage rates. On 31st February 1969 the statutory minimum wage for men was £1.00 per week and £0.80 for women and girls.

Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

In the year ended 31st March 1969, the average total weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time male adult agricultural workers in Great Britain was 322s. 1d., according to figures produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Similar information for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE for October 1968.

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from 300s. 5d. for general farm workers to 385s. 7d. for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were 193s. 0d. and for women 200s. 11d.

For the year April 1968 to March 1969, average weekly earnings were highest in the July-September quarter for the following categories of male agricultural workers; general farm workers; bailiffs, foremen and grieves; other stockmen and tractor-men. Horticultural workers received their highest weekly earnings in the October-December quarter 1968 and dairy cowmen and 'other farm workers' in the January-March quarter 1969.

In England and Wales, during the year ended 31st March, 5.5 per cent. of men received part payment of their wages in kind by board and/or lodging; 50.6 per cent. by the provision of a cottage and 18.2 per cent. received milk. In Scotland 6.4 per cent. of men received board and/or lodging; 70.8 per cent. a cottage and 49.4 per cent. milk.

In Great Britain regular whole-time men worked an average of 48.6 total hours a week in the year ended 31st March 1969. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—54.1 hours a week; and the shortest by horticultural workers—46.3 hours a week.

The total hours worked a week include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men the average basic hours worked in a week was 43.2; in addition 1.8 hours contract overtime and 3.5 hours seasonal overtime were worked. Youths worked an average of 47.2 hours a week, including 1.6 hours contract overtime and 2.6 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 43.8 average weekly hours, including 0.7 and 1.2 hours contract and non-contractual overtime, respectively.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts, minimum wages are determined by the Agricultural Wages Boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates; they define hours of work which qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

Normal seasonal variations in earnings and hours between the four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent by the effects of increases in the statutory minimum wage rates. On 3rd February 1969 the statutory minimum weekly wage for men in England and Wales was raised from 231s. 0d., to 248s. 0d. There

were comparable increases in hourly and overtime rates and in the rates applicable to youths, women and girls. In Scotland, from 9th December 1968 there was an overall reduction in the statutory number of working hours a week, with a compensating increase in the hourly wage rate.

To secure observance of Wages Board Orders departmental officers are authorised to enter farms and to require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain and this article is based on the results of these visits.

In the following tables, which relate to hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary, as few of the occupational groups are likely to be homogeneous.

Definitions of terms

Hours.—Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker, shall be worked for the minimum wage. They cannot be more than the standard number of hours prescribed in Agricultural Wages Boards' Orders although they may be less.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours.

Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

Earnings.—Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable payments in kind.

Allowable payments in kind are specified benefits and advantages which are legally reckonable as valued by Agricultural Wages Boards' Orders, as part-payment of prescribed wage.

Other earnings comprise chiefly earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed by Agricultural Wages Boards' Orders for total hours.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.

Composition of average weekly earnings—year ended 31st March, 1969

	MEN								Youths	Women and girls
	General farm workers	Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor-men	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	Averages (all men)		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Standing wage:										
(a) Cash and insurance	262 4	334 6	348 11	289 7	265 7	266 2	290 0	279 8	170 0	184 2
(b) Payments in kind	9 0	11 2	14 9	10 3	8 11	2 5	9 2	9 4	8 5	6 4
Other earnings	29 1	30 1	21 11	29 7	45 2	35 11	57 10	33 1	14 7	10 5
Total earnings of which:	300 5	375 9	385 7	329 5	319 8	304 6	357 0	322 1	193 0	200 11
(a) Prescribed wage	268 3	267 3	319 2	280 3	280 2	256 8	279 10	275 8	170 2	173 8
(b) Premium	32 2	108 6	66 5	49 2	39 6	47 10	77 2	46 5	22 10	27 3

Range of weekly earnings (men)

	General farm workers	Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor-men	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	per cent. of workers	
								All men	
July-September 1968									
Under 190s.	1.9	—	—	—	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.4	1.1
190s.-199s. 11d.	0.2	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1
200s.-219s. 11d.	0.8	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.6
220s.-239s. 11d.	7.6	0.2	—	—	0.5	2.4	12.9	2.5	4.7
240s.-259s. 11d.	12.8	0.3	0.4	—	4.1	7.4	22.9	11.6	9.3
260s.-279s. 11d.	12.3	5.4	2.8	—	9.0	10.5	17.9	7.4	10.5
280s.-299s. 11d.	11.7	5.7	5.1	—	15.7	10.1	9.3	9.6	10.7
300s.-319s. 11d.	10.5	5.7	10.0	—	13.3	9.6	8.2	3.0	9.9
320s.-339s. 11d.	10.6	11.2	9.5	—	16.2	12.9	6.7	7.9	11.3
340s.-359s. 11d.	8.7	11.0	10.2	—	10.7	10.7	3.9	12.9	9.4
360s. and over	22.9	60.5	62.0	—	29.0	35.9	14.8	40.5	32.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January-March 1969									
Under 190s.	1.2	0.2	0.9	—	1.2	0.7	1.3	3.0	0.9
190s.-199s. 11d.	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
200s.-219s. 11d.	1.0	—	—	—	0.6	0.1	0.6	—	0.6
220s.-239s. 11d.	4.3	0.3	—	—	1.0	8.2	2.6	—	2.4
240s.-259s. 11d.	15.2	1.6	—	—	4.8	8.2	21.6	5.2	10.6
260s.-279s. 11d.	19.9	4.6	2.3	—	11.0	21.9	15.8	11.4	16.3
280s.-299s. 11d.	14.9	6.1	1.9	—	12.5	17.9	13.5	6.3	13.2
300s.-319s. 11d.	12.7	12.8	3.9	—	15.4	16.8	18.6	16.1	13.7
320s.-339s. 11d.	9.9	9.0	7.6	—	18.6	10.6	8.7	5.2	10.5
340s.-359s. 11d.	7.3	17.5	10.6	—	10.8	9.4	2.3	3.9	8.7
360s. and over	13.0	47.9	72.8	—	25.1	13.4	14.8	48.3	23.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Average weekly earnings by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1968	July-Sept. 1968	Oct.-Dec. 1968	Jan.-March 1969
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men:				
General farm workers	296 3	312 8	293 11	298 10
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	370 0	384 1	372 11	375 11
Dairy cowmen	383 6	385 5	378 8	394 10
Other stockmen	325 6	333 1	330 7	328 7
Tractor-men	317 2	342 1	312 4	307 0
Horticultural workers	307 0	290 5	319 2	301 3
Other farm workers	350 2	357 0	353 11	367 0
All hired men	318 6	332 1	318 3	319 6
Youths	190 10	197 2	183 2	196 5
Women and girls	201 5	214 11	194 10	198 5

Average weekly total hours by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1968	July-Sept. 1968	Oct.-Dec. 1968	Jan.-March 1969	Annual Average
Men:					
General farm workers	47.8	49.8	47.2	46.5	47.8
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	47.7	48.8	46.2	46.1	47.2
Dairy cowmen	54.0	55.2	54.2	53.0	54.1
Other stockmen	49.3	50.0	48.8	47.4	48.9
Tractor-men	48.7	52.8	48.3	46.1	49.0
Horticultural workers	46.2	46.5	47.2	45.2	46.3
Other farm workers	49.9	50.5	48.6	47.5	49.2
All hired men	48.6	50.6	48.2	47.0	48.6
Youths	47.4	48.7	46.5	46.2	47.2
Women and girls	44.7	44.4	43.5	42.5	43.8

Average basic hours and overtime—year ended 31st March, 1969

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non-contractual overtime	Total hours
Men:				
General farm workers	43.0	1.6	3.3	47.8
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	43.6	1.2	2.4	47.2
Dairy cowmen	43.7	8.3	2.1	54.1
Other stockmen	43.8	1.9	3.2	48.9
Tractor-men	43.3	0.7	5.0	49.0
Horticultural workers	42.8	0.3	3.2	46.3
Other farm workers	43.2	0.4	5.5	49.2
All hired men	43.2	1.8	3.5	48.6
Youths	43.0	1.6	2.6	47.2
Women and girls	41.9	0.7	1.2	43.8

Payments in kind (men)—year ended 31st March, 1969

Type of payment in kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
		s. d.	s. d.
England and Wales:			
Board and/or lodging	5.5	41 5	2 3
Cottage	50.6	6 6	3 3
Milk	18.2	6 2	1 2
Scotland:			
Board and/or lodging	6.4	60 7	3 10
Cottage	70.8	13 3	9 4
Milk	49.4	12 2	6 0

Quarterly statistics of total employment March 1969

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in March 1969 were 16,194,000 males and 8,952,000 females, a total of 25,146,000.

Between December 1968 and March 1969 there was a decrease in the working population of about 112,000; a decrease of 128,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 16,000 females. There was a decrease in civil employment of about 132,000; a decrease of 149,000 males was partially offset by an increase of 18,000 females. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, there was an increase of about 25,000 in the working population (20,000 males and 6,000 females); the number in civil employment increased by 15,000, shared equally by males and females.

In the twelve months from March 1968 to March 1969 the working population decreased by about 75,000 including 74,000 males. The number in civil employment fell by about 46,000; there were 60,000 fewer males but 15,000 more females.

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

Standard Regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each Standard Region in March 1969 are given in table 2, and

the changes since December 1968 and March 1968 in tables 3 and 4.

The regional estimates for March 1969 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 figures are available.

Between December 1968 and March 1969, civil employment decreased by 32,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside and by 31,000 in the South East and North Western Regions. The only increase, 8,000, was in the West Midlands Region. Part of these changes are attributable to seasonal variations; seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from March 1968 to March 1969 there was a decrease in civil employment of 41,000 in the Yorkshire and Humberside Region. There was an increase of 42,000 in the West Midlands Region.

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

	March 1969			Changes December 1968 to March 1969			Changes March 1968 to March 1969		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	16,194	8,952	25,146	-128	+16	-112	-74	-	-75
H.M. Forces	370	14	384	-6	-	-6	-21	-	-23
Employers and self-employed	1,320	361	1,681	-	-	-	assumed no change	-	-
Employees	14,504	8,577	23,081	-122	+16	-106	-53	+2	-52
Wholly unemployed	484	82	566	+27	-1	+26	+7	-13	-6
Total in civil employment	15,340	8,856	24,196	-149	+18	-132	-60	+15	-46
Employees in employment	14,020	8,495	22,515	-149	+18	-132	-60	+15	-46
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	16,283	8,958	25,241	+20	+6	+25	-68	-3	-70
Total in civil employment	15,459	8,865	24,324	+7	+7	+15	-50	+12	-38
Employees in employment	14,138	8,504	22,642	+6	+7	+13	-51	+12	-39

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

Table 2 Civilian Labour Force, March 1969: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment											
Males	4,793	392	802	1,471	875	1,260	1,745	790	609	1,275	14,020
Females	3,022	224	469	817	522	726	1,131	454	317	811	8,495
Total	7,815	616	1,271	2,287	1,397	1,986	2,876	1,244	926	2,086	22,515
Total in Civil employment											
Males	5,231	443	932	1,578	954	1,367	1,895	853	691	1,387	15,340
Females	3,132	234	501	850	546	758	1,188	472	339	834	8,856
Total	8,363	677	1,433	2,427	1,500	2,125	3,083	1,325	1,030	2,221	24,196
Wholly unemployed											
Males	115	12	31	36	26	48	63	56	33	64	484
Females	17	2	7	5	3	6	10	8	7	17	82
Total	132	14	38	41	29	54	73	64	40	81	566
Total employees											
Males	4,909	405	832	1,506	901	1,308	1,808	846	642	1,339	14,504
Females	3,039	226	476	822	526	732	1,141	452	324	829	8,577
Total	7,947	630	1,308	2,328	1,427	2,040	2,949	1,308	966	2,167	23,081
Total civilian labour force											
Males	5,347	456	962	1,613	980	1,415	1,958	909	724	1,451	15,824
Females	3,149	236	508	855	550	764	1,198	480	346	852	8,938
Total	8,495	691	1,470	2,468	1,530	2,179	3,156	1,389	1,070	2,302	24,762

Table 3 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, December 1968—March 1969: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment											
Total in civil employment	-29	-8	-6	+14	-8	-22	-45	-20	-12	-13	-149
Males	-2	+5	-3	-4	+2	-10	+14	+4	+1	+12	+18
Females	-31	-3	-9	+8	-6	-32	-31	-16	-11	-1	-132
Wholly unemployed											
Total employees	+8	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+5	+1	+1	+3	+27
Males	+8	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+5	+1	+1	+3	+27
Females	+8	+2	+2	-1	+2	+2	+5	+1	-	+3	+26
Total civilian labour force											
Total in civil employment	-20	-5	-5	+14	-6	-19	-41	-19	-12	-10	-122
Males	-2	+5	-3	-5	+2	-11	+15	+3	+1	+13	+16
Females	-24	-1	-8	+9	-3	-30	-26	-15	-11	+2	-106

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, March 1968—March 1969: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
THOUSANDS											
Employees in employment											
Total in civil employment	+9	+8	-11	+43	-17	-32	-15	-19	-18	-8	-60
Males	+14	+3	+5	+1	+9	-8	+8	+3	+5	+3	+15
Females	-5	+2	-6	+42	-8	-41	-7	-17	-12	-5	-46
Wholly unemployed											
Total employees	-5	+1	+2	-5	+3	+3	+1	+6	+1	-1	+7
Males	-7	+1	+3	-7	+2	+2	-2	+6	+1	-3	+13
Females	-5	+1	+3	-2	+1	+1	-1	+6	-	-4	-6
Total civilian labour force											
Total in civil employment	+5	+10	-10	+37	-13	-29	-15	-13	-17	-9	-53
Males	+16	+3	+5	-2	+9	-9	+6	+2	+4	+1	+2
Females	-12	+12	-5	+35	-4	-38	-8	-11	-12	-9	-52

* The Great Britain figures include Civil Servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not necessarily add up to the national figures.

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

Note.—Because of changes from quarter to quarter in the numbers of national insurance cards exchanged by head offices etc. in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for December 1968 and March 1969 are not so reliable as for June. They are, therefore, provisional, and subject to revision when June 1969 estimates are available.

HMFI studies pattern of accident causation

A warning against the use of gross totals of reported accidents as an index of safety performance is given by Mr. W. J. C. Plumbe, HM Chief Inspector of Factories in his annual report for 1968 published recently (Cmnd 4146, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. net). Mr. Plumbe also draws attention to the special enquiry which the Factory Inspectorate is making to produce a more reliable method of assessing accident prevention performance.

Reported accidents in 1968, according to the report, rose to a total of 312,430, including 625 fatalities. This represents a 2.8 per cent. increase over the corresponding total for 1967, but the Chief Inspector again emphasises that changing social conditions over the years have altered the meaning of the three days absence criterion of reportability.

Efforts to collect more accurate information

Conscious of the need for more accurate information about the nature of the injuries which result in accidents being reported, Mr. Plumbe draws attention to the positive steps which the inspectorate is taking to produce a more reliable method of assessing accident prevention performance by outlining the arrangements for a special enquiry which they have been making since the beginning of 1969. The enquiry is based on a 5 per cent. random sample of accidents reported and he hopes to publish the resultant analyses in his annual report for 1969.

Comparison of these figures from year to year will, he hopes, "give industry as a whole, and the larger individual industries, a much better measure than we have hitherto had of the effects of the very considerable resources in money and manpower currently directed to accident prevention". He warns, however, that a 5 per cent. sample will not produce reliable results capable of confident extrapolation for smaller industries or individual firms.

Mr. Plumbe also refers to another exercise in accident investigation and analysis which was carried out during 1968, and which, he suggests, is leading to a new understanding of accident causation. For the purposes of this exercise the inspectorate investigated a small random sample of all reported accidents in factories and analysed the results. These analyses, he states, reinforce his views, "first, that in a large proportion—perhaps 50 per cent.—of accidents no reasonably practicable precautions, at least of a physical kind, could have been taken to prevent them, and secondly, that a very considerable number of the remainder result from poor industrial housekeeping of a kind which is susceptible to improvement by efficient management".

Therefore, well-run firms, he emphasises, "are very much tidier and safer in every way than far too many others". Detailed information and analyses of this exercise are given in the report.

Changes in safety, health and welfare legislation

Commenting on the proposed reform of the Appointed Factory Doctor Service, which was announced by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (see this GAZETTE, August 1969, page 754), the Chief Inspector says that when it comes into force it can be confidently expected that much scarce medical manpower will be diverted to more useful and meaningful examinations. "Moreover", he says, "the foundations will have been laid for an Employment Medical Advisory Service

better attuned to the needs of the future than the present system rooted in the past".

While accepting that the new service, concerned with advice rather than enforcement, should develop beside rather than within the inspectorate, he expresses regret at the impending loss of the medical branch of the inspectorate, dating back as it does to the appointment of the first Medical Inspector of Factories in 1898.

Referring to the Secretary of State's announcement of her intention to introduce legislation dealing with joint consultation on safety, he recalls that the results of the inspectorate's second survey of progress in the setting up of voluntary safety committees (see this GAZETTE, July 1969, pages 650-651) showed that, in spite of a marked increase in the number of committees, there were still large gaps due, for example, to apathy, general lack of co-operation between employees and employers, or genuine belief that some alternative was more effective.

Voluntary action in various industries

The Chief Inspector refers to a number of voluntary actions in various industries; action which has been most encouraging as showing the importance attached to safety by many national bodies. The Confederation of British Industry had played an important part in urging the occupiers of individual factories to set up safety committees, and it was with their agreement and that of the Trades Union Congress, that he wrote in October 1968 to all occupiers of factories employing more than fifty persons, urging them to set up safety committees, and giving pointers as to how best this might be done.

He also refers, in particular, to the important policy statements on accident prevention issued by the construction and chemical industries and the British Steel Corporation.

The purpose of all this activity, he states, is to reduce accidents and further thought had, therefore, been given to the provision, in his report, of statistical information which might be of assistance to industry in determining whether success had rewarded their efforts.

Training and status of safety officers

Mr. Plumbe expresses pleasure at the strides made by the Institution of Industrial Safety Officers in setting new standards of professional competence for their members. He makes the point that men filling the post of safety officer have differing ability, background, status, salary and general competence, and in too many cases employers have appointed almost anyone to the post, and are content with indifferent results. He considers, however, that the institution's new training programme, and the more stringent conditions for entry to the institution, should do much to correct this situation.

He pronounces his own strong belief that the safety officer should be "selected, trained, equipped, and accorded the status to give expert advice to management which will be listened to, and not to relieve line management of their day-to-day duty, by proper supervision and foresight, of preventing accidents".

While writing of the history of the relationships between the Inspectorate and the two major national bodies working in the field of industrial safety, and commenting on rivalry between

them, Mr. Plumbe expresses gratitude for their efforts to reduce industrial accidents, and records his anxiety to be impartial in the help the Inspectorate offers them in support. He ventures the opinion that "the time is coming when rivalry between the bodies should be forgotten, and ways sought for closer working together in the interests of industrial accident prevention". He welcomes the tentative movements in this direction of which he is aware.

He also acclaims the longer courses which both bodies have been arranging to meet the new training programme of the Institution of Industrial Safety Officers while adding a word of warning against the wasteful training of men for functions which they will not perform on return to their factories.

Prevention of major catastrophes

Recording that the most serious disaster during 1968 had been the fire in a Glasgow upholstery factory which had resulted in the deaths of 22 persons, the Chief Inspector states that those lives need not have been lost if the long-established legal requirements for the maintenance of unimpeded exits in case of fire had been observed. Nevertheless, the incident had given fresh impetus to the inspectorate's efforts to ensure that this type of tragedy could not recur elsewhere.

Modern publicity media, he thought, tended to magnify the effect on the public conscience of a happening which in earlier years might have received little attention. It was, therefore, more important than ever to limit the possibility of such catastrophes.

Recalling the concern he had expressed in his last annual report, about areas of potential disaster, he states that much information had been collected during 1968 about areas of industry where the risks of disaster were greatest. This was being studied and he hopes that as a result the inspectorate would in future be able to improve its advice to industry.

He feels obliged, however, to advise industry immediately against the practice of expanding, by further additions, chemical plants handling potentially dangerous materials. "A plant which presents no undue hazard when surrounded by open space", he cautions, "may become extremely hazardous if closely surrounded by further similar plants".

He hopes that industry will take his advice to heart because "much time must elapse and much money be spent after a decision is made to build a major chemical plant before its physical construction". If the inspectorate only learns of the plans when the plant is being built, more time and money may be involved in effecting changes. "Worse still", he adds, "industry and the inspectorate may be presented with a fait accompli which no subsequent measures can ever make safe".

Health and hygiene

Turning to industrial health and hygiene, Mr. Plumbe records that some of the strengthening of the inspectorate in its capacity to measure atmospheric contamination had begun to bear fruit in 1968. But he says that there is still much to do and new problems keep appearing.

During 1968 interest in health and hygiene matters had not been confined to the specialist journals, the press having evinced interest at both national and local levels in subjects such as scrotal cancer following exposure to mineral oil, adeno-carcinoma of the nose in furniture makers, and mesothelioma in those exposed to asbestos.

He thinks that this is an indication of the interest and importance of these subjects to the public at large and "certainly a spur to the inspectorate to ensure that it does all it can to see that groups of workers in those industries where working environments may be causing injury to health . . . are accorded the safe environment to which we believe they are entitled".

Mr. Plumbe reports that the inspectorate had completed its first round of general inspections of those offices, shop and railway premises for which it was responsible. In doing so they had achieved the target urged upon the local authorities, who are

responsible for the bulk of the premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. This coverage had been achieved at the cost of delaying some inspection of factories, but was, in his view, essential for a number of reasons.

"From the viewpoint of the individual worker whom the legislation was intended to protect it was important that an inspector should visit his workplace whatever its nature", he states, and until the inspectorate had completed the first round of visits, it could not know what hazards of all kinds remained to be found.

The future distribution of effort between the different classes of premises with which the inspectorate is concerned will be influenced by their success in recruiting staff. But the Chief Inspector maintains his belief that no class of premises should be left too long unvisited.

Recruitment of staff

While he had been most encouraged when the Prime Minister gave prominence to the inspectorate in a statement in Parliament about areas of the Civil Service where growth was to be expected, the actual recruitment figures had so far done nothing to lessen his concern at the inspectorate's failure to recruit as many non-specialist inspectors as were needed.

In 1968, the inspectorate had barely made good its wastage. Improved starting salaries, and the introduction in 1969 of an alternative method of entry for well-qualified older candidates with industrial experience have not yet remedied the situation.

