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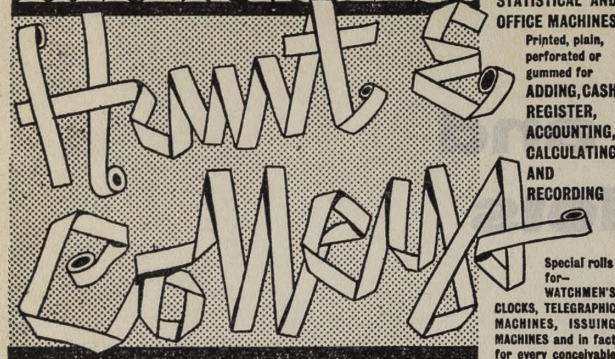
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Expansion of Government Training Facilities

Plans to increase the number of Government Training Centres in Britain to 55 by the end of 1970 by the construction of seven new centres, in addition to those already included in the present expansion programme, were announced recently by the Minister of Labour.

The seven new centres will be sited in West Monmouthshire, at Dundee and Middlesbrough and in the areas of Basildon New Town, South-East London, Wolverhampton and St. Helens. They will be in addition to the six centres at Darlington, near Durham, Wrexham, Wakefield, North Staffordshire and West London on which the Government has already arranged for building work to start in the next financial year, and which are expected to be in operation by the spring of 1970. When all these additional centres are in operation, there will be a total of about 13,400 training places, able to turn out approximately 23,000 trained men a year.

Increased number of places

There has been a rapid expansion of the training facilities provided by the Government in the last few years. In October 1964, there were 25 with 3,900 training places; by the end of 1966 there were 32 with 6,500 training places, and at the end of last year the total had risen to 38 centres with 8,000 training places. More than 10,600 trainees completed courses at these centres during the year. This year it is aimed to increase the number of training places to 10,000 by opening four new Centres at Maryport (Cumberland), Port Talbot (Glamorgan), Runcorn (Cheshire) and Bellshill (Lanarkshire), by adding four extensions to existing centres, by more intensive use of space already available, and by transferring the first year apprenticeship classes at the training centres to the care of local technical colleges to make way for more adult classes.

Many of the new classes in existing centres are already in operation. Work on the building of the four new centres and extensions has either already started or will do so soon. The first year apprenticeship classes, which were first introduced in 1960 as a demonstration to small and medium-sized firms on the advantages of systematic full-time off-the-job training for apprentices in their first year, will all have been moved from centres by the end of the year. Last year 700 apprentices received training under this scheme.

Development areas needs

The expansion of government training centres has not been confined to the development areas, although the immediate programme is heavily biased towards their needs. As it is vital that the expansion of industry and

employment needed in these areas should not be delayed by a lack of skilled labour, 11 of the 17 new centres to be opened by the end of 1970 will be located there. There will then be 27 centres serving them, and they will have nearly 44 per cent of all training places in Great Britain.

Vital purpose

Government training centres are playing a substantial role in the Government's plans for training men to meet persistent shortages of skilled labour. They have the limited though vital purpose of adding to the nation's source of skilled labour, and of giving a second chance to workers who have never had, or no longer have a usable skill. The courses they provide are designed for those who are equal to the exacting demands of highly concentrated training. There are courses in about 40 trades, mainly in engineering and construction: some last for six months, a few a little longer but none exceeds 12 months.

The importance of providing effective courses of instructor training has long been recognised by the Ministry of Labour and the demands made on its Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth and Hillington are heavier than ever before. The expansion of these two colleges will be substantially achieved this month. Small instructor training units are being established alongside government training centres, at Perivale (West London), Liverpool, Killingworth (Northumberland), Leicester and in South Wales; the Perivale unit is already established. These colleges and units will make an increasing contribution to industry's need for trained instructors—complementary to the work of the boards.

Programmed instruction

Programmed instruction in four trades will be introduced at all centres during this year. They will be in four subjects—the metric system of measurement, for use in all classes; limits and fits (that is, working to defined tolerances) for use in classes covering general and jig and tool fitting, centre lathe turning, capstan setting/operating, milling setting/operating, precision grinding, instrument fitting and machining and draughtsmanship; the use of the sine bar in classes for fitting, jig and tool, precision grinding and draughtsmanship (workshop practice); the use of the avometer for use in classes covering radio and television servicing, electronic wiring and circuit testing and instrument maintenance.

Work is proceeding on two more programmes covering workshop geometry and the reading of workshop drawings. Both programmes will have wide use in the training centres, and that for the reading of workshop drawings can be enlarged into specialist sub-programmes for individual trades.

In industry generally, programmed instruction is being used on an increasing scale in a wide range of occupations, including engineering craft practice, supervision, management and sales training. A number of industrial training boards including construction, engineering and road transport are concerning themselves with the development of programmed instruction within their industries.

Standardised performances

The Construction Industry Training Board has set up a Programmed Learning Unit to provide programmes for the industry which can be used to achieve standardised performances within larger training schemes. All programmes produced will be tested in pilot courses, at the training Centre, Bircham Newton, or in company's training courses, before they are released for wider use.

One programme already being developed, is for an introductory course for steel fixing operatives which will

be tested next year at Bircham Newton. A programme on bar bending is to be undertaken next, and courses currently under research include scaffolding for charge-hands, metrication and instructor training.

The Engineering Industry Training Board at its training centre at Leeds, recently opened by the Minister, is experimenting with the use of programmed instruction, (amongst other methods). At the moment it is using general engineering programmes such as filling metal surfaces and use of micrometer. The extent to which it will use these and other programmes in the Centres will depend on the outcome of these experiments.

The Road Transport Industry Training Board is equipping a programme producing centre at its Wembley headquarters. Here it will use, amongst other things, programmed instruction for a wide range of occupations within the industry. Programmed instruction texts will be integrated with other methods, such as film, film strip and video tape to form complete training "kits" or "packages".

Earnings and Hours in October 1967

In October 1967 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour were 427s. 6d. a week, compared with 411s. 7d. in the previous April. In manufacturing industries the figures were 437s. 9d., against 422s. 7d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings were 211s. 2d. in all industries covered and 210s. 10d. in manufacturing industries only. In April 1967 the corresponding figures were 204s. 2d. in all industries covered and 204s. 4d. in manufacturing industries only.

There was a slight upward movement in the general level of hours worked. In October 1967 men worked on average 46.2 hours compared with 46.1 six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 45.3 hours against 45.2. In both April and October 1967 the corresponding figures for women working full-time were 38.2 in all industries covered and 38.0 in manufacturing industries only.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by about 50,000 establishments employing nearly 6,250,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in October 1967, that is, the pay-week which included 11th October 1967. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

The regional analyses of earnings and hours given in tables 21-23 show, for the first time, earnings and hours for the new standard regions as defined in the article on page 20 of the January 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. Details are given for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England. The results given in tables 21-23 have been produced by a revised computer programme and revised regional weights have been applied to the industry averages to arrive at the regional averages for industry order groups, all manufacturing industries and all industries covered by the enquiry. The results are, therefore, not strictly comparable with regional averages previously published, but to provide a link it is planned to publish revised regional figures for April 1967 in the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production".

Weekly earnings

Table 1 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in October 1967 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total number of manual workers employed in those industries in October 1967. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 112 and 113, and a regional analysis for men on page 116. All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

Also 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

Table 1 Average weekly earnings: second pay-week, October 1967

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	416	10	212	10	204	7	107	11
Chemicals and allied industries	444	10	225	2	207	5	108	7
Metal manufacture	447	8	222	5	206	5	106	9
Engineering and electrical goods	427	9	183	2	221	10	120	0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	437	8	182	2	203	3	91	6
Vehicles	488	5	205	8	245	6	116	5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	421	5	197	11	205	6	111	2
Textiles	391	2	212	2	207	0	110	2
Leather, leather goods and fur	374	2	207	7	200	0	116	0
Clothing and footwear	375	2	194	1	203	2	120	11
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	438	9	239	9	205	5	108	7
Timber, furniture, etc.	416	2	192	0	230	3	116	6
Paper, printing and publishing	495	2	219	0	218	11	114	5
Other manufacturing industries	437	0	217	11	204	3	111	4
All manufacturing industries	437	9	201	4	210	10	113	3
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	425	1	250	3	198	3	86	11
Construction	433	8	216	1	197	5	87	5
Gas, electricity and water	397	9	210	8	230	11	117	5
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	433	2	233	3	290	10	108	10
Certain miscellaneous services	365	2	160	10	183	1	96	9
Public administration¶	335	3	192	10	209	6	90	7
All the above, including manufacturing industries	427	6	201	8	211	2	110	7

* Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry tables on pages 112 and 113 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary tables and text of this article.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 112 to 113, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 132s. 1d. and the hours worked averaged 17.9.

‡ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

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

|| Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 112 and 113.

¶ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

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.

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

Weekly hours worked

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 20 on pages 114 and 115, and a regional analysis for men on page 116. Table 2 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which work-people, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in table 20 on pages 114 and 115 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 42½ and 49½, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 39½ and 45, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 36½ and 40½, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 37 and 40½; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 18 and 24.

Table 2 Average hours worked: second pay-week, October 1967

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)	
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Food, drink and tobacco	47.5	42.7	38.8	21.4	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2
Chemicals and allied industries	45.4	40.8	38.7	21.6	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Metal manufacture	44.9	40.8	37.4	21.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
Engineering and electrical goods	45.0	40.8	38.5	21.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45.4	40.2	37.9	20.6	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
Vehicles	43.4	40.2	38.1	21.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	45.1	41.1	37.4	21.3	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1
Textiles	45.5	41.5	37.9	21.5	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	44.7	41.5	38.1	23.6	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
Clothing and footwear	41.8	40.2	37.0	23.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	48.0	42.9	37.3	20.9	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	45.9	41.9	38.1	21.2	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Paper, printing and publishing	45.8	42.4	39.1	21.5	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
Other manufacturing industries	45.9	42.2	38.3	22.0	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7
All manufacturing industries	45.3	41.2	38.0	21.7	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	50.9	44.2	39.0	17.7	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
Construction	48.3	44.5	39.0	18.1	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
Gas, electricity and water	43.7	41.8	37.4	21.0	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	50.0	44.7	42.7	21.8	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
Certain miscellaneous services	44.5	42.0	39.1	21.4	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Public administration¶	43.7	40.5	40.1	18.6	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
All the above, including manufacturing industries	46.2	42.0	38.2	21.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8

(97190)

Hourly earnings

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 114 and 115, and a regional analysis for men on page 117.

Table 3 Average hourly earnings: second pay-week, October 1967

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	105.3	59.8	63.3	60.5	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1
Chemicals and allied industries	117.6	66.2	64.3	60.3	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Metal manufacture	119.6	65.4	66.2	60.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6
Engineering and electrical goods	114.1	53.9	69.1	67.0	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	115.7	54.4	64.4	53.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4
Vehicles	135.0	61.4	77.3	65.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	112.1	57.8	65.9	62.6	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3
Textiles	103.2	61.3	65.5	61.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	100.4	60.0	63.0	59.0	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2
Clothing and footwear	107.7	57.9	65.9	61.7	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	109.7	67.1	66.1	62.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	108.8	55.0	72.5	65.9	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Paper, printing and publishing	129.7	62.0	67.2	63.9	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
Other manufacturing industries	114.2	62.0	64.0	60.7	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
All manufacturing industries	116.0	58.6	66.6	62.6	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	100.2	67.9	61.0	58.9	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Construction	107.7	58.3	60.7	58.0	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Gas, electricity and water	109.2	60.5	74.1	67.1	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	104.0	62.6	81.7	59.9	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Certain miscellaneous services	98.5	46.0	56.2	54.3	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Public administration¶	92.1	57.1	62.7	58.4	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
All the above, including manufacturing industries	111.0	57.6	66.3	62.0	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3

†§||¶ See footnotes on previous page.

Earnings and hours, compared with earlier years

Table 4 shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 1956.

Table 4 Average weekly earnings

Date	Men		Youths and boys		Women		Girls	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1948 Standard Industrial Classification								
1956 April	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October	235 4	100 6	119 9	59 10	78 4	78 4	78 4	78 4
1957 April	237 11	102 4	123 3	61 4	81 4	81 4	81 4	81 4
October	241 6	105 0	126 0	62 4	83 11	83 11	83 11	83 11
1958 April	251 7	108 4	129 9	64 2	85 2	85 2	85 2	85 2
October	253 2	109 7	131 4	65 6	85 7	85 7	85 7	85 7
1959 April	256 8	112 0	134 1	66 5	86 9	86 9	86 9	86 9
October	262 11	114 0	137 1	67 8	87 4	87 4	87 4	87 4
1960 April	270 9	117 6	140 8	68 9	90 4	90 4	90 4	90 4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification								
1959 October	271 1	117 6	140 11	69 0	90 10	90 10	90 10	90 10
1960 April	282 1	123 1	145 0	72 6	93 1	93 1	93 1	93 1
October	290 8	130 0	148 4	74 10	96 10	96 10	96 10	96 10
1961 April	301 4	135 9	152 7	78 1	99 11	99 11	99 11	99 11
October	306 10	137 10	154 6	79 7	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
1962 April	312 10	141 3	157 2	81 0	104 6	104 6	104 6	104 6
October	317 3	141 9	160 10	83 1	104 1	104 1	104 1	104 1
1963 April	323 1	144 9	163 9	84 7	105 2	105 2	105 2	105 2
October	334 11	148 8	168 3	87 3	109 2	109 2	109 2	109 2
1964 April	352 5	159 9	176 4	90 7	116 10	116 10	116 10	116 10
October	362 2	163 2	179 1	92 11	119 4	119 4	119 4	119 4
1965 April	378 2	175 6	184 2	96 1	126 4	126 4	126 4	126 4
October	391 9	179 10	191 11	100 8	135 1	135 1	135 1	135 1
1966 April	405 0	192 10	199 5	104 4	135 1	135 1	135 1	135 1
October	406 1	191 9	201 4	106 4	135 1	135 1	135 1	135 1
1967 April	411 7	199 0	204 2	107 7	138 8	138 8	138 8	138 8
October	427 6	201 8	211 2	110 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0

Table 5 Average weekly earnings: percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls		All workers*
	per cent.	per cent.	Full-time	Part-time	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	4	5	4	7	3
October	7	8	8	7	9	7
1958 April	8	9	10	9	9	8
October	9	11	12	11	11	10
1959 April	12	13	14	13	11	12
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	20	22	21	21	18	20
October	23	29	24	25	23	23
1961 April	28	35	27	30	27	28
October	30	37	29	33	30	30
1962 April	33	41	31	35	33	33
October	35	41	34	38	34	34
1963 April	37	44	37	41	34	37
October	42	48	40	45	39	41
1964 April	50	59	47	51	48	49
October	54	62	49	55	52	53
1965 April	60	75	54	60	60	60
October	66	79	60	68	64	66
1966 April	72	92	66	74	72	72
October	72	91	68	77	72	73
1967 April	75	98	70	79	76	76
October	81	101	76	84	78	83

* Excluding part-time workers.

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and October 1967 by 81.4 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 76.0 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year April 1967 to October 1967 the rise was 3.9 per cent. for men and 3.4 per cent. for full-time women.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the preceding table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in table 8 also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements in the principal industries and services (see page 180 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades.

It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and October 1967 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 51.3 per cent. for men and 59.4 per cent. for women.

The difference between these figures and the rise of 81.4 per cent. for men and 76.0 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between April and October 1967 there was a rise of 3.5 per cent. for men and 3.3 per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 3.9 per cent. for men and 3.4 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

Table 6 shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April 1956. Table 7 gives average hourly earnings at the same dates.

Between April 1956 and October 1967, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 90.8 per cent. for men and 90.5 per cent. for full-time women, compared with a rise in hourly wage rates of 67.1 per cent. for men and 75.6 per cent. for women.

Table 6 Average hours worked

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.2
October	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.3
1959 April	48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October	48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
October	48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April	47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8
October	47.4	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6
1962 April	47.3	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4
October	47.0	43.4	39.4	21.8	40.3
1963 April	46.9	43.3	39.5	21.7	40.3
October	47.6	43.6	39.7	21.9	40.5
1964 April	47.8	43.8	39.9	21.8	40.7
October	47.7	43.6	39.4	21.7	40.3
1965 April	47.5	43.4	39.1	21.7	40.0
October	47.0	42.8	38.7	21.7	39.6
1966 April	46.4	42.6	38.5	21.5	39.2
October	46.0	42.2	38.1	21.5	38.7
1967 April	46.1	42.2	38.2	21.6	38.9
October	46.2	42.0	38.2	21.4	38.8

Table 7 Average hourly earnings

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	58.1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
1957 April	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
October	59.8	28.1	36.6	34.6	23.8
1958 April	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3
October	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.4
1959 April	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.7
October	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
1960 April	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7
October	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28.1
1961 April	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
1962 April	79.4	39.6	47.6	44.8	31.0
October	81.0	39.2	49.0	45.7	31.0
1963 April	82.7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3
October	84.4	40.9	50.9	47.8	32.3
1964 April	88.5	43.8	53.0	49.9	34.4
October	91.1	44.9	54.5	51.4	35.5
1965 April	95.5	48.5	56.5	53.1	37.9
October	100.0	50.4	59.5	55.7	39.2
1966 April	104.7	54.3	62.2	58.2	41.4
October	105.9	54.5	63.4	59.3	42.1
1967 April	107.1	56.6	64.1	59.8	42.8
October	111.0	57.6	66.3	62.0	43.3

Table 8 Average hourly earnings: percentage increase since April 1956.

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls		All workers*
	per cent.	per cent.	Full-time	Part-time	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	21	25	22	21	20	22
October	25	32	26	24	26	25
1961 April	30	38	32	30	32	30
October	34	42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37
October	39	47	41	37	39	39
1963 April	42	50	43	41	40	42
October	45	53	46	44	45	45
1964 April	52	64	52	50	54	52
October	57	68	57	54	59	57
1965 April	64	82	62	60	70	65
October	72	89	71	67	76	73
1966 April	80	103	79	75	86	81
October	82	104	82	78	89	84
1967 April	84	112	84	80	92	86
October	91	116	91	86	94	93

* Excluding part-time workers.

Manufacturing industries

At October 1967 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 78.9 per cent. higher for men and 76.0 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates in these industries over the same period was 48.9 per cent. for men and 59.0 per cent. for women. During the period April to October 1967 the corresponding increases in earnings were 3.6 per cent. for men and 3.2 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 3.4 per cent. and 3.1 per cent., respectively.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in October 1967 was 90.2 per cent. higher for men and 90.9 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 63.9 per cent. for men and 75.6 per cent. for women.

Table 9 Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October	242 2	97 6	119 7	62 0	78 8
1957 April	245 7	99 11	123 4	63 9	81 9
October	248 11	102 2	125 11	64 11	84 4
1958 April	261 2	106 2	129 9	66 8	85 7
October	261 4	106 10	131 2	68 3	85 11
1959 April	265 5	109 1	134 1	69 2	87 2
October	271 9	111 1	137 3	70 7	87 9
1960 April	281 3	115 0	141 1	71 8	90 9
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	284 3	117 6	141 4	72 3	91 5
1960 April	296 4	124 0	145 2	74 2	93 7
October	303 3	132 3	148 3	76 3	97 3
1961 April	315 3	137 11	152 7	79 7	100 3
October	317 10	139 1	154 3	81 0	102 6
1962 April	323 10	142 3	157 1	82 7	105 1
October	326 10	142 8	160 7	84 10	104 6
1963 April	332 4	145 1	163 5	86 0	105 8
October	345 9	149 2	168 2	89 2	109 9
1964 April	364 3	160 7	176 4	92 7	117 7
October	373 4	163 11	178 11	94 8	119 11
1965 April	388 10	177 3	184 0	98 0	126 11
October	403 3	181 10	191 11	102 11	130 2
1966 April	419 4	195 1	199 5	106 7	135 10
October	415 6	192 5	201 3	108 5	136 6
1967 April	422 7	199 1	204 4	109 10	139 7
October	437 9	201 4	210 10	113 3	140 8

Table 10 Average hours worked (Manufacturing industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification					
1956 April	48.2	44.5	41.2	22.1	42.4
October	48.2	44.6	41.3	22.3	42.5
1957 April	48.1	44.4	41.3	22.0	42.4
October	47.6	44.1	40.9	22.0	42.2
1958 April	47.3	44.1	40.9	22.1	42.2
October	47.6	44.2	41.3	22.1	42.4
1959 April	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.1	42.4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.2	42.4
1960 April	47.4	43.5	40.6	21.7	41.9
October	47.4	43.6	40.4	21.8	41.4
1961 April	47.3	43.5	39.8	21.9	40.8
October	46.8	43.0	39.6	22.0	40.6
1962 April	46.6	42.8	39.4	21.9	40.4
October	46.2	42.7	39.3	22.0	40.3
1963 April	46.1	42.6	39.4	21.8	40.3
October	46.8	42.9	39.6	22.1	40.5
1964 April	47.1	43.2	39.8	21.9	40.7
October	46.9	43.0	39.3	21.9	40.3
1965 April	46.7	42.7	38.9	21.8	39.9
October	46.1	42.0	38.6	21.9	39.6
1966 April	46.0	42.0	38.3	21.6	39.2
October	45.0	41.4	38.0	21.7	38.7
1967 April	45.2	41.5	38.0	21.8	38.9
October	45.3	41.2	38.0	21.7	38.8

Table 11 Average weekly earnings

Table 13 Average hourly earnings (Manufacturing industries): percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls	All workers*
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	7	4
October	8	10	9	9	9
1958 April	9	11	11	10	10
October	12	13	13	12	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	14
October	16	18	18	15	16
1960 April	23	27	23	21	23
October	26	35	26	24	26
1961 April	31	41	32	29	31
October	34	44	34	30	34
1962 April	37	48	37	34	37
October	39	49	40	37	39
1963 April	42	52	43	40	41
October	45	55	46	43	45
1964 April	52	66	53	50	52
October	57	70	57	53	57
1965 April	64	85	63	59	70
October	72	93	71	67	75
1966 April	79	107	79	75	81
October	82	108	82	77	83
1967 April	84	114	85	79	86
October	90	118	91	85	92

* Excluding part-time workers.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work since mid-October 1967

Since the enquiry was made in mid-October 1967, there have been a number of changes in weekly rates of wages but few reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly and hourly wage rates by about 4 per cent. The principal changes affected workers in engineering, ship-building and ship repairing, brass working and founding, cement manufacture, furniture manufacture, paper making, paper board and building board making, rubber manufacture, building, civil engineering construction and the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade.

Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, the shipping service, the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry before decasualisation which took place in September 1967, some particulars are given below. Similar figures for British Rail and London Transport are given on pages 117 and 118 of this GAZETTE.

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in table 14.

They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out in tables 15 and 16. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked, plus hours paid for, but not actually worked, in other words, mainly statutory holidays

and paid sickness. From April 1967 onwards they are defined as all hours actually worked, plus statutory holidays only, and they exclude time lost from any other cause. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

Table 14 Agriculture: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Half-yearly periods			
1956 April -1956 September	174 2	101 10	111 7
1956 October-1957 March	174 11	103 0	114 3
1957 April -1957 September	184 10	109 6	116 9
1957 October-1958 March	183 5	111 9	120 1
1958 April -1958 September	195 7	116 6	124 2
1958 October-1959 March	193 9	118 0	126 2
1959 April -1959 September	204 1	120 7	129 0
1959 October-1960 March	195 2	118 8	127 2
1960 April -1960 September	211 8	125 9	132 5
1960 October-1961 March	206 11	124 10	134 4
1961 April -1961 September	224 1	132 6	146 7
1961 October-1962 March	215 1	131 1	136 5
1962 April -1962 September	231 6	139 6	143 3
1962 October-1963 March	228 2	138 8	142 7
1963 April -1963 September	248 1	145 3	147 4
1963 October-1964 March	242 8	143 5	147 9
1964 April -1964 September	261 6	155 6	158 8
1964 October-1965 March	250 1	148 5	162 10
1965 April -1965 September	279 5	163 1	183 9
1965 October-1966 March	272 8	166 7	166 6
1966 April -1966 September	295 9	176 7	182 0
1966 October-1967 March	286 3	174 1	190 9
1967 April -1967 September	309 1	180 4	195 4
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	174 7	102 5	112 11
1957 April -1958 March	184 2	110 7	118 5
1958 April -1959 March	194 8	117 3	125 2
1959 April -1960 March	199 7	119 7	128 1
1960 April -1961 March	209 3	125 3	133 4
1961 April -1962 March	219 7	131 9	141 6
1962 April -1963 March	229 11	139 1	142 11
1963 April -1964 March	245 5	144 4	147 6
1964 April -1965 March	255 9	152 0	160 9
1965 April -1966 March	276 1	164 10	175 1
1966 April -1967 March	291 0	175 4	186 5

Table 15 Agriculture: average hours worked: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1956 April -1956 September	52.4	50.8	48.8
1956 October-1957 March	51.3	49.8	47.8
1957 April -1957 September	53.0	51.1	49.0
1957 October-1958 March	50.9	49.8	48.1
1958 April -1958 September	52.8	50.6	48.3
1958 October-1959 March	51.1	49.9	48.5
1959 April -1959 September	53.1	51.2	48.1
1959 October-1960 March	50.4	49.0	48.0
1960 April -1960 September	52.2	50.2	46.0
1960 October-1961 March	50.2	48.9	46.0
1961 April -1961 September	52.3	50.8	46.7
1961 October-1962 March	50.1	48.9	45.4
1962 April -1962 September	51.9	50.2	47.1
1962 October-1963 March	50.4	49.4	45.4
1963 April -1963 September	52.9	51.0	46.3
1963 October-1964 March	49.9	48.4	43.7
1964 April -1964 September	52.4	51.2	46.5
1964 October-1965 March	48.8	47.8	45.8
1965 April -1965 September	51.3	49.3	47.2
1965 October-1966 March	49.3	48.7	45.4
1966 April -1966 September	50.9	49.1	45.9
1966 October-1967 March	49.1	47.5	46.5
1967 April -1967 September	50.4	48.7	45.7
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	51.8	50.3	48.3
1957 April -1958 March	51.9	50.5	48.6
1958 April -1959 March	52.0	50.3	48.4
1959 April -1960 March	51.7	50.1	48.0
1960 April -1961 March	51.2	49.6	46.0
1961 April -1962 March	51.2	49.8	46.0
1962 April -1963 March	51.2	49.8	46.3
1963 April -1964 March	51.4	49.7	45.0
1964 April -1965 March	50.6	49.5	46.1
1965 April -1966 March	50.3	49.0	46.3
1966 April -1967 March	50.0	48.3	46.2

Table 16 Agriculture: average hourly earnings: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	d.	d.	d.
Half-yearly periods			
1956 April -1956 September	39.8	23.9	27.4
1956 October-1957 March	40.9	24.6	28.8
1957 April -1957 September	41.7	25.2	28.4
1957 October-1958 March	43.2	26.8	30.0
1958 April -1958 September	44.3	27.3	31.0
1958 October-1959 March	45.3	28.1	31.7
1959 April -1959 September	46.2	28.3	32.2
1959 October-1960 March	46.3	29.0	31.8
1960 April -1960 September	49.0	29.8	34.0
1960 October-1961 March	49.1	30.4	34.9
1961 April -1961 September	51.7	31.2	37.7
1961 October-1962 March	51.6	32.3	36.0
1962 April -1962 September	54.0	33.5	36.2
1962 October-1963 March	54.5	33.7	37.3
1963 April -1963 September	56.7	34.3	37.8
1963 October-1964 March	58.6	35.6	40.0
1964 April -1964 September	60.3	36.8	41.2
1964 October-1965 March	61.4	37.1	42.2
1965 April -1965 September	66.0	41.1	47.2
1965 October-1966 March	66.6	41.3	39.8
1966 April -1966 September	70.2	43.4	47.2
1966 October-1967 March	70.1	44.3	49.3
1967 April -1967 September	74.2	44.9	51.5
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	40.4	24.3	28.1
1957 April -1958 March	42.5	26.0	29.2
1958 April -1959 March	44.8	27.7	31.4
1959 April -1960 March	46.3	28.6	32.0
1960 April -1961 March	49.1	30.1	34.4
1961 April -1962 March	51.6	31.7	36.9
1962 April -1963 March	54.3	33.6	36.8
1963 April -1964 March	57.7	34.9	38.9
1964 April -1965 March	60.9	37.0	41.7
1965 April -1966 March	66.3	40.7	43.5
1966 April -1967 March	70.2	43.9	48.3

*For details of earnings and hours for periods before April 1956 see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings a man-shift worked, exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 5s. 5d. a man-shift, but including a provision of 7s. 6d. a man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay, were 86s. 7d. in the week ended 14th October 1967.

Table 17 Coal mining: average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Week ended	Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
	s. d.	s. d.
Men 21 years and over		
1956 28th April	294 11	14 5
27th October	306 11	14 11
1957 13th April	319 9	15 9
26th October	326 4	16 4
1958 26th April	324 3	18 3
25th October	308 3	17 0
1959 25th April	312 6	18 5
17th October	314 1	16 8
1960 30th April	319 3	19 2
15th October	325 7	18 6
1961 22nd April	337 6	21 8
14th October	343 3	19 3
1962 14th April	356 10	22 10
13th October	358 6	21 1
1963 27th April	365 0	23 10
12th October	375 0	21 11
1964 18th April	388 2	24 10
17th October	394 6	23 7
1965 10th April	411 4	24 8
16th October	424 3	25 4
1966 23rd April	432 0	25 10
15th October	443 3	25 7
1967 22nd April	452 1	29 4
14th October	458 4	29 4

For the weeks ended 22nd April 1967 and 15th October 1966 the corresponding cash earnings were 85s. 5d. and 84s. 5d., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 444s. 8d. in the week ended 14th October 1967, 439s. 1d. in the week ended 22nd April 1967 and 430s. 10d. in the week ended 15th October 1966. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings, and the value of the allowances in kind, at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are shown in table 17.

Dock labour

As a result of the decasualisation of dock labour in September 1967 the figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 112 and 114 now cover dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements in addition to wage earners in the regular employment of the firms and authorities concerned. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board prior to September show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers in Great Britain on daily or half-daily engagements were:

Table 18 Dock labour: Great Britain: Workers on daily or half-daily engagements prior to decasualisation in September 1967

Date	Average weekly earnings*	Three-monthly periods	Average weekly earnings*
	s. d.		s. d.
Week ended			
1956 April 28th	269 7	1956 April-June	262 10
October 27th	270 9	October-December	258 10
1957 April 13th	265 7	1957 April-June	273 0
October 26th	285 4	October-December	279 5
1958 April 26th	271 11	1958 April-June	264 2
November 1st	265 8	October-December	278 3
1959 May 2nd	290 11	1959 April-June	285 10
October 17th	279 11	October-December	300 10
1960 April 30th	309 3	1960 April-June	307 4
November 19th	341 1	October-December	330 6
1961 April 22nd	308 3	1961 April-June	309 9
October 14th	302 5	October-December	308 11
1962 April 14th	347 6	1962 April-June	341 5
October 13th	334 3	October-December	336 0
1963 April 27th	361 10	1963 April-June	363 7
October 12th	352 11	October-December	362 5
1964 April 18th	379 7	1964 April-June	378 5
October 17th	384 2	October-December	392 9
1965 May 1st	420 2	1965 April-June	417 7
October 16th	406 4	October-December	411 4
1966 April 23rd	447 5	1966 April-June	427 10
October 15th	443 8	October-December	433 10
1967 April 22nd	456 6	1967 April-June	454 9

*Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

For every job in industry, however simple, training is necessary. Higher productivity, reduced wastage of manpower and materials, and lower labour turnover are some of the benefits of good training. All training costs money, but efficient training is the least costly and the quality of the instructor determines the efficiency of the training. Few instructors are born teachers and the best of craftsmen may lack the ability to pass on their craft skill to others; this ability has to be acquired through training.

Courses on instructional techniques are available to industry at the Ministry of Labour's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth, Herts. and Glasgow (Hillington). The course is an intensive one combining theory and practice. Students are shown the best instructional techniques and are then given an opportunity to put into practice what they have been taught. The lecturers are all skilled craftsmen with years of industrial experience; they are familiar with the problems of instructing and have the ability to teach others how to instruct.

More detailed information can be obtained from Training Department (T.E

Table 19 Numbers of workers covered by the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1967.

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1967							
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time			
Mining and quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	10,011	566	62	31	2	431 3	264 11	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	8,392	708	35	35	2	419 3	242 1	—	—	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	4,414	360	308	88	30	421 6	241 2	200 9	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco												
Grain milling	15,807	1,036	1,933	674	213	429 3	262 10	215 0	103 10	163 5		
Bread and flour confectionery	38,603	4,430	11,120	10,211	1,768	400 10	192 6	186 3	106 10	122 1		
Biscuits	10,967	980	11,741	14,953	1,853	420 9	222 11	200 11	111 9	145 11		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	17,366	1,982	10,596	7,914	1,252	415 7	215 2	209 7	103 8	145 1		
Milk products	9,159	846	3,016	926	340	387 9	226 9	193 3	107 5	126 11		
Sugar	8,353	669	1,879	394	228	488 7	229 7	257 10	127 7	186 1		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21,452	2,073	15,237	13,296	2,195	427 5	201 10	196 10	111 1	131 0		
Fruit and vegetable products	15,972	1,249	16,924	8,249	1,349	408 10	227 0	187 6	100 11	143 7		
Animal and poultry foods	6,546	293	688	302	94	444 3	284 8	190 3	94 6	—		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	9,979	1,002	5,035	2,520	868	457 8	218 9	197 10	113 6	147 8		
Brewing and malting	40,818	2,395	4,988	1,515	233	418 0	242 1	216 8	99 2	141 3		
Other drink industries	16,920	2,722	8,929	1,650	932	389 11	177 8	206 3	98 3	143 3		
Tobacco	9,875	634	13,015	3,079	2,063	457 11	277 7	258 5	129 0	190 5		
Chemicals and allied industries												
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	8,929	363	40	59	—	398 4	249 1	—	—	—		
Mineral oil refining	14,531	881	549	314	8	496 4	240 7	228 7	132 9	—		
Lubricating oils and greases	2,138	150	245	146	6	415 8	—	218 9	109 4	—		
Chemicals and dyes	76,346	5,023	6,763	3,662	628	460 2	224 1	210 8	109 4	136 8		
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	12,888	1,190	13,203	4,417	2,270	396 1	211 2	202 8	104 8	143 8		
Explosives and fireworks	20,134	1,901	4,910	1,087	551	412 4	177 11	238 11	118 9	188 6		
Paint and printing ink	11,660	785	2,160	971	113	400 0	218 9	199 5	103 3	—		
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	12,712	902	3,255	1,769	486	470 5	240 3	202 5	110 11	139 10		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	17,252	937	1,176	546	65	446 8	257 4	196 6	102 1	—		
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3,111	246	769	358	60	441 3	274 9	202 7	122 11	—		
Metal manufacture												
Iron and steel (general)‡	161,141	15,909	4,799	1,903	107	460 0	234 6	188 6	104 7	—		
Steel tubes	27,038	2,219	2,061	946	80	436 11	203 8	196 5	98 3	—		
Iron castings, etc.‡	68,451	5,469	4,659	1,282	175	428 8	202 11	207 10	100 11	—		
Light metals	28,291	1,778	3,268	1,388	146	455 9	227 3	222 7	114 10	—		
Copper, brass and other base metals	36,020	2,823	4,640	1,317	292	432 2	209 6	215 4	112 1	135 0		
Engineering and electrical goods												
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	14,958	2,719	620	188	46	388 6	173 4	217 5	103 9	—		
Metal-working machine tools	37,161	6,477	2,705	1,039	96	446 6	181 3	207 10	106 4	—		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	18,544	2,814	4,296	1,041	186	453 0	175 11	208 9	112 3	—		
Industrial engines	22,377	2,560	1,782	499	27	439 6	176 1	220 6	119 11	—		
Textile machinery and accessories	25,436	3,843	2,486	668	105	397 0	171 6	207 0	96 8	—		
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	12,037	1,351	135	119	2	453 3	198 8	—	88 11	—		
Mechanical handling equipment	22,199	3,557	585	325	12	444 5	191 1	217 2	88 9	—		
Office machinery	13,453	976	3,725	685	92	447 7	215 0	239 0	115 0	—		
Other machinery	118,086	19,151	13,464	3,981	530	417 0	176 11	223 2	109 10	145 0		
Industrial plant and steelwork	56,162	7,987	1,466	1,193	23	442 2	178 4	200 8	93 10	—		
Ordnance and small arms	16,072	1,519	3,177	411	126	427 3	178 0	226 4	114 10	—		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	76,470	8,503	15,349	3,423	667	429 6	188 1	232 9	115 8	146 3		
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	32,660	5,403	14,389	3,503	899	412 9	184 6	220 2	114 10	137 10		
Watches and clocks	2,686	285	4,320	694	373	441 10	165 8	225 3	134 4	144 3		
Electrical machinery	81,338	13,880	22,624	4,178	1,427	426 3	179 2	217 2	116 9	133 1		
Insulated wires and cables	22,502	1,329	7,371	1,903	414	469 4	226 10	229 7	117 8	137 5		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	21,764	3,088	20,044	5,858	1,715	429 0	198 4	225 10	129 9	135 7		
Radio and other electronic apparatus	38,818	6,772	41,992	13,625	3,603	410 9	186 6	217 6	125 10	145 0		
Domestic electric appliances	14,254	1,550	8,932	1,446	710	413 2	210 7	222 0	111 11	135 7		
Other electrical goods	28,548	3,030	21,679	7,042	1,185	423 8	189 6	224 9	124 4	141 7		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering												
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	82,678	11,230	1,072	531	44	439 11	176 3	204 3	92 4	—		
Marine engineering	30,234	5,343	606	388	18	425 3	195 7	200 10	90 0	—		
Vehicles												
Motor vehicle manufacturing	249,505	16,559	19,357	2,718	509	500 8	230 6	258 3	115 10	153 1		
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	8,511	1,084	2,268	466	147	429 10	194 5	222 10	127 4	—		
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	105,011	11,805	9,846	1,726	353	473 6	174 9	232 6	114 6	140 2		
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	4,471	694	550	302	42	397 6	167 4	203 10	101 7	—		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	5,292	765	214	51	16	407 3	181 3	204 4	—	—		
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,364	275	455	184	37	382 7	205 0	197 5	133 4	—		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified												
Tools and implements	6,536	924	3,375	865	143	376 6	176 9	194 10	115 3	—		
Cutlery	3,225	376	2,451	818	249	449 4	172 4	198 0	109 5	125 10		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	13,859	1,689	5,805	2,557	210	409 7	196 9	210 7	119 9	131 4		
Wire and wire manufactures	18,912	1,848	2,766	905	190	439 1	206 0	203 6	107 9	—		
Cans and metal boxes	7,022	1,121	6,271	4,364	519	412 11	221 8	190 6	98 9	124 6		
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	6,156	761	2,773	774	288	431 5	222 4	194 7	115 11	131 11		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	105,631	14,345	35,318	11,947	2,271	422 4	196 2	209 10	113 7	137 7		

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Note.—

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

Table 19 (continued) Numbers of workers covered by the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1967

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings*in the second pay-week in October 1967							
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls			
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time				
Textiles						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Production of man-made fibres	26,021	1,529	3,697	744	321	440 8	250 9	216 1	110 8	144 10			
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	22,996	2,924	27,362	6,623	2,769	352 7	211 6	208 6	106 4	159 0			
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	21,143	2,222	21,735	3,160	1,910	362 8	212 3	214 1	105 10	156 3			
Woolen and worsted	40,916	4,799	34,292	8,857	4,447	368 1	206 10	199 2	101 9	153 1			
Jute	5,699	631	4,495	992	327	361 6	225 3	206 10	112 11	143 4			
Rope, twine and net	2,435	543	3,297	738	294	359 1	206 2	181 0	102 7	138 1			
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18,476	3,079	41,239	7,582	8,088	443 8	199 4	220 10	128 6	158 4			
Lace	1,293	241	1,776	358	205	368 0	204 8	174 1	100 7	138 2			
Carpets	14,536	2,096	7,870	1,425	1,564	435 0	227 7	237 1	117 11	157 9			
Narrow fabrics	3,687	540	5,687	1,956	726	368 4	216 1	188 1	104 0	132 2			
Made-up textiles	2,128	609	6,297	1,221	866	344 1	171 0	176 1	106 4	126 10			
Textile finishing	24,305	2,294	7,996	1,603	875	389 6	227 7	194 10	103 6	142 5			
Other textile industries	8,119	520	1,829	544	112	448 4	237 1	209 7	111 9	—			
Leather, leather goods and fur													
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	10,626	1,601	2,245	454	132	370 8	216 8	201 10	113 1	—			
Leather goods	2,537	605	4,615	1,304	852	360 11	193 6	192 4	116 5	132 10			
Fur	1,268	137	845	178	110	416 11	—	240 11	118 6	—			
Clothing and footwear													
Weatherproof outerwear	1,647	364	6,821	753	1,090	349 9	164 9	194 2	126 1	132 10			
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9,305	1,776	31,273	4,557	7,164	359 5	180 3	204 5	119 8	143 2			
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3,432	536	10,578	1,475	1,944	393 7	173 10	206 8	124 1	128 3			
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2,664	168	16,915	2,657	4,462	357 11	170 9	188 10	118 6	133 4			
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	2,174	814	23,384	4,068	5,727	366 4	164 2	197 1	120 7	126 1			
Hats, caps and millinery	1,785	173	3,407	615	305	343 11	—	175 6	113 5	120 11			
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2,597	600	10,349	2,203	2,665	346 1	172 6	191 0	109 2	140 0			
Footwear	24,045	4,831	29,755	2,970	4,585	394 4	235 3	234 10	138 0	163 10			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.													
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	35,375	4,347	2,242	497	130	425 5	244 3	204 0	90 7	—			
Pottery	15,552	1,995	16,497	1,622	1,402	415 9	209 2	196 10	111 0	135 5			
Glass	31,999	4,210	6,814	2,001	535	435 8	230 5	221 0	110 2	135 4			
Cement	10,805	453	160	132	14	487 7	253 11	—	91 10	—			
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	44,559	3,134	2,590	1,159	120	446 8	258 5	220 10	110 11	—			
Timber, furniture, etc.													
Timber	34,634	6,642	2,633	682	181	382 9	192 11	231 2	94 11	—			
Furniture and upholstery	29,250	4,628	4,380	897	370	445 4	189 4	246 4	134 1	136 2			
Bedding, etc.	4,044	738	2,269	292	182	409 3	211 4	242 5	133 0	—			
Shop and office fitting	8,942	1,244	548	202	46	474 1	196 9	205 6	110 0	—			
Wooden containers and baskets	8,213	2,149	1,674	445	223	383 6	185 4	190 0	109 3	119 3			
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	6,686	1,349	1,541	524	144	391 8	196 11	195 4	108 11	—			
Paper, printing and publishing													
Paper and board	46,361	5,545	7,366	2,164	1,577	452 8	270 6	202 3	111 9	151 2			
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	18,683	2,329	12,296	4,092	1,913	453 5	232 7	200 9	105 6	139 6			
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	17,879	2,289	12,608	4,147	2,229	433 7	224 5	215 1	112 4	137 0			
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	46,760	2,440	2,296	1,797	344	593 5	209 7	262 5	130 3	131 9			
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	62,867	9,185	26,432	4,075	5,289	479 2	197 6	226 5	117 11	126 8			
Other manufacturing industries													
Rubber	53,046	3,440	13,291	4,076	1,054	464 0	255 3	220 4	113 11	149 1			
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	6,150	444	951	194	31	414 6	265 1	203 2	109 0	—			
Brushes and brooms	2,370	518	2,872	769	505	344 10	189 2	189 2	107 10	130 10			
Toys, games and sports equipment	5,320	928	8,116	3,286	1,067	403 1	183 1	200 6	112 3	129 5			
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	1,802	239	2,072	731	247	395 1	206 9	200 9	109 3	150 0			
Plastics moulding and fabricating	21,254	1,472	10,026	4,311	661	431 3	213 3	204 11	113 3	142 1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3,928	832	3,693	1,033	559	393 8	188 5	193 10	104 2	146 6			
Construction	495,027	50,563	2,476	1,339	121	433 8	216 1	197 5	87 5	—			
Gas, electricity and water													
Gas	56,379	8,713	755	2,023	—	416 6	219 2	199 1	95 11	—			
Electricity	140,514	9,952	1,519	5,055	7	394 4	193 9	251 11	131 7	—			
Water supply	26,743	1,370	84	604	2	374 11	264 9	—	81 10	—			
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)													
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	124,056	6,636	18,391	1,242	20	400 2	281 10	307 3	111 11	—			
Road haulage contracting	65,273	2,449	616	395	48	442 6	211 7	201 7	88 0	—			
Port and inland water transport	51,131	1,422	378	649	8	466 8	222 0	183 10	102 3	—			
Air transport	13,417	410	715	153	7	519 8	222 0	285 5	168 1	—			
Other transport and communication‡	163,609	11,985	2,968	697	249	432 9	205 7	207 3	116 5	127 8			
Certain miscellaneous services													
Laundries	9,748	2,622	23,730	7,817	2,875	345 6	165 1	172 8	95 2	124 7			
Dry cleaning, etc.	2,153	567	3,845	915	405	375 1	189 2	197 5	107 3	133 1			
Motor repairers, garages, etc.	54,655	15,230	4,433	1,584	353	370 4	160 2	205 0	96 6	123 5			
Repair of boots and shoes	2,407	452	819	218	102	330 3	166 6	173 8	96 2	—			
Public administration, etc.													
National government service (except where included above)§	67,813	5,145	16,087	8,650	192	322 2	153 6	207 11	87 11	—			
National health services|| . . . . .	67,019	2,382	73,084	56,481	1,410	362 4	243 9	237 8	140 2	165 8			
Local government service¶	203,915	10,986	8,475	22,420	190	340 0	212 8	212 10	91 8	—			

Table 20 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1967

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1967 by the workers covered by the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1967 of the workers covered by the returns received			
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†	
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time
Mining and quarrying (except coal)								
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	52.7	47.0	—	—	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	51.7	43.3	—	—	98.2	67.6	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	44.1	41.2	38.5	—	97.3	67.1	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco								
Grain milling	50.6	45.0	38.9	20.7	101.8	70.1	66.3	60.2
Bread and flour confectionery	48.0	42.6	38.8	22.1	100.2	54.2	57.6	58.0
Biscuits	49.2	43.8	39.3	22.0	102.6	61.1	61.3	61.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.0	42.0	39.0	20.6	106.1	61.5	64.5	60.4
Milk products	49.9	46.0	40.2	20.0	93.2	59.2	57.7	64.5
Sugar	50.7	43.2	40.3	22.0	115.6	83.2	76.8	69.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	46.0	41.4	38.2	22.0	111.5	58.5	61.8	60.6
Fruit and vegetable products	47.1	41.9	37.4	20.7	104.2	65.0	60.2	58.5
Animal and poultry foods	48.0	44.2	38.5	20.1	111.1	77.3	59.3	56.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	49.2	43.2	39.0	22.2	111.6	60.8	60.9	61.4
Brewing and malting	45.9	42.1	38.4	18.6	109.3	69.0	67.7	64.0
Other drink industries	46.2	42.6	39.7	20.9	101.3	50.0	62.3	56.4
Tobacco	44.5	41.8	39.3	20.9	123.5	79.7	78.9	74.1
Chemicals and allied industries								
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	45.1	42.2	—	—	106.0	70.8	—	—
Mineral oil refining	42.1	39.1	38.6	24.4	141.5	73.8	71.1	65.3
Lubricating oils and greases	47.0	—	39.4	19.1	106.1	—	66.6	68.7
Chemicals and dyes	45.4	40.3	39.0	21.3	121.6	66.7	64.8	61.6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	45.1	41.1	38.7	21.7	105.4	61.7	62.8	57.9
Explosives and fireworks	45.6	39.9	39.4	22.0	108.5	53.5	72.8	64.8
Paints and printing ink	44.1	41.2	38.4	21.0	108.8	63.7	62.3	59.0
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	48.9	43.2	38.5	22.2	115.4	66.7	63.1	60.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	44.2	40.8	37.7	20.7	121.3	75.7	62.5	59.2
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	49.6	44.5	37.5	22.4	106.8	74.1	64.8	65.8
Metal manufacture								
Iron and steel (general)‡	44.9	40.9	37.6	22.0	122.9	68.8	60.2	57.0
Steel tubes	45.7	40.4	35.3	20.0	114.7	60.5	66.8	59.0
Iron castings, etc.‡	45.1	40.9	37.3	20.7	114.1	59.5	66.9	58.5
Light metals	43.5	40.3	37.6	21.2	125.7	67.7	71.0	65.0
Copper, brass and other base metals	44.9	40.7	38.0	21.5	115.5	61.8	68.0	62.6
Engineering and electrical goods								
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	44.7	42.0	39.5	20.1	104.3	49.5	66.1	61.9
Metal-working machine tools	44.3	40.6	37.3	21.4	120.9	53.6	66.9	59.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	44.6	40.7	38.4	21.5	121.9	51.9	65.2	62.7
Industrial engines	44.7	39.3	38.3	22.7	118.0	53.1	69.1	63.4
Textile machinery and accessories	44.6	40.8	37.7	19.8	106.8	50.4	65.9	58.6
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	45.7	40.6	—	20.2	119.0	58.7	—	52.8
Mechanical handling equipment	47.1	42.1	37.7	19.0	113.2	54.5	69.1	56.1
Office machinery	44.7	40.7	38.9	20.6	120.2	63.4	73.7	67.0
Other machinery	45.0	40.7	38.6	21.3	111.2	52.2	69.4	61.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	46.5	40.6	38.1	20.5	114.1	52.7	63.2	54.9
Ordnance and small arms	45.3	38.4	38.8	22.9	113.2	55.6	70.0	60.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	44.5	40.7	38.7	20.9	115.8	55.5	72.2	66.4
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	43.8	40.2	38.4	21.4	113.1	55.1	68.8	64.4
Watches and clocks	45.6	40.3	37.7	20.9	116.3	49.3	71.7	77.1
Electrical machinery	45.1	41.1	38.5	21.9	113.4	52.3	67.7	64.0
Insulated wires and cables	48.4	41.1	38.2	21.4	116.4	66.2	72.1	66.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	44.9	41.1	38.1	21.1	114.7	57.9	71.1	73.8
Radio and other electronic apparatus	45.0	40.7	38.9	22.3	109.5	55.0	67.1	67.7
Domestic electric appliances	44.2	41.2	38.5	21.0	112.2	61.3	69.2	64.0
Other electrical goods	44.1	40.7	38.4	20.9	115.3	55.9	70.2	71.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering								
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	45.4	40.3	37.8	20.1	116.3	52.5	64.8	55.1
Marine engineering	45.6	40.3	38.3	21.4	111.9	58.2	62.9	50.5
Vehicles								
Motor vehicle manufacturing	43.1	40.5	38.1	20.7	139.4	68.3	81.3	67.1
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	40.1	40.3	36.8	22.6	128.6	57.9	72.7	67.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	44.4	39.6	38.7	21.9	128.0	53.0	72.1	62.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	42.9	40.6	36.3	20.1	111.2	49.5	67.4	60.6
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	43.6	40.7	38.1	—	112.1	53.4	64.4	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	43.7	42.7	35.5	23.1	105.1	57.6	66.7	69.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified								
Tools and implements	45.0	41.2	37.1	22.8	100.4	51.5	63.0	60.7
Cutlery	44.1	39.1	37.1	20.9	122.3	52.9	64.0	62.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	43.6	39.9	37.0	21.4	112.7	59.2	68.3	67.1
Wire and wire manufactures	46.4	42.1	37.3	21.7	113.6	58.7	65.5	59.6
Cans and metal boxes	45.4	41.0	37.6	21.1	109.1	64.9	60.8	56.2
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	45.2	41.6	37.1	22.4	114.5	64.1	62.9	62.1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	45.1	41.1	37.5	21.2	112.4	57.3	67.1	64.3

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Note.—

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

Table 20 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1967

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1967 by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1967 of the workers covered by the returns received					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time		
Textiles	/	/	/	/	/	/	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Production of man-made fibres	42.8	40.1	38.6	21.1	38.2	123.6	75.0	67.2	62.9	45.5	
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	45.4	41.8	38.0	20.4	38.7	93.2	60.7	65.8	62.5	49.3	
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	43.0	40.6	38.1	20.7	38.6	101.2	62.7	67.4	61.4	48.6	
Woolen and worsted	47.2	42.7	37.8	20.5	39.4	93.6	58.1	63.2	59.6	46.6	
Jute	45.6	41.5	38.3	20.6	37.8	95.1	65.1	64.8	65.8	45.5	
Rope, twine and net	46.7	41.9	37.3	22.3	37.5	92.3	59.0	58.2	55.2	44.2	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	43.0	38.0	37.6	23.4	38.7	123.8	62.9	70.5	65.9	49.1	
Lace	45.5	43.3	38.5	23.2	40.1	97.1	56.7	54.3	52.0	41.3	
Carpets	45.0	42.1	38.8	21.6	39.4	116.0	64.9	73.3	65.5	48.0	
Narrow fabrics	44.9	41.2	37.8	21.9	38.8	98.4	62.9	59.7	57.0	40.9	
Made-up textiles	45.7	41.4	37.6	22.1	38.7	90.4	49.6	56.2	57.7	39.3	
Textile finishing	48.1	43.8	38.9	21.3	39.7	97.2	62.4	60.1	58.3	43.0	
Other textile industries	48.4	43.9	37.9	21.2	—	111.2	64.8	66.4	63.3	—	
Leather, leather goods and fur											
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	44.8	41.5	37.9	23.2	—	99.3	62.7	63.9	58.5	—	
Leather goods	43.5	41.3	37.8	23.9	39.7	99.6	56.2	61.1	58.5	40.2	
Fur	46.7	—	40.1	22.5	—	107.1	—	72.1	63.2	—	
Clothing and footwear											
Weatherproof outerwear	41.6	40.7	35.5	23.0	38.3	100.9	48.6	65.6	65.8	41.6	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	42.7	40.7	37.5	23.8	38.2	101.0	53.1	65.4	60.3	45.0	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	42.2	40.4	37.0	23.8	38.8	111.9	51.6	67.0	62.6	39.7	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	43.8	40.6	37.5	23.7	38.8	98.1	50.5	60.4	60.0	41.2	
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	43.0	40.2	37.2	23.6	38.7	102.2	49.0	63.6	61.3	39.1	
Hats, caps and millinery	41.4	—	35.2	22.8	37.4	99.7	—	59.8	59.7	38.8	
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	43.3	41.0	37.4	22.9	38.4	95.9	50.5	61.3	57.2	43.8	
Footwear	40.5	39.5	36.6	23.5	38.0	116.8	71.5	77.0	70.5	51.7	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.											
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	47.2	42.1	37.0	18.5	—	108.2	69.6	66.2	58.8	—	
Pottery	45.0	42.0	36.5	22.2	38.4	110.9	59.8	64.7	60.0	42.3	
Glass	45.5	42.0	39.1	20.6	39.8	114.9	65.8	67.8	64.2	40.8	
Cement	54.8	46.3	—	19.5	—	106.8	65.8	—	56.5	—	
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.4	44.9	38.0	20.9	—	108.5	69.1	69.7	63.7	—	
Timber, furniture, etc.											
Timber	45.9	42.0	39.0	18.5	—	100.1	55.1	71.1	61.6	—	
Furniture and upholstery	44.8	41.8	37.8	22.4	39.9	119.3	54.4	78.2	71.8	41.0	
Bedding, etc.	45.1	42.2	37.6	22.0	—	108.9	60.1	77.4	72.5	—	
Shop and office fitting	50.6	42.9	38.2	21.5	—	112.4	55.0	64.6	61.4	—	
Wooden containers and baskets	44.2	40.3	38.0	22.3	37.5	104.1	55.2	60.0	58.8	38.2	
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	45.5	42.3	37.9	21.7	—	103.3	55.9	61.8	60.2	—	
Paper, printing and publishing											
Paper and board	48.6	45.1	39.0	21.4	39.7	111.8	72.0	62.2	62.7	45.7	
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	47.0	42.5	38.5	21.3	39.3	115.8	65.7	62.6	59.4	42.6	
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	46.9	43.2	38.8	21.3	39.3	110.9	62.3	66.5	63.3	41.8	
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	44.7	41.6	39.1	21.7	40.5	159.3	60.5	80.5	72.0	39.0	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	44.6	41.3	39.4	21.8	39.8	128.9	57.4	69.0	64.9	38.2	
Other manufacturing industries											
Rubber	45.4	42.0	38.3	21.2	39.1	122.6	72.9	69.0	64.5	45.8	
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	47.8	42.4	40.0	23.2	—	104.1	75.0	61.0	56.4	—	
Brushes and brooms	43.1	41.3	37.1	22.2	38.4	96.0	55.2	61.2	58.3	40.9	
Toys, games and sports equipment	46.6	42.3	38.6	22.0	37.9	103.8	51.9	62.3	61.2	41.0	
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	45.8	43.0	38.4	23.4	39.7	103.5	57.7	62.7	56.0	45.3	
Plastics moulding and fabricating	46.9	42.5	38.6	22.3	39.1	110.3	60.2	63.7	60.9	43.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	45.4	42.4	38.2	22.0	38.8	104.1	53.3	60.9	56.8	45.3	
Construction	48.3	44.5	39.0	18.1	—	107.7	58.3	60.7	58.0	—	
Gas, electricity and water											
Gas	47.6	43.2	36.7	19.5	—	105.0	60.9	65.1	59.0	—	
Electricity	41.4	40.2	37.9	22.1	—	114.3	57.8	79.8	71.4	—	
Water supply	46.5	43.5	—	17.1	—	96.8	73.0	—	57.4	—	
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)											
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	50.0	45.7	43.4	22.4	—	96.0	74.0	85.0	60.0	—	
Road haulage contracting	56.5	48.6	37.6	18.0	—	94.0	52.2	64.3	58.7	—	
Port and inland water transport	44.5	43.3	37.2	21.1	—	125.8	61.5	59.3	58.2	—	
Air transport	45.6	39.6	41.1	31.2	—	136.8	67.3	83.3	64.6	—	
Other transport and communication‡	47.5	42.6	40.2	22.7	36.2	109.3	57.9	61.9	61.5	42.3	
Certain miscellaneous services											
Laundries	46.6	43.0	39.0	21.5	38.9	89.0	46.1	53.1	53.1	38.4	
Dry cleaning, etc.	46.0	40.7	39.1	22.5	39.9	97.8	55.8	60.6	57.2	40.0	
Motor repairers, garages, etc.	44.1	41.8	39.6	20.5	38.9	100.8	46.0	62.1	56.5	38.1	
Repair of boots and shoes.	43.1	42.4	40.9	22.2	—	91.9	47.1	51.0	52.0	—	
Public administration, etc.											
National government service (except where included above)§	44.2	39.7	40.5	19.3	—	87.5	46.4	61.6	54.7	—	
National health services|| . . . . .	44.6	41.7	41.0	26.1	39.5	97.5	70.1	69.6	64.4	50.3	
Local government service¶	43.5	40.9	39.2	18.3	—	93.8	62.4	65.2	60.1	—	

Table 21 Average weekly earnings (Men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1967 (Analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Chemicals and allied industries	445 3	389 5	406 2	438 3	411 4	398 10	413 7	392 0	397 8	370 9	366 5
Metal manufacture	444 4	417 1	453 7	414 5	391 6	411 0	466 8	448 9	437 4	437 0	426 10
Engineering and electrical goods	461 0	420 9	421 3	442 11	451 4	428 7	448 4	417 5	439 3	490 3	331 10
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	437 10	387 1	405 11	441 3	421 7	401 7	418 8	427 7	445 5	413 8	410 9*
Vehicles	429 3	380 6	423 6	†	†	416 6	480 11	440 1	420 6	463 7	410 9*
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	481 6	408 2	465 7	519 1	443 4	407 8	468 9	404 3	470 9	452 4	437 7
Textiles	437 8	403 10	403 3	424 1	412 8	408 1	407 2	414 3	417 0	414 8	356 9
Leather, leather goods and fur	444 3	379 5	391 1	432 11	445 9	386 3	370 10	415 3	358 3	413 4	351 11
Clothing and footwear	396 2	336 10	380 9	366 3	354 4	371 9	365 5	341 3	368 0	364 4	341 9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	395 11	348 6	420 3	367 8	377 6	357 0	355 10	392 0	374 0	371 8	335 11
Timber, furniture, etc.	460 5	448 6	427 11	425 8	445 10	435 8	423 5	423 2	410 6	400 4	402 1
Paper, printing and publishing	454 5	383 4	366 0	402 4	394 9	386 0	384 8	408 9	389 7	377 9	323 4
Other manufacturing industries	538 4	449 5	441 10	459 3	416 1	434 9	491 7	449 8	433 4	441 9	421 2
All manufacturing industries	429 8	383 11	425 3	483 8	392 7	397 8	424 10	414 5	429 11	440 6	408 0
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	458 3	399 8	421 6	455 5	423 11	406 4	427 11	425 2	424 5	445 3	383 4
Construction	452 6	†	413 8	481 10	457 9	439 4	430 10	389 4	402 5	416 4	311 5
Gas, electricity and water	433 9	383 8	369 1	423 11	421 8	415 5	422 2	419 5	431 4	412 7	358 2
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	418 0	398 11	386 6	413 5	389 11	385 4	384 4	387 3	382 1	381 6	370 7
Certain miscellaneous services†	464 4	445 4	415 2	446 5	434 11	421 2	428 11	401 8	407 6	427 3	373 2
Public administration§	387 0	355 1	337 11	382 7	358 9	353 7	356 0	342 0	364 6	343 2	331 5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	358 6	310 8	321 6	354 2	331 3	323 1	328 6	322 10	312 9	313 6	277 4

Table 22 Average hours worked (Men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1967 (Analysis by standard region)

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

* † ‡ § See footnotes on page 117.

Table 23 Average hourly earnings (Men 21 and over) second pay-week, October 1967 (Analysis by standard region)

Industry group	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chemicals and allied industries	112.2	97.1	100.7	111.6	102.5	100.2	104.4	99.5	101.9	96.0	94.6
Metal manufacture	116.2	108.4	112.2	112.1	101.2	107.3	122.9	122.0	116.9	118.7	118.2
Engineering and electrical goods	119.7	107.0	113.9	120.5	118.6	114.6	114.5	110.0	112.9	137.1	92.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	115.7	101.2	107.2	121.3	112.0	106.3	110.6	115.8	117.8	111.7	108.8*
Vehicles	113.7	104.8	112.3	†	†	108.9	120.7	118.0	114.2	119.1	108.8*
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	131.9	110.7	127.4	153.0	119.0	111.1	123.8	112.7	126.2	123.0	116.8
Textiles	114.7	104.9	103.1	115.8	111.3	105.8	105.1	111.8	109.9	111.8	90.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	111.3	106.4	107.4	112.9	119.8	98.6	97.5	115.6	96.4	118.7	97.2
Clothing and footwear	105.6	96.2	101.7	100.4	97.5	98.5	97.1	93.2	99.2	92.0	89.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	113.9	104.1	122.9	105.3	110.6	99.2	103.1	109.1	103.9	105.4	93.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	111.4	111.5	108.7	111.1	107.8	109.0	109.1	104.9	102.8	101.5	94.0
Paper, printing and publishing	118.0	99.5	96.0	105.2	102.8	101.5	102.9	109.7	104.0	101.4	86.6
Other manufacturing industries	141.4	119.8	117.8	122.3	112.2	113.5	126.1	120.0	111.3	115.7	117.6
All manufacturing industries	109.5	98.5	114.1	130.9	103.8	102.3	108.9	110.2	112.6	111.6	111.5
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	120.3	104.3	111.1	125.4	112.4	106.3	111.8	113.7	111.6	121.2	102.2
Construction	98.0	†	99.8	102.6	99.5	101.9	100.9	98.7	96.3	103.7	75.8
Gas, electricity and water	107.8	95.7	96.9	106.4	103.7	105.4	108.5	106.9	107.4	103.8	91.1
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	112.5	111.8	107.0	112.3	107.9	106.6	104.0	103.8	108.8	109.3	99.3
Certain miscellaneous services†	111.7	103.9	99.4	106.2	98.9	100.3	101.9	96.1	101.8	104.1	94.4
Public administration§	102.1	96.1	92.7	102.6	96.6	94.7	96.5	95.0	101.2	94.2	95.5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	97.1	87.7	87.1	96.6	91.6	89.6	90.9	88.7	87.8	88.1	79.0

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

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

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

§ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals,

printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

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

BRITISH RAIL: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

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

British Rail now provide details for manual workers similar

to those collected by the Ministry in its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for April 1967 were published on page 880 of the November 1967 issue of this GAZETTE.

The table below gives separate details for railways and ships and marine staff of British Rail, respectively, with workshops grades differentiated in each case. Figures are for the week ended 9th September 1967. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases.

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail: week ended 9th September 1967

	Wages staff other than workshop			Workshop wages staff			All wages staff		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
Railways									
Male adults	163,223	s. 428	47.9	56,594	s. 419	43.9	219,817	s. 426	46.8
Male juniors	5,048	265	44.4	3,801	193	39.6	8,849	234	42.3
Female adults									
(a) full-time	5,228	258	42.1	254	284	39.2	5,482	259	42.0
(b) part-time	1,567	103	25.0	29	116	24.9	1,596	103	25.0
Female juniors	48	137	40.4	44	166	38.2	92	151	39.4
Ships and marine									
Male adults	3,009	550	63.0	736	406	47.1	3,745	522	59.9
Male juniors	281	266	53.4	98	162	40.7	379	239	50.1
Female adults									
(a) full-time	232	430	62.9	1	—	—	233	429	62.8
(b) part-time	63	118	19.3	—	—	—	63	118	19.3

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LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

The half-yearly enquiries held each April and October by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Board.

The board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second pay-week in October 1967. The board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the board are small, accounting for only about one-half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Similar figures for April 1967 were published in the August 1967 issue of this GAZETTE (page 638).

Average hours worked in October 1967 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 43.5 for both males and females.