He records that many districts throughout the country had been short of staff during 1968. Special demands for surveys and the need to acquire new skills in the use of instruments, and in management, had placed extra demands on the inspectorate. Meanwhile, there had been no abatement of the need to continue the normal day-to-day work.

A feature of the report is the section which describes the work of the non-specialist inspectors. It gives an insight into the organisation of the inspectorate, the training and day-to-day work of the inspector, his duties in relation to legal proceedings and court orders, his use of instruments and his relationships with the specialist branches which have been featured in earlier reports.

The Chief Inspector hopes that this feature may attract the attention of potential recruits, and "let them glimpse something of the satisfaction a career in the inspectorate can give, with its variety, its contact with persons at all levels in industry, its insight into industrial process, its insistence on self-reliance, and the knowledge that a very positive contribution is being made to the prevention of accidents and ill-health and the improvement of working conditions generally".

Safety, health and welfare activities

The report covers a wide-ranging front in describing the principal activities directed towards the promotion of safety, health and welfare during 1968. In addition to many of its usual features it contains accounts of the activities of the Industrial Safety Advisory Council and the Industrial Health Advisory Committee.

It describes the work of the more specialised advisory committees concerned with the foundries, potteries, cotton and allied fibres, wool textiles, paper mills, power presses, wire-drawing and wire rope making, flour milling, and rubber manufacturing. It also contains comment and advice on certain aspects of safety in the printing industry and on die-casting machines and scissors garment presses.

Particular industrial hazards

From the numerous hazards which engaged the inspectorate's attention during 1968 the report comments in particular on those arising from technical developments in the chemical, engineering

and electrical fields, and from new techniques or processes in the construction industry and at the docks.

In a section dealing with explosion and fire hazards examples are given of the hazards which arise from the use of liquified petroleum gases, oxygen and acetylene on construction sites. Also of special interest to the construction industry are examples of the hazards which may be encountered in the erection of industrialised system buildings and in the use of tower and mobile cranes in heavily-populated areas.

Work of the medical branch

Dr. T. A. Lloyd Davies, the Senior Medical Inspector, makes his regular contribution to the Annual Report, dealing particularly with the activities of the medical branch of the inspectorate. His contribution contains details of surveys made by medical inspectors on the health of workers in the rubber and cable-making, cotton, scouring powder and chrome plating industries. It also has a section on toxicology which contains a number of detailed case studies that are likely to be of particular interest to those closely concerned with the medical aspects of industrial health.

Statistics

Of the 312, 430 accidents reported during 1968, 261,718 were to men, 34,614 to women, 12,508 to boys under 18 and 3,590 to girls under 18. The corresponding figures for 1967 were 253,915 to men, 34,216 to women, 12,257 to boys and 3,628 to girls.

Fatal accidents rose from 564 in 1967 (the lowest total recorded this century) to 625 in 1968. The Chief Inspector warned, in his annual report for 1967, that the large decrease in the total of fatal accidents in that year could not be reliably regarded as establishing a downward trend; his warning has been borne out by the figures for 1968. The main increase in fatal accidents occurred in the construction industry where the total of 238 fatal accidents represents a 20 per cent. increase over those notified for 1967.

Once again, falls of persons accounted for more than half the deaths. "Falls of persons are as old as the industry itself", states the report, "and it is not an encouraging pointer to the future, which will bring new problems, to reflect that the industry is so far from a successful solution of the old ones".

In addition to the detailed information and analyses into the pattern of accident causation referred to by the Chief Inspector, the statistical section of the report also features details of a small scale investigation into the high incidence rates of reported accidents in the North East, South Yorkshire and Wales.

A total of 408 cases of industrial poisoning or disease (including 5 fatalities) was notified during the year. This compares with 353 (2 fatal) in 1967 and 364 (1 fatal) in 1966.

An abnormally high total of 33 cases of phosphorus poisoning was recorded during the year, in contrast to the fact that only 4 cases had been recorded in the previous nine years. This large increase is due to exposure to organo-phosphorus compounds which were made available as alternative seed dressings in 1968. The results of an enquiry which the medical branch made into the use of these compounds is included in the Senior Medical Inspector's contribution to the report.

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 September 1969, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

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†	37,365	1,607	3,748	42,720
Double day shifts‡	40,757	2,890	3,045	46,692
Long spells	9,295	413	812	10,520
Night shifts	15,762	1,260	—	17,022
Part-time work§	18,224	30	30	18,284
Saturday afternoon work	6,887	251	238	7,376
Sunday work	12,458	921	589	20,968
Miscellaneous	3,119	292	152	3,563
Total	150,867	7,664	8,614	167,145

* 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 13,931 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.

Family Expenditure Survey 1968

The report on the Family Expenditure Survey for 1968, published by the Department of Employment and Productivity (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 32s. 6d. net), is the latest in a series from 1957 onwards which provides an extensive range of analyses of the average expenditure of groups of private households in the United Kingdom and also of their incomes and other characteristics.

Most of the analyses of household expenditure and income are similar in form to those in previous reports. They provide data for all households in the survey, and, separately, for household groups analysed by household income, by the numbers of adults and children in the household, and by an occupational grouping of the head of the household. The tables analysing household expenditure and income by the type of area in which the household is situated are retained, but in a condensed form. A new analysis of household expenditure and income by quarterly periods is included. Also the improved design and increased size of the sample since 1967 have made it possible to provide a regional analysis of expenditure based on a two-year period, instead of the three-year period used in earlier reports.

Expenditure, which is analysed under about 100 headings in most of the tables, means current payments for goods and services and excludes payments in the nature of savings and investment. It is expressed in the form of weekly expenditure per household, averaged over all the households in each group for which separate figures are given. No adjustments have been made to the actual data recorded by the households, although under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals taken outside the home and some confectionery is known to occur in surveys of this type. Average household income is analysed by the source of income. Receipts from sources such as legacies and maturing insurance policies are, however, excluded.

Separate tables provide distributions of households by household income and by the type of area, type of tenure of dwelling, size and composition, number of working members, number of children of working mothers, and age, income and occupational grouping of the head of the household. Similar distributions are given for households by region. Individuals in the households are classified by sex, age and working status.

In the survey in 1968 7,184 households co-operated; this was about 69 per cent. of the 10,400 private households at the addresses in the sample, as compared with 7,386 households, or about 71 per cent., which co-operated in 1967. The survey sample included an appropriate number (about 250) of addresses in Northern Ireland; these were selected at random from a larger number used for a separate survey by the Government of Northern Ireland using the same survey methods and forms. The results of the separate survey will be published by the Northern Ireland Government. In Great Britain field work for the survey is undertaken by interviewers of the Government Social Survey and in Northern Ireland by the Social Survey Unit.

The report as usual includes a general account of the survey, together with descriptions of the methods used to select the sample of households and to collect, classify and analyse the information. Definitions of the terms and concepts used are also given. A fuller description of the sample design in Great Britain and of the fieldwork and coding methods is contained in a

booklet published recently by the Government Social Survey, FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY, HANDBOOK ON THE SAMPLE, FIELDWORK AND CODING PROCEDURES. H.M.S.O. 1969, price 18s. 6d.

Some results of the 1968 survey have already been published in the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 547-549). These included detailed analyses of average weekly expenditure and income for all households, characteristics of persons in households, and numbers of households and housing costs analysed by type of tenure. As explained in that article some minor changes in methods and definitions were made for the 1968 survey.

The following tables analyse the households which provided information in 1968 by the tenure of the dwelling occupied, the number of adults and children, and the occupational group of the head of the household, with figures for 1967 for comparison (table 1), and the average weekly income and expenditure under broad headings for all households and for groups of households of different composition (table 2).

Table 1 Characteristics of households co-operating in 1967 and 1968

	1967		1968	
	Number of households	Percentage distribution	Number of households	Percentage distribution
Total number of households	7,386	100.0	7,184	100.0
Type of tenure				
Renting unfurnished accommodation				
Unfurnished local authority accommodation	2,228	30.2	2,179	30.3
Other unfurnished accommodation	1,349	18.3	1,268	17.7
Renting furnished accommodation	274	3.7	202	2.8
Living rent free	206	2.8	221	3.1
Living in their own dwellings				
Dwellings in process of purchase	1,886	25.5	1,847	25.7
Dwellings owned outright	1,443	19.5	1,467	20.4
Composition of household				
One man	335	4.5	317	4.4
One woman	755	10.2	844	11.8
One man, one woman	2,016	27.3	1,936	27.0
One man, one woman, one child	745	10.1	741	10.3
One man, one woman, two children	841	11.4	818	11.4
One man, one woman, three children	357	4.8	369	5.1
Two adults, four or more children	239	3.2	200	2.8
Three adults	771	10.5	674	9.4
Three adults, one or more children	493	6.7	483	6.7
Four adults	217	2.9	210	2.9
All other households without children	268	3.6	282	3.9
All other households with children	349	4.8	310	4.3
Occupational grouping of head of household				
Professional and technical	515	7.0	557	7.8
Administrative and managerial	596	8.1	570	7.9
Teachers	125	1.7	136	1.9
Clerical workers e.g. clerks, commercial travellers, agents	515	7.0	508	7.1
Shop assistants	84	1.1	79	1.1
Manual workers	3,709	50.2	3,521	49.0
Members of armed forces	67	0.9	43	0.6
Retired and unoccupied	1,775	24.0	1,770	24.6

Table 2 Income and expenditure of households by composition of households, 1968

	One Adult	One man and one woman	One man, one woman and one child	One man, one woman and two children	Two adults and three or more children	All households
Total number of households	1,161	1,936	741	818	571	7,184
Total number of persons	1,161	3,872	2,223	3,272	3,160	21,267
Total number of adults (16 and over)	1,161	3,872	1,482	1,636	1,142	15,350
Average number of persons per household:						
All persons	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.53	2.96
Males	0.27	1.00	1.51	2.03	2.75	1.44
Females	0.73	1.00	1.49	1.97	2.79	1.52
Children under 2	—	—	0.32	0.31	0.42	0.12
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.22	0.58	0.83	0.18
Children 5 and under 16	—	—	0.47	1.11	2.28	0.53
Persons 16 and under 65	0.46	1.43	1.97	2.00	2.00	1.81
Persons 65 and over	0.54	0.57	0.01	—	—	0.32
Persons working	0.40	1.12	1.44	1.44	1.40	1.41
Persons classed as "retired"*	0.25	0.34	0.01	—	—	0.17
All other persons	0.35	0.54	1.55	2.56	4.13	1.38
Average weekly household income	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Source						
Wages and salaries	113 3	372 4	514 11	529 3	479 3	447 7
Self-employment	10 3	29 0	54 6	54 3	80 9	41 7
Investments	30 6	22 8	8 4	10 1	7 11	19 10
Annuities and pensions (other than social security)	15 8	23 6	1 10	0 6	0 2	12 4
Social security retirement and widows' pensions	70 5	52 10	2 4	0 5	1 10	35 11
Other social security benefits	4 5	10 8	7 0	20 4	49 1	16 7
Sub-letting and imputed income from owner/rent-free occupancy †	14 10	19 10	20 2	23 2	17 10	18 9
Other sources	4 2	3 1	2 11	4 6	5 4	7 0
Total, Income	263 6	533 11	612 0	642 6	642 2	599 7
Average weekly household expenditure	s. d. Per cent.	s. d. Per cent.	s. d. Per cent.	s. d. Per cent.	s. d. Per cent.	s. d. Per cent.
Commodity or service						
Housing †	47 10 21.0	64 1 14.6	67 6 13.4	68 11 12.9	69 7 12.0	63 2 12.7
Fuel, light and power	22 0 9.6	29 6 6.7	31 3 6.2	34 1 6.4	36 4 6.2	31 0 6.2
Food	55 6 24.3	109 4 24.8	132 1 26.1	147 11 27.6	173 0 29.8	131 9 26.4
Alcoholic drink	7 2 3.2	17 9 4.0	17 6 3.5	17 0 3.2	21 7 3.7	20 6 4.1
Tobacco	7 8 3.3	23 5 5.3	26 1 5.2	23 11 4.5	28 5 4.9	25 9 5.2
Clothing and footwear	15 10 7.0	33 3 7.5	42 3 8.3	46 1 8.6	56 6 9.7	44 2 8.9
Durable household goods	12 4 5.4	35 4 8.0	33 3 6.6	33 5 6.2	36 11 6.4	33 6 6.7
Other goods	15 3 6.7	30 9 7.0	38 1 7.5	41 1 7.7	41 10 7.2	36 3 7.3
Transport and vehicles	16 7 7.3	57 4 13.0	72 5 14.3	71 0 13.2	66 0 11.4	65 5 13.1
Services	27 9 12.2	40 3 9.1	43 8 8.6	49 7 9.2	46 3 8.0	45 7 9.1
Miscellaneous	0 1 —	0 2 —	1 9 0.3	2 11 0.5	4 2 0.7	1 6 0.3
Total, Expenditure	228 0 100.0	441 2 100.0	505 10 100.0	535 11 100.0	580 7 100.0	498 7 100.0

* Persons above minimum age for receipt of social security retirement pension and describing themselves as retired.

† From 1968, rateable values were adjusted to allow for general increases in rents since date of valuation, and the weekly equivalent of rateable value was included in income and expenditure of households living rent-free.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 568,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 11th August 1969, it is estimated that about 207,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 59,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 134,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 167,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (November, 1960, page 423) when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" should now be substituted for all references to "national assistance".

Entitlement to Benefit

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	174	15	12	6	207
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	53	3	1	2	59
Total receiving unemployment benefit	227	18	13	8	266
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	114	12	2	7	134
Others registered for work	97	13	12	45	167
Total	438	43	27	60	568

* Formerly termed national assistance. Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Equal pay: proposals for legislation

Proposals for the detailed content of legislation on equal pay, which it has been announced that the government intends to introduce in the forthcoming session of Parliament, have been sent for comment to the CBI, TUC and other interested bodies by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

When she announced the government's intention, Mrs. Castle said that the legislation would provide for the full implementation of equal pay by 31st December 1975. Beyond this the government has not finalised its views about the content, and wishes first of all to consult the CBI, TUC and other bodies concerned.

The document circulated by the Secretary of State says that the essential requirement of the legislation might be that there should be no discrimination in remuneration on grounds of sex. In the case of disagreement between employers and work people or unions on how this requirement should be met in a particular case, a tribunal would be empowered to make an award. The legislation would lay down some guidance for the tribunal. For example, it might be made discriminatory:

- (i) for a collective agreement between a single employer and a trade union or unions, or between a group of employers and a trade union or unions, or for a statutory wage order, to specify separate men's and women's rates of whatever kind for any job or occupation, for any groups of jobs or occupations, or for any category of work, however any of these were defined in the agreement. Some collective agreements specify a women's rate of pay without stating the jobs or types of work carried out by women. Such rates should also be regarded as discriminatory;
- (ii) for an employer to remunerate men and women differently, who were employed in the same establishment and who were carrying out the same or broadly similar work;
- (iii) for an employer, who had a pay structure based on job evaluation, to pay different remuneration on grounds of sex for jobs found to be equivalent in terms of effort, skill, responsibility, etc. The question of possible discrimination in this sense would arise only if and when a job evaluation exercise was carried out as a basis for settling remuneration. There would be no obligation to carry out job evaluation.

After explaining that the legislation might deal with the definition of remuneration and "the same or broadly similar work", the document adds that it does not seem desirable for it to provide for a year-by-year programme of implementation. This would limit the freedom of employers and unions to devise programmes of implementation which suited the circumstances of particular industries and firms. Employers and unions would not be prevented from negotiating a year-by-year programme in particular cases.

It is arguable, however, that the legislation should be drafted to ensure in some way that steady progress is made towards implementing equal pay during the period up to the end of 1975. It would be possible, for example, for it to stipulate a single intermediate stage. By that date, all women's rates of pay, of whatever type, that will ultimately be required to be raised to 100 per cent. of men's rates, would have to be raised to "x" per cent. of men's rates. The document says that views on this point would be particularly welcome.

If there was any disagreement between an employer or employers and workpeople or unions about the application of the law in any of the situations described earlier it would be open to either party to the disagreement to refer it to a tribunal for an award. It would also be open to the First Secretary, on her own initiative, to request the tribunal to make an award.

As the award of the tribunal would be implied terms of the contracts of employment of the work people concerned, they could be enforced as necessary, by actions on those contracts, in the civil courts.

It is envisaged that it would be exceptional for the First Secretary to take a case to the tribunal for an award. The normal procedure would be for employers, workpeople or unions to approach a tribunal for awards. However, there might be advantage in providing in the legislation for a procedure by which the Department of Employment and Productivity could try to help the parties to a disagreement, to resolve their differences before reference was made to the tribunal. The department is considering whether the existing wages inspectorate might be used to operate such a procedure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES: JUNE 1969

Analyses of employment published in the GAZETTE (see, for example, table 103 on page 956 of this issue) give separate figures for "local government service". Those figures relate to local government service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and exclude those employees of local authorities, such as teachers, transport staffs, and building workers, who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups.

The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made

on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed by local authorities.

The co-operation of local authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details for mid-June of each year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June 1968 obtained from this source were published in the GAZETTE for October 1968 (page 830). Corresponding figures for June 1969 are given in the table on page 936.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the councils of all counties, boroughs (county, London and municipal), urban districts and rural districts in England and Wales and of counties and burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the police forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 14th June 1969, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the table represent, broadly, workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, schools, etc. and construction of roads, sewers, etc. If, however, an authority has only a small maintenance staff engaged solely in the upkeep of

its offices and buildings, the employees are included in the figures for "all other local authority departments".

Similarly, roadmen engaged on sweeping and tidying and doing minor repairs are excluded from construction and included in the figures for "all other local authority departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services, but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by local authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a local authority, for example, teachers and lecturers at evening classes and technical colleges, are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the table and those for other industries. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 90,000. Since some of it may be between two adjoining local authorities there may be some duplication within the table itself, but the extent of this duplication is likely to be small.

Numbers employed by local authorities and in police forces: June 1969

Department or service	Males		Females		Total males and females
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
England					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	171,720	54,707	193,432	83,366	503,225
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	63,533	18,559	105,886	311,500	499,478
Water supply	10,040	34	594	275	10,943
Construction	101,362	230	1,148	270	103,010
Transport services	51,342	113	5,920	522	57,897
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	37,745	3,771	92,156	88,281	221,953
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	5,852	1,747	4,317	4,305	16,221
All other local authority departments	357,413	17,395	87,069	38,342	500,219
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)	82,981	—	3,359	—	86,340
Grand total	881,988	96,556	493,881	526,861	1,999,286
Scotland					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	16,957	2,667	28,687	4,425	52,736
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	5,588	1,272	14,688	22,407	43,955
Water supply	1,098	57	48	1	1,204
Construction	19,838	187	249	50	20,324
Transport services	11,356	8	1,936	47	13,347
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	2,021	144	9,722	9,457	21,344
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	848	145	412	200	1,605
All other local authority departments	39,079	2,626	10,360	3,767	55,832
Police forces	9,885	—	380	—	10,265
Grand total	106,670	7,106	66,482	40,354	220,612
Wales					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	11,352	2,420	12,927	2,976	29,675
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	3,217	730	8,546	17,414	29,907
Water supply	723	2	27	13	765
Construction	8,877	4	206	10	9,097
Transport services	2,313	13	276	27	2,629
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	2,309	152	5,315	5,746	13,522
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	356	137	149	156	798
All other local authority departments	24,652	1,704	4,105	2,598	33,059
Police forces	4,777	—	156	—	4,933
Grand total	58,576	5,162	31,707	28,940	124,385
Great Britain					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	200,029	59,794	235,046	90,767	585,636
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.)	72,338	20,561	129,120	351,321	573,340
Water supply	11,861	93	669	289	12,912
Construction	130,077	421	1,603	330	132,431
Transport services	65,011	134	8,132	596	73,873
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	42,075	4,067	107,193	103,484	256,819
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc.	7,056	2,029	4,878	4,661	18,624
All other local authority departments	421,144	21,725	101,534	44,707	589,110
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)	97,643	—	3,895	—	101,538
Grand total	1,047,234	108,824	592,070	596,155	2,344,283

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 16th AUGUST 1969

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the four weeks ended 16th August 1969, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	4.2	6.2	5.0	3.8	6.0	4.7
Grain milling	2.9	6.8	3.7	3.1	6.7	3.8
Bread and flour confectionery	5.0	5.6	5.2	4.3	6.1	5.0
Biscuits	5.0	8.6	7.3	5.4	8.3	7.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3
Milk products	4.0	5.6	4.6	4.4	6.8	5.3
Sugar	2.2	3.7	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.7
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	3.5	5.4	4.5	3.1	5.4	4.3
Fruit and vegetable products	6.0	7.8	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.5
Animal and poultry foods	2.2	5.5	2.9	2.7	6.1	3.4
Other food industries	4.6	6.0	5.2	4.1	6.3	5.1
Brewing and malting	2.6	4.0	2.8	1.9	3.4	2.1
Other drink industries	5.5	7.3	6.2	4.1	5.4	4.6
Tobacco	1.7	4.0	3.0	1.6	3.7	2.8
Chemicals and allied industries	2.3	4.1	2.8	1.9	3.6	2.3
Coke ovens	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.2
Mineral oil refining	0.8	2.7	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.0
Lubricating oils and greases	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.8
Chemicals and dyes	2.0	3.4	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.7
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	3.3	6.1	4.8	2.5	4.6	3.6
Explosives and fireworks	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.2	2.6	1.8
Paint and printing ink	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.5	4.4	3.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.2	3.2	2.3	2.0	3.9	2.3
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.6	5.0	4.7
Metal manufacture	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.4
Iron and steel (general)	2.3	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.1
Steel tubes	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9
Iron castings, etc.	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
Light metals	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.4
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	2.9
Engineering and electrical goods	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.6
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1.8	4.6	2.1	1.8	5.5	2.3
Metal-working machine tools	2.6	4.4	2.8	1.7	3.4	2.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.4	4.5	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.4
Industrial engines	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2
Textile machinery, etc.	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	2.1	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.0
Mechanical handling equipment	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Office machinery	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.4
Other machinery	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.1	3.5	2.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.1
Ordinance and small arms	1.0	3.0	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.4
Other mechanical engineering	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.0
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.6	4.0	3.1
Watches and clocks	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	4.5	3.6
Electrical machinery	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.4
Insulated wires and cables	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.3	3.2	2.2
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.5	3.8	3.1	1.9	3.7	2.7
Domestic electric appliances	2.9	3.9	3.3	2.2	3.8	2.8
Other electrical goods	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	4.2	3.1
Marine engineering	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.3
Vehicles	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.5
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.6	2.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.1	3.1	1.4	1.1	2.9	1.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.5	3.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.3
Railway carriages, etc.	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.6
Perambulators, etc.	3.4	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.9	4.2	3.3
Tools and implements	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.6
Cutlery	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	6.4	4.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.6	3.6
Wire and wire manufacture	3.1	5.3	3.6	2.4	4.1	2.8
Cans and metal boxes	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.3	6.1	5.2
Jewellery and precious metals	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.0
Other metal industries	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.2
Textiles	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3
Production of man-made fibres	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.6
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	6.4	4.7	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.8
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.2
Woollen and worsted	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3
Jute	3.4	2.9	3.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
Rope, twine and net	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Lace	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.4
Carpets	2.3	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.3
Narrow fabrics	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3
Made-up textiles	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.1
Textile finishing	2.8	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.7	2.9
Other textile industries	3.9	5.2	4.3	3.6	4.5	3.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.6
Leather and fellmongery	3.0	2.5	2.9	4.1	4.3	4.1
Leather goods	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.3
Fur	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.1	2.6
Clothing and footwear	2.8	4.3	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.6
Weatherproof outerwear	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.0	4.4	4.1
Men's and boys' tailoring	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.0
Women's and girls' tailoring	3.7	4.3	4.2	5.6	3.9	4.4
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.1	4.5	4.2	2.6	4.1	3.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.3
Hats, caps and millinery	2.2	4.4	3.7	3.1	4.4	4.0
Other dress industries	2.3	4.8	4.3	2.6	3.4	3.3
Footwear	2.2	3.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	3.4	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.6
Bricks and fireclay goods	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8
Pottery	4.6	5.8	5.2			