Earnings of manual workers—London Transport Board

	Number of workers			Average earnings		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
		Full-time	Part-time	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Road staff . . .	36,019	5,156	240	430 6	376 8	146 2
Rail staff . . .	14,575	1,364	87	450 4	330 2	140 0
Common services . .	1,657	84	140	423 11	243 7	136 10
All classes . . .	52,251	6,604	467	435 10	365 4	142 3

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

About 25 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain in October last year were in administrative, technical and clerical grades.

Details are given in the table below.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year—mid-April and mid-October—on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen: research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives: draughtsmen and tracers: and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of operatives, administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1967 exchange of insurance cards are available.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1967

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Males				
Food, drink and tobacco	362	103	465	22.1
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	243	127	370	34.3
Metal manufacture . . .	414	96	510	18.8
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	1,140	498	1,638	30.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	151	30	182	16.6
Vehicles . . .	519	174	692	25.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	298	72	370	19.4
Textiles . . .	274	64	338	18.9
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	26	5	31	17.1
Clothing and footwear . .	104	28	132	21.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	219	45	264	16.9
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	188	34	222	15.2
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	314	102	415	24.5
Other manufacturing industries . . .	151	50	201	24.7
Total, all manufacturing industries . . .	4,402	1,426	5,828	24.5

Estimates for April 1967, were published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (July 1967, page 556).

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
Females				
Food, drink and tobacco	279	73	352	20.7
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	74	67	141	47.5
Metal manufacture . . .	34	38	72	52.4
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	380	223	603	37.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	3	8	11	69.9
Vehicles . . .	51	56	107	52.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	142	45	187	24.0
Textiles . . .	303	43	345	12.3
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	19	4	23	16.5
Clothing and footwear . .	326	32	358	8.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	54	22	76	29.4
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	36	20	56	36.0
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	144	70	214	32.7
Other manufacturing industries . . .	99	31	130	23.6
Total, all manufacturing industries . . .	1,943	731	2,674	27.3
Total males and females				
Food, drink and tobacco	641	176	816	21.5
Chemicals and allied industries . . .	317	194	511	37.9
Metal manufacture . . .	448	134	582	23.0
Engineering and electrical goods . . .	1,520	721	2,241	32.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . .	155	38	193	19.8
Vehicles . . .	569	230	799	28.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . .	440	117	557	20.9
Textiles . . .	577	106	684	15.6
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	45	9	54	16.8
Clothing and footwear . .	429	60	490	12.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . .	273	67	340	19.7
Timber, furniture, etc. . .	224	54	277	19.4
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	457	172	629	27.3
Other manufacturing industries . . .	250	80	331	24.3
Total, all manufacturing industries . . .	6,345	2,157	8,502	25.4

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

Manpower Training for Industry

Detailed replies by the Minister of Labour to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee on manpower training for industry (H.C.548) are set out in a White Paper (H.C.57; HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net).

The reply notes that while some of the committee's recommendations propose that the Ministry should "direct" or "instruct" industrial training boards to take certain action, the Industrial Training Act 1964 gave boards considerable independence. It would be expected that agreement on the action to be taken by boards on issues such as those dealt with in the committee's recommendations would be reached by the Ministry and the boards without resort to the Minister's powers of direction.

This approach accords with the intention that industrial training boards should provide industry with the opportunity to improve, expand and finance its own training. Boards will not succeed in their efforts unless firms continue to feel confident that training is run from within the industry. Detailed and direct intervention would undermine that belief.

Recruitment of staff

The Estimates Committee's first recommendation was that the Ministry of Labour should direct industrial training boards to pay particular attention to the recruitment of training staff and to carry out visits of inspection to firms within their industry on the lines of those of the Engineering Industry Training Board.

The Ministry observe on this that, excluding staff employed in training centres, boards employ over 500 training staff, a majority of whom had little or no previous experience as training officers before being specially trained by the boards themselves. This number is still on the increase.

All boards recognise the need for careful recruitment and training of training staff, but these cannot be efficiently deployed on advisory or inspection duties until a board has had time to consider and publish minimum standards of training, whether in the form of conditions for payment of grant or in the longer term in the form of training recommendations.

The number of training staff required by boards varies according to such factors as the number of employees and establishments with scope of a board and the sophistication of the training requirements in an industry. The precise character and organisation of visits to firms also varies with the needs of different industries and the varying provisions of grant schemes.

The Ministry undertake to draw the attention of boards to the committee's recommendation and keep a continuing watch on this part of their activities.

A further recommendation of the Estimates Committee was that the Ministry should notify industrial training boards that the Minister will not approve a proposal for levy which exceeds the minimum sufficient to cover administrative expenses so that boards will make their first task a comprehensive study of the long-term needs of the industry.

Assessing future needs

It is important, observes the Ministry, that boards should give early attention to a thorough assessment of the future needs of their industries for trained manpower; but this is a very complex (97190)

task and is bound to take considerable time. It would be indefensible if boards did nothing in the meantime to encourage firms to have regard in their training activities to priorities which can be identified more immediately, and to spread the costs of training more evenly between firms.

While there is no simple way of measuring the effect of levy and grant schemes—and the effect will not have been the same on all employers—there is increasing evidence of the helpful impact the work of the boards is having on industrial training. It is mainly through the operation of levy and grant schemes that boards make direct contact with firms in their industries and gain knowledge and experience of training problems and needs. This information provides boards with a realistic basis for their theoretical studies which can be pursued concurrently with the promotion of good training.

The Ministry has received no evidence to suggest that boards are taking action in disregard of long term needs or in any way likely to prejudice long term solutions.

The Estimates Committee also recommended that the Ministry should establish without further delay an industrial training board covering the printing and publishing industry. The Minister of Labour announced on 8th August, 1967 his decision to establish such a board. It will be brought into operation as early as possible in 1968 (see page 126 of this issue).

In another recommendation the committee stated that the Ministry, in conjunction with the Organisation and Methods Division of the Treasury, should carry out a comprehensive examination of the organisation of the Central Training Council to find out whether alterations are necessary in its administration or functions.

The Ministry agrees that a review of the administration and functions of the Central Training Council should be made towards the end of its second three-year period of office, which is due to end in June, 1970.

On a recommendation that new scales of pay for the instructor and training service officer grades should be agreed to give them parity with their counterparts in the educational services, the Ministry states that the pay of instructors in government training centres is linked with that of instructors employed by the Ministry of Defence and the Home Office. Instructor grades as a whole are currently the subject of a survey by the Pay Research Unit, which will cover educational establishments using the Burnham scale as well as private training establishments.

National centre planned

The Ministry was recommended to give urgent attention to the proposal for a national centre for industrial training and either to establish it or greatly expand the instructor training colleges. The Ministry now states that the proposal for setting up a national centre for industrial training is under consideration with the organisations concerned, and it is not yet clear whether an entirely new organisation, such as the proposed centre, will need to be set up, or whether the main purposes envisaged for the centre can be met by the development of existing organisations. The expansion of the Ministry's two instructor training colleges is a separate issue. Instructor training facilities at both these and selected government training centres are being expanded urgently.

The Ministry was also recommended to take steps to see that the recommendations of the Management Training and Development Committee of the Central Training Council are put into effect as soon as possible, and in particular should either make direct grants, or should instruct industrial training boards to make grants to firms to enable them to send suitable people on courses of management training.

The Ministry notes that 15 boards presently make grants, and all boards are sharing a sense of urgency in this matter. The Ministry will keep in close touch with the progress made by the boards in making, or extending, provision for management training in their grant schemes. Special publicity was given to the report of the CTC's Management Training and Development Committee (see Ministry of Labour GAZETTE, October 1967, page 786) at a conference in January sponsored by the Ministry and the British Institute of Management.

The Estimates Committee further recommended that the Ministry and the industrial training boards should make every effort to persuade firms that instruction is a technique requiring training, and to this end should consider increasing the amount of grant payable to firms who send their staff on courses for training officers.

ESTIMATES OF INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION OF EMPLOYEES

For a number of years the Ministry of Labour has published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE annual estimates of inter-regional migration of employees in Great Britain, compiled mainly from Ministry of Social Security records of the areas in which national insurance cards of employees in a one per cent. sample of insured persons had been exchanged. An article in the July, 1967 issue (page 552) outlined how these estimates were compiled and drew attention to some of their limitations, in particular to the inclusion of a substantial element of spurious migration. This arose because the locality in which an employee was working might differ from that in which his card was held and exchanged.

Information about such cases was far from comprehensive, and so they could not all be eliminated from the estimates. The possibility of obtaining more comprehensive information about them has been under consideration in recent years with a view to compiling improved estimates. However, it has not yet proved practicable to obtain this information, because there are no arrangements for reporting and recording the actual areas in which individual employees are working, as distinct from those in which their cards are held and exchanged.

Arrangements under which insurance cards are exchanged centrally by employers, irrespective of the location of employment of their employees, have been growing and now cover more than three million workers. But as, under present arrangements, the areas in which individual employees are employed are not included in the Ministry of Social Security records, changes in such areas from year to year cannot be observed. Consequently, without such information, estimates of the migration flows, and so of net migration, have become progressively less reliable.

Estimates of inter-regional movements in the population between April 1960 and April 1961 were provided by the 1961 Census, but on the basis of the area of residence. These independent estimates indicated that the movements of employees had been greatly over-estimated in the Ministry of Labour figures. This must be because the number of cases in which there was a change in the region in which an individual's card was exchanged exceeded the number of inter-regional movements of employees

The Ministry points out that the boards encourage the training of training officers and instructors by making grants towards the costs involved. Most boards provide full reimbursement of course fees, subsistence and travelling costs, and wages or salaries for the period of the course. The Ministry in turn pays grants to the boards to help meet certain of the costs thus incurred; these grants are at 50 per cent. of a board's expenditure on this item (other than wages or salaries of trainees) in the first eighteen months from its establishment, and thereafter 25 per cent.

Grant arrangements will be kept under review, but they are considered to be on a satisfactory scale and further increases do not seem to be necessary at present.

The Central Training Council has also been fully alive to the importance of encouraging the training of training staff. One of its specialist committees is concerned with this, and its first report, published in 1966, put forward proposals for an introductory course for training officers. Some 28 colleges of further education and two technological universities are now providing courses on the lines proposed. In its second report (see Ministry of Labour GAZETTE, December 1967, page 958) the committee looked at future training needs for training officers and made recommendations, ranging from the provision of short specialist courses on specific techniques to one-year post graduate courses.

to a much greater extent than the information available to the Ministry had indicated.

It is now clear that the estimates published by the Ministry in recent years are very unreliable, and it has been decided that those for the period 1962-66 published in the July 1967 issue of the GAZETTE, and in table 10 of the Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 3, 1967, should be cancelled. Those for earlier years, which were brought together in Note No. 5 on Regional Labour Statistics in the July 1965 issue of the GAZETTE, must also be regarded as unreliable, although for the early years they are probably more reliable than for the later years.

The need for information about the movements of workers between areas, and also between industries, and occupations is recognised. It is, however, now impossible to compile new estimates of inter-regional migration of employees in past years to supersede those previously published but now cancelled. Nor can estimates for years from 1966 onwards be compiled by the Ministry until adequate sources of information are introduced.

New developments for improving and extending labour statistics currently under consideration include annual surveys of a standing one half per cent. sample of all employees. Although primarily intended to obtain information about earnings, they would also give information each year about locations of establishments in which the employees in the sample are employed, and would thus provide a potential source of annual estimates of geographical movements of employees. If, as is hoped, the first of these surveys is held this year, migration estimates will be obtainable from 1968 to 1969 onwards.

The growth in the centralised exchange of national insurance cards, which has been mentioned, has also affected the reliability of employment estimates for regions, and, more particularly, for areas within those regions. The Ministry of Labour is planning to collect additional information this year from employers about the geographical distribution of their employees. Those employers making annual returns showing the number of national insurance cards they hold at the beginning of June 1968, will be asked to provide the Ministry with detailed analyses by area of these totals. Although these new arrangements will not provide details of movements of individual employees, they will enable much more reliable employment estimates for areas within regions to be compiled by the Ministry.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 130-131 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for December, 1967 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' per week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-December 1967

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	103.3	29.6	Textiles	53.3	15.4
Bread and flour confectionery	22.5	36.2	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.0	18.6
Biscuits	17.0	49.4	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	5.8	14.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	13.6	32.2	Woollen and worsted	13.3	17.5
Milk products	2.0	16.3	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.0	13.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.9	40.0	Carpets	2.0	11.8
Fruit and vegetable products	12.6	27.4	Narrow fabrics	2.5	20.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	4.0	19.5	Made-up textiles	2.6	14.6
Brewing and malting	2.5	12.7	Textile finishing	2.9	14.5
Other drink industries*	3.0	12.8			
Tobacco	3.8	17.6	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.6	15.9
			Leather goods	2.1	15.1
Chemicals and allied industries	23.3	16.6	Clothing and footwear	37.3	10.5
Chemicals and dyes	7.0	15.4	Weatherproof outerwear	2.0	9.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.3	17.2	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.6	28.3
Paint and printing ink	2.3	17.3	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.7	9.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.8	23.1	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.7	11.1
			Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.3	10.3
Metal manufacture	10.0	13.8	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.9	16.3
Iron and steel (general)	2.6	10.2	Footwear	4.1	7.8
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.3	15.3			
			Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8.6	11.3
Engineering and electrical goods	96.6	15.9	Pottery	2.3	6.9
Metal-working machine tools	2.3	16.3	Glass	2.6	13.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.1	18.7	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.6	16.6
Other machinery*	9.1	14.4			
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.0	16.5	Timber, furniture, etc.	8.7	15.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.2	15.3	Timber	2.4	17.9
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.0	14.5	Furniture and upholstery	2.7	13.6
Electrical machinery	6.3	12.0			
Insulated wires and cables	3.9	18.9	Paper, printing and publishing	32.3	15.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	7.3	19.1	Paper and board	2.9	14.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	24.0	17.9	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	5.3	18.9
Domestic electric appliances	3.0	13.5	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	6.8	19.0
Other electrical goods*	12.8	19.8	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.4	16.0
			Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	11.9	12.7
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	1.8	15.7			
			Other manufacturing industries	25.9	19.9
Vehicles	12.1	11.3	Rubber	6.1	17.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.1	11.1	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.3	23.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.9	9.9	Plastics moulding and fabricating	8.9	22.7
			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	14.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	39.9	21.3			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.3	22.0	Total, all manufacturing industries	456.7	17.1
Cans and metal boxes	6.1	31.1			
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	2.1	18.8			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	24.6	20.8			

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

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FOURTH QUARTER 1967

Between 1st October and 31st December this year 77,755 accidents at work, 129 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 63,357 (82 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,748 (42 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,286 (four fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 364 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	14	7,812
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	5	4,585
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	9	6,443
Midlands (Birmingham)	5	6,193
Midlands (Nottingham)	7	5,748
London and Home Counties (North)	14	4,995
London and Home Counties (East)	7	6,412
London and Home Counties (West)	10	5,238
South Western	6	3,434
Wales	10	5,387
North Western (Liverpool)	11	7,242
North Western (Manchester)	10	4,913
Scotland	21	9,353
Total	129	77,755

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	604
Cotton weaving processes	—	299
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	67
Woollen spinning processes	1	299
Worsted spinning processes	—	378
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	165
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	269
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	251
Carpet manufacture	—	359
Rope, twine and net making	—	136
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	189
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	443
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	63
Laundries	1	201
Total	3	3,723
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	875
Pottery	—	376
Other clay products	2	236
Stone and other minerals	1	214
Lime, cement, etc.	1	1,062
Total	6	2,763
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	1	330
Iron Conversion	1	1,132
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	142
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	7
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	329
Metal rolling:—		
Iron and steel	4	1,521
Non-ferrous metals	—	306
Tin andterne plate, etc. manufacture	—	52
Metal forging	2	668
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	600
Iron founding	2	2,432
Steel founding	—	508
Die casting	—	173
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	404
Metal plating	—	111
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	102
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	152
Total	10	8,969

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	1	338
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	500
Engine building and repairing	1	811
Boiler making and similar work	—	672
Constructional engineering	1	987
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,744
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	295
Vehicle repairing	3	1,981
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	6	2,095
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	230
Aircraft building and repairing	2	459
Machine tool manufacture	—	573
Miscellaneous machine making	—	2,603
Tools and implements	—	498
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	—	1,507
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	913
Sheet metal working	1	1,058
Metal pressing	1	501
Other metal machining	1	1,012
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	—	1,267
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,209
Railway running sheds	—	39
Cutlery	—	63
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	17
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	239
Wire rope manufacture	—	108
Total	20	21,719
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	801
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	136
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	789
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	361
Cable manufacture	—	450
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	1	163
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	758
Total	1	3,458
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	4	584
Plywood manufacture	—	46
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	40
Wooden box and packing case making	—	174
Coopering	—	87
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	37
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	6
Engineers pattern making	—	34
Joinery	1	1,051
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	2	324
Total	8	2,717
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	2	547
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	4	330
Other chemicals	2	342
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	85
Oil refining	3	273
Explosives	—	109
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	443
Soap, etc.	—	105
Paint and varnish	—	225
Coal gas	3	555
Coke oven operation	2	320
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	60
Patent fuel manufacture	—	51
Total	16	3,445
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	354
Other clothing	—	295
Hatmaking and millinery	—	8
Footwear manufacture	—	184
Footwear repair	—	6
Total	—	847
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	2	1,086
Paper staining and coating	—	190
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	494
Bag making and stationery	—	302
Printing and bookbinding	2	883
Engraving	—	23
Total	5	2,978

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	—	136
Coarse milling	—	248
Other milling	—	40
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,372
Sugar confectionery	—	645
Food preserving	—	1,035
Milk processing	1	392
Edible oils and fats	—	117
Sugar refining	1	184
Slaughter houses	—	259
Other food processing	1	1,463
Alcoholic drink	3	897
Non-alcoholic drink	—	192
Total	6	6,980
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	3	970
Plant using atomic reactors	—	61
Other use of radioactive materials	—	12
Tobacco	—	158
Tanning	—	172
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	45
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	92
Rubber	1	1,067
Linoleum	1	90
Cloth coating	—	45
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	709
Glass	—	1,036
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	235
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	164
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	77
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	188
Processes associated with agriculture	—	43
Match and firefighter manufacture	—	15
Water purification	—	22
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	557
Total	7	5,758
Total, all factory processes	82	63,357
Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	10	2,105
Maintenance	5	349
Demolition	—	66
Commercial and public building:—		
Construction	7	2,359
Maintenance	3	509
Demolition	1	43
Blocks of flats:—		
Construction	3	766
Maintenance	1	65
Demolition	—	4
Dwelling houses:—		
Construction	3	2,060
Maintenance	—	619
Demolition	1	43
Other building operations:—		
Construction	1	360
Maintenance	—	138
Demolition	—	34
Total	35	9,520
Works of engineering construction operations at:—		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	—	66
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	40
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	126
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	1	383
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	3	90
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	135
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	68
Sea defence and river works	—	45
Work on roads or airfields	3	932
Other works	—	343
Total	7	2,228
Total, all construction processes	42	11,748
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	4	2,286
Work at inland warehouses	1	364
Total	5	2,650
Grand Total	129	77,755

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

Every year thousands of people visit the Ministry of Labour's Industrial Health and Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, London. The centre maintains a permanent exhibition of the latest devices and techniques for promoting industrial health and safety.

The machinery on show, incorporating the latest safety devices, ranges from a paper cutting machine with a photo-electric trip guard to prevent hands being guillotined, to a hydro extractor mainly used in the laundry industry, which cannot operate unless the cover is in its correct place. Also displayed are examples of good and bad hand-tools—a large number of accidents result from defective hand-tools. Other exhibits show safe anchorages for industrial safety belts; safety in the use of portable power operated tools—drills and hammers—and safety nets for use in the construction industry.

Although the incidence of certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning and anthrax have declined, constant attention has to be directed to possible hazards arising from the use of new materials. The centre shows how potentially dangerous substances including radioactive isotopes can be used and handled with safety. A wide range of protective clothing and equipment for men and women, ranging from goggles to footwear, is on display.

Every week organised parties and individuals from all parts of Britain and overseas tour the centre and seek guidance on industrial safety and health problems. Exhibits and displays are available to organisers of safety exhibitions throughout the country, and the latest publications relating to safety, health and welfare are also on sale at the centre.

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 Minister, 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 workers covered by Special Exemption Orders* current on 31st December, 1967 and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	28,951	643	1,165	30,759
Chemical and allied industries	6,046	276	600	6,922
Metal manufacture	1,304	1,330	4	2,638
Engineering and electrical goods	25,098	954	1,080	27,132
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,253	211	219	5,683
Hosiery and knitted goods	1,859	117	261	2,237
Cotton, linen and lace	8,440	487	754	9,681
Wool and worsted	6,811	270	697	7,778
Other textiles	6,696	567	908	8,171
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur	2,597	132	714	3,443
Bricks, pottery, glass and cement	3,406	63	18	3,487
Timber, furniture, etc.	556	180	43	779
Paper, printing and publishing	7,414	805	818	9,037
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services	12,855	298	156	13,309
Total	117,286	6,333	7,437	131,056

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on 31st December 1967† were:

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In January, 59 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 41 in December. This total included 36 arising from factory processes, 21 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 11 in mines and quarries reported in the 4 weeks ended 27th January, compared with 15 in the five weeks ended 30th December. These 11 included five underground coal mine-workers and four in quarries, compared with nine and two a month earlier.

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN: JUNE 1967

Industrial analyses of the estimated numbers of employees in Great Britain at June of the previous year are normally published in the February issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. These estimates are based mainly on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange in June, and exchanged before the first Monday in December, and also take account of voluntary returns made by employers of insurance cards held at the beginning of June.

Through the operation of the Selective Employment Payments Act, which used the Standard Industrial Classification, and which became effective in August 1966, more precise information became

Period of validity	Numbers of new Orders	Numbers of renewal Orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	412	1,362
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	190	36
Three months or less	196	16
Total	798	1,414

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st January 1968, according to the type of exemption granted‡ were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours§	20,733	1,424	2,690	24,847
Double day shifts¶	31,649	1,930	2,489	36,068
Long spells	9,371	413	634	10,418
Night shifts	6,952	1,241	—	8,193
Part-time work**	14,423	—	—	14,423
Saturday afternoon work	2,691	139	63	2,893
Sunday work	10,016	644	237	10,897
Miscellaneous	5,073	289	117	5,479
Total	100,908	6,080	6,230	113,218

*See page 13 of the January 1968 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of employment permitted by these Orders.

†Corresponding information for 31st December 1966 was published on page 145 of the February 1967 issue of this GAZETTE.

‡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 9,475 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.

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

In January, one seaman employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom was fatally injured, compared with three in December.

In January, 30 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: seven were of chrome ulceration, five of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, two of aniline poisoning, one of phosphorus poisoning, three of cadmium poisoning and 11 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

available about the type of work at many establishments. Consequently, the industrial classifications of some of these establishments have been amended for statistical purposes, and the scrutiny of the considerable number of changes involved has caused a substantial amount of additional work. Although the final estimates were not ready in time for inclusion in this issue they can now be supplied on written request to the Ministry of Labour, Statistics Branch (C1) Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. The information will appear in the March issue, due for publication on 28th March.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PERIOD ENDED 18th NOVEMBER 1967*

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period* ended 18th November 1967, 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

Industry	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	2.5	4.6	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.3
Grain milling	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	3.7	2.4
Bread and flour confectionery	3.0	4.7	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.4
Biscuits	4.0	6.4	5.5	4.8	6.0	5.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.7	6.6	5.1	3.7	5.0	4.4
Milk products	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.2	2.6
Sugar	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.4
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	2.4	4.2	3.4	2.3	4.4	3.4
Fruit and vegetable products	3.4	6.1	4.9	2.8	4.3	3.6
Animal and poultry foods	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5
Other food industries	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.2	5.6	4.4
Brewing and malting	1.2	3.0	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.7
Other drink industries	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.4	5.2	4.0
Tobacco	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
Chemicals and allied industries	1.8	3.5	2.2	1.6	3.3	2.1
Coke ovens	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.2
Mineral oil refining	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7
Lubricating oils and greases	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.0
Chemicals and dyes	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.8
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	3.3	4.7	4.1	2.2	4.7	3.6
Explosives and fireworks	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.0
Paint and printing ink	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	1.8	4.2	2.6	1.7	3.9	2.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	1.5	3.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3.1	4.6	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.6
Metal manufacture	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.8
Iron and steel (general)	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.4
Steel tubes	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.5
Iron castings, etc.	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5
Light metals	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.2	3.9	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.0
Engineering and electrical goods	1.8	3.7	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.3
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.9
Metal-working machine tools	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.2
Industrial engines	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4
Textile machinery, etc.	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.5	2.9
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	2.2
Mechanical handling equipment	1.8	3.8	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.8
Office machinery	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.5	2.9
Other machinery	1.7	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Ordnance and small arms	0.9	3.0	1.3	1.4	3.6	1.9
Other mechanical engineering	2.1	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1.9	3.3	2.4	1.7	2.5	2.0
Watches and clocks	1.4	4.4	3.1	1.7	3.0	2.4
Electrical machinery	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.2
Insulated wires and cables	1.6	3.7	2.2	1.4	3.0	1.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1.8	4.1	2.8	1.5	3.5	2.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.3	4.8	3.3	1.9	3.5	2.6
Domestic electric appliances	2.6	5.6	3.8	2.0	3.8	2.7
Other electrical goods	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.4
Marine engineering	1.2	4.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
Vehicles	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.4	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.5
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.0	3.5	2.4	1.5	3.0	1.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.0
Railway carriages, etc.	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.6	3.7	2.7
Perambulators, etc.	1.8	1.5	1.7	8.8	14.2	10.9

* Labour turnover figures are normally published for a four-week period. The November 1967 enquiry covered a period of five weeks and the numbers of engagements

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	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
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.5	2.8
Tools and implements	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
Cutlery	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4
Wire and wire manufactures	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0
Cans and metal boxes	2.5	3.9	3.3	3.3	5.3	4.4
Jewellery and precious metals	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.6
Other metal industries	2.9	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.9
Textiles	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.2
Production of man-made fibres	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.8
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8
Woolen and worsted	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Jute	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.3
Rope, twine and net	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.1
Lace	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
Carpets	2.8	3.8	3.2	1.6	3.0	2.2
Narrow fabrics	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.6	3.1
Made-up textiles	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.2
Textile finishing	2.6	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.5	2.8
Other textile industries	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.7	3.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.4	4.8	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.0
Leather and fellmongery	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.6
Leather goods	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.5	3.1	3.3
Fur	3.9	5.3	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.7
Clothing and footwear	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.3
Weatherproof outerwear	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.8
Men's and boys' tailoring	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.3	3.1
Women's and girls' tailoring	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.7	3.9	3.7	2.3	3.4	3.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.1	4.0
Hats, caps and millinery	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.9
Other dress industries	2.8	3.9	3.7	2.3	3.7	3.5
Footwear	1.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.5
Bricks and fireclay goods	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5
Pottery	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.9
Glass	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.8
Cement	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.6	1.1
Abrasives and other building materials	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0
Timber	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.1
Furniture and upholstery	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.2
Bedding, etc.	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.4	2.6	2.5
Shop and office fitting	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.3
Wooden containers and baskets	3.4	4.4	3.6	5.4	4.5	5.2
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.5
Paper, printing and publishing	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.6	3.5	2.3
Paper and board	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.4	2.3
Cardboard boxes, etc.	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	5.5	4.2
Other manufactures of paper and board	2.6	4.0	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	1.0	3.3	1.5	1.1	2.7	1.4
Other printing, etc.	1.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	3.2	2.0
Other manufacturing industries	2.6	4.7	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.9
Rubber	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.4
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.6
Brushes and brooms	1.5	3.2	2.4	1.4	4.4	2.9
Toys, games and sports equipment	3.2	6.7	5.5	3.1	4.9	4.3
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	3.8	8.3	6.3	2.4	5.1	3.9
Plastics moulding and fabricating	3.4	4.5	3.8	2.8	4.1	3.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	3.6	2.7	1.5	3.1	2.1
All the above industries	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.5

and discharges and other losses per 100 employed at the beginning of the period have been adjusted to preserve comparability.

News and Notes

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Draft documents outlining the activities which he proposes should be covered by the industrial training boards to be set up for the printing and publishing and the paper and paper products industries under the Industrial Training Act 1964, have been circulated to interested organisations by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour.

It is proposed that the Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board should cover the following main activities:

- (1) Any process of printing (including embossing, die-stamping and ruling) on paper or other material; composing, engraving, block-making or any other originating processes; proof reading; book-binding or any other process of finishing or assembling printed material;
- (2) publishing of books, magazines, newspapers, periodicals, greeting cards, music or any similar publications;
- (3) copying of documents by stencilling, photographic or similar processes; taking and selling photographs;
- (4) operating news, press cutting, photographic news or photographic agencies;
- (5) display writing and the manufacture of paper games.

Excluded from the board's scope are printing on ceramic or glass products or textile fabrics (other than textile labels or tags) or in the manufacture of metal containers. These activities are covered by other boards.

The manufacture of wallpaper, account books and paper labels or tags is also excluded, and will be covered by the board for the paper and paper products industry.

The main activities to be covered by the Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board are:

- (1) The production of pulp or the sorting and grading of waste paper for use in paper manufacture; the manufacture of paper (including paperboard, fibreboard and fibre building board);
- (2) the manufacture of any products wholly or mainly from paper or from paper pulp or waste paper;
- (3) the manufacture of flexible packaging materials by a process involving coating, impregnating or laminating paper; and
- (4) wholesale dealing in paper, paperboard or fibreboard.

Establishments engaged in printing where they are mainly making wallpaper, accounts books, paper labels and tags, cartons or other paper containers and certain flexible

packaging materials are within scope of this board, otherwise establishments engaged mainly in printing are excluded. The manufacture of trunks, suitcases and similar receptacles, clothing, clothing patterns, carnival novelties, lampshades, toys and games are also excluded from the board's scope and will in due course be brought within the scope of other boards.

The proposed board for the printing and publishing industry will cover about 400,000 employees, and that for the paper and paper products industry nearly 250,000.

Levy for the Knitting, Lace and Net Industries

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has approved proposals submitted by the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the scope of the board equal to 1 per cent. of their pay-roll in the year ended 5th April 1967.

The bulk of the levy remaining after the board has covered its administrative cost will be used to make grants to employers for their expenses for the training and employment of training officers; safety training; the training of operatives; attendance by trainees at approved external courses; the development of group training schemes; the use of consultants on training assignments; and for research into problems of industrial training.

The Order approving the proposals (SI, 1968, No 70, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10d. net) is operative from 1st March 1968.

The Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board was constituted in March 1966, and covers approximately 1,300 establishments. The board is at present preparing recommendations on syllabuses and methods of training for various occupations in its industries.

Levy for the Carpet Industry

Proposals submitted by the Carpet Industry Training Board for a levy on employers in the industry equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1967, have been approved by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour.

The Order approving the levy (SI 1968, No. 30; HMSO or through any bookseller, price 8d. net), will come into operation on 1st April next.

The bulk of the levy, after the board has covered its administrative costs, will be used to make grants to employers for such training as the training of training officers; safety training; integrated first-year craft

apprentice courses; the training of operatives; and for attendance at approved external courses.

The Carpet Industry Training Board was constituted in March 1966, and covers approximately 138 establishments. It intends to publish training recommendations for some occupations in the industry which will be effective for grant purposes.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From 1st October 1967 to 31st December 1967 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 amounted to £13,173,000, of which £9,827,000 was borne by the Fund and £3,346,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 64,981.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) engineering and electrical goods (9,100), construction (8,600), distributive trades (5,800), mining and quarrying (4,900), textiles (4,100) and vehicles (4,000).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,152 in England and Wales and 243 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,785 cases were heard in England and Wales and 520 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 145 were heard and 52 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 31st December 1967 there were 2,730 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 276 in Scotland.

PAY OF MUNICIPAL BUSMEN

On 14th December, 1967 a settlement was concluded between the Federation of Municipal Passenger Transport Employers on the one hand and the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers on the other for a general pay increase of £1 a week for all adult employees in the industry payable from the first pay day thereafter. This was ratified by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Industry on 11th January.

The Minister of Labour informed the parties that in the Government's view this increase would be inconsistent with the requirements of the Government's prices and incomes policy and he asked that the settlements should be re-negotiated. The unions indicated that they could not agree

to this and they subsequently announced that legal proceedings would be initiated to enforce payment of the increase.

The Government decided to refer the settlement to the National Board for Prices and Incomes for examination and to direct that a standstill should be imposed on its implementation. The reference and direction under the Prices and Incomes Acts 1966 and 1967 were made by the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and the Ministers of Labour and Transport and took effect on 27th January 1967 in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. On 22nd January the Transport Committee of the City of Nottingham had resolved to pay the increase provided for in the national settlement but from 4th February. The reference and direction therefore specifically mention this award.

The standstill continues for a period of three months from the date of reference or until the board reports, whichever is the earlier. It covers not only the period following the date of reference, but also the prior period of retrospection provided for in the settlement. If the board's report is adverse in any respect, the standstill may be extended to a maximum period of six months from the date of reference. While the standstill remains in force it is an offence to implement the settlement. It is also an offence to take any action designed to compel, induce or influence an employer to implement the settlement.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AFFAIRS

Holidays with pay, minimum wage fixing machinery and related problems with special reference to developing countries, and special youth employment and training schemes for development purposes will be discussed at the 1969 International Labour Conference. These subjects were selected for the conference by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. at its 170th session at Geneva recently.

In addition to the usual standing items—report of the Director-General; financial and budgetary questions; report on the application of Conventions and Recommendations—the agenda will also include a second discussion of labour inspection in agriculture. Revision of two old Conventions concerning sickness insurance will be completed.

At this session the Governing Body also arranged the 1969 programme of meetings of industrial and analogous committees. Sessions of the standing Iron and Steel Committee and the Chemical Committee are to be held. There is also to be a Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Leather and Footwear Industry.

The Governing Body also discussed the reports of recent meetings, including those of the recent sessions of the African Advisory Committee and the Joint Maritime Commission, and completed the agenda for the meeting in 1968 of the European Regional Conference, where the two substantive items for discussion will be manpower aspects of recent economic developments in Europe and income security in the light of structural changes.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

Three reports, prepared by the International Labour Organisation, covering a variety of matters relating to non-manual salaried employees and professional workers, were discussed at a recent meeting of an I.L.O. advisory committee.

The first of these reports was of a general nature, dealing with recent events affecting non-manual workers; the second considered the impact of social and economic developments on working and living conditions in the distributive trades; the third covered the role of non-manual workers in economic and social development and the need for their training.

A number of conclusions relating to such matters as health and safety, remuneration, shop opening hours, hours of work, paid holidays, labour management relations and employment and training, were reached in the discussions on the second report.

The sub-committee debating the third report, in one of its conclusions, emphasised the need for improved statistical information about non-manual workers to obtain a better estimation of future manpower requirements. Other conclusions related to the planning of education and training in association with economic development programmes; the development of a human resources strategy aimed at the optimum use of manpower; problems of the "brain drain"; and the better utilisation of methods of international education and training facilities for non-manual workers.

All conclusions were adopted by the full committee.

Twelve resolutions were adopted by the meeting, including a request for joint research by the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organisation into the conditions of work of nursing with a view to the eventual preparation of an international instrument on the status of nursing staff; the initiation of an International Labour Organisation study of the emigration of skilled, professional and non-manual workers from developing countries; the protection of entertainment workers in the face of increasing technological innovations and the protection of the rights of salaried inventors.

FINANCIAL AID TO GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

To promote national, regional or area economic growth, nine member countries of OECD provide various programmes of financial aid to geographical mobility. A detailed analysis of the schemes operated in these countries—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom—is given in *Government Financial Aids to Geographical Mobility in OECD Countries*, published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and available from HMSO price 10s.

Nine types of government aid to mobility are covered by the survey and all the countries in the study operate systems for at least seven types:

Inter-regional clearance of job vacancies are operated in all nine countries. Job vacancies and openings are reported to the public employment service and are usually first matched at local level, then at district or regional level before national clearance. Some countries use radio, press and television to inform the general public about vacancies and application.

Travel assistance for workers seeking and taking up a job or training is granted in all countries. In the United Kingdom alone, payment for subsistence while travelling is not granted.

Commuting assistance for workers taking up a new job is provided in seven countries, but not in the United Kingdom.

Starting assistance to cover living costs until the first pay day is granted in six countries, including Britain.

Lodging and maintenance assistance for single persons is given to different categories of employees in seven countries—Norway and Denmark have no provisions.

Governmental aid for the construction of hostels for certain categories of employees is available in four countries, but not in the United Kingdom.

Separation and travelling allowances to visit families are provided in all countries, except Canada, but in France it is limited to married adult trainees.

Assistance for housing and installation of the family in the new area is granted by all the countries in widely differing degrees.

Apart from examining the different types of aid, the report details the eligibility criteria in each of the nine countries.

It is emphasised that the report is focused on the present factual positions in the nine countries and is not an appraisal of their contribution to solving the problems of depressed areas, labour surpluses or shortages, or to individuals in their adjustment to economic and technical change.

TESTING FACTORY ATMOSPHERES FOR PHOSGENE

Even if phosgene is present in comparatively small concentrations in air—only just detectable by smell or causing tears—and, consequently, easily "tolerable", it may prove fatal through the delayed onset of fluid in the lungs. If this condition is severe the affected person may be "drowned" by the fluid in his lungs preventing him from taking in oxygen.

Details, including a diagram, for carrying out the test to determine the presence and concentration of phosgene in workplaces are given in a revised edition of *Phosgene: Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air*, Booklet No 8 published recently by the Ministry of Labour and available from HMSO or any bookseller, price 5s. net.

It is emphasised that the primary object of the test is to give a rapid indication whether the atmosphere is dangerous, and not to obtain an extreme degree of accuracy. A test result which approaches the threshold limit or ceiling value should always be

regarded as an indication of unsatisfactory conditions. Further, the test for phosgene will not indicate the danger which exists in cases where the oxygen content of the air is dangerously deficient.

The original test for phosgene published in 1939, was replaced by a new and more sensitive method in 1961 when the threshold limit value was set at 1 p.p.m. Since then the tentative threshold limit value has been lowered to 0.1 p.p.m.; consequently the need for an even more sensitive method. The new test described in the booklet, with instructions for carrying it out, can be applied in about five minutes.

In determining the concentration of phosgene in a work-room, samples should be taken at a point close to the workers and at breathing level, as an average sample for the whole work-room may give misleading figures of the concentrations actually breathed.

In testing the atmosphere in an enclosed space, prior to the entry of workmen, it is advisable to carry out more than one test. Before a person enters a space without wearing breathing apparatus to the standard required by section 30 of the Factories Act and regulation 7 of the Chemical Works Regulations, it should be ascertained that after the atmosphere has been tested the concentration of phosgene inside the space cannot increase.

First aid treatment for a person who has inhaled phosgene aims at preventing fluid in the lungs. It is imperative to keep him at rest and warm even though he may protest that he feels quite well. It is desirable that he should be sent to hospital, as a stretcher case, and kept under observation for 24 hours.

There is always a period of some hours before the person who has breathed a dangerous dose of phosgene becomes acutely ill. The immediate symptoms following a dangerous or even fatal dose of phosgene may be comparatively mild—such as a little coughing, tightness of the chest, and some tears. From these mild symptoms the subject may appear to recover fairly rapidly, and seem quite well, only to become progressively breathless and acutely ill some hours later, because of severe fluid in the lungs.

The insidious character of this gas is, therefore, in part due to its relatively non-irritant character, to an apparently rapid recovery from the initial symptoms, and to the delayed onset of an acute illness.

Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) is made especially for use in certain industrial

processes, particularly in the dyestuffs, organic-chemical and pharmaceutical industries. It is also used in the manufacture of several metallic oxides. It may be encountered in dangerous concentrations in works in these and other industries. Phosgene may also occur as a decomposition product of trichloroethylene and of carbon tetrachloride (which is used in some forms of fire extinguishers).

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL CHAIRMAN

Professor H. A. Clegg, Professor of Industrial Relations at the University of Warwick, and Emeritus Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, is to succeed Sir George Honeyman as chairman of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal when Sir George retires from the chairmanship in March. Professor Clegg's appointment will be for three years.

Professor Clegg is a member of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, and was a member of the National Board for Prices and Incomes. He has been a member of the staff side panel of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, and of an arbitral body on the remuneration of teachers, and has served on committees and courts of inquiry.

Sir George Honeyman has been chairman of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal since 1952. He is chairman of the Agricultural Wages Board and of several Wages Councils. He was also an independent member of the Industrial Court, and has served as chairman of the arbitral body on the remuneration of teachers. Sir George is an experienced arbitrator, and has also conducted a number of inquiries into industrial disputes.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The amount of payments of supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act paid at local offices of the Ministry of Labour during the 13 weeks ending 31st December 1967 was approximately £11,855,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th September 1967 was approximately £10,755,000 and during the 14 weeks ended 31st December 1966 it was £8,825,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the

scale rates and other changes which came into operation on 28th November, 1966 under the Ministry of Social Security Act 1966 and adjustments resulting from the introduction of national insurance wage related benefits in October 1966.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 17th April 1967 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 655,379 compared with 654,483 at 18th April 1966.

There were 64,425 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 8th January 1968, of whom 57,038 were males and 7,387 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 56,057 (49,674 males and 6,383 females), while there were 8,368 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 3rd January, 3,845 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,173 men, 606 women and 66 young persons. In addition, 141 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 11th December 1967, 4,312 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,370 were able-bodied and 942 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 7,909 (6,166 able-bodied and 1,743 disabled), of whom 6,790 (5,993 able-bodied and 797 disabled) were at government training centres, 596 (165 able-bodied and 431 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 36 (8 able-bodied and 28 disabled) at employers' establishments and 487 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,205 persons (2,563 able-bodied and 642 disabled), and 3,044 (2,474 able-bodied and 570 disabled) were placed in employment.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,052,800 in December (8,207,900 males 2,844,900 females). The total included 8,496,800 (5,824,700 males 2,672,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,596,000 (1,503,200 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 29,000 lower than that for November 1967 and 335,000 lower than in December 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 9,000 lower than in November 1967 and 270,000 lower than in December 1966. The number in construction was 16,000 lower than in November 1967 and 28,000 lower than in December 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 8th January 1968 in Great Britain was 596,018. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 520,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 538,000 in December.

In addition, there were 4,369 unemployed school leavers and 30,468 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 630,855, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 48,184 more than in December when the percentage rate was 2.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in January, 255,287 (42.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 229,989 (41.5 per cent.) in December; 108,364 (18.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 87,883 (15.9 per cent.) in December. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 5,633 in January 1968 and 5,054 in December 1967. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between December and January the number temporarily stopped rose by 6,669 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 1,491.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 3rd January 1968, was 159,193; 4,252 less than on 6th December. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was about 185,800, compared with about 189,700 in December. Including 60,759 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3rd January was 219,952; 3,976 less than on 6th December.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 16th December 1967, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,001,600. This is about 34.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 41,700 or about 0.7 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st January 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 167.0 and 184.1 compared with 163.7 and 180.3 (revised figures) at 31st December 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 16th January the official retail prices index was 121.6 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 121.2 at 12th December and 118.5 at 17th January 1967. The index figure for food was 121.1 compared with 120.1 at 12th December.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 145, involving approximately 48,800 workers. During the month approximately 50,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 152,000 working days were lost, including 7,000 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-December 1967, and for the two preceding months and for December 1966.