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 19th August 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 19th August 1969	Average price 19th August 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.
Chuck	848	73.9	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	861	102.2	88 - 120
Silverside (without bone)*	901	95.4	84 - 108
Back ribs (with bone)*	749	65.4	54 - 78
Fore ribs (with bone)	774	64.4	54 - 74
Brisket (with bone)	755	41.0	32 - 54
Rump steak*	897	130.7	108 - 156
Beef: Imported, chilled		—	—
Chuck	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—
Rump steak*	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed		d.	d.
Loin (with bone)	754	79.8	68 - 96
Breast*	742	23.3	16 - 32
Best end of neck	710	60.2	42 - 78
Shoulder (with bone)	741	56.9	48 - 68
Leg (with bone)	753	77.0	68 - 90
Lamb: Imported		d.	d.
Loin (with bone)	635	59.2	52 - 66
Breast*	604	14.0	9 - 20
Best end of neck	610	48.2	36 - 58
Shoulder (with bone)	632	42.9	38 - 48
Leg (with bone)	641	64.4	60 - 70
Pork: Home-killed		d.	d.
Leg (foot off)	871	61.4	52 - 72
Belly*	866	38.9	34 - 44
Loin (with bone)	904	73.4	66 - 84
Pork sausages	874	41.6	36 - 46
Beef sausages	798	34.5	30 - 40
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	674	39.9	36 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready	299	45.4	38 - 54
Roasting chicken, fresh, clean plucked, 5 lb. (NOT oven ready)	269	42.8	36 - 52
Fresh and smoked fish:		d.	d.
Cod fillets	617	43.9	36 - 48
Haddock fillets	625	54.4	48 - 64
Haddock, smoked, whole	556	49.4	42 - 60
Plaice, fillets	562	73.2	60 - 90
Halibut cuts	378	94.3	78 - 120
Herrings	505	24.1	18 - 30
Kippers, with bone	652	34.0	30 - 36
Bread		d.	d.
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	836	20.0	19 - 21
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	711	19.4	19 - 21
White, 14 oz. loaf	781	11.4	10 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	701	13.5	13 - 14
Flour		d.	d.
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	885	23.4	18 - 27

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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 19th August 1969	Average price 19th August 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose	711	5.2	4 - 6
White	237	5.8	5 - 6
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	881	26.7	20 - 36
Tomatoes	421	7.7	6 - 12
Cabbage, greens	559	7.1	4 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	700	14.7	9 - 18
Cauliflower or broccoli	—	—	—
Brussels sprouts	433	11.3	8 - 15
Peas	822	8.5	6 - 12
Carrots	558	17.8	12 - 24
Runner beans	864	10.4	9 - 12
Onions	736	14.5	12 - 18
Mushrooms per ¼ lb.	—	—	—
Fresh fruit		d.	d.
Apples, cooking	744	17.0	12 - 21
Apples, dessert	882	23.3	18 - 28
Pears, dessert	805	21.4	18 - 24
Oranges	852	18.6	15 - 24
Bananas	868	16.9	15 - 20
Bacon		d.	d.
Collar*	707	53.0	46 - 60
Gammon*	756	79.0	70 - 86
Middle cut*, smoked	548	69.9	60 - 84
Back, smoked	483	76.1	70 - 82
Back, unsmoked	482	73.2	66 - 80
Streaky, smoked	463	47.8	42 - 56
Ham (not shoulder)	822	123.3	108 - 136
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can.	791	30.7	25 - 36
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.	910	53.7	49 - 58
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	10.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	847	40.3	38 - 42
Butter, Danish	867	45.5	42 - 50
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	165	11.3	11 - 12
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	158	8.9	9
Lard	920	15.9	14 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	892	42.0	34 - 48
Eggs, large, per dozen	782	53.7	50 - 58
Eggs, standard, per dozen	810	44.4	42 - 48
Eggs, medium, per dozen	436	37.3	34 - 42
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	926	17.7	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	857	59.6	54 - 66
Tea, per ½ lb.		d.	d.
Higher priced	376	23.8	23 - 24
Medium priced	1,954	18.7	17 - 21
Lower priced	748	17.4	16 - 18

News and Notes

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Another new industrial training board—covering the clothing and allied products industry—has been set up by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

This board, which came into operation on 9th October, is the twenty-seventh to be established under the Industrial Training Act 1964. Its chairman is Mr. Norman Shuttleworth, managing director, J. Hepworth & Son, Leeds.

The main responsibility of the board will be to ensure that adequate provision is made for the training of employees in the industry. It will have about 430,000 workers within its scope.

The main activities it will cover are: the design, manufacture or repair of clothing, canvas goods, certain made-up textiles and umbrellas; the manufacture of clothing patterns and quilts; the carrying out on commission of any of the above mentioned activities and dealing in garments and shapes made from furs or fur skins.

Engineering industry levy

The Engineering Industry Training Board's proposals for a levy on employers within its scope equal to a percentage of their pay-roll in the year ended 5th April 1970 have been approved by Mrs. Castle.

The Order approving the proposals (S.I. 1969, No. 1429 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net), which came into operation on 13th October, provides that in engineering establishments the first £7,500 of an employer's total payroll will be excluded from assessment, the next £10,000 will be levied at the rate of 1.0 per cent., and that part in excess of £17,500 will be levied at 2.5 per cent. In foundry establishments, employers whose total payroll is less than £7,500 will be exempt from the payment of levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for training carried out in 1969-70. The board pays grant under three main headings—general grant, calculated on an employer's performance rating based on the quality and quantity of training he does in relation to his own needs; specific grant for the first year training for craft and technician occupations, and supplementary grants for certain items of training, management development, and group training schemes, which the board wishes particularly to encourage.

Shipbuilding industry levy

Proposals for a levy on employers within the scope of the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board equal to 1.4 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969 have been approved by Mrs. Castle. They came into operation on 11th October.

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The levy will be used to make grants for the training of, among others, managers, supervisors, training personnel, craftsmen, commercial and clerical staff, operators, shop stewards, job analysts, safety officers, glass reinforced plastics laminators; for the conversion training of skilled workers; and for other training activities which the board wishes to encourage, ranging from group training schemes to correspondence courses.

The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board, which was constituted in November 1964, covers approximately 1,200 establishments. It has published training recommendations for a variety of occupations, compliance with which is a condition for the payment of grant. Other recommendations are in preparation, and it is the board's intention to keep these constantly under review and also to develop arrangements for the assessment of standards of competence for all manual occupations in its industry.

Chemical industry levy

Proposals by the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 1.1 per cent. of their payroll have been approved by Mrs. Castle (SI 1969 No. 1332, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net.).

The Order approving the proposals came into operation on 1st October. Provisions are made for a rebate of levy of £110 for all employers and in practice employers with payrolls of £10,090 or less will not be required to pay levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for the external and in-company training of a wide range of occupations undertaken in the seven months January to July 1969. They include training of training officers and instructors; managers and supervisors; engineers, scientists, technologists and technicians; sales and clerical staff; craftsmen and operators.

Scope of three boards redefined

Mrs. Castle has also redefined the scope of three existing boards—covering the engineering, furniture and timber and hotel and catering industries.

The effect of the principal amendments to the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board, which operate from 24th September, is to bring within its scope:

- (a) the dealing in wood and similar materials, by agents or brokers;
- (b) the manufacture of particle board, wood flour, springs for furniture or for seating of any kind, fishing rods, golf clubs, painters' rollers and, from the waste or residues of animals, strings for sports rackets;
- (c) the manufacture or repair of furniture made from metal or from metal and

plastics material (except when carried out by an engineering process) and of organ pipes;

- (d) the chemical treatment of wood against insects, fungi and marine organisms.

The main purpose of the revision of the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board is to clarify some of the existing provisions, and to redefine the activities of the engineering industry to exclude:

- (a) the manufacture of fitting out of vehicle bodies except where the employer is a motor vehicle manufacturer or where the vehicle bodies are manufactured or fitted out to the order of a motor vehicle manufacturer;
- (b) the repair, painting or paint spraying of vehicle bodies;
- (c) the assembly of electric blankets.

These changes operate from 10th October.

The reasons for the changes in the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board's scope were announced in July (see this GAZETTE July 1969, page 655).

The main purpose of the revision, which operates from 16th October, is to restrict the scope of the board to those activities undertaken by way of trade or business carried on for the purpose of gain. Excluded from its scope is the supply of light refreshments by their employers to employees of an establishment which is not otherwise engaged in activities of the industry.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In September, 60 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 53 in August. This total included 31 arising from factory processes and 27 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 27th September, compared with nine in the five weeks ended 30th August. The September figure included six underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, the same as a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in September and nine in the previous month.

In September, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, the same as in August.

In September, 21 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: four were of chrome ulceration, nine of lead poisoning, three of aniline poisoning, one of cadmium poisoning and four of epitheliomatous ulceration.

HELPING EXPORTS BY TRAINING

Training courses aimed at helping Britain to achieve her export target are to be started shortly by the Department of Employment and Productivity.

They will deal with training in export office procedures, and the first two will be experimental. The results will be examined in detail, and it is intended that regular courses at fortnightly intervals will begin in January.

These courses will be held at the department's Instructor Training College, Letchworth, Herts., and will last five days. Both the experimental courses are fully booked.

They have two objectives: first, that office staff should be given the basic knowledge for them to undertake efficiently the documentation work essential for export; and, secondly, for them to be able to pass on this knowledge in the most effective manner to colleagues in their offices who have not been trained.

One feature of the training at the courses will be for each trainee to take part in practical exercises in the attainment of those two objectives.

This initiative by the department has been taken at the request of the Joint Committee of Industrial Training Boards on Export Training and has the support of the Board of Trade. It follows recommendations made in a report, TRAINING OF EXPORT STAFF, (see this GAZETTE, December 1968 page 992) by the Commercial and Clerical Training Committee of the Central Training Council.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR RECOMMENDATION

The Government's intention to accept a Recommendation adopted at the International Labour Conference in 1968 designed to promote a progressive and continuing increase in the well-being of agricultural workers who neither own their land nor work as employees on a fixed wage is announced in a White Paper published recently (Cmnd. 4167, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net).

The objectives of the Recommendation include giving agricultural workers the main responsibility for managing their holding, and, where appropriate to social and economic development, facilitating their access to land.

It envisages determining rent levels which can be adjusted to meet changed circumstances, and its recommendations include measures to prohibit the exaction by landlords of personal services, to enforce laws and arrangements for the benefit of the agricultural workers concerned and for the speedy settlement of disputes.

Comprehensive guidance is given on the nature and form of contracts. Safeguards are provided in the event of premature termination of contract by the landowner, and the right of pre-emption if the land is

sold. Complementary measures include the encouragement of agricultural co-operatives, facilities for general education, agricultural education and vocational training, promotion of rural employment programmes, and protection as far as possible, where appropriate through insurance, against natural calamities.

The Recommendation has very limited relevance to conditions in the United Kingdom, and some of its provisions are not appropriate to the conditions of tenant farming here. As far as it is relevant, however, the Government broadly supports the aims and accepts its provisions.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 21st April 1969 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 645,545 compared with 654,788 at 15th April 1968.

There were 67,504 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 11th August 1969, of whom 60,609 were males and 6,895 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,724 (51,908 males and 5,816 females), while there were 9,780 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 6th August, 4,437 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,658 men, 680 women and 99 young persons. In addition, 112 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

At 8th September there were 67,960 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 61,026 were males and 6,934 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 58,112 (52,273 males and 5,839 females), while there were 9,848 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended 3rd September, 5,029 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,102 men, 794 women and 133 young persons. In addition, 172 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended 5th September 1969 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £26,604,000. During the 13 weeks ended 6th June 1969 the corresponding figure was £30,039,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 6th September 1968, it was £28,561,000.

REFERENCES TO THE COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Two further references to the Commission on Industrial Relations have been made by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

These ask the commission to inquire into industrial relations at two companies, Brock's Fireworks Limited and Elliotts of Newbury Limited, a furniture manufacturer, with particular regard to the companies' policies on trade union recognition.

The purpose of the references is to enable the CIR to look into the relations between managements and employees of these two companies and to offer help and guidance where in the commission's view this would be useful.

The references have been made after full consultation with the CBI, the TUC and the companies themselves.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES IN FACTORY ATMOSPHERES: THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES

Occupiers of all premises in Great Britain subject to the Factories Act 1961 are required to take all practicable measures to protect their employees against inhalation of any dust or fumes likely to be injurious or offensive.

There are many toxic substances in use in industry, and for each there is a level of air contamination beyond which employees should not be exposed. A list giving a measured concentration figure, known as a threshold limit value, is adopted each year by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists at its annual conference. This is reproduced in this country, by permission of that organisation, by the Department of Employment and Productivity.

Hitherto, it has appeared in a booklet in the Safety Health and Welfare series published by the department (DUST AND FUMES IN FACTORY ATMOSPHERES, No. 8) but this year, it is to be issued separately as TECHNICAL DATA NOTE No. 2 (1969), which will be available free on request from any District Office of HM Factory Inspectorate. This publication will be revised annually.

The first issue will be ready soon, and will list changes to the values shown in earlier publications. Among the substances affected are fibrous glass, mercury, styrene, wood dust, asbestos and silica.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 3rd September 1969 was 31,087 consisting of 28,332 men and 2,755 women, of whom 13,940 men and 1,061 women were in employment.

During the period 5th June 1969 to 3rd September 1969 the number of vacancies filled was 2,736. The number of vacancies unfilled at 3rd September was 9,482.

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. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have 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 10,962,600 in August (8,076,900 males 2,885,700 females). The total included 8,692,000 (5,975,000 males 2,717,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,433,800 (1,345,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 14,000 higher than that for July 1969 and 100,000 lower than in August 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 17,000 higher than in July 1969 and 15,000 higher than in August 1968. The number in construction was the same as in July 1969 and 66,000 lower than in August 1968.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 8th September 1969 in Great Britain was 518,683. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 580,000 representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 585,000 in August.

In addition, there were 21,242 unemployed school-leavers and 19,069 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 558,994, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 9,085 less than in August when the percentage rate was 2.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in September, 234,708 (43.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 256,506 (46.6 per cent.) in August; 96,903 (18.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 103,152 (18.7 per cent.) in August.

Between August and September the number temporarily stopped rose by 3,424 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 14,556.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 3rd September 1969, was 208,304; 2,202 more than on 6th August. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 199,300, compared with about 191,800 in August. Including 81,551 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3rd September was 289,855; 11,427 less than on 6th August.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 16th August 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 1,862,800. This is about 31.8 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 28,800 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 18 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th September 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 178.9 and 197.6 compared with 178.4 and 197.1 (revised figures) at 31st August.

Index of Retail Prices

At 16th September the official retail prices index was 132.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 131.8 at 19th August and 125.8 at 17th September 1968. The index for food was 131.3 compared with 130.5 at 19th August.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 231, involving approximately 67,700 workers. During the month approximately 99,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 361,000 working days were lost, including 163,000 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-August 1969, and for the two preceding months and for August 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 mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	August 1968*			June 1969*			July 1969*			August 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,176.0	2,886.2	11,062.2	8,053.1	2,880.6	10,933.7	8,067.9	2,880.9	10,948.8	8,076.9	2,885.7	10,962.6
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,958.0	2,719.2	8,677.2	5,933.9	2,713.2	8,647.1	5,962.4	2,713.1	8,675.5	5,975.0	2,717.0	8,692.0
Mining, etc.	455.0	20.5	475.5	427.2	20.5	447.7	424.6	20.5	445.1	421.9	20.5	442.4
Coal mining	401.7	15.4	417.1	373.9	15.4	389.3	371.3	15.4	386.7	368.6	15.4	384.0
Food, drink and tobacco	475.8	355.3	831.1	461.9	349.8	811.7	475.7	356.8	832.5	477.4	357.5	834.9
Grain milling	29.1	7.8	36.9	28.0	7.6	35.6	28.4	7.6	36.0	28.3	7.6	35.9
Bread and flour confectionery	88.0	64.5	152.5	86.2	64.2	150.4	88.0	65.0	153.0	88.7	64.7	153.4
Biscuits	19.3	34.0	53.3	18.3	31.4	49.7	18.6	31.9	50.5	18.6	32.0	50.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	48.3	42.9	91.2	47.1	43.7	90.8	48.9	44.3	93.2	48.8	44.5	93.3
Milk products	23.4	13.1	36.5	22.9	12.9	35.8	23.9	13.4	37.3	23.8	13.2	37.0
Sugar	11.1	3.8	14.9	10.8	3.6	14.4	10.8	3.7	14.5	10.9	3.7	14.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.4	50.7	89.1	38.1	50.3	88.4	38.7	51.1	89.8	38.9	51.1	90.0
Fruit and vegetable products	35.9	41.2	77.1	33.6	41.1	74.7	37.7	43.3	81.0	37.7	43.6	81.3
Animal and poultry foods	20.2	6.1	26.3	19.8	6.2	26.0	19.8	6.2	26.0	19.7	6.2	25.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	29.0	24.0	53.0	28.7	23.2	51.9	29.4	23.5	52.9	29.5	23.4	52.9
Brewing and malting	72.1	19.7	91.8	69.0	19.5	88.5	70.2	19.7	89.9	70.6	19.8	90.4
Other drink industries	43.4	25.5	68.9	41.9	24.7	66.6	43.5	25.3	68.8	44.1	25.8	69.9
Tobacco	17.6	22.0	39.6	17.5	21.4	38.9	17.8	21.8	39.6	17.8	21.9	39.7
Chemicals and allied industries	365.3	138.8	504.1	363.8	137.8	501.6	366.6	139.8	506.4	368.0	140.5	508.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14.7	4.6	19.3	14.7	4.6	19.3	14.8	4.6	19.4	14.9	4.7	19.6
Mineral oil refining	29.6	4.6	34.2	29.2	4.6	33.8	29.1	4.6	33.7	29.1	4.7	33.8
Lubricating oils and greases	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.3	2.0	8.3	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.4	2.0	8.4
Chemicals and dyes	164.9	40.8	205.7	166.4	41.6	208.0	167.3	42.2	209.5	168.2	42.5	210.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	36.3	46.0	82.3	35.6	45.2	80.8	36.3	46.0	82.3	36.6	46.6	83.2
Explosives and fireworks	15.8	9.0	24.8	15.1	9.3	24.4	15.2	9.4	24.6	15.3	9.4	24.7
Paint and printing ink	31.4	12.8	44.2	30.3	12.6	42.9	30.7	12.9	43.6	30.9	12.9	43.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	23.2	12.2	35.4	22.6	11.0	33.6	22.9	11.2	34.1	22.8	11.1	33.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	33.6	6.4	40.0	34.9	6.6	41.5	35.2	6.7	41.9	35.2	6.6	41.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.4	4.4	13.8	8.7	4.3	13.0	8.7	4.2	12.9	8.6	4.1	12.7
Metal manufacture	511.0	72.7	583.7	514.9	73.3	588.2	516.2	73.3	589.5	516.1	73.7	589.8
Iron and steel (general)	255.0	23.9	278.9	255.9	23.8	279.7	257.0	24.1	281.1	257.5	24.5	282.0
Steel tubes	44.8	8.2	53.0	45.0	8.1	53.1	45.2	8.1	53.3	45.0	8.1	53.1
Iron castings, etc.	95.9	12.6	108.5	97.1	12.7	109.8	96.9	12.7	109.6	96.9	12.8	109.7
Light metals	47.8	10.6	58.4	49.1	11.0	60.1	49.3	10.8	60.1	49.1	10.8	59.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.5	17.4	84.9	67.8	17.7	85.5	67.8	17.6	85.4	67.6	17.5	85.1
Engineering and electrical goods	1,672.1	616.3	2,288.4	1,666.4	625.5	2,291.9	1,671.7	623.6	2,295.3	1,677.4	622.6	2,300.0
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	29.9	4.7	34.6	29.9	4.7	34.6	29.8	4.7	34.5	29.8	4.6	34.4
Metal-working machine tools	81.9	14.4	96.3	82.4	14.8	97.2	82.6	14.9	97.5	83.3	15.1	98.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.3	16.1	70.4	54.6	16.3	70.9	54.8	16.5	71.3	55.5	16.6	72.1
Industrial engines	31.8	5.3	37.1	30.5	5.0	35.5	30.4	4.9	35.3	30.2	4.9	35.1
Textile machinery and accessories	38.2	7.4	45.6	40.1	8.0	48.1	40.3	8.0	48.3	40.4	8.0	48.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	35.9	4.4	40.3	36.5	4.4	40.9	36.6	4.4	41.0	36.6	4.5	41.1
Mechanical handling equipment	51.3	7.9	59.2	52.2	7.8	60.0	52.9	7.9	60.8	52.7	8.0	60.7
Office machinery	34.6	14.3	48.9	37.5	16.1	53.6	37.8	16.2	54.0	38.4	16.2	54.6
Other machinery	292.6	62.7	355.3	294.1	63.9	358.0	295.3	64.1	359.4	297.1	64.3	361.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	163.8	20.0	183.8	159.8	19.5	179.3	161.0	19.6	180.6	161.6	19.7	181.3
Ordnance and small arms	17.0	5.0	22.0	16.1	4.6	20.7	16.1	4.7	20.8	16.1	4.7	20.8
Other mechanical engineering	192.9	52.6	245.5	196.5	55.2	251.7	197.2	55.0	252.2	196.6	54.9	251.5
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.6	46.0	133.6	86.1	45.6	131.7	86.0	45.4	131.4	86.3	45.4	131.7
Watches and clocks	6.0	7.7	13.7	6.4	8.6	15.0	6.3	8.6	14.9	6.3	8.5	14.8
Electrical machinery	156.5	53.2	209.7	145.9	52.9	198.8	145.6	52.9	198.5	145.8	52.8	198.6
Insulated wires and cables	37.6	17.0	54.6	36.8	16.9	53.7	36.8	16.7	53.5	36.8	16.6	53.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	50.3	38.4	88.7	48.5	37.5	86.0	48.7	36.8	85.5	48.9	36.6	85.5
Radio and other electronic apparatus	193.6	143.9	337.5	196.8	147.6	344.4	197.5	147.3	344.8	198.7	147.5	346.2
Domestic electric appliances	35.7	23.3	59.0	36.0	23.2	59.2	36.2	23.2	59.4	36.5	23.2	59.7
Other electrical goods	80.6	72.0	152.6	79.7	72.9	152.6	79.8	71.8	151.6	79.8	70.5	150.3

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

‡Order III—XVI.
§Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	August 1968*			June 1969*			July 1969*			August 1969*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	175.8	12.1	187.9	173.6	12.1	185.7	172.7	12.1	184.8	172.3	12.1	184.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	140.3	8.7	149.0	140.0	8.7	148.7	139.3	8.7	148.0	138.9	8.7	147.6
Marine engineering	35.5	3.4	38.9	33.6	3.4	37.0	33.4	3.4	36.8	33.4	3.4	36.8
Vehicles	693.1	109.0	802.1	711.4	112.2	823.6	709.9	111.7	821.6	710.1	111.6	821.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	412.7	61.8	474.5	436.1	65.5	501.6	435.0	65.1	500.1	434.9	65.0	499.9
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc., manufacturing	16.6	6.0	22.6	17.6	6.1	23.7	17.5	6.0	23.5	17.6	6.0	23.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	205.7	35.4	241.1	202.5	34.7	237.2	202.4	34.8	237.2	202.5	34.8	237.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	25.2	1.9	27.1	23.9	1.8	25.7	23.9	1.8	25.7	23.9	1.8	25.7
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	29.8	1.8	31.6	28.4	1.9	30.3	28.1	1.9	30.0	28.2	1.9	30.1
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	2.1	5.2	2.9	2.2	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	380.1	188.6	568.7	380.3	188.7	569.0	381.6	187.8	569.4	383.4	186.6	570.0
Tools and implements	13.8	7.9	21.7	14.0	8.2	22.2	14.2	8.1	22.3	14.2	8.1	22.3
Cutlery	7.0	5.9	12.9	7.0	6.0	13.0	7.1	6.0	13.1	7.1	5.8	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.1	16.7	45.8	29.2	16.9	46.1	29.2	17.0	46.2	29.3	17.0	46.3
Wire and wire manufactures	32.5	10.1	42.6	33.0	10.2	43.2	33.0	10.1	43.1	33.2	10.2	43.4
Cans and metal boxes	15.9	18.5	34.4	16.4	18.7	35.1	16.7	18.7	35.4	16.9	18.5	35.4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	14.9	10.1	25.0	15.1	9.9	25.0	15.2	9.8	25.0	15.4	9.7	25.1
Other metal industries	266.9	119.4	386.3	265.6	118.8	384.4	266.2	118.1	384.3	267.3	117.6	384.9
Textiles	347.1	347.2	694.3	353.3								

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 16th August 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 1,862,800 or about 31.8 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 28,800 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 18 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 976.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 16th August, 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over- time worked		Number of operatives stood off for whole week	Working part of a week				Total			
			Total	Average		Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average		
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)		
Food, drink and tobacco	189.6	33.8	1,922	10.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.8	9.8	0.1	—	3.5	24.3
Bread and flour confectionery	35.8	33.7	356	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	73.4	26.7	751	10.2	0.1	6.0	—	0.6	33.3	0.2	0.1	6.6	41.1
Chemicals and dyes	32.0	28.0	359	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	121.4	28.2	1,121	9.2	5.8	243.1	1.4	21.6	14.9	7.2	1.7	264.6	36.6
Iron and steel (general)	36.7	18.0	347	9.5	5.7	241.4	0.8	12.8	16.2	6.5	3.2	254.2	38.9
Iron castings, etc.	32.5	38.5	289	8.9	—	1.6	0.6	8.1	14.1	0.6	0.7	9.8	15.8
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	587.3	39.7	4,917	8.4	0.2	6.5	2.1	30.5	14.6	2.2	0.2	37.0	16.4
Non-electrical engineering	423.3	46.2	3,647	8.6	0.1	6.0	0.5	4.3	8.6	0.6	0.1	10.4	17.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	164.1	29.1	1,267	7.7	—	0.4	1.6	26.2	16.4	1.6	0.3	26.6	16.6
Vehicles	195.9	34.4	1,373	7.0	0.2	9.4	3.4	33.1	9.8	3.6	0.6	42.6	11.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	132.6	34.5	883	6.7	0.2	9.4	3.4	33.1	9.8	3.6	0.9	42.6	11.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	48.7	39.1	375	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	142.3	34.1	1,201	8.4	—	1.3	1.1	9.2	8.6	1.1	0.3	10.5	9.6
Textiles	118.9	21.2	994	8.4	0.8	33.0	3.8	31.2	8.2	4.6	0.8	64.2	13.9
Spinning and weaving of cottons, etc.	21.4	15.7	169	7.9	—	1.2	0.1	0.8	8.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	20.0
Woollen and worsted	32.6	26.7	291	8.9	0.4	15.9	0.5	4.5	8.6	0.9	0.7	20.4	22.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13.2	12.1	84	6.3	0.2	8.5	1.6	8.6	5.4	1.8	1.7	17.1	9.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.4	25.1	75	8.0	—	1.7	0.1	0.8	9.4	0.1	0.3	2.5	19.7
Clothing and footwear	33.3	8.6	159	4.8	0.1	4.5	6.8	41.3	6.0	7.0	1.8	45.9	6.6
Footwear	9.1	11.4	41	4.5	—	1.9	5.9	33.4	5.7	5.9	7.4	35.4	6.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	86.6	33.9	896	10.4	—	0.8	0.6	4.5	7.9	0.6	0.2	5.3	9.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	79.3	37.2	648	8.2	0.1	5.6	1.6	17.9	11.4	1.7	0.8	23.5	13.8
Timber	34.5	43.1	273	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	20.2	29.9	145	7.2	0.1	2.8	1.1	9.6	9.1	1.1	1.7	12.4	11.0
Paper, printing and publishing	152.4	36.9	1,355	8.9	0.1	3.5	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.5	42.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	30.0	39.7	236	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	61.6	38.2	517	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	73.1	28.5	672	9.2	0.1	4.5	0.1	1.8	15.1	0.2	0.1	6.3	27.6
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,862.8	31.8	16,084	8.6	7.7	322.6	21.1	193.9	9.2	28.8	0.5	516.4	17.9

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.
Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 8th SEPTEMBER 1969

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 8th September was 518,683; 441,116 males and 77,567 females and was 2,047 higher than on 11th August 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 580,000 or 2.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.5 per cent. in August and 2.5 per cent. in September 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 4,600 in the four weeks between the August and September counts and increased by about 12,200 per month on average between June and September.

Between 11th August and 8th September, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 14,556 to 21,242 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 3,424 to 19,069. The total registered unemployed fell by 9,085 to 558,994, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with 2.5 per cent in August. The total registered included 27,366 married women and 2,203 casual workers.

Of the 537,722 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 96,903 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 58,537 from 2 to 4 weeks, 79,268 from 4 to 8 weeks and 303,014 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 28.9 per cent. of the

total of 537,722, compared with 32.3 per cent. in August, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 43.6 per cent., compared with 46.6 per cent. in August.

Prior to 13th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the number 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; 8th September 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	42,685	6,609	10,483	3,846	63,623
Over 1, up to 2	22,879	3,375	5,088	1,938	33,280
Up to 2	65,564	9,984	15,571	5,784	96,903
Over 2, up to 3	22,771	2,923	4,788	1,606	32,088
Over 3, up to 4	19,409	2,081	3,869	1,090	26,449
Over 2, up to 4	42,180	5,004	8,657	2,696	58,537
Over 4, up to 5	16,830	1,985	3,435	922	23,172
Over 5, up to 8	38,043	7,010	7,055	3,988	56,096
Over 4, up to 8	54,873	8,995	10,490	4,910	79,268
Over 8	260,721	5,370	34,320	2,603	303,014
Total	423,338	29,353	69,038	15,993	537,722
Up to 8—per cent.	38.4	81.7	50.3	83.7	43.6

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 8th September 1969

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	118,929	59,056	11,365	34,145	54,515	27,241	54,345	74,023	65,056	41,957	77,418	558,994	37,880	596,874	82,240	48,054
Men	97,120	48,568	8,929	27,239	44,307	22,139	42,559	59,326	49,991	31,756	59,419	442,785	25,744	468,529	67,069	38,980
Boys	5,621	2,630	591	1,223	2,724	1,217	3,293	4,168	4,793	2,524	3,254	29,408	2,546	31,954	4,002	2,210
Women	13,544	6,803	1,340	4,889	5,858	3,245	6,322	8,537	8,028	5,875	13,053	70,691	8,346	79,037	9,446	5,438
Married Women*	4,280	1,990	424	1,888	2,196	1,072	2,230	3,477	3,237	2,077	6,485	27,366	5,026	32,392	2,838	1,866
Girls	2,644	1,055	505	794	1,626	640	2,171	1,992	2,244	1,802	1,692	16,110	1,244	17,354	1,723	1,426
Percentage rates†																
Total	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.5	5.0	4.2	3.6	2.4	7.4	—	1.4	1.7
Males	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.5	6.4	5.2	4.7	3.2	8.8	—	2.0	2.3
Females	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.0	4.9	—	0.5	0.7
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,231	145	133	110	11,461	440	882	1,250	798	1,972	792	19,069	1,077	20,146	191	1,173
Males	1,210	128	133	94	11,169	365	579	1,060	313	1,955	672	17,450	600	18,050	172	1,071
Females	21	17	100	16	292	75	303	190	485	17	120	1,619	477	2,096	19	102
Wholly unemployed																
Total	117,698	58,911	11,232	34,035	43,054	26,801	53,463	72,773	64,258	39,985	76,626	539,925	36,803	576,728	82,049	46,881
Males	101,531	51,070	9,487	28,368	35,862	22,991	45,273	62,434	54,471	32,325	62,001	454,743	27,690	482,433	70,899	40,119
Females	16,167	7,841	1,745	5,667	7,192	3,810	8,190	10,339	9,787	7,660	14,625	85,182	9,113	94,295	11,150	6,762
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	95,912	48,440	8,896	27,145	33,145	21,774	41,984	58,267	49,685	29,804	58,766	425,378	25,153	450,531	66,898	37,910
Total Boys	5,619	2,630	591	1,223	2,717	1,217	3,289	4,167	4,786	2,521	3,235	29,365	2,537	31,902	4,001	2,209
Casual Workers	1,174	945	75	122	4	17	91	142	152	16	259	2,052	588	2,640	1,090	159
Under 2 weeks	22,479	11,674	1,630	4,285	5,935	3,295	7,300	10,726	6,535	4,234	9,129	75,548	2,536	78,084	15,674	8,435
2-4 weeks	11,826	6,265	982	2,840	3,922	2,211	4,652	6,531	4,941	3,345	5,934	47,184	2,253	49,437	8,374	4,434
4-8 weeks	15,392	7,884	1,358	3,721	5,657	2,742	6,641	9,057	7,564	4,367	7,369	63,868	3,194	67,062	10,880	5,870
Over 8 weeks	50,660	24,302	5,442	17,400	20,344	14,726	26,589	35,978	35,279	20,363	39,310	266,091	19,119	285,210	34,881	21,221
Females wholly unemployed‡																
Total Women	13,523	6,786	1,269	4,873	5,570	3,181	6,041	8,354	7,579	5,859	12,939	69,188	7,913	77,101	9,427	5,365
Total Girls	2,644	1,055	476	794	1,622	629	2,149	1,985	2,208	1,801	1,686	15,994	1,200	17,194	1,723	1,397
Casual Workers																

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th September, 1969

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	454,743	85,182	17,450	1,619	472,193	86,801	558,994	500,483	96,391	596,874
Total, index of Production industries	243,324	23,379	16,501	1,478	259,825	24,857	284,682	274,271	28,442	302,713
Total, manufacturing industries	122,148	22,292	16,340	1,477	138,488	23,769	162,257	143,715	27,242	170,957
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,009	1,007	742	23	10,751	1,030	11,781	13,339	1,087	14,426
Agriculture and horticulture	7,696	971	53	23	7,749	994	8,743	9,853	1,048	10,901
Forestry	341	21			341	21	362	748	24	772
Fishing	1,972	15	689		2,661	15	2,676	2,738	15	2,753
Mining and quarrying	25,703	195	17		25,720	195	25,915	25,888	200	26,088
Coal mining	24,288	148	2		24,290	148	24,438	24,299	149	24,448
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	693	17	15		708	17	725	834	20	854
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	278	10			278	10	288	302	10	312
Petroleum and natural gas	93	4			93	4	97	93	4	97
Other mining and quarrying	351	16			351	16	367	360	17	377
Food, drink and tobacco	13,279	3,354	25	38	13,304	3,392	16,696	14,183	4,001	18,184
Grain milling	628	55			628	55	683	696	66	762
Bread and flour confectionery	2,803	551	2	1	2,805	552	3,357	3,019	604	3,623
Biscuits	594	260	1		595	260	855	603	271	874
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,530	540	1	27	1,537	567	2,104	1,669	614	2,283
Milk and milk products	720	172	3	6	723	178	901	818	243	1,061
Sugar	431	34			431	34	465	436	34	470
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	933	385		1	933	386	1,319	965	404	1,369
Fruit and vegetable products	917	433	8	3	925	436	1,361	1,042	555	1,597
Animal and poultry foods	691	73	2		693	73	766	746	83	829
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	199	21	1		200	21	221	203	24	227
Food industries not elsewhere specified	514	179	1		515	179	694	524	185	709
Brewing and malting	1,450	136			1,450	136	1,586	1,473	145	1,618
Soft drinks	600	148			600	148	748	641	158	799
Other drink industries	655	197			655	197	852	691	204	895
Tobacco	614	170			614	170	784	657	411	1,068
Coal and petroleum products	1,444	69	1		1,445	69	1,514	1,462	73	1,535
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	300	3			300	3	303	300	3	303
Mineral oil refining	995	59			995	59	1,054	1,012	62	1,074
Lubricating oils and greases	149	7			150	7	157	150	8	158
Chemicals and allied industries	6,105	967	7	2	6,112	969	7,081	6,277	987	7,264
General chemicals	2,522	248			2,522	248	2,770	2,576	257	2,833
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	532	211	1	2	533	213	746	540	215	755
Toilet preparations	202	108			202	108	310	204	108	312
Paint	730	76			730	76	806	736	76	812
Soap and detergents	382	85			382	85	467	389	85	474
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	667	64	1		668	64	732	672	66	738
Dyestuffs and pigments	257	18			257	18	275	259	18	277
Fertilizers	217	5			217	5	222	288	5	293
Other chemical industries	596	152	5		601	152	753	613	157	770
Metal manufacture	10,658	587	2,322	6	12,980	593	13,573	13,087	607	13,694
Iron and steel (general)	5,315	202	2,288	1	7,603	203	7,806	7,649	206	7,855
Steel tubes	799	38	1		800	38	838	805	40	845
Iron castings, etc.	2,535	160	14		2,549	160	2,709	2,578	166	2,744
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	753	87			753	87	840	765	87	852
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	902	74	13	5	915	79	994	925	80	1,005
Other base metals	354	26	6		360	26	386	365	28	393
Mechanical engineering	16,583	1,443	51	3	16,634	1,446	18,080	17,160	1,523	18,683
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	461	28	11	1	472	29	501	483	29	512
Metal-working machine tools	1,151	105	21		1,172	105	1,277	1,187	109	1,296
Pumps, valves and compressors	724	83	1		725	83	808	733	88	821
Industrial engines	378	42			378	42	420	381	42	423
Textile machinery and accessories	489	42	5	1	494	43	537	657	70	727
Construction and earth-moving equipment	368	32			368	32	400	382	32	414
Mechanical handling equipment	782	66			782	66	848	790	67	857
Office machinery	527	102			527	102	629	533	112	645
Other machinery	5,228	477	7	1	5,235	478	5,713	5,418	492	5,910
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	2,945	113	4		2,949	113	3,062	2,986	115	3,101
Ordnance and small arms	330	42	1		331	42	373	334	43	377
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,200	311	1		3,201	311	3,512	3,276	324	3,600
Instrument engineering	1,197	383			1,197	383	1,580	1,233	409	1,642
Photographic and document copying equipment	403	90			403	90	493	410	99	509
Watches and clocks	209	93			209	93	302	210	93	303
Surgical instruments and appliances	115	48			115	48	163	133	64	197
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	470	152			470	152	622	480	153	633
Electrical engineering	9,733	2,844	90	421	9,823	3,265	13,088	10,111	3,597	13,708
Electrical machinery	2,687	442	1		2,688	442	3,130	2,732	459	3,191
Insulated wires and cables	881	98	2		883	98	981	908	131	1,039
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,137	463	1	416	1,138	879	2,017	1,181	1,059	2,240
Radio and electronic components	1,506	725	1	1	1,507	726	2,233	1,570	756	2,326
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	597	199		1	597	200	797	679	231	910
Electronic computers	208	62	1		209	62	271	212	73	285
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	441	92			441	92	533	445	96	541
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	697	196		2	697	198	895	711	213	924
Other electrical goods	1,579	567	84	1	1,663	568	2,231	1,673	579	2,252
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,472	124	22	4	7,494	128	7,622	8,295	136	8,431
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,771	111	12	4	6,783	115	6,898	7,502	123	7,625
Marine engineering	701	13	10		711	13	724	793	13	806
Vehicles	9,407	692	12,234	249	21,641	941	22,582	21,864	982	22,846
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	137	10			137	10	147	141	11	152
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,632	399	12,228	249	17,860	648	18,508	17,956	661	18,617
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	482	63	2		484	63	547	490	63	553
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,052	183	4		2,056	183	2,239	2,166	210	2,376
Locomotives and railway track equipment	563	25			563	25	588	566	25	591
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	541	12			541	12	553	545	12	557

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,348	1,776	101	11	10,449	1,787	12,236	10,595	1,826	12,421
Engineers' small tools and gauges	437	61		1	437	62	499	447	64	511
Hand tools and implements	446	60	1		447	60	507	464	64	528
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	215	53	6	1	221	54	275	224	59	283
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	448	123			448	123	571	452	124	576
Wire and wire manufactures	638	87	2		640	87	727	647	91	738
Cans and metal boxes	432	194			432	194	626	440	194	634
Jewellery and precious metals	242	71	6		248	71	319	249	71	320
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	7,490	1,127	86	9	7,576	1,136	8,712	7,672	1,159	8,831
Textiles	8,216	2,734	930	478	9,146	3,212	12,358	10,231	4,239	14,470
Production of man-made fibres	439	50	2		441	50	491	509	78	587
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,173	297	52	1	1,225	298	1,523	1,493	523	2,016
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	682	266	3	4	685	270	955	875	430	1,305
Woolen and worsted	1,944	664	468	261	2,412	925	3,337	2,451	984	3,435
Jute	526	106	3	40	529	146	675	532	147	679
Rope, twine and net	163	89		1	163	90	253	213	113	326
Hosiery and other knitted goods	837	537	140	86	977	623	1,600	1,067	816	1,883
Lace	51	21	3	1	54	22	76	59	41	100
Carpets	421	158	31	47	452	205	657	591	246	837
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	197	100	2	12	199	112	311	212	128	340
Up-putting textiles	355	199	2	3	357	202	559	396	369	765
Textile finishing	1,00									

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in development areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development areas.