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 on the pay-rolls (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	December 1966*			October 1967*			November 1967*			December 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,427.3	2,960.2	11,387.5	8,231.7	2,846.3	11,078.0	8,227.6	2,853.7	11,081.3	8,207.9	2,844.9	11,052.8
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,978.3	2,788.0	8,766.3	5,827.7	2,673.8	8,501.5	5,824.5	2,681.1	8,505.6	5,824.7	2,672.1	8,496.8
Mining, etc.	543.1	22.8	565.9	519.0	22.8	541.8	514.6	22.8	537.4	511.3	22.8	534.1
Coal mining	484.9	17.4	502.3	460.8	17.4	478.2	456.4	17.4	473.8	453.1	17.4	470.5
Food, drink and tobacco	466.8	353.1	819.9	464.6	351.5	816.1	463.8	353.4	817.2	463.7	348.9	812.6
Grain milling	31.3	8.4	39.7	30.1	8.1	38.2	30.1	8.0	38.1	30.1	8.1	38.2
Bread and flour confectionery	86.9	62.6	149.5	87.2	61.9	149.1	87.0	62.5	149.5	86.5	62.2	148.7
Biscuits	18.8	34.2	53.0	18.6	36.0	54.6	18.5	36.1	54.6	18.2	34.4	52.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	44.6	41.2	85.8	45.6	41.5	87.1	45.6	42.4	88.0	45.8	42.3	88.1
Milk products	23.0	12.4	35.4	23.7	12.6	36.3	23.5	12.5	36.0	23.4	12.3	35.7
Sugar	13.5	4.1	17.6	13.3	3.9	17.2	13.5	3.9	17.4	13.5	3.9	17.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.3	54.1	94.4	39.5	50.8	90.3	39.5	50.7	90.2	39.6	49.8	89.4
Fruit and vegetable products	31.7	45.6	77.3	32.2	45.6	77.8	32.4	46.6	79.0	32.5	46.0	78.5
Animal and poultry foods	17.1	4.9	22.0	16.2	4.8	21.0	16.1	4.8	20.9	16.0	4.7	20.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.2	20.1	45.3	25.5	21.0	46.5	25.6	20.9	46.5	25.7	20.5	46.2
Brewing and malting	74.8	20.1	94.9	73.0	19.4	92.4	72.6	19.6	92.2	73.0	19.7	92.7
Other drink industries	41.8	22.9	64.7	41.9	24.2	66.1	41.6	23.8	65.4	41.6	23.4	65.0
Tobacco	17.8	22.5	40.3	17.8	21.7	39.5	17.8	21.6	39.4	17.8	21.6	39.4
Chemicals and allied industries	376.1	146.5	522.6	369.9	140.8	510.7	370.7	141.1	511.8	370.8	140.7	511.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.7	16.3	32.0	15.4	16.0	31.4	15.4	16.0	31.4	15.4	16.0	31.4
Mineral oil refining	24.0	4.1	28.1	23.7	4.1	27.8	23.7	4.1	27.8	23.7	4.1	27.8
Lubricating oils and greases	5.7	1.8	7.5	5.4	1.8	7.2	5.4	1.7	7.1	5.4	1.7	7.1
Chemicals and dyes	175.2	46.6	221.8	171.7	45.6	217.3	171.9	45.7	217.6	172.2	45.6	217.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.7	44.7	80.4	35.5	42.6	78.1	36.0	42.6	78.6	36.1	42.5	78.6
Explosives and fireworks	19.6	11.3	30.9	19.7	11.1	30.8	19.7	11.0	30.7	19.7	10.8	30.5
Paint and printing ink	33.0	13.6	46.6	32.4	13.3	45.7	32.4	13.4	45.8	32.2	13.3	45.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	26.2	12.9	39.1	25.5	12.1	37.6	25.5	12.2	37.7	25.4	12.1	37.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.3	6.3	37.6	30.9	5.7	36.6	31.0	5.8	36.8	31.1	5.9	37.0
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.6	14.3	9.7	3.9	13.6	9.7	4.0	13.7	9.6	4.1	13.7
Metal manufacture	533.0	74.7	607.7	509.6	72.3	581.9	508.7	72.3	581.0	508.7	72.4	581.1
Iron and steel (general)	265.4	25.9	291.3	255.1	25.7	280.8	254.7	25.5	280.2	254.5	25.5	280.0
Steel tubes	48.6	8.8	57.4	47.4	8.6	56.0	47.1	8.6	55.7	47.2	8.5	55.7
Iron castings, etc.	103.2	13.7	116.9	96.7	13.1	109.8	96.2	13.1	109.3	96.4	13.2	109.6
Light metals	48.2	11.0	59.2	46.3	10.2	56.5	46.4	10.2	56.6	46.3	10.2	56.5
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.6	15.3	82.9	64.1	14.7	78.8	64.3	14.9	79.2	64.3	15.0	79.3
Engineering and electrical goods	1,676.5	625.7	2,302.2	1,637.5	603.3	2,240.8	1,633.9	607.8	2,241.7	1,631.3	606.8	2,238.1
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	32.0	5.2	37.2	31.7	5.1	36.8	31.6	5.1	36.7	31.4	5.1	36.5
Metal-working machine tools	81.3	14.6	95.9	78.4	14.2	92.6	78.0	14.2	92.2	77.8	14.1	91.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	55.3	17.4	72.7	54.0	16.5	70.5	53.9	16.6	70.5	54.0	16.6	70.6
Industrial engines	36.5	6.3	42.8	35.6	6.0	41.6	35.5	6.0	41.5	35.5	6.0	41.5
Textile machinery and accessories	42.8	8.6	51.4	40.4	7.9	48.3	39.9	7.8	47.7	39.6	7.8	47.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	26.7	3.7	30.4	27.2	3.7	30.9	27.0	3.6	30.6	27.1	3.6	30.7
Mechanical handling equipment	51.9	7.6	59.5	49.7	6.9	56.6	49.8	7.0	56.8	49.7	6.4	56.1
Office machinery	45.1	18.5	63.6	45.8	18.5	64.3	45.4	18.4	63.8	45.5	18.4	63.9
Other machinery	300.2	65.4	365.6	294.1	63.2	357.3	293.7	63.5	357.2	293.9	63.1	356.3
Industrial plant and steelwork	142.2	18.6	160.8	137.5	18.3	155.8	136.4	18.3	154.7	134.9	18.2	153.1
Ordnance and small arms	19.8	6.1	25.9	18.3	5.3	23.6	18.2	5.3	23.5	18.1	5.3	23.4
Other mechanical engineering	191.6	54.7	246.3	188.2	53.2	241.4	187.5	53.5	241.0	187.3	53.6	240.9
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.6	48.8	137.4	88.6	47.7	136.3	88.7	48.2	136.9	88.9	48.3	137.2
Watches and clocks	6.6	8.5	15.1	6.5	7.9	14.4	6.5	8.1	14.6	6.5	8.0	14.5
Electrical machinery	173.5	56.9	230.4	163.4	53.3	216.7	162.0	53.1	215.1	160.8	52.7	213.5
Insulated wires and cables	43.5	21.8	65.3	42.3	20.4	62.7	42.4	20.6	63.0	42.3	20.6	62.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	54.6	40.5	95.1	50.9	38.4	89.3	51.1	38.6	89.7	51.0	38.3	89.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	167.5	128.5	296.0	172.4	131.7	304.1	173.2	133.7	306.9	174.3	133.9	308.2
Domestic electric appliances	35.5	23.8	59.3	34.0	21.6	55.6	34.3	22.1	56.4	34.4	22.2	56.6
Other electrical goods	81.3	70.2	151.5	78.5	63.5	142.0	78.8	64.1	142.9	79.0	64.6	143.6

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1967 count of national insurance cards.

† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Order III-XVI.
§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	December 1966 *			October 1967 *			November 1967 *			December 1967 *		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	190.9	11.6	202.5	181.5	11.4	192.9	182.3	11.6	193.9	182.0	11.5	193.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	147.8	8.6	156.4	142.7	8.5	151.2	143.7	8.6	152.3	143.1	8.6	151.7
Marine engineering	43.1	3.0	46.1	38.8	2.9	41.7	38.6	3.0	41.6	38.9	2.9	41.8
Vehicles	710.2	110.6	820.8	692.3	106.9	799.2	691.4	106.6	798.0	693.1	106.8	799.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	401.6	57.0	458.6	386.9	54.9	441.8	387.4	55.0	442.4	388.2	55.1	443.3
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	18.7	7.0	25.7	17.7	6.4	24.1	17.9	6.4	24.3	17.9	6.4	24.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	216.0	39.4	255.4	217.8	39.2	257.0	217.4	39.1	256.5	218.3	39.2	257.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	31.1	2.9	34.0	30.0	2.8	32.8	29.9	2.8	32.7	29.9	2.8	32.7
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	39.8	2.2	42.0	37.2	2.0	39.2	36.4	2.0	38.4	36.4	2.0	38.4
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.0	2.1	5.1	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.4	1.3	3.7	2.4	1.3	3.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	385.3	197.1	582.4	369.6	187.0	556.6	370.5	187.2	557.7	370.9	187.1	558.0
Tools and implements	16.2	8.8	25.0	15.5	8.2	23.7	15.3	8.0	23.3	15.2	8.1	23.3
Cutlery	7.2	6.1	13.3	6.8	5.5	12.3	6.8	5.5	12.3	6.7	5.4	12.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.6	16.0	44.6	27.9	15.1	43.0	27.9	15.0	42.9	28.0	15.0	43.0
Wire and wire manufactures	33.5	10.7	44.2	32.6	9.7	42.3	32.7	9.8	42.5	32.8	9.8	42.6
Cans and metal boxes	16.7	20.6	37.3	16.4	20.2	36.6	16.2	19.8	36.0	16.3	19.6	35.9
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.3	11.7	28.0	15.8	11.3	27.1	15.8	11.3	27.1	15.8	11.2	27.0
Other metal industries	266.8	123.2	390.0	254.6	117.0	371.6	255.8	117.8	373.6	256.1	118.0	374.1
Textiles	355.3	381.1	736.4	338.2	345.4	683.6	338.7	345.5	684.2	340.2	345.7	685.9
Production of man-made fibres	35.3	7.7	43.0	34.0	7.2	41.2	34.0	7.2	41.2	34.0	7.2	41.2
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	38.2	55.8	94.0	36.1	48.0	84.1	36.6	48.2	84.8	37.0	48.3	85.3
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	38.9	47.4	86.3	34.3	40.5	74.8	34.3	40.5	74.8	34.5	40.3	74.8
Woolen and worsted	82.8	85.0	167.8	77.7	76.0	153.7	77.6	75.9	153.5	77.9	75.8	153.7
Jute	8.6	7.9	16.5	8.3	7.4	15.7	8.2	7.5	15.7	8.4	7.5	15.9
Rope, twine and net	4.3	6.0	10.3	4.1	5.3	9.4	4.2	5.3	9.5	4.1	5.4	9.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	41.1	90.7	131.8	40.7	83.8	124.5	40.6	83.7	124.3	40.5	83.7	124.2
Lace	3.5	3.8	7.3	3.3	3.6	6.9	3.3	3.6	6.9	3.3	3.6	6.9
Carpets	23.4	17.0	40.4	23.3	16.8	40.1	23.6	17.0	40.6	23.9	17.0	40.9
Narrow fabrics	7.9	12.5	20.4	7.9	12.3	20.2	7.9	12.2	20.1	8.0	12.1	20.1
Made-up textiles	9.2	18.5	27.7	9.1	17.7	26.8	9.0	17.6	26.6	9.1	17.8	26.9
Textile finishing	43.7	21.0	64.7	42.0	19.6	61.6	42.0	19.7	61.7	42.1	20.0	62.1
Other textile industries	18.4	7.8	26.2	17.4	7.2	24.6	17.4	7.1	24.5	17.4	7.0	24.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	32.4	24.0	56.4	30.8	22.7	53.5	30.9	23.3	54.2	30.8	22.7	53.5
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery	19.8	5.6	25.4	18.8	5.4	24.2	18.8	5.6	24.4	18.8	5.6	24.4
Leather goods	8.6	14.4	23.0	8.4	13.9	22.3	8.5	14.2	22.7	8.5	13.9	22.4
Fur	4.0	4.0	8.0	3.6	3.4	7.0	3.6	3.5	7.1	3.5	3.2	6.7
Clothing and footwear	136.7	377.2	513.9	132.1	357.5	489.6	131.9	356.7	488.6	132.1	355.4	487.5
Weatherproof outerwear	7.6	23.0	30.6	7.3	20.4	27.7	7.4	20.5	27.9	7.5	20.4	27.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	30.9	86.8	117.7	30.1	81.2	111.3	30.0	80.7	110.7	29.9	80.4	110.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	17.2	43.0	60.2	16.3	40.8	57.1	16.3	40.6	56.9	16.3	40.5	56.8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	6.5	35.9	42.4	7.0	33.3	40.3	7.0	33.5	40.5	7.0	33.4	40.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	15.3	93.2	108.5	15.0	91.3	106.3	15.1	90.8	105.9	15.2	90.6	105.8
Hats, caps, millinery	3.8	8.8	12.6	3.7	7.7	11.4	3.6	7.6	11.2	3.6	7.5	11.1
Other dress industries	8.8	32.0	40.8	8.3	30.2	38.5	8.3	30.3	38.6	8.3	30.1	38.4
Footwear	46.6	54.6	101.2	44.4	52.6	97.0	44.2	52.7	96.9	44.3	52.5	96.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	264.6	78.4	343.0	263.5	76.3	339.8	262.9	76.1	339.0	262.8	76.2	339.0
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	59.4	6.6	66.0	58.6	6.3	64.9	58.3	6.3	64.6	58.2	6.4	64.6
Pottery	29.9	34.7	64.6	29.3	33.4	62.7	29.2	33.2	62.4	29.2	33.2	62.5
Glass	59.8	19.8	79.6	58.3	19.4	77.7	58.3	19.4	77.7	58.2	19.3	77.5
Cement	16.3	1.6	17.9	16.3	1.6	17.9	16.3	1.6	17.9	16.6	1.6	18.2
Abrasives and other building materials	99.2	15.7	114.9	101.0	15.6	116.6	100.8	15.6	116.4	100.5	15.7	116.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	225.4	57.1	282.5	221.7	55.7	277.4	221.8	56.2	278.0	221.0	56.2	277.2
Timber	82.5	13.4	95.9	82.4	13.6	96.0	82.5	13.5	96.0	81.9	13.4	95.3
Furniture and upholstery	75.5	20.2	95.7	73.4	19.5	92.9	74.0	19.9	93.9	74.1	19.9	94.0
Bedding, etc.	8.9	7.8	16.7	8.7	7.4	16.1	8.8	7.5	16.3	8.9	7.5	16.4
Shop and office fitting	27.0	4.7	31.7	27.3	4.8	32.1	27.0	4.8	31.8	26.5	4.8	31.3
Wooden containers and baskets	17.6	5.5	23.1	16.3	5.3	21.6	15.9	5.3	21.2	16.0	5.3	21.3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	13.9	5.5	19.4	13.6	5.1	18.7	13.6	5.2	18.8	13.6	5.3	18.9
Paper, printing and publishing	421.8	218.4	640.2	415.4	213.5	628.9	415.3	212.6	627.9	414.8	211.5	626.3
Paper and board	76.9	21.4	98.3	75.3	20.5	95.8	75.1	20.3	95.4	74.8	20.1	94.9
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	33.3	31.0	64.3	33.1	29.2	62.3	32.9	28.4	61.3	32.9	28.0	60.9
Other manufactures of paper and board	37.5	36.4	73.9	37.4	35.8	73.2	37.6	36.0	73.6	37.8	35.7	73.5
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	109.0	33.2	142.2	107.8	33.3	141.1	107.7	33.6	141.3	107.4	33.8	141.2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	165.1	96.4	261.5	161.8	94.7	256.5	162.0	94.3	256.3	161.9	93.9	255.8
Other manufacturing industries	203.3	132.5	335.8	201.0	129.5	330.5	201.7	130.7	332.4	202.5	130.2	332.7
Rubber	92.8	36.5	129.3	91.8	34.4	126.2	91.9	34.6	126.5	92.2	34.8	127.0
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	9.0	2.3	11.3	8.5	2.2	10.7	8.5	2.2	10.7	8.5	2.2	10.7
Brushes and brooms	7.1	7.0	14.1	6.9	7.1	14.0	6.9	7.0	13.9	6.9	6.9	13.8
Toys, games and sports equipment	14.3	26.8	41.1	13.5	27.1	40.6	13.6	27.7	41.3	13.5	27.2	40.7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	5.2	6.0	11.2	5.4	6.3	11.7	5.5	6.5	12.0	5.4	6.4	11.8
Plastics moulding and fabricating	53.2	39.5	92.7	53.9	39.1	93.0	54.2	39.3	93.5	54.7	39.2	93.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	21.7	14.4	36.1	21.0	13.3	34.3	21.1	13.4	34.5	21.3	13.5	34.8
Construction	1,531.2	92.8	1,624.0	1,515.2	92.8	1,608.0	1,519.2	92.8	1,612.0	1,503.2	92.8	1,596.0
Gas, electricity and water	374.7	59.6	434.3	369.8	56.9	426.7	369.3	57.0	426.3	368.7	57.2	425.9
Gas	108.3	19.0	127.3	107.2	19.6	126.8	107.2	19.6	126.8	107.3	19.7	127.0
Electricity	223.9	33.9	257.8	220.4	33.4	253.8	220.0	33.4	253.4	219.4	33.5	252.9
Water supply	42.5	3.7	46.2	42.2	3.9	46.1	42.1	4.0	46.1	42.0	4.0	46.0

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 16th December, 1967, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,001,600, or about 34.9 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 41,700 or 0.7 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 16th December, 1967

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Total			
			Total	Average	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	
								Total	Average			Total	Average
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	198.0	35.7	1,934	9.8	0.2	9.6	1.2	11.0	9.4	1.4	0.3	20.5	14.8
Bread and flour confectionery	40.9	38.9	361	8.8	—	—	0.1	0.8	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.9
Brewing and Malting	31.0	51.0	350	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	77.5	27.5	787	10.1	0.1	4.6	—	—	1.9	0.1	—	4.6	38.9
Chemicals and dyes	33.9	28.0	359	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	117.6	27.6	1,093	9.3	—	0.3	10.5	89.9	8.5	10.5	2.5	90.2	8.6
Iron and steel (general)	32.4	15.9	315	9.7	—	0.3	6.9	59.0	8.5	6.9	3.4	59.3	8.6
Iron castings, etc.	35.3	41.9	320	9.1	—	—	2.8	23.0	8.2	2.8	3.3	23.0	8.2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	633.4	43.8	5,197	8.2	0.1	6.2	3.7	31.5	8.5	3.8	0.3	37.6	9.9
Non-electrical engineering	445.2	49.8	3,707	8.3	—	5.0	3.4	27.1	8.0	3.4	0.4	32.1	9.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	188.3	34.1	1,491	7.9	—	1.2	0.4	4.2	10.5	0.4	0.1	5.4	13.5
Vehicles	230.6	41.9	1,801	7.8	—	1.1	4.2	31.1	7.4	4.2	0.8	32.2	7.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	147.3	43.1	1,148	7.8	—	1.1	1.1	27.2	7.0	3.9	1.1	28.3	7.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	65.0	46.9	508	7.8	—	—	0.3	3.5	13.1	0.3	0.2	3.6	13.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	153.0	37.6	1,269	8.3	—	0.7	1.4	12.6	9.3	1.4	0.3	13.3	9.7
Textiles	125.2	22.5	1,029	8.2	0.9	36.7	7.6	81.5	10.7	8.5	1.5	118.2	13.9
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	18.6	13.3	153	8.2	0.2	8.7	1.3	11.9	9.2	1.4	1.0	20.8	14.9
Woolen and worsted	35.3	27.8	313	8.9	0.2	7.4	2.0	26.4	13.5	2.1	1.7	33.8	15.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13.4	13.3	79	5.9	0.4	15.5	3.3	31.2	9.4	3.7	3.6	46.7	12.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.8	28.8	85	7.9	—	0.5	0.3	2.5	9.2	0.3	0.8	2.9	10.5
Clothing and footwear	43.8	11.3	216	4.9	0.3	11.4	8.5	57.1	6.7	8.7	2.2	68.5	7.8
Footwear	10.4	12.7	49	4.8	0.1	5.9	6.2	39.8	6.5	6.3	7.7	45.7	7.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	84.1	33.4	831	9.9	—	2.0	1.7	13.6	7.9	1.8	0.7	15.6	8.8
Pottery	7.5	14.8	61	8.1	—	0.5	1.5	11.5	7.8	1.5	2.9	12.0	8.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	91.2	46.1	727	8.0	0.1	4.6	0.2	1.5	7.4	0.3	0.2	6.1	19.5
Timber	32.7	46.9	248	7.6	0.1	3.0	—	0.1	22.5	0.1	0.1	3.1	41.0
Furniture and upholstery	34.6	49.5	261	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

casual workers were included in the numbers registered as unemployed for 1 week or less in Table 3; casual workers are now excluded from this analysis.

**Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: duration analysis;
8th January, 1968**

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	43,866	4,734	11,657	2,924	63,181
Over 1, up to 2	33,494	2,646	7,422	1,621	45,183
Up to 2	77,360	7,380	19,079	4,545	108,364
Over 2, up to 3	18,078	1,200	3,358	781	23,417
Over 3, up to 4	21,744	1,377	4,219	716	28,056
Over 2, up to 4	39,822	2,577	7,577	1,497	51,473
Over 4, up to 5	21,925	1,082	4,117	622	27,746
Over 5, up to 6	20,487	873	4,148	480	25,988
Over 6, up to 7	17,053	681	3,584	400	21,718
Over 7, up to 8	15,624	564	3,421	389	19,998
Over 4, up to 8	75,089	3,200	15,270	1,891	95,450
Over 8, up to 9	14,943	450	3,328	334	19,055
Over 9, up to 13	50,002	1,252	10,794	975	63,023
Over 13, up to 26	82,415	1,686	15,167	1,087	100,355
Over 26, up to 39	39,977	457	6,173	287	46,894
Over 39, up to 52	25,035	180	3,939	140	29,294
Over 52	71,781	183	8,725	157	80,846
Over 8	284,153	4,208	48,126	2,980	339,467
Total	476,424	17,365	90,052	10,913	594,754
Up to 8—per cent	40.4	75.8	46.6	72.7	42.9

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 8th JANUARY 1968

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 8th January 1968 was 596,018; 496,390 males and 99,628 females and was 40,024 higher than on 11th December 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure was 519,600 or 2·2 per cent of employees, compared with 2·3 per cent in December and 1·9 per cent in January 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 18,700 in the four weeks between the December and January counts and by about 7,200 per month on average between October 1967 and January 1968.

Between 11th December and 8th January, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 1,491 to 4,369 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 6,669 to 30,468. The total registered unemployed rose by 48,184 to 630,855, representing 2.7 per cent of employees compared with 2.5 per cent in December. The total registered included 39,513 married women and 5,633 casual workers.

Of the 594,754 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 108,364 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 51,473 from 2 to 4 weeks, 95,450 from 4 to 8 weeks and 339,467 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.9 per cent of the total of 594,754, compared with 26.1 per cent in December, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 42.9 per cent, compared with 41.5 per cent in December.

Prior to 13th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed

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

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	148,154	78,670	13,890	39,509	64,285	29,468	55,183	79,525	62,300	95,315	43,226	630,855	40,102	670,957	105,757	56,287
Men	124,172	67,606	11,405	30,928	54,450	24,176	46,058	63,434	51,003	70,623	32,405	508,645	27,078	535,732	89,774	45,803
Boys	3,435	1,567	383	895	1,357	759	1,523	2,024	2,146	3,456	1,719	17,697	1,214	18,911	2,278	1,540
Women	18,743	8,792	1,899	6,932	7,643	4,085	6,660	12,837	7,913	18,950	7,628	93,290	11,178	104,468	12,549	8,093
Married Women	6,330	2,592	699	2,609	3,103	1,563	2,604	6,029	3,631	9,847	3,098	39,513	6,578	46,091	3,946	3,083
Girls	1,804	705	203	754	835	448	942	1,230	1,238	2,286	1,474	11,214	632	11,846	1,156	851
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	4.7	4.3	4.3	2.7	7.8		1.8	2.0
Males	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.5	6.0	5.4	5.0	3.5	8.9		2.6	2.6
Females	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.2	6.1		0.6	0.9
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,788	1,155	257	1,060	15,363	1,944	3,250	1,962	1,231	3,192	421	30,468	1,562	32,030	1,472	573
Males	1,593	1,013	152	990	14,501	1,477	2,903	1,218	1,055	2,965	299	27,153	497	27,650	1,298	447
Females	195	142	105	70	862	467	347	744	176	227	122	3,315	1,065	4,380	174	126
Wholly unemployed																
Total	146,366	77,515	13,633	38,449	48,922	27,524	51,933	77,563	61,069	92,123	42,805	600,387	38,540	638,927	104,285	55,711
Males	126,014	68,160	11,636	30,833	41,306	23,458	44,678	64,240	52,094	71,114	33,825	499,198	27,795	526,993	90,754	46,896
Females	20,352	9,355	1,997	7,616	7,616	4,066	7,255	13,323	8,975	21,009	8,980	101,189	10,745	111,934	13,531	8,818
Males wholly unemployed†																
Men	122,602	66,596	11,261	29,939	39,975	22,710	43,179	62,234	49,980	67,817	32,120	481,817	26,590	508,407	88,496	45,367
Boys	3,412	1,564	375	894	1,331	748	1,499	2,006	2,114	3,297	1,705	17,381	1,205	18,586	2,258	1,529
Casual workers	1,298	857	119	301	3	155	144	614	2,446	237	92	5,409	573	5,982	1,019	398
Under 2 weeks	26,476	15,012	1,878	4,816	6,897	3,876	7,925	11,483	6,176	10,841	4,372	84,740	2,654	87,394	19,289	9,065
2-4 weeks	11,695	6,563	1,112	2,494	3,376	1,973	3,944	5,648	3,583	6,212	2,362	42,399	2,372	44,771	8,518	4,289
4-8 weeks	21,277	11,945	1,965	4,435	7,106	3,509	7,444	9,644	7,672	10,553	4,684	78,289	4,832	83,121	15,542	7,700
Over 8 weeks	65,268	33,783	6,562	18,787	23,924	13,945	25,221	36,851	32,217	43,271	22,315	288,361	17,364	305,725	46,386	25,444
Females wholly unemployed†																
Women	18,552	8,654	1,814	6,865	6,875	3,653	6,372	12,115	7,755	18,744	7,527	90,272	10,283	100,555	12,379	7,987
Girls	1,804	701	183	751	741	413	883	1,208	1,220	2,265	1,453	10,917	462	11,379	1,152	831
Casual workers	80	62	8	19	—	19	24	11	1	40	8	224	31	255	75	13
Under 2 weeks	6,689	3,384	468	1,687	1,688	924	1,901	3,687	1,716	3,486	1,378	23,624	1,083	24,707	4,683	2,474
2-4 weeks	2,042	1,017	196	565	612	377	668	1,381	788	1,712	733	9,074	727	9,801	1,409	829
4-8 weeks	3,679	1,732	376	1,302	1,458	692	1,390	2,228	1,496	3,178	1,362	17,161	1,606	18,767	2,510	1,945
Over 8 weeks	7,862	3,160	949	4,043	3,858	2,040	3,272	6,016	4,974	12,593	5,499	51,106	7,298	58,404	4,854	3,547
School-leavers unemployed																
Boys	346	143	33	84	188	80	211	155	392	1,057	262	2,808	252	3,060	241	138
Girls	191	86	24	62	94	51	90	90	167	587	205	1,561	79	1,640	143	72
Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers																
	145,829	77,286	13,576	38,303	48,640	27,393	51,632	77,318	60,510	90,479	42,338	596,018	38,209	634,227	103,901	55,504
Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers (seasonally adjusted)																
	—	—	—	31,500	42,900	24,100	45,000	70,800	53,600	79,100	37,400	519,600	32,900	—	87,700	45,900

* Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1966.

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

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 8th January, 1968

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	499,198	101,189	27,153	3,315	526,351	104,504	630,855	554,643	116,314	670,957
Total, Index of Production industries	278,373	31,139	22,612	2,652	300,985	33,791	334,776	316,645	39,637	356,282
Total, manufacturing industries	138,000	29,945	21,148	2,646	159,148	32,591	191,739	164,745	38,343	203,088
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	15,024	1,650	2,090	111	17,114	1,761	18,875	20,166	1,851	22,017
Agriculture and horticulture	11,425	1,616	231	108	11,656	1,724	13,380	14,449	1,811	16,260
Forestry	422	26	44	3	466	29	495	508	31	539
Fishing	3,177	8	1,815	—	4,992	8	5,000	5,209	9	5,218
Mining and quarrying	13,044	206	43	—	13,107	206	13,313	13,334	209	13,543
Coal mining	11,688	152	3	—	11,691	152	11,843	11,847	153	12,000
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	569	15	35	—	604	15	619	780	15	795
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	317	10	1	—	318	10	328	343	12	355
Other mining and quarrying	490	29	4	—	494	29	523	517	29	546
Food, drink and tobacco	13,816	4,772	166	90	13,982	4,862	18,844	14,755	5,635	20,390
Grain milling	683	79	—	—	762	79	841	747	86	833
Bread and flour confectionery	2,885	702	6	7	2,891	709	3,600	3,080	785	3,865
Biscuits	762	460	2	3	764	463	1,227	770	482	1,252
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,386	562	110	33	1,496	595	2,091	1,633	670	2,303
Milk products	741	221	21	—	762	223	985	867	282	1,149
Sugar	399	57	—	—	456	57	513	400	58	458
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	897	603	3	10	900	613	1,513	923	636	1,559
Fruit and vegetable products	967	657	2	7	969	664	1,633	1,035	783	1,818
Animal and poultry products	711	88	2	—	713	88	801	743	91	834
Food industries not elsewhere specified	650	294	14	21	664	315	979	673	318	991
Brewing and malting	1,806	233	5	—	1,811	233	2,044	1,836	239	2,075
Other drink industries	1,386	637	—	6	1,392	643	2,029	1,455	666	2,121
Tobacco	543	179	1	—	544	180	724	593	539	1,132
Chemicals and allied industries	7,930	1,422	23	12	7,953	1,434	9,387	8,085	1,454	9,539
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	279	5	—	—	284	5	289	280	5	285
Mineral oil refining	1,016	63	—	—	1,016	63	1,079	1,027	65	1,092
Lubricating oils and greases	154	10	—	—	164	10	164	156	11	167
Chemicals and dyes	3,473	391	12	6	3,485	397	3,882	3,572	401	3,973
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	584	356	2	5	586	361	947	592	369	961
Explosives and fireworks	336	285	1	—	337	286	622	339	286	625
Paint and printing ink	778	108	2	—	780	108	888	783	110	893
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	527	107	—	—	527	107	634	541	108	649
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	489	60	2	1	491	61	552	492	61	553
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	294	37	3	—	297	37	334	303	38	341
Metal manufacture	12,685	750	5,016	125	17,701	875	18,576	17,794	887	18,681
Iron and steel (general)	5,936	241	2,292	33	8,228	274	8,502	8,265	274	8,539
Steel tubes	971	54	208	8	1,179	62	1,241	1,182	66	1,248
Iron castings, etc.	3,333	224	1,911	74	5,244	298	5,542	5,272	300	5,572
Light metals	942	83	561	9	1,503	92	1,595	1,514	97	1,611
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,503	148	44	1	1,547	149	1,696	1,561	150	1,711
Engineering and electrical goods	31,782	5,978	2,069	134	33,851	6,112	39,963	35,148	6,718	41,866
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	550	36	2	—	552	36	588	565	38	603
Metal-working machine tools	1,720	157	776	15	2,496	172	2,668	2,534	180	2,714
Engineers' small tools and gauges	850	97	21	1	871	98	969	886	102	988
Industrial engines	590	51	2	—	592	53	645	630	53	683
Textile machinery and accessories	823	74	76	6	899	80	979	1,082	116	1,198
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	393	24	10	—	403	24	427	412	24	436
Mechanical handling equipment	1,135	54	164	—	1,299	54	1,353	1,313	57	1,370
Office machinery	531	157	4	—	535	158	693	546	180	726
Other machinery	6,724	721	286	10	7,010	731	7,741	7,124	745	7,869
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,313	134	317	1	3,630	135	3,765	3,660	137	3,797
Ordnance and small arms	393	48	1	—	394	48	442	396	49	445
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,569	344	255	10	3,824	354	4,178	3,930	387	4,317
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	970	346	3	—	973	347	1,320	988	367	1,355
Watches and clocks	173	183	—	—	173	183	356	174	184	358
Electrical machinery	2,658	629	14	2	2,672	631	3,303	2,740	671	3,411
Insulated wires and cables	981	138	1	—	982	139	1,012	1,012	139	1,151
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,036	468	1	—	1,037	469	1,505	1,068	576	1,644
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,492	1,256	3	—	2,495	1,257	3,752	3,028	1,475	4,503
Domestic electric appliances	1,339	434	41	7	1,380	441	1,821	1,406	481	1,887
Other electrical goods	1,542	627	92	75	1,634	702	2,336	1,654	732	2,386
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,696	200	322	3	11,018	203	11,221	11,883	233	12,116
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	9,489	161	317	3	9,806	164	9,970	10,484	188	10,672
Marine engineering	1,207	39	5	—	1,212	39	1,251	1,399	45	1,444
Vehicles	10,783	898	10,002	216	20,785	1,114	21,899	21,109	1,152	22,261
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,665	531	9,748	173	16,413	704	17,117	16,529	710	17,239
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	486	51	102	40	588	91	679	590	94	684
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,899	230	145	—	2,044	230	2,274	2,233	258	2,491
Locomotives and railway track equipment	786	19	4	—	790	19	809	798	20	818
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	170	23	3	—	173	23	203	177	23	200
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	170	44	—	—	170	44	217	172	47	219
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12,180	2,306	1,260	105	13,440	2,411	15,851	13,615	2,455	16,070
Tools and implements	634	129	14	1	648	129	777	660	136	796
Cutlery	239	75	33	5	272	80	352	276	84	360
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	528	150	2	7	530	157	687	533	157	690
Wire and wire manufactures	547	118	38	—	585	118	703	591	119	710
Cans and metal boxes	341	227	1	—	342	227	569	380	232	612
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	292	93	11	—	303	93	396	307	96	403
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,599	1,515	1,161	92	10,760	1,607	12,367	10,868	1,631	12,499
Textiles	9,274	4,311	911	713	10,185	5,024	15,209	11,236	7,028	18,264
Production of man-made fibres	389	87	—	—	389	87	477	436	114	550
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,466	633	75	60	1,541	693	2,234	1,913	1,146	3,059
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,026	621	49	82	1,075	703	1,778	1,248	1,005	2,253
Woolen and worsted	2,476	929	127	84	2,603	1,013	3,616	2,648	1,085	3,733
Jute	540	127	1	—	541	128	669	542	129	671
Rope, twine and net	179	176	17	—	196	176	372	227	206	433
Hosiery and other knitted goods	645	752	335	414	980	1,166	2,146	1,064	1,374	2,438
Lace	70	27	4	—	74	28	102	80	79	159
Carpets	426	210	74	16	500	226	726	573	267	840
Narrow fabrics	178	105	5	10	183	115	298	188	124	312
Made-up textiles	351	290	9	36	360	326	686	414	1,002	1,416
Textile finishing	1,127	300	207	7	1,334	307	1,641	1,493	439	1,932
Other textile industries	401	54	8	1	409	55	464	410	58	468

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,047	280	19	23	1,066	303	1,369	1,121	337	1,458
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	672	91	13	3	685	94	779	730	116	846
Leather goods	278	165	3	19	281	184	465	291	195	486
Fur	97	24	3	1	100	25	125	100	26	126
Clothing and footwear	2,968	3,951	371	840	3,339	4,791	8,130	3,474	6,643	10,117
Weatherproof outerwear	163	188	3	8	166	196	362	174	238	412
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	547	912	21	266	568	1,178	1,746	604	1,559	2,163
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	591	417	108	55	699	472	1,171	700	477	1,177
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	149	467	2	57	151	524	675	208	1,592	1,800
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	380	1,056	13	169	393	1,225	1,618	406	1,385	1,791
Hats, caps and millinery	74	48	36	35	110	83	193	115	112	227
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	216	395	—	22	216	417	633	222	522	744
Footwear	848	468	188	228	1,036	696	1,732	1,045	758	1,803
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7,440	858	181	101	7,621	959	8,580	7,876	988	8,864
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,152	171	16	2	2,168	173	2,341	2,258	177	2,435
Pottery	924	273	109	93	1,033	366	1,399	1,049	378	1,427
Glass	1,747	282	10	1	1,757	283	2,040	1,767	287	2,054
Cement	177	13	2	—	179	13	192	183	16	199
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,440	119	44	5	2,484	124	2,608	2,619	130	2,749
Timber, furniture, etc.	6,271	700	308	14	6,579	714	7,293	6,796	758	7,554
Timber	2,369	164	130	3	2,499	167	2,666	2,576	173	2,749
Furniture and upholstery	2,125	251	150	5	2,275	256	2,531	2,361	280	2,641
Bedding, etc.	248	107	12	5	260	112	372	269	115	384
Shop and office fitting	612	50	3	1	615	51	666	622	52	674
Wooden containers and baskets	540	90	12	—	552	90	642	569	95	664
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	377	38	1	—	378	38	416	399	43	442
Paper, printing and publishing	5,549	1,829	449	24	5,998	1,853	7,851	6,103	1,999	8,102
Paper and board	1,327	315	19	1	1,346	316	1,662	1,355	323	1,678
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	579	307	3	7	582	314	896	616	368	984
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	571	295	4	2	575	297	872	581	311	892
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	1,428	282	299	7	1,727	289	2,016	1,760	306	2,066
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	1,644	630	124	7	1,768	637	2,405	1,791	691	2,482
Other manufacturing industries	5,579	1,690	51	246	5,630	1,936	7,566	5,750	2,056	7,806
Rubber	2,063	329	12	6	2,075	335	2,410	2,121	366	2,487
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	393	68	4	—	397	68	465	401	70	471
Brushes and brooms	170	99	1	3	171	102	273	178	113	291
Toys, games and sports equipment	479	485	8	229	487	714	1,201	509	766	1,275
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	153	78	1	—	154	78	232	154	79	233
Plastics moulding and fabricating	1,791	445	14	7	1,805	452	2,257	1,843	470	2,313
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	530	186	11	1	541	187	728	544	192	736
Construction	122,645	704	1,417	5	124,062	709	124,771	133,655	784	134,439
Gas, electricity and water	4,664	284	4	1	4,668	285	4,953	4,911	301	5,212
Gas	2,058	91	1	—	2,059	91	2,150	2,159	95	2,254
Electricity	2,093	178	2	1	2,095	179	2,274	2,212	190	2,402
Water supply	513	15	1	—	514	15	529	540	16	556
Transport and communication	36,668	2,566	533	5	37,201	2,571	39,772	39,622	2,696	42,318
Railways	7,513	312	4	—	7,517	312	7,829	7,663	318	7,981
Road passenger transport	4,259	719	25	—	4,284	719	5,003	5,120	743	5,863
Road haulage contracting	7,253	143	55	1	7,308	144	7,452	7,539	152	7,691
Sea transport	7,448	175	52	—	7,500	175	7,675	7,824	187	8,011
Port and inland water transport	2,165	54	354	1	2,519	55	2,574	3,102	58	3,160
Air transport	745	145	—	1	745	146	891	757	151	908
Postal services and telecommunications	5,280	644	13	2	5,293	646	5,939	5,556	694	6,250
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	2,005	374	30	—	2,035	374	2,409	2,061	393	2,454
Distributive trades	45,091	18,664	232	87	45,323	18,751	64,074	47,557	20,667	68,224
Wholesale distribution	13,141	2,581	91	19	13,232	2,600	15,832	13,913	2,907	16,820
Retail distribution	22,432	15,558	86	61	22,518	15,619	38,137	23,594	17,161	40,755
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	4,346	211	36	2	4,382	213	4,595	4,683	252	4,935
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	5,172	314	19	5	5,191	319	5,510	5,367	347	5,714
Insurance, banking and finance	9,107	1,342	10	—	9,117	1,342	10,459	9,285	1,463	10,748
Professional and scientific services	8,828	6,993	28	36	8,856	7,029	15,885	9,134	7,878	17,012
Accountancy services	465	170	1	—	466	170	636	480	186	666
Educational services	3,409	1,931	6	30	3,415	1,961	5,376	3,514	2,143	5,657
Legal services	315	327	2	—	317	327	644	322	367	689
Medical and dental services	3,255	4,201	5	5	3,260	4,206	7,466	3,383	4,781	8,164
Religious organisations	183	65	—	—	183	65	248	202	77	279
Other professional and scientific services	1,201	299	14	1	1,215	300	1,515	1,233	324	1,557
Miscellaneous services	46,895	22,246	1,587	414	48,482	22,660	71,142	50,232	24,425	74,657
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	3,733	1,186	17	10	3,750	1,196	4,946	3,842	1,224	5,066
Sport and other recreations	3,368	504	40	15	3,408	519	3,927	3,502	535	4,037
Betting	2,302	526	1,263	244	3,565	770	4,335	3,773	793	4,566
Catering, hotels, etc.	19,633	11,910	74	61	19,707	11,971	31,678	20,326	12,716	33,042
Laundries	1,174	1,227	1	3	1,175	1,230	2,405	1,243	1,344	2,587
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	439	316	5	2	444	318	762	463	346	809
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	7,789	1,137	9	4	7,798	1,141	8,939	8,151	1,195	9,346
Repair of boots and shoes	350	21	14	2	364	23	387	388	37	425
Hairdressing and manicule	1,116	1,059	7	21	1,123	1,080	2,203	1,155	1,179	2,334
Private domestic service	1,007	2,549	8	23	1,015	2,572	3,587	1,092	3,085	4,177
Other services	5,984	1,811	149	29	6,133	1,840	7,973	6,297	1,971	8,268
Public administration	25,180	3,324	61	10	25,241	3,334	28,575	26,274	3,664	29,938
National government service	9,563	1,744	10	3	9,573	1,747	11,320	10,081	1,969	12,050
Local government service	15,617	1,580	51	7	15,668	1,587	17,255	16,193	1,695	17,888
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,659	139	—	—	1,659	139	1,798	1,743	143	1,886
Other persons not classified by industry	32,373	13,126	—	—	32,373	13,126	45,499	33,985	13,890	47,875
Aged 18 and over	29,565	11,565	—	—	29,565	11,565	41,130	30,925	12,250	43,175
Aged under 18	2,808	1,561	—	—	2,808	1,561	4,369	3,060	1,640	4,700

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

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

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

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

South East						
Greater London	67,606	8,792	2,272	78,670	1,155	1.7
†Aldershot	249	54	27	330	—	1.0
Aylesbury	288	42	30	360	1	1.1
†Basildon	1,416	149	53	1,618	10	4.5
Bedford	692	110	45	847	—	1.5
†Bournemouth	2,978	606	99	3,683	6	3.5
†Bracknell	213	27	240	480	—	6
Brentwood	369	48	14	431	6	1.5
Brighton and Hove	3,016	393	51	3,460	—	3.8
†Caterham	438	51	23	512	2	1.3
Chatham	1,508	378	153	2,039	8	2.8
Chelmsford	474	93	31	598	3	1.2
†Colchester	885	152	44	1,081	15	2.4
Crawley	209	38	9	256	3	0.7
Dartford	479	40	23	542	7	1.6
Eastbourne	786	69	14	869	5	2.9
Gravesend	802	150	85	1,037	23	3.3
†Grays	945	108	86	1,139	83	2.6
Guildford	235	93	18	346	2	1.0
Harlow	443	74	34	551	—	1.8
†Hastings	1,139	164	29	1,332	29	4.7
Hemel Hempstead	344	31	17	392	1	1.1
High Wycombe	505	171	16	692	14	1.2
Luton	1,351	192	52	1,595	7	1.9
Maidstone	722	147	54	923	—	1.5
Newbury	368	55	36	459	—	2.1
†Newport IOW	1,142	233	63	1,438	7	4.3
Oxford	1,281	159	49	1,489	6	1.5
†Portsmouth	3,980	746	235	4,961	21	3.3
†Reading	1,232	174	70	1,476	11	1.6
St. Albans	269	59	8	336	1	1.0
†Slough	1,026	159	67	1,252	—	1.2
†Southampton	2,732	660	176	3,568	2.5	—
Southend-on-Sea	2,213	361	66	2,640	14	4.5
Staines	384	52	11	447	—	1.2
Stevens	331	95	30	456	—	1.5
Watford	737	103	48	888	—	1.4
Weybridge	283	59	4	346	—	0.8
†Woking	378	85	35	498	1	1.2
Worthing	848	94	9	951	13	3.0