The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated were reviewed in 1968 and the list of local areas in the table was revised to take account of the new and, in many

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th September 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	4,232	701	291	5,224	15	3.9
Merseyside	23,927	3,016	3,025	29,968	300	3.7
Northern	50,854	8,293	7,179	66,326	903	4.9
Scottish	54,796	12,506	4,709	72,011	788	3.7
Welsh	22,179	4,682	2,891	29,752	319	4.7
Total all Development Areas	155,988	29,198	18,095	203,281	2,325	4.2
Northern Ireland	25,744	8,346	3,790	37,880	1,077	7.4

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South East						
Greater London	48,568	6,803	3,685	59,056	145	1.3
†Aldershot	236	68	82	386	—	1.2
†Aylesbury	238	32	68	338	—	1.1
†Basingstoke	124	46	34	204	—	0.7
†Bedford	598	93	71	762	—	1.4
†Bournemouth	2,610	304	86	3,000	—	2.7
†Braintree	361	89	24	474	—	1.6
†Brentwood	316	35	24	375	—	1.3
†Brighton	2,732	358	174	3,264	18	2.7
†Chatham	1,328	318	279	1,925	—	2.6
†Chelmsford	569	130	29	728	—	1.2
†Chichester	721	93	86	900	—	2.1
†Colchester	747	153	107	1,007	—	2.2
†Crawley	861	124	99	1,084	—	0.9
†Eastbourne	852	60	12	924	—	2.5
†Gravesend	1,000	168	200	1,368	—	2.1
†Guildford	492	141	80	703	—	1.4
†Harlow	660	115	174	949	—	1.6
†Hastings	1,163	138	35	1,336	4	3.4
†High Wycombe	618	145	30	793	60	1.0
†Letchworth	255	51	16	322	20	0.8
†Luton	1,211	143	80	1,434	2	1.3
†Maidstone	671	94	101	866	—	1.4
†Newport, I.O.W.	619	65	30	714	—	2.0
†Oxford	2,616	284	150	3,050	945	2.1
†Portsmouth	3,638	486	332	4,456	—	3.1
†Ramsgate	942	116	83	1,141	—	4.6
†Reading	1,195	174	119	1,488	—	1.2
†St. Albans	548	71	45	664	—	0.7
†Slough	840	94	59	993	—	0.9
†Southampton	3,462	454	319	4,235	—	2.8
†Southend-on-Sea	3,789	383	276	4,448	5	2.8
†Stevenage	242	52	28	322	—	1.1
†Tunbridge Wells	778	132	82	992	—	1.5
†Watford	977	129	69	1,175	—	1.1
†Weybridge	649	124	159	932	—	1.2
†Worthing	1,064	126	44	1,234	2	2.8
East Anglia						
Cambridge	608	91	25	724	2	1.1
†Great Yarmouth	592	44	41	677	—	2.1
†Ipswich	1,361	292	84	1,737	—	2.1
†Lowestoft	384	19	42	445	—	1.7
†Norwich	1,737	188	330	2,255	9	2.1
†Peterborough	438	68	84	590	—	1.0
South Western						
Bath	642	165	58	865	—	2.5
†Bristol	5,390	742	229	6,361	3	2.3
†Cheltenham	949	241	78	1,268	—	2.5
†Exeter	1,454	267	112	1,833	—	3.2
†Gloucester	1,146	292	162	1,600	—	2.8
†Plymouth	2,653	531	289	3,473	—	3.5
†Salisbury	452	122	109	683	—	2.2
†Swindon	1,074	171	94	1,339	2	1.9
†Taunton	635	99	32	766	—	2.3
†Torbay	1,926	198	140	2,264	20	3.9
†Yeovil	536	115	23	674	—	2.0

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	10,663	1,573	1,135	13,371	1,460	2.0
†Burton-on-Trent	512	85	51	648	—	2.0
†Cannock	540	76	135	751	2	3.4
†Coventry	11,783	760	414	12,957	8,950	6.4
†Dudley	739	97	224	1,060	8	2.5
†Hereford	636	88	85	809	—	2.6
†Kidderminster	512	126	32	670	73	1.8
†Leamington	526	92	34	652	12	1.5
†Nuneaton	1,124	83	112	1,319	438	4.6
†Oakenates	841	311	157	1,309	—	3.2
†Redditch	212	24	10	246	20	1.0
†Rugby	529	92	35	656	132	2.4
†Shrewsbury	550	86	69	705	—	2.0
†Stafford	540	107	99	746	—	1.6
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,879	609	404	4,892	11	2.4
†Stourbridge	621	102	81	804	51	2.2
†Walsall	1,770	237	182	2,189	19	1.9
†Warley	647	94	104	845	76	1.0
†West Bromwich	1,052	134	31	1,227	24	1.2
†Wolverhampton	2,317	411	471	3,199	5	2.3
†Worcester	627	85	41	753	10	1.6
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,926	301	190	2,417	—	3.1
†Coalville	284	46	18	348	1	1.1
†Corby	495	61	63	619	—	2.3
†Derby	1,413	266	84	1,763	19	1.4
†Kettering	326	49	17	392	—	1.5
†Leicester	2,049	313	80	2,442	65	1.2
†Lincoln	1,137	275	162	1,574	—	3.0
†Loughborough	285	60	18	363	38	0.9
†Mansfield	993	177	176	1,346	6	2.3
†Northampton	634	99	57	790	—	1.1
†Nottingham	5,160	494	536	6,190	59	2.3
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	838	52	54	944	12	3.0
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,746	316	296	3,358	14	4.8
†Bradford	3,090	418	320	3,828	56	2.3
†Castleford	1,835	206	295	2,336	5	4.1
†Dewsbury	1,310	230	80	1,620	112	2.3
†Doncaster	3,383	608	748	4,739	27	4.8
†Grimsby	1,517	111	102	1,730	—	2.4
†Halifax	468	91	62	621	8	0.9
†Harrrogate	454	130	70	654	—	2.4
†Huddersfield	863	285	65	1,213	6	—
†Hull	5,282	506	611	6,399	7	2.2
†Keighley	448	124	53	625	7	2.2
†Leeds	5,710	649	462	6,821	70	2.3
†Mexborough	1,393	290	285	1,968	2	6.2
†Rotherham	1,801	234	332	2,367	23	4.2
†Scunthorpe	848	438	195	1,481	1	2.8
†Sheffield	4,760	616	386	5,762	72	2.1
†Wakefield	927	73	104	1,104	10	2.2
†York	1,335	143	153	1,631	12	2.3
North Western						
†Accrington	482	134	22	638	11	2.1
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,250	180	195	1,625	45	2.1
†Barrow-in-Furness	628	230	130	988	33	3.1
†Blackburn	949	227	55	1,231	6	1.9
†Blackpool	2,277	340	122	2,739	41	3.0
†Bolton	1,709	197	100	2,006	10	1.9
†Burnley	611	128	42	781	1	1.6
†Bury	884	224	20	1,128	88	1.9
†Chester	921	141	91	1,153	210	2.5
†Crewe	792	209	94	1,095	—	2.5
†Lancaster	939	85	60	1,084	—	2.3
†Leigh	730	151	83	964	—	2.89
†Liverpool	22,149	2,632	2,747	27,528	162	2.1
†Manchester	12,916	1,295	1,147	15,358	162	2.1
†Nelson	335	99	16	450	8	1.8
†Northwich	738	122	99	959	4	2.9
†Oldham	1,025	204	45	1,274	3	1.5
†Preston	2,193	391	144	2,728	10	2.0
†Rochdale	709	129	34	872	1	1.7
†St. Helens	887	220	205	1,312	—	2.3
†Southport	912	109	94	1,115	7	3.9
†Warrington	653	170	235	1,058	7	1.5
†Widnes	891	164	73	1,128	11	2.5
†Wigan	1,619	297	144	2,060	4	3.1

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 8th September 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,662	219	331	3,212	3	7.2
†Carlisle	825	156	47	1,028	—	2.4
†Chester-le-Street	1,907	243	294	2,444	4	6.6
†Consett	1,692	235	177	2,104	2	6.7
†Darlington	1,230	239	96	1,565	7	3.0
†Durham	1,133	126	132	1,391	2	5.0
†Hartlepool	1,581	381	264	2,226	10	5.8
†Peterlee	1,280	158	218	1,656	—	6.8
†Sunderland	5,813	567	1,009	7,389	12	6.3
†Teesside	5,331	1,675	1,101	8,107	439	4.1
†Tyneside	17,063	2,368	2,408	21,839	51	5.5
†Workington	1,117	386	169	1,672	140	6.0
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	2,121	334	111	2,566	16	2.6
†Ayr	995	273	96	1,364	5	3.6
†Bathgate	721	142	58	921	—	2

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 109,009 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd September 1969. At that date 208,304 vacancies remained unfilled, 2,202 more than at 6th August. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 199,300 in September, compared with 191,800 in August and 191,100 in June 1969. (See table 119 on page 975).

Youth employment service careers offices placed 51,890 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 3rd September. At that date 81,551 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 13,629 less than at 6th August.

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 service careers offices. Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of

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

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 6th August 1969		Four weeks ended 3rd September 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 3rd Sept. 1969 (39 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	77,276	107,739	75,457	108,238	782,437
Women	41,262	98,363	33,552	100,066	346,797
Total Adults	118,538	206,102	109,009	208,304	1,129,234
Boys	27,993	43,924	30,141	36,455	156,392
Girls	26,671	51,256	21,749	45,096	118,357
Total young persons	54,664	95,180	51,890	81,551	274,749
Total	173,202	301,282	160,899	289,855	1,403,983

Table 2

Industry group (Standard industrial classification 1968)	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd September 1969					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd September 1969				
	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	75,457	30,141	33,552	21,749	160,899	108,238	36,455	100,066	45,096	289,855
Total, Index of Production industries	52,269	19,932	13,725	10,053	95,979	69,450	18,259	45,244	20,347	153,300
Total, all manufacturing industries	33,489	15,797	13,298	9,641	72,225	53,762	14,186	44,202	19,523	131,673
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,172	579	1,829	90	3,670	1,103	1,350	326	340	3,119
Mining and quarrying	440	405	24	23	892	3,905	813	59	38	4,815
Coal mining	242	372	17	9	640	3,670	756	18	11	4,455
Food, drink and tobacco	3,228	859	2,324	860	7,271	2,169	824	5,550	1,606	10,149
Coal and petroleum products	83	52	17	16	168	169	35	41	38	283
Chemicals and allied industries	1,667	371	650	483	3,171	2,169	743	1,933	701	5,546
Metal manufacture	2,711	1,426	285	277	4,699	3,991	1,235	751	288	6,265
Mechanical engineering	5,742	2,892	977	465	10,076	14,279	2,409	2,594	947	20,229
Instrument engineering	442	322	314	180	1,258	1,352	319	854	398	2,923
Electrical engineering	2,224	1,363	1,781	785	6,153	5,754	1,017	5,404	1,605	13,780
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,507	807	57	24	2,395	1,461	214	86	24	1,785
Vehicles	2,521	1,141	397	204	4,263	6,214	550	1,337	305	8,406
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,647	1,997	1,149	515	7,308	5,369	1,898	3,073	1,194	11,534
Textiles	2,067	782	1,093	1,284	5,226	2,383	921	5,384	3,301	11,989
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	523	159	294	141	1,117	683	217	1,391	616	2,907
Woolen and worsted	455	141	177	224	997	450	258	1,267	759	2,734
Leather, leather goods and fur	226	192	72	115	605	200	208	447	387	1,242
Clothing and footwear	510	588	1,596	2,880	5,574	971	730	10,276	5,221	17,198
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,881	445	286	160	2,772	1,823	526	1,465	444	4,258
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,907	1,231	336	180	3,654	1,902	983	717	523	4,125
Paper, printing and publishing	1,283	829	995	805	3,912	1,542	1,005	2,272	1,708	6,527
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	868	325	606	339	2,138	836	349	1,432	695	3,312
Printing and publishing	376	479	323	447	1,625	631	599	794	976	3,000
Other manufacturing industries	1,843	500	969	408	3,720	2,014	569	2,018	833	5,434
Construction	17,849	3,339	280	279	21,747	10,850	2,858	664	566	14,938
Gas, electricity and water	491	391	123	110	1,115	933	402	319	220	1,874
Transport and communication	3,758	911	600	428	5,697	10,393	1,145	1,623	639	13,800
Distributive trades	5,815	4,446	4,913	5,795	20,969	6,730	7,497	12,963	11,554	38,744
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	532	358	626	1,345	2,861	2,145	1,880	1,618	2,326	7,969
Professional and scientific services	1,210	479	2,023	1,192	4,904	5,735	2,187	16,608	2,538	27,068
Miscellaneous services	7,322	2,592	7,889	1,894	19,697	8,016	2,829	18,600	6,224	35,669
Entertainments, sports, etc.	361	120	244	87	812	470	179	1,020	359	2,028
Catering (MLH 884-888)	4,682	509	5,812	471	11,474	3,124	816	9,790	1,088	14,818
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	264	226	389	257	1,136	215	178	1,407	749	2,549
Public administration	3,379	844	1,947	952	7,122	4,666	1,308	3,084	1,128	10,186
National government service	1,263	415	1,447	522	3,647	2,386	570	1,872	580	5,408
Local government service	2,116	429	500	430	3,475	2,280	738	1,212	548	4,778

Table 3

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd September 1969					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 3rd September 1969				
	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	28,011	9,235	12,887	6,325	56,458	47,967	15,407	41,262	18,357	122,993
Greater London	16,175	4,118	7,184	2,912	30,389	21,437	8,386	21,456	9,577	60,856
East Anglia	1,994	988	753	791	4,526	3,081	936	2,637	1,071	7,725
South Western	4,595	1,886	2,013	1,246	9,740	5,458	2,071	6,440	2,788	16,757
Midlands	8,489	5,192	3,384	3,822	20,887	17,308	6,582	13,861	6,907	44,658
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,421	2,717	2,265	1,964	12,367	7,871	3,385	9,211	4,222	24,689
North Western	10,653	3,720	4,662	2,371	21,406	10,977	3,120	13,495	4,919	32,511
Northern	5,422	2,185	2,234	2,108	11,949	4,609	1,360	3,655	1,797	11,421
Wales	4,425	1,521	1,836	1,308	9,090	4,470	1,183	2,702	1,401	9,756
Scotland	6,447	2,697	3,518	1,814	14,476	6,497	2,411	6,803	3,634	19,345
Great Britain	75,457	30,141	33,552	21,749	160,899	108,238	36,455	100,066	45,096	289,855
London and South Eastern	20,624	5,902	10,437	4,201	41,164	29,433	11,402	28,300	13,290	82,425
Eastern and Southern	9,381	4,321	3,203	2,915	19,820	21,615	4,941	15,599	6,138	48,293

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the department, was 213. In addition, 61 stoppages which began before September 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 99,900. This total included 32,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 67,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 58,900 were directly involved and 8,800 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

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

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	January to September 1969		January to September 1968	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	1,400	5	900
Coal mining	150	22,000	162	18,600
All other mining and quarrying	5	200	4	300
Food, drink and tobacco	75	17,200	49	16,200
Chemicals, etc.	37	12,900	32	9,200
Metal manufacture	163	66,500	107	180,000
Engineering	447	181,400	302	943,800
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	67	49,500	102	46,200
Motor vehicles and cycles	199	214,100	181	365,400
Aircraft	57	25,300	48	156,300
Other vehicles	7	2,300	12	9,900
Other metal goods	78	16,100	74	120,600
Textiles	53	14,100	38	9,200
Clothing and footwear	10	2,700	13	3,100
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	31	6,400	33	13,300
Timber, furniture, etc.	22	3,800	22	5,900
Paper and printing	36	12,500	15	3,200
Remaining manufacturing industries	64	21,800	50	24,700
Construction	213	34,500	215	40,500
Gas, electricity and water	21	4,500	7	1,200
Port and inland water transport	238	142,800	125	45,500
All other transport and communication	114	180,200	112	57,900
Distributive trades	22	2,200	19	1,900
Administrative, professional, etc., services	57	37,600	39	6,400
Miscellaneous services	13	1,600	18	5,100
Total	2,181	1,073,400	1,759	2,085,200

* 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 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.

The aggregate of 361,000 working days lost in September includes 163,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in September 1969		Beginning in the first nine months of 1969	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved

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

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

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

Indices

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

31st January 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1968 September	170.8	90.7	188.3	168.0	90.6	185.4
1969 August	178.4	90.5	197.1	176.6	90.4	195.3
1969 September	178.9	90.5	197.6	176.8	90.4	195.4

Notes:

- The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
- The August figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in September

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

- Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade:** Increases in minimum hourly rates of 5d or 6d an hour for men and 4d. for women (first full pay week in September).
- Road passenger transport (Company-owned buses):** Increases of 10s. a week for drivers and conductors and 15s. a week for maintenance workers and men in garages and running sheds (first full pay week after 12th September).
- Retail multiple grocery and provision trade (England and Wales):** Increase of 16s. a week for adult workers (25th August).
- Electrical contracting (England and Wales and Northern Ireland):** Increases ranging from 2½d. to 6d. an hour according to occupation (1st September).
- Newspaper printing (London and Manchester):** Increase of 2 per cent. and consolidation of 11s. cost-of-living bonus into minimum weekly rates (1st September).
- Footwear manufacturers:** Increase in minimum wage rates (under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements) of 7s. a week for adult workers (first pay day in September).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Estimates of the changes reported in September indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 785,000 workers were increased by a total of £515,000, 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 September, with operative effect from earlier months (25,000 workers, £25,000 in weekly rates of wages). The reports made during September did not include any changes in normal weekly hours. Of the total increase of £515,000 about £430,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial

councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £35,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £30,000 from cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements and £20,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

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

Table (a)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	380,000	£ 285,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	30,000	15,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	450,000	320,000	2,000	3,000
Chemicals and allied industries	127,000	75,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	315,000	190,000	2,000	4,000
Textiles	295,000	140,000	196,000	230,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	32,000	32,000
Clothing and footwear	93,000	60,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	70,000	44,000	1,000	1,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	100,000	36,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	145,000	85,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	93,000	75,000	6,000	6,000
Construction	120,000	92,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	100,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	655,000	485,000	6,000	6,000
Distributive trades	610,000	370,000	4,000	4,000
Public administration and professional services	32,000	35,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	475,000	363,000	275,000	403,000
Totals—January–Sept. 1969	4,090,000	2,730,000	525,000	690,000
Totals—January–Sept. 1968	6,555,000	4,775,000	520,000	540,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	increases	decreases	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1968					
September	1,060	—	550	45	25
October	1,240	—	625	13	15
November	2,560	—	1,385	4	23
December	3,325	1,190	2,645	40	60
1969					
January	880	—	425	118	118
February	730	—	375	—	—
March	455	—	145	—	—
April	350	—	125	—	—
May	570	—	315	120	175
June	1,090	—	715	75	75
July*	110	—	80	205	315
August*	—	—	—	3	3
September	760	—	490	—	—

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include:

- Paper bag industry (Wages Council):** One additional day each year until 3 weeks in 1971.
- Ophthalmic optical industry:** Reduction of qualifying service for additional days. Now 2 weeks 3 days after 5 years, 3 weeks after 10 years.
- Paper box making (Wages Council):** One additional day in 1969 and 2 additional days in 1970 making 3 weeks.

RETAIL PRICES 16th SEPTEMBER 1969

At 16th September 1969 the general *retail prices index was 132.2 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 131.8 at 19th August and 125.8 at 17th September 1968.

The principal changes affecting the index during the month were a rise in the average price of milk partly offset by a reduction, largely seasonal, in the average level of prices of apples.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 129.0 and that for all other items of food was 132.1.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: An increase in the price of milk was partly offset by a reduction in the average level of prices of apples. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 31st August. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations fell by two per cent. to 129.0, compared with 131.7 in August. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 131.3, compared with 130.5 in August.

Durable household goods: Mainly as a result of rises in the average level of prices of articles of soft furnishings the index for the group as a whole rose to 119.0, compared with 118.6 in August.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing and footwear, and the index for the group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 118.8, compared with 118.2 in August.

Transport and vehicles: The principal changes in this group were increases, mainly in the London area, in road and rail passenger fares and a reduction in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the group as a whole rose to 124.3, compared with 123.8 in August.

Services: As a result of increases in the average levels of charges for a number of services the index for the group as a whole rose to 143.3, compared with 142.9 in August.

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	Index figure
I Food: Total	131.3
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	136
Meat and bacon	141
Fish	132
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	126
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	143
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	135
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	114
Other food	128

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	136.2
III Tobacco	135.8
IV Housing: Total	147.6
Rent	153
Rates and water charges	153
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	122
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	135.4
Coal and coke	133
Gas	126
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	119.0
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	129
Radio, television and other household appliances	108
Pottery, glassware and hardware	121
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	118.8
Men's outer clothing	124
Men's underclothing	124
Women's outer clothing	115
Women's underclothing	118
Children's clothing	118
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	114
Footwear	122
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	124.3
Motoring and cycling	115
Fares	144
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	133.1
Books, newspapers and periodicals	163
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	120
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	118
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	130
X Services: Total	143.3
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	139
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	149
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	137.2†
All Items	132.2

* 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, page 161].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	Civil employment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which		
								Males*	Females	
THOUSANDS										
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1963	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
1965	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
1966	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
1967	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1968	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
1969	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
1969	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
	December	22,647	1,681	24,328	540	24,868	390	25,258	16,322	8,936
	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
1963	June	22,591		24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614
	September	22,619		24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632
	December	22,758		24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
1965	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
1966	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
	March	23,309		24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013
1967	June	23,285		24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055
	September	23,247		24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060
	December	22,994		24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003
1968	March	22,846		24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971
	June	22,813		24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962
	September	22,821		24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932
1969	December	22,714		24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936
	March	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961
	June	22,633		24,313				25,268	16,293	8,975
1969	September	22,612		24,293				25,232	16,292	8,940
	December	22,629		24,309				25,216	16,263	8,952
	March	22,642		24,324				25,241	16,283	8,958

* 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 of this GAZETTE.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†	
												THOUSANDS
Standard Regions												
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	*September	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
	*December	7,846	619	1,280	2,279	1,403	2,018	2,907	1,260	937	2,087	22,647
1969	*March	7,815	616	1,271	2,287	1,397	1,986	2,876	1,244	926	2,086	22,515

* Regional estimates are provisional.

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

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Index of production†		Manufacturing industries		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
		Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ (av. 1963=100)										
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	100.4	8,662.9	100.8	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	101.3	8,718.4	101.3	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	100.2	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4
1964 June (a)	22,375.9	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6
(b)§	22,892.0	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
1966 June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.8	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.8	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1967 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1965 October	23,280.0	11,654.6	102.8	8,943.8	102.8	609.1	828.0	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7
November	23,280.0	11,659.5	102.9	8,957.7	102.9	605.3	829.7	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	102.8	8,961.9	103.0	602.4	826.0	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	102.9	8,899.2	102.9	598.8	806.3	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7
February	23,194.0	11,548.0	102.8	8,893.5	102.9	594.5	802.4	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	102.7	8,872.2	102.8	590.0	799.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5
April	23,301.0	11,534.6	102.7	8,879.0	102.9	584.9	799.2	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4
May	23,301.0	11,557.5	102.7	8,870.9	102.8	580.4	803.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3
June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.8	576.3	811.2	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	23,301.0	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.8	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
July	23,325.0	11,607.5	102.6	8,993.7	102.9	570.6	850.4	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7
August	23,325.0	11,637.6	102.5	9,033.4	102.9	568.3	856.4	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1
September	23,325.0	11,611.1	102.0	9,029.4	102.7	566.2	844.6	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5
October	23,016.0	11,587.2	101.7	9,007.7	102.3	564.9	847.5	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8
November	23,016.0	11,529.2	101.2	8,961.5	101.7	564.2	846.9	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3
December	23,016.0	11,480.7	100.9	8,921.6	101.3	562.7	841.3	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4
1967 January	22,728.0	11,363.9	100.6	8,840.9	101.0	561.0	825.4	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0
February	22,728.0	11,320.9	100.2	8,801.4	100.6	559.7	818.9	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9
March	22,728.0	11,287.2	100.0	8,770.1	100.4	557.8	817.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3
April	22,828.0	11,276.3	99.9	8,762.1	100.3	556.1	818.0	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1
May	22,828.0	11,256.4	99.5	8,732.5	99.9	553.9	820.0	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8
June	22,828.0	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	550.5	824.0	824.0	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
July	22,905.0	11,212.0	99.1	8,698.4	99.5	545.7	840.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5	563.6	697.8
August	22,905.0	11,226.2	98.8	8,708.1	99.2	542.2	842.1	842.1	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7	564.0	697.0
September	22,905.0	11,220.7	98.6	8,706.9	99.0	538.5	833.4	833.4	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4	564.5	692.1
October	22,733.0	11,196.6	98.3	8,701.8	98.8	533.6	835.1	835.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8	564.4	689.5
November	22,733.0	11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8	528.2	835.5	835.5	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	194.3	806.1	566.1	689.6
December	22,733.0	11,159.7	98.1	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2	830.2	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5	566.9	691.1
1968 January	22,561.0	11,049.2	97.9	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	809.7	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4	562.9	686.4
February	22,561.0	11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.6	515.7	804.0	804.0	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7	564.7	689.5
March	22,561.0	11,032.2	97.8	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2	564.1	687.5
April	22,645.0	11,006.8	97.5	8,602.5	98.5	499.0	799.2	799.2	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3	564.1	687.5
May	22,645.0	11,038.0	97.6	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	802.7	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9	565.4	689.6
June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	485.9	806.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
July	22,701.0	11,022.6	97.4	8,638.0	98.8	481.0	825.5	825.5	499.4	581.8	2,283.0	188.1	802.2	566.5	689.6
August	22,701.0	11,062.2	97.3	8,677.2	98.8	475.5	831.1	831.1	504.1	583.7	2,288.4	187.9	802.1	568.7	694.3
September	22,701.0	11,068.1	97.2	8,681.6	98.7	471.0	820.3	820.3	501.9	585.4	2,294.7	188.5	807.5	570.4	695.6
October	22,647.0	11,071.4	97.2	8,698.1	98.8	467.0	824.3	824.3	501.7	584.7	2,297.1	185.9	811.1	573.9	697.1
November	22,647.0	11,087.3	97.3	8,710.6	98.9	464.2	825.9	825.9	502.3	585.8	2,299.8	184.8	812.2	575.7	700.4
December	22,647.0	11,080.2	97.4	8,723.4	99.0	461.0	825.9	825.9	502.5	587.1	2,304.5	186.2	815.0	576.9	702.3
1969 January	22,515.0	10,990.0	97.3	8,665.0	99.0	458.5	810.3	810.3	500.1	586.3	2,292.5	185.2	815.6	571.8	699.6
February	22,515.0	10,980.6	97.2	8,669.3	99.1	456.7	805.2	805.2	500.7	587.8	2,296.5	185.4	821.7	572.9	700.8
March	22,515.0	10,957.7	97.1	8,665.7	99.2	455.5	803.0	803.0	501.2	589.3	2,298.1	186.6	824.3	572.4	700.1
April	22,515.0	10,967.5	97.2	8,678.2	99.4	453.1	807.2	807.2	502.8	589.6	2,300.2	186.1	826.4	572.2	700.7
May	22,515.0	10,961.5	96.9	8,666.1	99.2	450.3	808.6	808.6	502.3	588.6	2,295.8	186.6	825.5	570.5	700.7
June	22,515.0	10,933.7	96.7	8,647.1	99.1	447.7	811.7	811.7	501.6	588.2	2,291.9	185.7	823.6	569.0	698.3
July	22,515.0	10,948.8	96.7	8,675.5	99.2	445.1	832.5	832.5	506.4	589.5	2,295.3	184.8	821.6	569.4	696.8
August	22,515.0	10,962.6	96.5	8,692.0	99.0	442.4	834.9	834.9	508.5	589.8	2,300.0	184.4	821.7	570.0	698.8

* 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 namely Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.
§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
|| Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service		
																Mid-month	
1960 June	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.									

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
Monthly averages									
1965	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	437.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	373.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.4
	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
1969	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
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	576.5	2.5
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	584.6	2.5
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	580.0	2.5

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (23,152,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
Monthly averages									
1965	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 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	301.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	360.6	2.4
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.6	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	11.6	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	497.1	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	74.6	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7	1.0	
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	2.0	2.0	61.5	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	1.1
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	1.1
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	0.8
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	0.8
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	0.8
	April 14	81.9	1.0	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	1.1
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	1.1
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	1.0

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (8,572,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4	..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3	..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7	..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2	..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4	..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3	..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6	..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6	..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0	..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2	..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8	..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9	0.8	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1	0.9	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6	1.6	
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3	1.6	
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.2	41.7	0.9	
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	1.4
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	1.6
	June 12	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	1.8
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	94.5	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.9	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	1.5
	March 11	101.4	1.8	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	1.5
	April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	1.6
	May 13	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	1.6
	June 10	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	1.7
	July 8	84.0	1.5	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9	1.7
	August 12	89.4	1.6	88.8	4.8	0.7	83.9	1.7
	September 9	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	0.6	83.1	1.7
	October 14	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	86.3	1.6
	November 11	89.4	1.6	88.5	0.5	0.8	88.1	1.5
	December 9	91.7	1.6	88.1	0.3	3.6	87.8	1.5
1969	January 13	96.9	1.7	96.1	0.4	0.8	95.7	1.4
	February 10	96.6	1.7	95.5	0.3	1.1	95.2	1.3
	March 10	93.4	1.6	92.5	0.2	0.9	92.3	1.4
	April 14	90.4	1.6	89.7	1.2	0.7	88.5	1.5
	May 12	82.8	1.4	82.0	0.4	0.8	81.6	1.4
	June 9	76.3	1.3	75.9	0.2	0.4	75.7	1.5
	July 14	75.0	1.3	74.8	0.3	0.3	74.5	1.6
	August 11	82.9	1.4	82.7	4.1	0.2	78.7	1.6
	September 8	82.2	1.4	82.0	2.5	0.2	79.5	1.6

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (5,760,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	0.9	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	1.1	
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	1.7	
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8	1.7	1.7	
Monthly averages									
1965	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
	October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6
	February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2	1.5
	March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.5	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8	1.9
	July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7	1.9
	August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8	1.9
	September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3	1.8
	October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0	1.7
	November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0	1.7
	December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2	1.6
1969	January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	43.9	1.6
	February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	42.1	1.5
	March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	44.6	1.6
	April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7	46.0	1.6
	May 12	46.8	1.7	45.4	0.2	1.4	45.2	46.5	1.6
	June 9	45.4	1.6	42.7	0.1	2.7	42.6	53.0	1.9
	July 14	43.7	1.5	43.1	0.4	0.6	42.7	54.8	1.9
	August 11	47.8	1.7	47.5	0.3	0.3	44.7	55.1	1.9
	September 8	48.1	1.7	46.9	1.5	1.2	45.4	53.8	1.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,832,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.6	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5	
Monthly averages									
1965	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.4
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
	May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5
	June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3	2.6
	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6	2.4
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.4
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5	2.3
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0	2.3
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7	2.4
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	33.0	2.5
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	35.9	2.7
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5		

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3	0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5	0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5	1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7	1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6	1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8	0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4	0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2	1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8	1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4	0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1	0.8	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5	1.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8	1.8	
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9	1.9	
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	1.5	1.5	14.8	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	1.5	1.5	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	1.0	1.0	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	1.9
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	1.9
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.1
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	2.1
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	2.1
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	2.0
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.9
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.6
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.5
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.6
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	1.7
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.7
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.9
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.9
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.9

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,315,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9	..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4	..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5	..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8	..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8	..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6	..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8	..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9	0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2	1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3	1.6	
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9	1.8	
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	1.7
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	1.7
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	1.7
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	1.7
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.9
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	27.5	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	2.0
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	2.0
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.8
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.8
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.8
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.8
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	2.0
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	2.0
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	2.0

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,422,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	27.3	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	30.3	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	32.3	1.6
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	34.0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	1.9
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	2.1
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	2.1
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	43.9	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	45.1	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	2.2
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	2.2
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	2.3
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	2.5
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	2.1	4.9	52.1	2.5
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	2.6
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	2.6
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	2.7
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	2.6
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	2.6
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	2.4
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	2.3
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	2.4
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	2.5
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	2.5
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	2.6
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	54.4	2.7
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	2.7

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,050,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	2.4	
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.6	0.2	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	61.6	2.1
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	2.2
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.3	2.2
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	2.3
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	2.4
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	2.5
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	2.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	2.4
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.0	2.4
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	2.3
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	2.4
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	2.4
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	2.4
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	2.5
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	2.5
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	2.5
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	2.2
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	2.3
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.2	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	2.4
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	2.5
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	2.6
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	2.5

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,966,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		2.4
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.9	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0		2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	0.2	28.9		2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6		2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1		2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6		2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3		2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6		2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2		2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7		2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0		2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7		2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9		2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9		2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0		2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3		2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8		2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6		3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	2.3	44.8		3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0		3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9		3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8		3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4		3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7		3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4		3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3		4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8		4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9		4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5		4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9		3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1		4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5		4.1
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.2	0.4	59.2		4.0
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1		4.0
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0		4.3
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4		4.6
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4		4.7
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4		5.0
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1		5.2
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7		5.1
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4		4.8
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0		4.5
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7		4.4
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1		4.6
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9		4.3
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4		4.3
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8		4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	61.5	0.7	60.4		4.6
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7		4.8
	July 14	59.7	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8		5.2
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	0.6	65.9		5.3
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	0.8	60.5		5.1

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,311,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	0.8	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	21.4		2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	0.4	23.0		2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	24.0		2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	25.9		2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	27.1		2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	27.5		2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	29.4		2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	28.9		2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	26.6		2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	25.5		2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	23.3		2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	21.3		2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	21.4		2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	23.4		2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	26.3		2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3		3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6		3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6		3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3		3.6
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5		3.6
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6		3.7
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2		3.9
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	38.3		3.9
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6		4.0
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2		4.1
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	40.6		4.1
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1		4.2
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4		3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2		4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9		4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3		3.8
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0		3.6
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6		3.7
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2		3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0		3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1		4.0
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2		4.1
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	40.0		4.1
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9		4.2
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8		3.9
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5		3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3		3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0		3.7
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6		3.6
	March 10	40.8	4.1	40.0	0.3	39.8		3.7
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5		3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6		3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.5	34.7	0.3	34.5		4.0
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2		4.1
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	7.1	40.3		4.1
	September 8	42.0	4.2	40.0	2.1	37.9		4.3

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (985,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
Monthly averages								
1965	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	50.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	64.6	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	73.8	81.7	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	79.0	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	90.5	79.1	3.7
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	84.2	76.2	3.5
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	82.0	78.7	3.6
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	77.4	79.5	3.7
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	74.2	82.2	3.8
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	75.0	84.4	3.9
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	77.4	85.7	4.0
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	74.7	82.0	3.8
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	76.9	81.5	3.8
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	77.4	76.9	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	77.9	75.1	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	85.2	74.1	3.4
	February 10	85.6	4.0	83.5	0.8	82.7	71.5	3.3
	March 10	83.2	3.9	81.1	0.4	80.6	72.9	3.4
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	77.5	74.4	3.4
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	73.4	75.5	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.5	71.3	0.3	71.0	78.8	3.6
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	75.4	84.8	3.9
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	77.4	85.7	4.0
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	75.0	82.3	3.8

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,160,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXI-XXVII*
	All									
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	37	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1967	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120
	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130
	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	21	133
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1967	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139
	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138
	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131
	November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127
	December	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126
1969	January	506	258	142	85	11	33	53	23	127
	February	487	246	134	83	11	33	50	22	125
	March	504	258	135	92	12	33	52	23	126
	April	519	271	137	105	12	33	52	23	127
	May	518	273	136	111	13	33	53	23	125
	June†	543	285	144	111	15	36	54	27	128
	July†	577	297	153	112	15	37	58	30	143
	August†	585	303	159	112	16	38	59	31	142
	September†	580	303	157	114	14	37	58	26	142

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.
† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were

compiled using the 1958 edition of the S.I.C. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959, before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the S.I.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1968	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
		210.3	66.2	31.5							
		226.7	67.9	30.0							
		291.4	74.5	25.6							
		404.0	87.5	21.7							
		436.7	82.3	18.9							
		339.2	68.7	20.3							
		306.4	67.9	22.2							
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
	545.8	93.3	17.1	54.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1965	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
1954-1968	Monthly averages	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
		480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
		501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
		550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7				

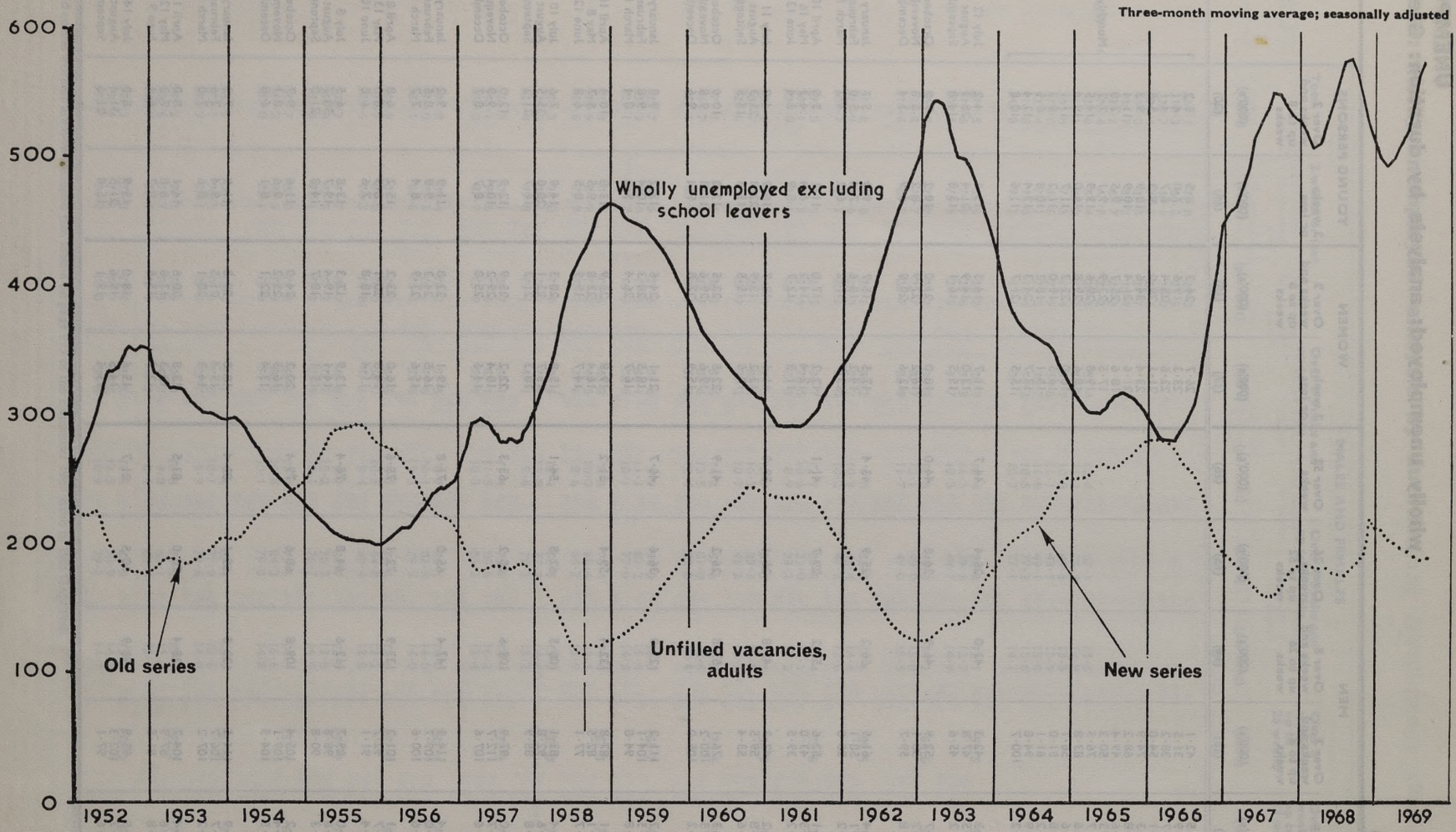
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		
	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
141.9	38.2	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
194.8	38.3	42.3	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	July 12 1965
205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5	August 9 1965
207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8	September 13 1965
217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9	October 11 1965
224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8	November 8 1965
234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4	December 6 1965
250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	January 10 1966
242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0	February 14 1966
227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	March 14 1966
218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	April 18 1966
200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	May 16 1966
189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	June 13 1966
191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	July 11 1966
206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	August 8 1966
228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	September 12 1966
271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	October 10 1966
325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	November 14 1966
354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	December 12 1966
402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	January 9 1967
410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	February 13 1967
402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	March 13 1967
398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10 1967
380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	May 8 1967
361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	June 12 1967
363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10 1967
382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	August 14 1967
390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	September 11 1967
404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9 1967
429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	November 13 1967
441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	December 11 1967
476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8 1968
476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	February 12 1968
458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	March 11 1968
452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8 1968
432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	May 13 1968
414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	June 10 1968
410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	July 8 1968
421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	August 12 1968
417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	September 9 1968
429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	October 14 1968
439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	November 11 1968
441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	December 9 1968
478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3	January 13 1969
473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6	February 10 1969
467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	March 10 1969
449.0	62.4	104.7	28.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	April 14 1969
419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	May 12 1969
400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	June 9 1969
407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9	July 14 1969
422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4	August 11 1969
423.3	65.6	97.1								

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
Monthly averages									
1964	October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
	November 4	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
	December 2	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	January 6	311.3	118.1	103.1	221.1	136.2	117.6	253.6	90.1
	February 3	325.6	124.2	105.2	229.4	135.7	116.2	251.8	96.3
	March 3	358.2	137.0	112.1	249.2	139.9	117.1	256.9	109.1
	April 7	407.7	148.9	125.5	274.4	144.0	121.1	264.9	133.3
	May 5	420.0	155.1	131.6	286.7	143.0	120.9	263.7	133.3
	June 9	449.1	162.2	140.0	302.2	143.2	120.7	263.7	146.9
	July 7	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	141.6	119.6	261.3	156.0
	August 4	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	143.9	121.2	265.2	139.4
	September 8	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	144.9	123.8	268.9	116.5
	October 6	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
	November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
	December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.1	91.2	177.5	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	87.1	92.8	180.3	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	87.5	91.6	179.1	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	90.5	95.7	186.1	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	95.1	100.1	194.9	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	106.4	105.1	211.2	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	113.5	111.0	224.5	71.5
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	104.2	103.9	208.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	103.0	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
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	96.2	89.9	186.1	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	100.2	91.7	191.8	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	104.0	95.3	199.3	81.6

* 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

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†					Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average	
1961 May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962 May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1964 May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
1965 April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 (a)	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,607	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17†	1,865	31.9	15,875	8½	1	59	18	147	8½	19	0.3	206	11
September 14†	2,051	35.1	17,668	8½	9	359	20	175	9	28	0.5	534	19
October 19†	2,125	36.3	18,489	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	206	10
November 16†	2,188	37.3	18,739	8½	1	58	21	182	9	22	0.4	240	11
December 14†	2,166	36.9	18,839	8½	1	43	23	209	9	24	0.4	252	10½
1969 January 18†	2,082	35.7	17,897	8½	2	82	20	178	9	22	0.4	260	12
February 15†	2,088	35.8	17,753	8½	2	86	22	196	9	24	0.4	282	11½
March 15†	2,060	35.4	17,745	8½	2	85	28	265	9½	30	0.5	350	11½
April 19†	2,103	35.9	18,152	8½	1	55	24	222	9	25	0.4	276	11
May 17†	2,149	36.8	18,679	8½	3	107	27	223	8	29	0.5	330	11
June 14†	2,117	36.3	18,402	8½	4	175	24	228	9½	28	0.5	403	14½
July 19†	1,997	34.2	17,774	9	1	40	19	167	9	20	0.3	207	10½
August 16†	1,863	31.8	16,084	8½	8	323	21	194	9	29	0.5	516	18

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

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

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

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Month	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
		All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956		104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957		103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958		100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959		100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960		103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961		102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963		98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964		100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965		99.8	101.9	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.8	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966		97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967		92.4	96.8	86.1	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968		91.4	94.4	87.0	83.2	90.3	95.1	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	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	9

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

TABLE 122 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1964	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9
1968	April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11
	Oct.	22 2	23 13	24 8	23 2	23 19	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8	20 5	23 8
1969	April	23 2	24 19	25 12	24 2	25 7	28 6	23 18	21 18	20 14	20 12	24 1
Average Hours Worked												
1964	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
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
1968	April	47.2	46.0	45.3	45.1	46.0	43.9	45.8	46.1	45.5	41.9	47.7
	Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	45.6	42.4	42.4	47.9
1969	April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0	47.8
Average Hourly Earnings												
1964	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
1967	April	8 5.8	9 5.6	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8
	Oct.	8 9.3	9 9.6	9 11.6	9 6.1	9 7.7	11 3.0	9 4.1	8 7.2	8 4.4	8 11.7	9 1.7
1968	April	9 0.1	10 2.0	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 1.7	11 0.6	9 8.5	8 10.0	8 7.2	9 2.5	9 5.4
	Oct.	9 3.4	10 3.6	10 3.3	9 10.0	10 5.7	12 0.0	9 11.6	9 3.0	8 11.5	9 6.7	9 9.2
1969	April	9 8.8	10 9.5	11 2.3	10 6.7	11 0.5	12 9.7	10 5.1	9 6.2	9 1.6	9 9.8	10 0.8

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1964	Oct.	8 14	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
	Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
1968	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	11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 0	10 17
1969	April	11 7	11 13	11 17	12 8	11 5	14 6	11 10	11 10	10 9	11 5	11 7
Average Hours Worked												
1964	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.6	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.7	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.9
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.3
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	38.1	37.0	37.0	37.3
1968	April	38.8	38.9	37.4	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.1	37.5	37.8	37.6
	Oct.	39.0	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3	37.4
1969	April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2	37.4
Average Hourly Earnings												
1964	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 6.2	5 9.1	5 4.4	6 5.3	5 5.9	5 5.5	5 3.0	5 5.9	5 6.1
1968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0
	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
1969	April	5 10.3	6 0.1	6 3.4	6 5.4	5 10.5	7 5.2	6 1.5	6 0.6	5 6.8	6 0.5	6 0.9

* Working full-time.

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

TABLE 122 (continued) 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
	April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
	Oct.	20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
	April	21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5
	Oct.	22 3	26 19	23 12	23 12	22 14	22 17	20 14	24 4	19 8	17 9	23 0
	April	21 17	27 15	24 9	24 13	23 10	23 10	21 19	24 16	20 6	18 9	23 18
Average Hours Worked												
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
	Oct.	45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
	April	44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
	Oct.	45.9	45.8	45.9	45.3	50.9	48.3	43.7	50.0	44.5	43.7	46.2
	April	45.6	46.0	46.5	45.6	51.0	47.6	43.4	49.6	44.8	43.8	46.2
	Oct.	45.9	46.2	46.5	45.8	51.1	47.8	43.9	50.4	44.6	43.7	46.4
	April	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
Average Hourly Earnings												
	Oct.	7 6.5										

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
1962	£ s. d. 21 15 3	£ s. d. 23 9 6	£ s. d. 20 7 1	£ s. d. 20 13 1	£ s. d. 19 14 7	£ s. d. 20 13 6	£ s. d. 21 9 11	£ s. d. 21 17 6	£ s. d. 21 13 0	£ s. d. 20 13 4	£ s. d. 20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4	28 12 7	29 7 11
Females											
1962	£ s. d. 8 11 9	£ s. d. 9 8 6	£ s. d. 8 10 7	£ s. d. 8 9 7	£ s. d. 7 13 2	£ s. d. 8 12 3	£ s. d. 8 7 7	£ s. d. 8 3 2	£ s. d. 8 14 1	£ s. d. 8 8 5	£ s. d. 8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5	11 16 1	11 8 2

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

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

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

TABLE 124

1959 = 100

October	All employees	Males	Females
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	147.6	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2

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

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

TABLE 125

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

† The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; and Air Transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5

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

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

TABLE 127

		Food and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
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	93.0	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	98.5	101.3	97.7	99.8	99.3	99.3	100.4	99.8	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	104.6	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	103.5	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	103.4	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	103.3	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	102.9	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	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	113.9	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	115.6	115.6	118.0
	June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	118.4
	July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	119.0
	August	117.4	112.8	115.9	113.8	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	116.5
	September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	118.8
	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	120.0	120.8	121.0	113.7	117.0	120.0	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	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6	122.8
	May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	124.2	121.0	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	118.1
	June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4	124.7
	July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8	127.1
	August*	126.4	123.5	125.9	120.1	123.1	125.5	124.4	125.3	117.3	119.4	122.5	123.3

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

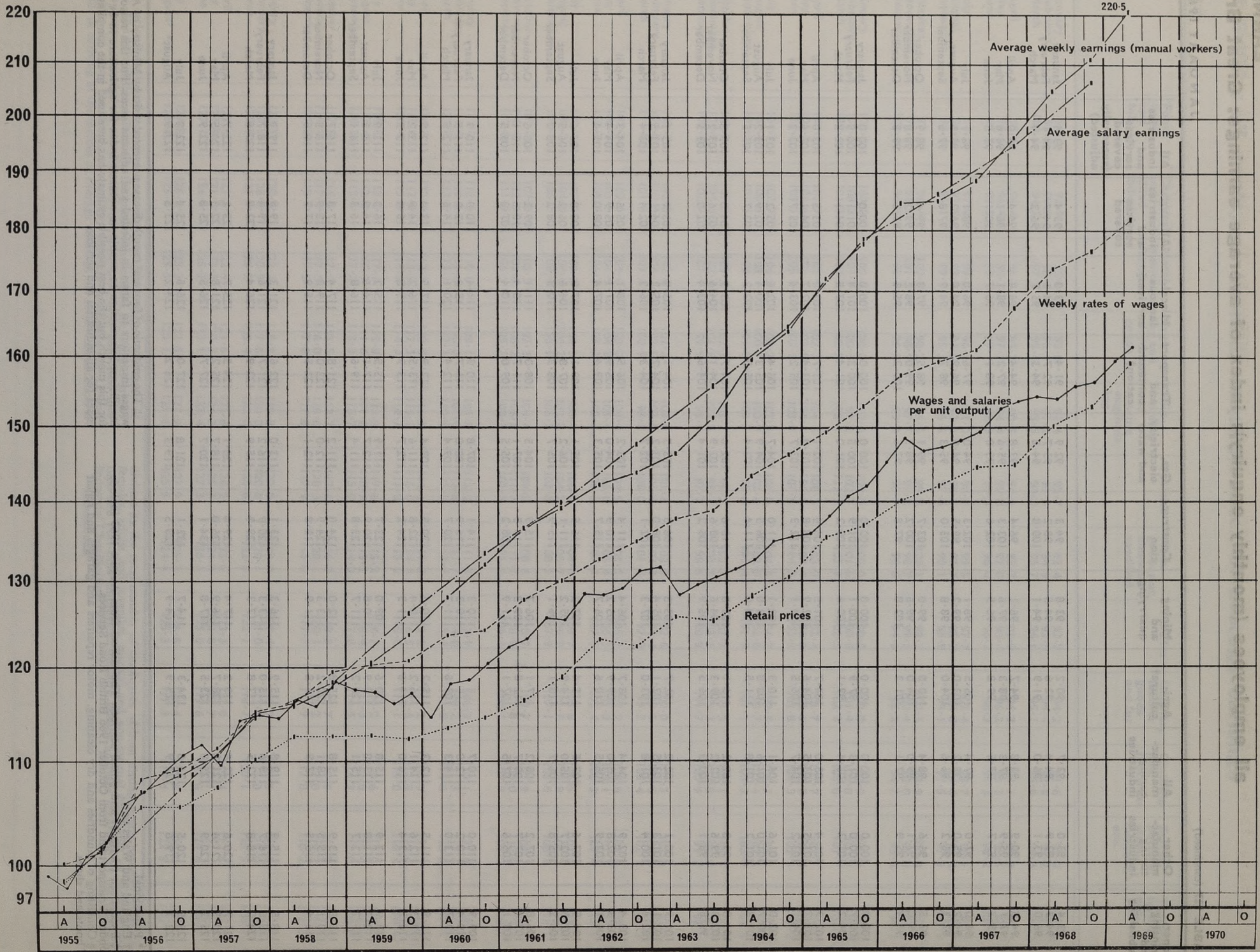
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
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	97.6	94.0	96.2	96.5	August	
97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.6	September	
97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	98.9	October	
99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	99.0	98.2	99.2	98.8	November	
95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.3	December	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January	1966
100.7	100.0	101.3	99.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.5	February	
104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.2	March	
102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	102.9	103.5	103.0	April	
103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9	108.8	103.9	103.4	102.7	104.1	102.6	May	
104.1	103.2	104.7	106.5	104.1	112.3	103.7	105.2	103.4	105.7	103.2	June	
102.0	101.6	104.1	110.3	102.1	111.0	104.7	106.4	102.6	105.2	103.1	July	
100.7	101.0	101.6	108.8	103.0	106.5	104.9	105.3	100.4	102.9	103.2	August	
101.8	101.2	101.8	111.5	104.0	111.4	102.4	105.0	102.2	103.7	103.5	September	
101.8	99.8	102.2	116.1	103.8	110.6	102.6	104.7	103.7	104.0	103.5	October	
102.3	99.6	102.2	109.3	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.6	103.2	November	
99.8	98.1	100.3	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.						

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

Average 1955 = 100

LOG SCALE

See footnote † to table 129.



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	June 1969
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	117.5	121.1	127.1	133.5	139.7	544 8	122.8	129.2	132.1	138.8	143.8	134.3
Semi-skilled	112.8	119.7	126.0	132.4	138.9	480 0	118.1	126.3	127.8	134.4	141.8	116.1
Labourers	116.3	119.5	127.0	131.0	137.6	385 4	120.7	126.5	130.6	136.7	141.8	93.0
All timeworkers	116.1	121.0	127.3	133.7	140.0	501 0	121.2	128.3	130.8	137.7	143.7	122.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	118.6	120.4	127.9	133.3	140.0	562 6	125.0	129.8	133.6	139.1	145.0	148.8
Semi-skilled	114.1	116.9	124.7	129.7	133.9	498 3	119.9	124.9	129.3	134.1	139.7	133.6
Labourers	114.9	118.8	123.3	127.8	135.3	402 1	118.6	126.1	128.6	133.0	139.2	98.7
All payment-by-result workers	116.3	118.6	126.1	131.2	136.8	524 4	122.2	127.2	131.2	136.2	142.1	139.3
All skilled workers	117.9	120.6	127.4	133.2	139.7	552 9	123.5	129.0	132.4	138.4	143.9	140.7
All semi-skilled workers	113.3	118.0	125.1	130.8	136.1	489 4	118.7	125.1	128.1	133.9	140.2	124.8
All labourers	116.1	119.4	126.2	130.3	137.2	389 4	120.5	126.5	130.3	136.1	141.4	94.3
All workers covered	116.1	119.6	126.5	132.3	138.2	511 10	121.6	127.4	130.7	136.9	142.7	130.0
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	131.3	127.5	130.2	138.9	149.9	508 11	132.8	134.7	138.5	150.4	159.6	125.9
Semi-skilled	130.5	137.2	141.3	139.5	154.9	431 10	127.1	133.5	133.6	142.0	155.0	100.0
Labourers	122.9	122.8	129.0	138.9	152.8	406 9	123.4	131.3	135.2	150.3	160.9	95.1
All timeworkers	130.8	129.8	133.4	141.3	154.7	469 2	131.4	135.6	138.2	151.7	163.0	113.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	131.0	130.9	140.8	145.8	156.4	574 8	130.9	135.7	140.9	149.0	158.1	145.6
Semi-skilled	127.2	128.0	138.9	145.3	159.0	466 8	126.6	130.5	140.8	147.4	155.3	108.1
Labourers	114.2	118.0	131.9	138.1	139.9	439 7	120.2	124.8	129.2	139.6	143.0	98.5
All payment-by-result workers	128.9	129.6	140.1	145.3	155.0	536 7	129.7	134.6	140.6	148.3	155.9	131.7
All skilled workers	130.9	130.2	139.4	144.1	155.0	561 6	131.0	135.2	141.0	148.5	157.9	141.6
All semi-skilled workers	128.0	130.3	139.5	143.3	157.8	457 7	126.8	130.9	139.1	145.4	155.2	106.0
All labourers	118.2	120.8	132.7	139.8	146.6	428 1	121.9	128.3	133.1	144.9	151.1	97.3
All workers covered	129.4	129.7	139.5	144.1	155.1	520 9	130.2	134.8	141.0	148.7	157.7	127.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	124.2	130.7	133.5	139.5	145.8	494 3	127.6	137.2	139.2	149.6	155.0	123.4
Craftsmen	124.5	132.7	135.3	140.6	146.5	551 1	124.6	134.8	138.4	143.1	150.8	136.2
All timeworkers	124.3	131.2	133.9	139.7	145.9	507 1	127.2	136.8	139.3	148.2	154.2	126.3
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	122.0	127.7	131.7	135.5	142.6	507 1	123.8	129.6	130.7	135.2	142.8	131.4
Craftsmen	122.0	129.6	132.0	136.6	144.7	578 4	120.4	125.2	126.9	133.3	141.1	144.9
All payment-by-result workers	121.6	128.1	131.8	135.8	143.6	524 10	122.5	128.3	129.5	134.5	142.5	134.7
All general workers	123.4	129.5	132.9	138.0	144.6	499 11	126.6	134.3	136.1	143.7	150.0	126.9
All craftsmen	123.4	131.5	134.1	139.2	146.2	563 11	122.6	130.6	133.5	139.1	147.1	140.3
All workers covered	123.2	129.9	133.2	138.2	145.1	515 0	125.4	133.3	135.4	142.5	149.4	130.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	114.5	119.4	124.8	128.9	135.4	477 5	116.0	124.3	123.0	125.9	131.1	111.2
Maintenance workers (skilled)	118.0	120.9	133.1	135.6	147.5	588 10	122.3	127.0	144.0	147.1	155.5	140.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	119.1	126.2	134.5	137.0	146.7	500 2	113.3	126.5	130.5	130.8	145.4	114.9
Service workers	113.3	116.8	125.2	130.5	139.9	467 9	118.4	118.8	125.0	129.3	137.6	109.0
Labourers	115.2	120.6	126.3	128.6	141.8	419 3	118.9	123.1	124.7	126.2	136.8	93.6
All timeworkers	116.9	121.6	130.6	134.8	146.8	498 11	119.8	125.3	131.7	135.3	145.8	116.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	110.7	115.9	123.3	129.4	136.1	542 8	115.8	122.3	126.9	130.7	136.4	138.7
Maintenance workers (skilled)	115.6	118.5	124.2	130.4	143.3	614 6	119.6	123.3	127.3	130.0	141.4	149.9
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	110.7	113.9	119.3	126.0	132.1	502 3	115.0	118.6	121.5	127.3	131.8	122.7
Service workers	114.9	119.5	126.7	129.7	140.8	506 6	118.4	122.6	127.7	130.6	137.5	122.2
Labourers	118.4	121.6	126.1	136.5	144.6	458 3	118.5	123.1	128.7	132.8	140.0	105.0
All payment-by-result workers	112.4	117.0	123.6	129.9	137.6	537 10	116.7	122.3	126.7	130.4	136.9	134.2
All process workers	111.3	116.4	123.6	129.8	136.5	536 8	116.1	122.9	126.7	130.9	136.5	136.0
All maintenance workers (skilled)	116.1	118.9	125.9	131.2	143.1	605 0	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.1	142.8	146.5
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	112.6	116.2	121.9	128.3	134.9	502 0	116.6	120.8	123.9	129.2	134.7	121.5
All service workers	114.5	118.4	126.0	130.0	140.5	492 1	118.6	121.0	126.4	130.0	137.4	117.2
All labourers	118.2	122.1	127.0	135.1	144.5	443 7	120.0	124.2	128.2	132.3	140.1	100.7
All workers covered	113.7	118.2	125.1	131.3	139.5	530 1	118.2	123.6	128.0	132.3	139.0	130.5

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

‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Basic weekly rates of wages‡	Basic hourly rates of wages‡	Normal weekly hours‡	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0(44.6)	100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	—
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	186.1	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	—
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 August	175.4	193.4	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 September	176.1	194.2	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1968 November	178.2	196.6	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 December	180.9	199.5	90.7	—	—	—	—
1969 January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 March	182.2	201.0	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 April	182.3	201.2	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
1969 May	182.5	201.5	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 June	182.8	201.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 July	183.4	202.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 August	183.9	203.2	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 September	184.4	203.8	90.5	—	—	—	—

Note—
 † See footnotes to table 130.
 ‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

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

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	99.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	122.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1968 September	169.5	174.0	182.5	170.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	186.9	191.7	201.2	188.3
1968 October	169.8	175.0	183.3	171.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	187.2	192.8	202.1	188.8
1968 November	171.5	176.4	185.2	172.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	189.2	194.3	204.1	190.7
1968 December	174.3	177.7	188.5	175.4	90.6	90.7	90.7	90.7	192.2	195.8	207.9	193.5
1969 January	174.7	178.6	189.3	176.0	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	192.8	197.0	208.9	194.2
1969 February	175.3	179.0	190.3	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.3	197.4	210.0	194.7
1969 March	175.5	179.2	190.5	176.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.6	197.6	210.2	195.0
1969 April	175.6	179.3	190.7	176.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.7	197.7	210.4	195.1
1969 May	175.8	179.3	190.9	177.0	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	194.0	198.0	210.8	195.4
1969 June	176.0	179.7	191.4	177.3	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	194.3	198.6	211.3	195.7
1969 July	176.5	181.1	192.0	177.9	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	194.8	200.4	212.0	196.6
1969 August	177.0	181.3	192.2	178.4	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	195.4	200.5	212.3	197.1
1969 September	177.5	181.8	192.9	178.9	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	196.0	201.1	213.1	197.6
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	94.8	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1968 September	166.0	174.5	179.6	168.0	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.9	193.3	198.3	185.4
1968 October	166.3	174.9	180.0	168.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.3	193.7	198.9	185.8
1968 November	166.8	175.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	183.8	194.2	199.3	186.3
1968 December	172.4	177.4	186.9	173.9	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	190.0	196.5	206.5	191.9
1969 January	173.1	178.3	187.8	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.8	197.6	207.6	192.8
1969 February	173.2	178.4	187.9	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	190.9	197.7	207.7	192.9
1969 March	173.4	178.8	188.2	175.0	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.1	198.1	208.0	193.2
1969 April	173.6	178.9	188.4	175.1	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.4	198.2	208.2	193.4
1969 May	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.5	90.5	191.8	198.6	208.8	193.9
1969 June	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.5	191.9	198.7	208.8	193.9
1969 July	174.5	181.0	189.7	176.2	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	192.5	201.0	209.9	194.9
1969 August	174.8	181.2	190.0	176.6	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	192.9	201.2	210.3	195.3
1969 September	175.0	181.5										

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956=100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	143
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	146
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1968	October	174	162	171	158	170	154	164	170
	November	174	169	171	161	170	154	164	170
	December	174	169	172	161	179	154	164	177
1969	January	174	169	173	164	179	155	164	178
	February	185	169	173	164	179	155	164	178
	March	185	169	173	166	179	155	164	178
	April	185	170	173	167	179	155	164	178
	May	187	170	173	167	180	155	164	178
	June	187	170	173	167	180	155	164	178
	July	187	170	178	167	180	157	164	183
	August	187	170	180	167	180	157	164	183
	September	187	170	180	167	180	157	164	183
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	98.7	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.3	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	93.2	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	92.9	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	91.0	90.5	91.0
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	December	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
1969	January	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	February	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	March	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	April	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	May	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	June	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	July	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	August	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
	September	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1968	October	186	172	192	172	182	182	188	191
	November	186	181	192	172	182	182	188	196
	December	187	181	193	172	182	182	188	196
1969	January	187	181	193	172	182	182	188	196
	February	198	181	194	172	182	182	188	196
	March	199	181	194	172	182	182	189	196
	April	199	181	194	172	182	182	189	196
	May	201	181	194	172	182	182	189	196
	June	201	181	194	172	182	182	189	196
	July	201	181	199	182	198	177	189	202
	August	201	181	202	182	198	177	189	202
	September	201	181	202	182	198	177	190	202

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

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956=100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	174	179
1968	October	172	177	172	178	183	173	173
	November	172	174	177	178	183	175	175
	December	174	174	178	176	184	175	175
1969	January	177	174	183	176	185	177	175
	February	177	174	183	176	185	177	175
	March	177	174	183	176	185	177	175
	April	178	175	183	176	185	177	175
	May	178	175	183	176	185	177	175
	June	178	175	183	176	185	177	175
	July	178	175	183	176	185	179	176
	August	178	175	183	176	185	179	176
	September	178	176	183	177	185	180	180
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960	99.9	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.6	95.8	99.5	96.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2
1966	92.8	91.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9
1968	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8
	October	90.9	91.7	88.9	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	November	90.9	91.7	88.9	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	December	90.9	91.7	88.9	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	88.8
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	88.8
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	88.8
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	88.8
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	88.8
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	88.8
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.6
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.6
	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.6
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	168	162	168	168
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182
1967	176	176	174	182	187	180	180	192
1968	188	185						

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	
				Primarily from home produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
17th JANUARY 1956=100										
Weights	1,000	350								650
1956	102.0	102.2								102.0
1957	105.8	104.9								106.3
1958	109.0	107.1								110.0
1959	109.6	108.2								110.4
1960	110.7	107.4								112.5
1961	114.5	109.1								117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7								121.2
16th JANUARY 1962=100										
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707
1968§	1,000	289								711
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737
1969	1,000	254	44.0-46.0 (provisional)	208.0-210.0 (provisional)	38.5-39.9 (provisional)	64.1-64.7 (provisional)	102.6-104.6 (provisional)	51.4	54.0	746
17th January 1956=100										
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	109.3	109.3	106.6
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	111.0	111.7	115.2	112.3
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	119.3	100.3	101.1	100.8	99.5	100.0	100.9
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	112.3	102.6	106.1	100.9	100.1	100.5	101.5
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	88.6	103.5	106.2	105.0	103.2	101.3	101.9
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2
1963 April 9	104.0	106.5	120.0	103.2	102.8	107.9	106.0	101.1	99.9	102.9
1963 July 16	103.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.9	108.1	106.2	102.1	103.2	103.2
1963 October 15	103.7	104.2	96.0	106.3	103.3	110.7	108.0	103.1	105.6	103.5
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3
1964 April 14	106.1	107.4	100.9	109.1	105.8	111.6	109.5	107.8	103.8	105.3
1964 July 14	107.4	108.9	101.1	110.8	107.0	112.3	110.4	112.5	110.1	106.7
1964 October 13	107.9	108.0	95.4	111.2	107.4	112.7	110.8	112.7	109.5	107.7
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2
1965 April 13	112.0	111.6	107.8	112.7	109.8	115.4	113.4	113.0	111.0	112.2
1965 July 13	112.7	112.0	109.0	112.9	109.4	115.0	113.0	114.7	111.4	112.6
1965 October 12	113.1	111.4	102.7	113.7	109.6	114.9	113.0	117.1	112.1	113.8
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8
1966 April 19	116.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	111.0	116.4	114.5	119.1	113.8	116.3
1966 July 19	116.6	116.2	113.8	116.9	113.1	116.9	115.6	121.5	115.7	116.8
1966 October 18	117.4	115.4	109.9	116.9	113.7	117.8	116.4	119.7	115.5	118.2
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0
1967 April 18	119.5	119.6	124.3	118.8	114.3	121.0	118.6	122.6	116.1	119.4
1967 July 18	119.2	118.4	119.9	118.3	114.7	120.3	118.3	121.2	115.8	119.5
1967 October 17	119.7	117.0	112.5	118.3	114.8	120.1	118.2	120.7	116.4	120.8
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9
1968 April 23	124.8	123.5	125.7	123.3	118.8	125.8	123.2	129.0	118.4	125.3
1968 July 16	125.5	123.8	122.5	124.4	119.3	126.8	124.1	131.7	125.4	126.1
1968 October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2
1969 February 18	129.8	128.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6	130.5
1969 March 18	130.3	129.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4	130.7
1969 April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4	131.6
1969 May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	123.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6	131.6
1969 June 17	132.1	133.3	148.4	130.3	126.5	132.9	130.6	137.5	123.6	131.8
1969 July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2	132.1
1969 August 19	131.8	130.5	131.7	130.5	128.5	133.7	131.9	134.8	124.4	132.3
1969 September 16	132.2	131.3	129.0	132.1	128.6	133.8	132.0	140.3	125.1	132.6

* See footnote on page 953.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

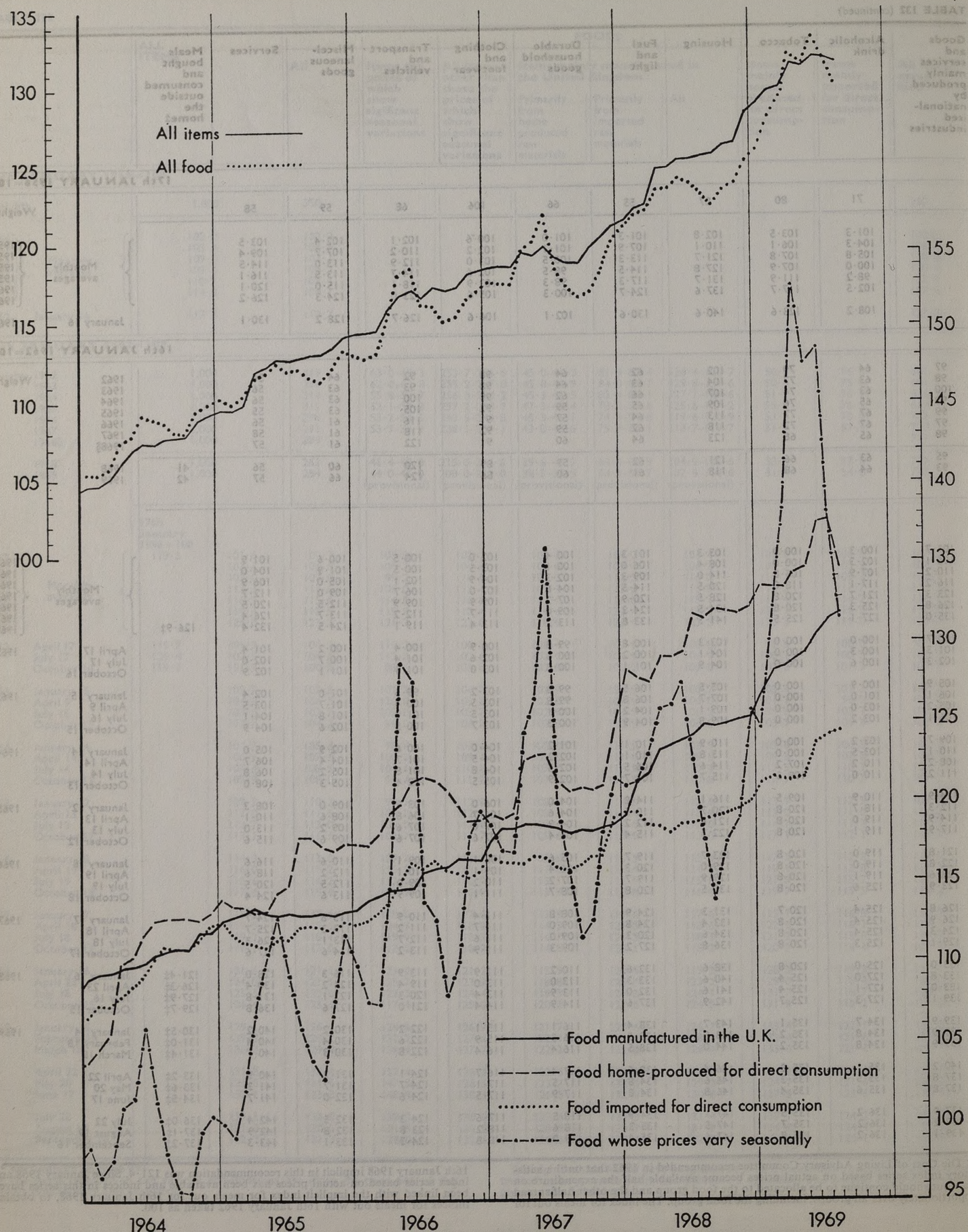
RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	Weights
17th JANUARY 1956=100											
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	103.5	Monthly averages
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4	109.4	
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	114.5	
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	116.1	
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	120.1	
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	126.2	
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	130.1	1962
16th JANUARY 1962=100											
1962	97	64	79	102	64	98	92	64	56	1962	Weight
1963	98	63	77	104	63	98	93	63	56	1963	
1964	100	63	74	107	66	95	100	63	56	1964	
1965	98	65	76	109	65	92	105	63	55	1965	
1966	99	67	77	113	64	91	116	61	56	1966	
1967	97	67	72	118	62	92	118	61	58	1967	
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	91	122	61	57	1968§	
1968	95	63	66	121	62	89	120	60	56	1968	1969
1969	93	64	68	118	61	86	124	66	57	1969	
17th January 1956=100											
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.6	101.9	Monthly averages	
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9		
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	106.9		
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	112.7		
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5		
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7		
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	124.5	132.4		
1962 April 17	100.7	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	101.4	1962	
1962 July 17	101.3	100.3	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	102.0		
1962 October 16	102.3	100.6	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	102.9		
1963 January 15	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	102.2	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	1963	
1963 April 9	106.1	101.0	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7		
1963 July 16	105.2	101.0	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8		
1963 October 15	106.1	103.2	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6		
1964 January 14	109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6			

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

Year	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1956	2,648	2,654	(000's) 507	(000's) 508	(000's) 2,083	(000's) 503	(000's) 1,018	(000's) 78	(000's) 44	(000's) 29	(000's) 29
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	78	421
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	84	998
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	116
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	3,647
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	308	1,464	22	285	230	308
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	740	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202
1968	2,378||	2,390	2,256§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438
1965	August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8
February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
September	179	18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4
February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
December	110	160	23	29	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122
February	241	288	143	154	432	7	336	5	25	26	38
March	258	299	96	145	751	2	675	5	21	18	24
April	252	295	106	122	312	10	177	1	21	50	52
May	264	313	108	122	396	9	265	13	23	35	52
June	255	308	95	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	55
July	230	283	170	182	427	2	111	44	22	190	58
August	232	276	131	139	542	5	432	12	20	27	46
September	231	292	71	100	361	14	271	1	23	10	41

* 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

TABLE 134 (1963=100)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	93.8	95.5	96.8	100.0	106.0	108.8	110.6	112.4	116.7
1b	98.5	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3
1c	95.2	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.6	106.4	108.0	111.3	116.4
Costs per unit of output									
1d	91.7	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.5	114.7	117.5
1e	90.8	95.6	99.5	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.3	115.2	118.4
1f	90.1	95.1	99.2	100.0	102.6	107.2	114.6	117.5	121.8
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	94.5	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.4	111.8	113.2	113.8	119.7
2b	100.1	101.4	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.7	(98.0)
2c	94.4	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.6	108.8	110.4	114.1	(122.1)
Costs per unit of output									
2d	93.0	98.0	100.5	100.0	101.0	106.0	110.6	111.6	112.8
2e	92.0	97.3	100.2	100.0	100.9	106.4	113.0	111.6	114.2
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a	95.5	95.7	96.1	100.0	108.9	112.5	114.2	114.0	121.2
3b	100.7	101.9	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.7	(98.8)
3c	94.8	93.9	95.0	100.0	107.4	109.6	111.3	114.3	(122.7)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	93.0	99.0	101.2	100.0	100.4	106.0	110.8	112.6	113.9
3e	91.9	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.4	106.4	113.4	110.9	113.7
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	98.8	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8
4b	112.1	107.3	104.2	100.0	96.2	91.2	84.6	80.2	(71.5)
4c	88.1	90.9	96.1	100.0	103.7	105.0	106.5	111.1	(118.6)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	99.9	102.2	100.2	100.0	100.8	103.6	108.1	108.7	108.1
4e	99.1	101.7	100.2	100.0	100.7	104.6	110.4	111.9	114.5
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a	107.4	101.1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	110.5
5b	103.9	105.7	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	98.9	(97.2)
5c	103.4	95.6	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.9	(113.7)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	88.5	98.9	102.0	100.0	101.0	106.1	114.7	119.6	119.7
5e	87.4	98.1	101.7	100.0	100.8	106.3	117.2	118.1	120.2
6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a	90.2	96.1	97.7	100.0	109.7	113.3	121.7	124.5	131.0
6b	95.3	99.4	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	(105.1)
6c	94.6	96.7	96.9	100.0	106.9	107.0	112.7	116.6	(124.6)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	94.9	98.2	100.4	100.0	100.5	108.5	108.9	109.9	110.8
6e	93.8	97.5	100.1	100.0	100.5	108.9	111.6	108.4	110.8
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a	97.5	90.7	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.6	106.4	116.6
7b	104.8	102.6	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.5	(93.7)
7c	93.0	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.0	112.6	(124.4)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	93.8	104.2	103.4	100.0	101.3	102.0	105.9	111.5	111.0
7e	92.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	101.3	102.4	108.3	110.0	111.3
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a	100.7	97.3	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	118.9
8b	107.5	106.5	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.7	(88.2)
8c	93.7	91.4	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	117.1	(134.8)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	93.3	101.2	101.9	100.0	100.9	103.7	110.4	109.8	104.7
8e	92.6	100.4	101.7	100.0	101.1	104.3	113.3	108.0	104.7
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a	83.1	86.9	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2
9b	93.5	95.5	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	(103.3)
9c	88.9	91.0	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	(124.1)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	96.5	99.1	99.4	100.0	103.3	108.5	111.6	110.8	107.1
9e	95.0	98.2	98.4	100.0	102.8	108.5	111.8	111.6	108.8

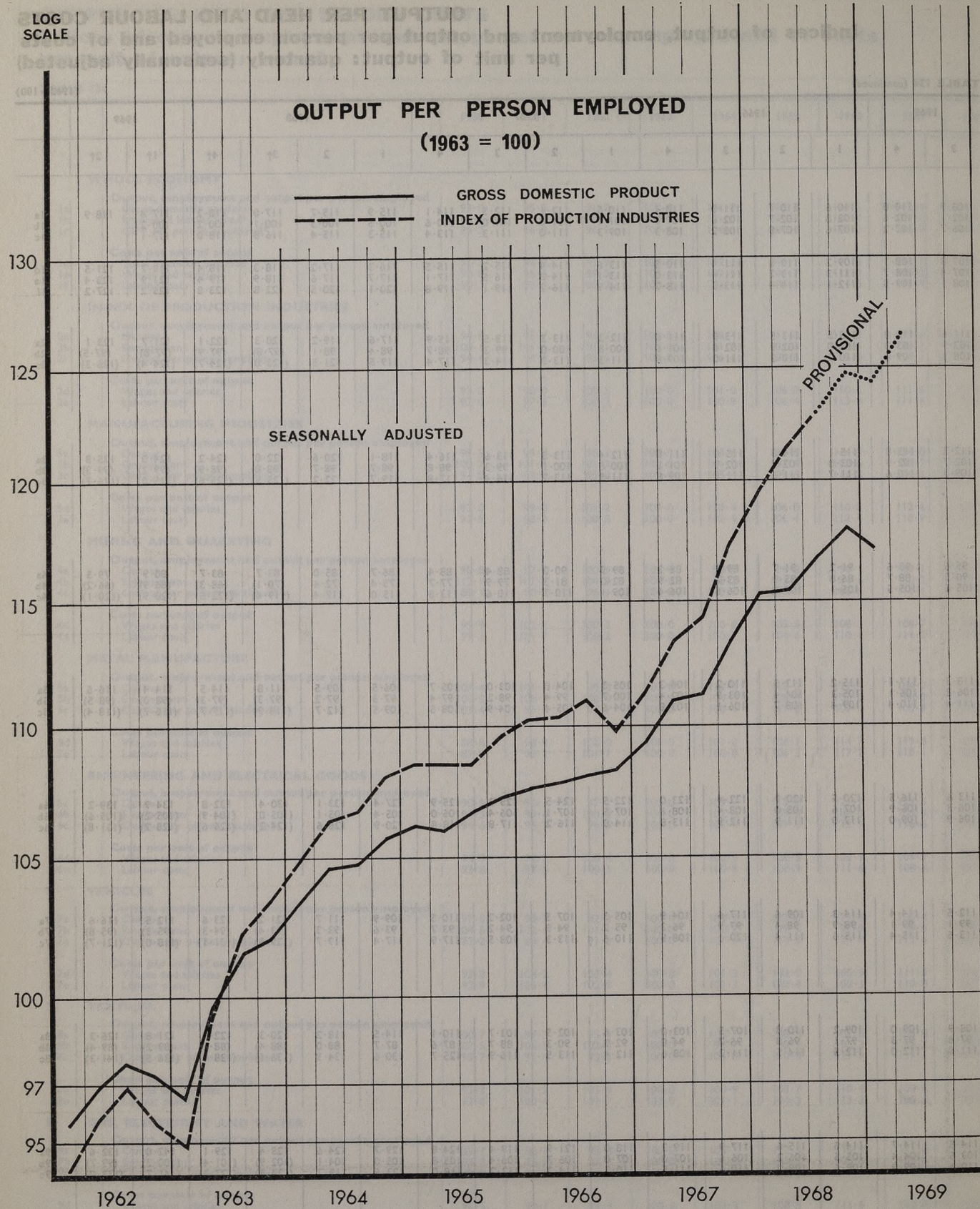
* Civil employment and HM Forces.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

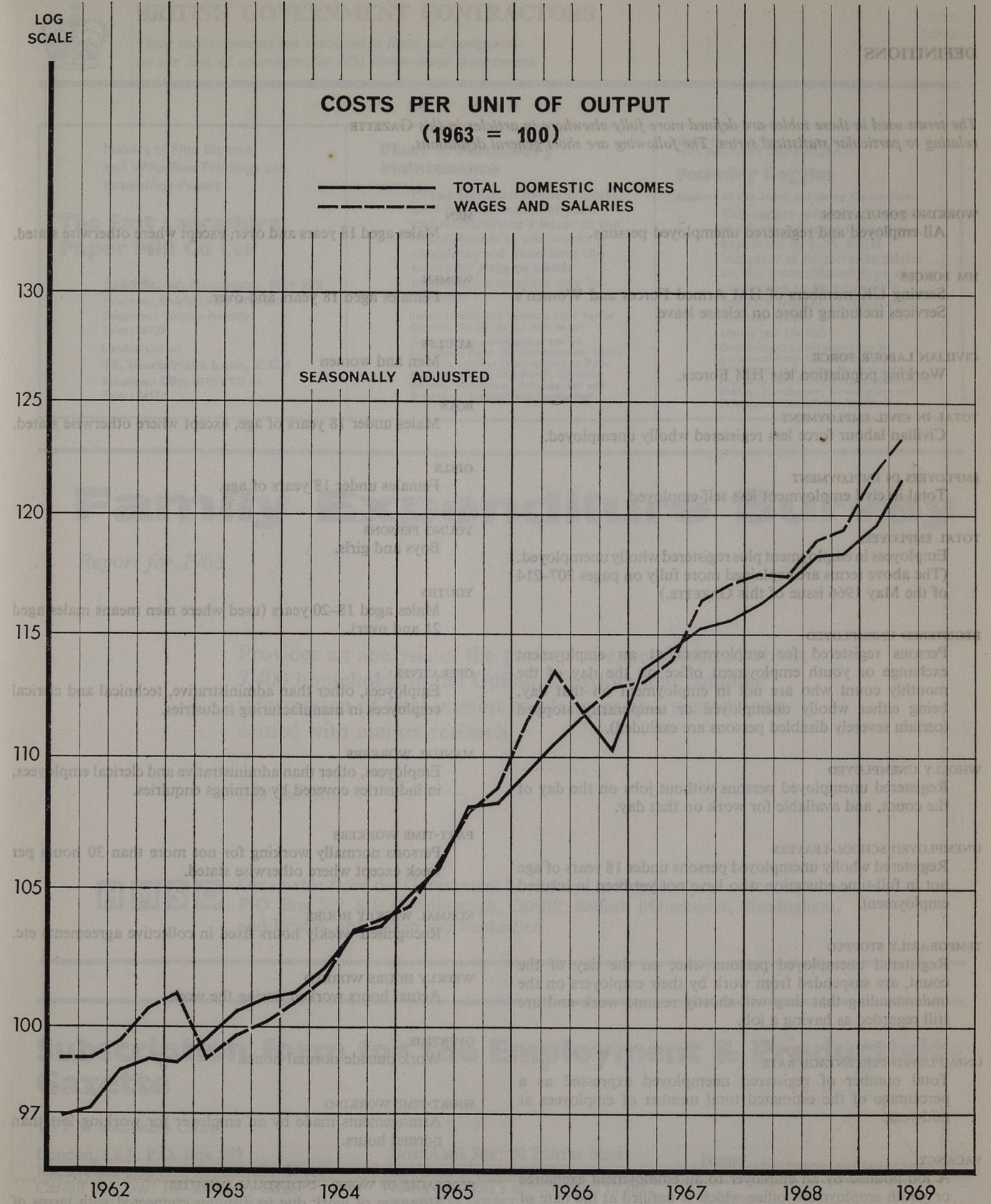
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

	1965		1966				1967				1968				1969		
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	
1a	108.9	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.0	110.1	110.5	112.1	112.5	114.1	115.9	115.7	117.0	118.2	117.4	118.9	1a
1b	102.1	102.6	102.8	102.7	102.6	101.6	101.1	101.0	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.2	1b
1c	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.2	108.3	109.3	111.0	111.3	113.4	115.3	115.4	116.8	118.0	117.1	116.4	1c
1d	107.8	108.3	109.2	110.8	111.4	110.5	113.6	114.4	115.2	115.5	116.3	117.2	118.3	118.4	119.7	121.5	1d
1e	107.4	108.7	111.3	113.7	111.4	113.0	113.1	114.0	116.5	117.1	117.7	117.6	118.9	119.4	121.9	123.4	1e
1f	108.1	109.5	112.1	114.4	113.3	118.7	114.9	116.2	119.1	119.8	120.1	120.5	122.8	123.8	125.2	127.2	1f
2a	111.6	112.8	113.5	113.5	113.9	111.6	112.2	113.3	113.5	115.9	117.6	119.2	120.3	122.1	121.7	123.1	2a
2b	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.6	101.6	100.8	100.0	99.3	98.7	98.4	98.1	98.1	97.8	(97.8)	(97.5)	2b
2c	108.5	109.6	110.2	110.3	111.0	109.8	111.3	113.3	114.3	117.4	119.5	121.5	(123.0)	(124.7)	(124.4)	(126.3)	2c
3a	112.2	113.8	115.1	114.8	115.0	111.8	112.4	113.3	113.6	116.4	118.1	120.6	122.0	124.2	124.0	125.8	3a
3b	102.7	102.9	103.0	102.9	102.9	101.8	100.8	100.1	99.3	98.8	98.7	98.7	(98.8)	(98.9)	(99.2)	(99.3)	3b
3c	109.3	110.6	111.7	111.6	111.8	109.8	111.5	113.2	114.4	117.8	119.7	122.2	(123.5)	(125.6)	(125.0)	(126.7)	3c
4a	95.6	93.6	91.2	91.7	89.2	88.2	89.5	90.0	88.4	88.4	86.7	85.0	83.7	83.7	80.9	79.5	4a
4b	90.5	88.7	86.8	85.0	83.7	82.9	82.0	81.3	79.9	77.7	75.4	72.4	(70.1)	(68.3)	(66.9)	(66.2)	4b
4c	105.6	105.5	105.1	107.9	106.6	106.4	109.1	110.7	110.6	113.8	115.0	117.4	(119.4)	(122.5)	(120.9)	(120.1)	4c
5a	118.3	117.1	115.2	113.5	110.2	106.3	105.3	104.8	103.0	105.7	106.5	109.5	111.8	114.5	114.4	116.6	5a
5b	106.2	106.1	105.3	104.4	103.9	102.4	100.7	99.4	98.2	97.4	97.3	97.2	(97.3)	(97.3)	(98.0)	(98.5)	5b
5c	111.4	110.4	109.4	108.7	106.1	103.8	104.6	105.4	104.9	108.5	109.5	112.7	(114.9)	(117.7)	(116.7)	(118.4)	5c
6a	113.6	116.5	120.5	120.9	122.4	123.0	122.5	124.5	125.3	125.9	127.4	133.1	130.4	132.8	134.9	139.2	6a
6b	106.3	106.9	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.1	107.5	107.1	106.4	106.0	105.4	105.1	(105.0)	(104.9)	(105.2)	(105.6)	6b
6c	106.9	109.0	112.0	111.9	112.9	113.8	114.0	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.9	126.6	(124.2)	(126.6)	(128.2)	(131.8)	6c
7a	112.5	114.4	114.3	109.6	117.6	104.9	105.3	107.5	102.2	110.5	109.9	111.7	121.2	123.6	112.5	116.6	7a
7b	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.4	97.9	96.3	95.2	94.9	94.2	93.7	93.6	93.3	(93.4)	(94.3)	(95.3)	(95.8)	7b
7c	113.5	115.4	115.6	111.4	120.1	108.9	110.6	113.3	108.5	117.9	117.4	119.7	(129.8)	(131.1)	(118.0)	(121.7)	7c
8a	108.9	109.0	109.2	110.8	107.5	103.0	103.6	102.5	103.7	110.1	114.5	118.2	120.3	122.9	121.8	126.3	8a
8b	97.8	97.3	97.1	96.8	96.7	94.8	92.2	90.3	88.7	87.6	87.7	88.0	(88.4)	(88.8)	(89.2)	(89.4)	8b
8c	111.3	112.0	112.5	114.5	111.2	108.6	112.4	113.5	116.9	125.7	130.6	134.3	(136.1)	(138.4)	(136.5)	(141.3)	8c
9a	114.5	114.7	114.6	115.6	117.9	119.3	118.0	121.9	119.4	124.8	129.7	124.6	128.4	129.1	142.0	132.6	9a
9b	103.5	104.4	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.0	107.0	106.7	106.4	105.8	105.0	104.1	(102.9)	(10			



See footnote † to table 134.



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.	ADULTS Men and women
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
TOTAL EMPLOYEES Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED Persons registered for employment at an employment exchange or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age not in full-time education who have not yet been in insured employment.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
TEMPORARILY STOPPED Registered unemployed persons who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
VACANCY A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.
	SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.



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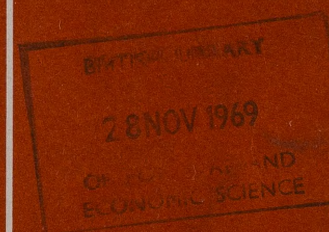
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