East Anglia						
Cambridge	532	77	17	626	7	0.9
Great Yarmouth	956	156	46	1,158	4	3.5
Ipswich	1,235	233	43	1,511	13	2.3
†Norwich	1,932	171	94	2,197	10	2.3
Peterborough	662	190	61	913	6	1.5

South Western						
Bath	596	114	36	746	—	2.1
†Bristol	5,827	701	215	6,743	14	2.6
Cheltenham	961	239	45	1,245	2	2.5
Exeter	1,109	168	21	1,298	26	2.7
Gloicester	908	268	77	1,253	8	2.1
†Plymouth	2,192	580	131	2,903	2	3.2
Salisbury	524	126	48	698	—	2.1
Swindon	2,013	171	88	2,272	747	3.3
Taunton	605	111	20	736	—	2.3
†Torquay	1,313	385	93	1,791	25	5.7
†Yeovil	388	114	26	528	4	1.8

East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,133	383	131	2,647	317	3.4
Coalville	206	44	31	281	11	0.9
Corby	632	144	50	826	106	3.1
†Derby	1,751	186	49	1,986	191	1.6
Kettering	420	199	12	631	196	2.3
Leicester	2,762	498	98	3,366	167	1.6
Lincoln	1,068	233	98	1,399	10	2.7
Loughborough	310	82	5	397	6	1.0
†Mansfield	1,114	146	63	1,323	89	2.2
Northampton	899	91	26	1,016	16	1.5
†Nottingham	5,559	644	197	6,400	219	2.6
Sutton-in-Ashfield	758	165	45	968	220	3.0

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

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

West Midlands						
†Birmingham	17,597	2,163	501	20,261	5,256	2.9
Burton-on-Trent	503	63	30	596	1	1.8
Cannock	592	81	46	719	8	2.8
Coventry	9,532	1,003	349	10,884	5,296	5.3
Dudley	1,312	219	27	1,558	240	3.7
Hereford	743	125	48	916	20	3.0
Kidderminster	432	70	6	508	105	1.7
Leamington and Warwick	607	86	30	723	44	1.7
Newcastle-under-Lyme	557	109	17	683	7	2.3
Nuneaton	1,105	163	138	1,406	374	4.5
Oakengates	447	185	59	691	—	2.6
Redditch	295	26	4	325	10	1.3
Rugby	455	75	37	567	26	1.9
Shrewsbury	561	52	55	668	31	1.7
Stafford	312	94	19	425	3	1.1
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,408	473	134	3,015	187	1.9
Stourbridge	856	126	17	999	292	2.5
†Walsall	2,315	278	93	2,686	582	2.4
†Warley	1,891	98	35	2,024	887	2.2
†West Bromwich	2,239	191	69	2,499	751	2.5
†Wolverhampton	3,172	678	177	4,027	697	2.7
Worcester	709	70	28	807	72	1.7

Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,229	295	119	2,643	103	3.5
†Bradford	3,970	436	219	4,625	278	2.7
Dewsbury	661	81	18	760	17	2.4
Doncaster	2,303	451	179	2,933	46	3.3
Grimsby	2,168	145	131	2,444	—	3.6
Halifax	474	83	51	608	48	1.2
Harrogate	451	77	23	551	—	1.9
Huddersfield	1,004	288	25	1,317	83	1.4
†Hull	5,365	555	215	6,135	82	3.6
Keighley	660	115	16	791	83	2.6
†Leeds	5,490	615	208	6,313	106	2.3
†Mexborough	1,013	336	160	1,509	67	4.8
Rotherham	2,013	194	127	2,334	370	4.0
Scunthorpe	976	357	78	1,411	32	2.8
†Sheffield	6,437	770	187	7,394	1,083	2.7
Wakefield	662	80	27	769	10	1.4
York	1,138	169	54	1,361	5	2.0

North Western						
Altrincham	633	68	41	742	30	2.2
Ashton-under-Lyne	543	85	10	638	21	2.1
†Barrow-in-Furness	547	343	52	942	55	2.9
†Birkenhead	2,540	631	176	3,347	10	3.2
Blackburn	1,099	325	37	1,461	22	2.6
Blackpool	2,448	850	89	3,387	90	6.4
Bolton	1,629	265	52	1,946	27	2.4
Burnley	682	283	43	1,008	61	2.4
Bury	484	131	9	624	13	2.0
Chester	647	152	51	850	12	1.9
Crewe	557	144	41	742	—	2.5
Ellesmere Port	324	88	36	448	—	1.3
Lancaster	637	101	19	757	—	2.5
Leigh	443	186	21	650	2	2.3
†Liverpool	16,402	2,612	1,240	20,254	203	3.9
†Manchester	9,969	1,029	346	11,344	117	2.5
†Salford	2,160	199	96	2,455	93	2.1
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,506	379	69	1,954	117	2.6
Preston	1,651	405	82	2,138	30	2.6
Rochdale	954	133	23	1,110	86	2.2
St. Helens	1,052	327	72	1,451	34	2.4
Southport	1,068	162	13	1,243	34	4.2
Stockport	1,516	244	97	1,857	64	2.2
Warrington	612	215	40	867	32	1.4
Wigan	1,262	310	20	1,592	79	3.5

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

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

Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,820	155	99	2,074	12	7.4
†Carlisle	914	247	74	1,235	16	3.0
†Chester-le-Street	1,571	225	186	1,982	36	5.4
†Darlington	1,439	214	58	1,711	12	3.3
Durham	1,135	119	46	1,300	11	4.7
†Hartlepool	1,963	293	107	2,363	51	6.1
†Sunderland	5,862	570	333	6,765	119	6.8
†Tees-side	6,426	1,105	546	8,077	76	4.3
†Tyneside	17,087	2,220	1,014	20,321	286	5.0
†Workington	1,010	497	141	1,648	5	6.0

Scotland						
†Aberdeen	2,254	288	73	2,615	70	2.6
†Ayr	1,278	405	144	1,827	14	4.6
†Bathgate	881	260	100	1,241	41	3.7
†Dumbarton	941	387	158	1,486	5	5.6
Dumfries	1,069	319	134	1,522	19	5.4
†Dundee	2,241	400	143	2,784	17	3.0
†Dunfermline	1,328	755	113	2,196	24	4.9
†Edinburgh	4,764	710	192	5,666	20	2.3
†Falkirk	1,216	988	99	2,303	2	3.8
†Glasgow	23,545	3,705	1,549	28,799	272	5.0
†Greenock	1,997	816	198	3,011	18	7.2
†Highlands and Islands	6,368	1,666	762	8,796	1,151	10.4
†Inverness	1,181	557	83	1,821	13	6.2
†Kilmarnock	865	360	62	1,287	21	3.7
†Kirkcaldy	2,232	788	111	3,131	14	5.8
†North Lanarkshire	6,120	2,711	776	9,607	267	5.5
†Paisley	1,981	438	73	2,492	7	3.1
†Perth	832	139	54	1,025	5	3.3
†Stirling	930	288	91	1,309	7	3.0

Wales						
†Bargoed	1,508	465	100	2,073	6	7.5
†Bridgend	649	277	224	1,150	—	4.2
†Cardiff	4,853	625	388	5,866	57	3.7

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

SEASONAL V

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, DECEMBER 1967

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

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

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

Figures for December 1967* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

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

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults December 1967*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	6,907	1,135	Woodworkers	5,810	2,755
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,278	457	Carpenters, joiners	4,603	1,819
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,508	644	Cabinet makers	230	231
Forestry workers	124	19	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	465	382
Fishermen	1,997	15	Pattern makers	143	117
			Other woodworkers	369	206
Miners and quarrymen	663	1,636	Leather workers	806	181
Colliery workers	482	1,578	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	194	68
Other miners and quarrymen	181	58	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	612	113
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	348	245	Textile workers	1,695	708
Glass workers	205	121	Textile spinners	288	69
Pottery workers	177	44	Textile weavers	294	141
			Other textile workers	1,113	498
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	2,224	837	Clothing, etc. workers	1,363	694
Moulders and coremakers	1,135	492	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	198	76
Smiths, forgemen	444	168	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	506	256
Other workers	645	177	Other clothing workers	308	200
Electrical and electronic workers	5,723	3,552	Upholstery workers, etc.	351	162
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,229	1,496	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,379	449
Electricians	3,339	925	Workers in food manufacture	1,244	414
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,155	1,131	Workers in drink manufacture	81	13
			Workers in tobacco manufacture	54	22
Engineering and allied trades workers	33,909	18,128	Paper and printing workers	1,255	421
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,609	67	Paper and paper products workers	209	162
Platers	845	354	Printing workers	1,046	259
Riveters and caulkers	370	47			
Shipwrights	381	94	Building materials workers	237	189
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	597	77	Brick and tile production workers	109	113
Sheet metal workers	1,135	1,009	Other building materials workers	128	76
Welders	3,837	624	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	841	536
Toolmakers	213	339	Rubber workers	151	111
Press toolmakers	145	356	Plastics workers	349	235
Mould makers	89	94	Other workers	341	190
Precision fitters	2,849	1,739	Construction workers	11,214	2,130
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,220	1,476	Bricklayers	3,357	1,054
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,368	2,498	Masons	300	85
Turners	766	1,046	Slaters	465	98
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	2,292	3,067	Plasterers	1,132	246
Machine-tool operators	3,287	1,351	Others	5,960	647
Electro platers	204	109			
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,848	1,198	Painters and decorators	11,019	1,010
Miscellaneous engineering workers	4,034	1,213	Painters	9,956	753
Watchmakers and repairers	132	44	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,063	257
Instrument makers and repairers	355	482			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	86	40			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	547	405			
Aircraft body building	165	161			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	535	238			

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults December 1967*: Great Britain (continued)

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued					
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	4,304	570	Shop assistants	8,287	2,785
Transport and communication workers	31,272	14,091	Service, sport and recreation workers	19,011	4,628
Railway workers	428	327	Police etc.	935	1,147
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	25,426	2,726	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	615	3,720	Kitchen staff	3,295	743
Seamen	3,227	24	Bar staff	1,910	290
Harbours and docks workers	162	17	Waiters, etc.	1,634	314
Other transport workers	623	467	Others	1,470	391
Communications workers	791	6,810	Hairdressers	627	173
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	5,967	883	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	224	70
Warehouse workers	4,960	649	Domestics	249	116
Packers, bottlers	1,007	234	Attendants	2,679	549
Clerical workers	40,983	4,095	Porters, messengers	2,024	512
Clerks	36,147	3,153	Entertainment workers	2,772	40
Book-keepers, cashiers	4,268	799	Others	1,192	283
Other clerical workers	568	143			
Administrative, professional, technical workers	26,231	14,424	Labourers	223,315	9,084
Laboratory assistants	696	450	General labourers (heavy)	97,210	2,413
Draughtsmen	1,218	1,135	General labourers (light)	63,629	345
Nurses	289	2,567	Factory hands	22,176	1,493
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	24,028	10,272	Other labourers	40,300	4,833
			Grand total—Men	445,145	85,331
Women					
Farm workers, etc.	420	235	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	247	487
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	76	35	Rubber workers	18	102
Glass workers	23	72	Plastics workers	95	194
Pottery workers	87	379	Other workers	134	191
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	86	99	Painters and decorators	82	56
Electrical and electronic workers	112	412	Transport and communication workers	3,189	5,073
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,298	3,673	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	439	129
Welders	47	62	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	155	518
Machine-tool operators	694	792	Other transport workers	381	406
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,123	1,888	Communications workers	2,214	4,020
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	434	931	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	1,834	1,752
Woodworkers	36	61	Warehouse workers	158	198
Leather workers	298	504	Packers, bottlers	1,676	1,554
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	112	209	Clerical workers	20,261	10,296
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	186	295	Clerks	12,718	3,485
Textile workers	1,779	2,111	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,181	1,692
Textile spinners	203	279	Shorthand-typists	2,341	2,356
Textile weavers	362	340	Typists	1,950	1,850
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	102	95	Office machine operators	1,071	913
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	315	328	Shop assistants	9,935	6,159
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	214	335	Service, sport and recreation workers	17,303	13,535
Other workers	583	734	Hotels and catering:		
Clothing, etc. workers	2,146	9,002	Kitchen staff	2,672	2,708
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	108	338	Bar staff	2,327	2,186
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	621	2,719	Waitresses, etc.	2,294	1,472
Light clothing machinists	636	3,661	Others	2,566	1,583
Other light clothing workers	350	936	Hairdressers	602	907
Hat makers	62	135	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	681	1,003
Other clothing workers	188	666	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4,447	2,823
Upholstery workers, etc.	181	547	Attendants	531	513
Food, drink and tobacco workers	449	950	Entertainment workers	813	14
Workers in food manufacture	430	936	Other workers	370	326
Workers in drink manufacture	3	2	Administrative, professional, technical workers	4,597	13,727
Workers in tobacco manufacture	16	12	Laboratory assistants	253	221
Paper and printing workers	452	614	Draughtsmen, tracers	178	128
Paper and paper products workers	195	353	Nurses	1,713	12,094
Printing workers	257	261	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,453	1,284
Building materials workers	22	16	Other workers	23,151	8,866
			Factory hands	15,336	4,049
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,830	3,544
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,985	1,273
			Grand total—Women	88,883	78,114

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 11th December and unfilled vacancy figures to 6th December. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 24 (March 1968) issue of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices,*

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

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain at 8th January 1968. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total
Males													
One or less	4,734	4,730	9,134	6,585	4,895	4,204	3,687	3,157	2,460	2,277	2,542	195	48,600
Over 1 and up to 2	2,646	3,095	6,349	4,505	3,554	2,981	2,850	2,473	2,026	2,174	3,316	171	36,140
Over 2 and up to 3	1,200	1,818	3,524	2,616	1,965	1,726	1,553	1,324	1,117	1,067	1,304	64	19,278
Over 3 and up to 4	1,377	2,022	4,385	3,158	2,441	2,092	1,946	1,585	1,319	1,278	1,441	77	23,121
Over 4 and up to 5	1,082	1,880	4,049	3,127	2,539	2,234	2,053	1,714	1,332	1,321	1,596	80	23,007
Over 5 and up to 6	873	1,658	3,402	2,659	2,344	1,989	1,886	1,717	1,457	1,364	1,909	102	21,360
Over 6 and up to 7	681	1,342	2,861	2,347	1,946	1,741	1,642	1,364	1,110	1,117	1,478	105	17,734
Over 7 and up to 8	564	1,151	2,545	2,135	1,836	1,636	1,512	1,284	1,076	999	1,376	74	16,188
Over 8 and up to 9	450	1,074	2,186	1,907	1,770	1,576	1,484	1,286	1,086	1,034	1,458	82	15,393
Over 9 and up to 13	1,252	3,174	6,824	6,094	5,436	5,044	4,739	4,164	3,575	4,035	6,583	304	51,254
Over 13 and up to 26	1,686	4,209	9,622	8,911	8,321	8,110	7,921	6,779	6,357	6,962	14,708	515	84,101
Over 26 and up to 39	457	1,329	3,443	3,620	3,802	3,894	3,706	3,504	3,257	3,906	9,305	211	40,434
Over 39 and up to 52	180	705	1,716	1,987	2,277	2,380	2,443	2,181	2,196	2,639	6,341	170	25,215
Over 52	183	902	2,997	3,638	4,613	5,659	6,413	6,463	7,167	9,744	23,568	517	71,964
Total	17,365	29,089	63,037	53,289	47,739	45,296	43,935	38,995	35,535	39,917	76,925	2,667	493,789
Females													
One or less	2,924	2,288	3,239	1,363	921	818	823	773	728	595	109	14,581	
Over 1 and up to 2	1,621	1,337	2,125	803	456	399	475	571	588	602	66	9,043	
Over 2 and up to 3	781	618	894	372	198	200	245	274	284	249	24	4,139	
Over 3 and up to 4	716	770	1,164	470	266	268	298	332	322	308	21	4,935	
Over 4 and up to 5	622	713	1,115	439	278	267	303	323	328	321	30	4,739	
Over 5 and up to 6	480	682	1,068	465	292	275	313	355	306	360	32	4,628	
Over 6 and up to 7	400	561	927	417	268	242	266	303	290	287	23	3,984	
Over 7 and up to 8	389	553	843	319	239	224	309	293	327	285	29	3,810	
Over 8 and up to 9	483	815	367	244	222	244	290	299	276	297	35	3,662	
Over 9 and up to 13	975	1,541	2,592	1,121	723	689	839	952	1,025	1,215	97	11,769	
Over 13 and up to 26	1,087	1,891	3,390	1,598	987	1,015	1,222	1,403	1,592	1,942	127	16,254	
Over 26 and up to 39	287	529	1,202	648	412	402	504	709	765	946	56	6,460	
Over 39 and up to 52	140	241	694	376	261	282	375	454	532	693	31	4,079	
Over 52	157	335	779	462	444	542	889	1,201	1,720	2,254	99	8,882	
Total	10,913	12,542	20,847	9,220	5,989	5,845	7,151	8,242	9,083	10,354	779	100,965	

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
	South East								Northern							
2 or less	4,392	13,086	8,998	26,476	1,927	3,091	1,671	6,689	1,037	3,193	1,946	6,176	672	736	308	1,716
Over 2 and up to 5	2,121	9,429	6,465	18,015	697	1,432	1,020	3,149	886	3,114	1,815	5,815	486	497	225	1,208
Over 5 and up to 8	1,351	7,483	6,123	14,957	464	1,129	979	2,572	738	2,677	2,025	5,440	336	485	255	1,076
Over 8 and up to 13	1,125	8,143	7,829	17,097	426	1,198	1,221	2,845	732	3,079	2,991	6,802	421	598	365	1,384
Over 13 and up to 26	944	8,387	10,716	20,047	288	968	1,220	2,476	976	3,645	4,489	9,110	438	710	466	1,614
Over 26 and up to 52	386	4,998	9,503	14,887	89	476	902	1,467	418	2,481	4,094	6,993	164	450	401	1,015
Over 52	150	2,839	10,248	13,237	33	252	789	1,074	162	2,238	6,912	9,312	82	247	632	961
Total	10,469	54,365	59,882	124,716	3,924	8,546	7,802	20,272	4,949	20,427	24,272	49,648	2,599	3,723	2,652	8,974
	East Anglia								Scotland							
2 or less	309	856	713	1,878	145	198	125	468	2,470	5,234	3,137	10,841	1,430	1,442	614	3,486
Over 2 and up to 5	272	737	725	1,734	81	127	92	300	1,633	4,843	2,900	9,376	819	1,224	566	2,609
Over 5 and up to 8	160	564	619	1,343	74	109	89	272	959	3,720	2,710	7,389	584	1,149	548	2,281
Over 8 and up to 13	121	552	870	1,543	68	119	132	319	946	4,223	3,848	9,017	759	1,735	861	3,355
Over 13 and up to 26	102	674	1,267	2,043	42	126	163	331	937	5,021	5,521	11,479	653	2,133	1,088	3,874
Over 26 and up to 52	33	261	959	1,253	10	47	81	138	504	3,994	5,283	9,781	298	1,667	982	2,947
Over 52	14	232	1,477	1,723	10	37	114	161	216	3,518	9,260	12,994	122	669	1,626	2,417
Total	1,011	3,876	6,630	11,517	430	763	796	1,989	7,665	30,553	32,659	70,877	4,665	10,019	6,285	20,969
	South Western								Wales							
2 or less	745	2,261	1,810	4,816	594	678	415	1,687	889	2,106	1,377	4,372	630	515	233	1,378
Over 2 and up to 5	546	1,740	1,499	3,785	270	344	254	868	679	1,843	1,106	3,628	444	435	209	1,088
Over 5 and up to 8	324	1,391	1,429	3,144	241	436	322	999	521	1,654	1,243	3,418	377	413	217	1,007
Over 8 and up to 13	365	1,743	2,191	4,299	311	584	614	1,509	647	2,117	1,985	4,749	448	541	390	1,379
Over 13 and up to 26	304	1,759	3,448	5,511	252	489	683	1,424	707	2,631	3,154	6,492	495	720	562	1,777
Over 26 and up to 52	96	906	2,799	3,801	76	148	299	523	302	1,757	2,823	4,882	238	475	472	1,185
Over 52	57	719	4,400	5,176	24	131	432	587	142	1,419	4,631	6,192	100	282	776	1,158
Total	2,437	10,519	17,576	30,532	1,768	2,810	3,019	7,597	3,887	13,527	16,319	33,733	2,732	3,381	2,859	8,972

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 3rd January 1968, 102,464 persons were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 219,952 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 6th December 1967, the figures were 126,941 and 223,928 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in table 1.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of employment exchanges and youth employment offices. Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

An analysis for the placings in Great Britain by broad industry groups and in some selected industries within the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis of the total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in table 2.

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 6th December 1967		Four weeks ended 3rd January 1968		Total number of placings 6th Dec. 1967 to 3rd January 1968 (4 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	71,282	85,331	60,607	79,868	60,607
Women	35,272	78,114	28,693	79,325	28,693
Total Adults	106,554	163,445	89,300	159,193	89,300
Boys	12,163	27,994	7,949	27,316	7,949
Girls	8,224	8,224	5,215	33,443	5,215
Total Young Persons	20,387	60,483	13,164	60,759	13,164
Total	126,941	223,928	102,464	219,952	102,464

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd January 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 3rd January 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	60,607	7,949	28,693	5,215	102,464	79,868	27,316	79,325	33,443	219,952
Total, index of Production industries	31,134	4,256	8,366	2,152	45,908	46,311	13,236	33,666	14,219	107,432
Total, all manufacturing industries	18,940	3,260	8,037	2,059	32,296	34,490	9,899	32,967	13,610	90,966
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	700	180	497	24	1,401	951	1,163	315	227	2,656
Mining and quarrying	265	32	25	2	324	2,550	583	70	46	3,249
Coal mining	112	24	14	1	151	2,285	534	18	9	2,846
Food, drink and tobacco	1,529	281	1,011	240	3,061	1,366	542	3,648	993	6,549
Chemicals and allied industries	982	78	336	82	1,478	1,811	396	1,069	506	3,782
Metal manufacture	1,488	212	187	35	1,922	2,082	632	509	210	3,433
Engineering and electrical goods	5,188	708	2,039	304	8,239	13,489	2,779	7,823	1,938	26,029
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	3,658	490	812	138	5,098	8,714	2,105	2,533	895	14,247
Electrical goods and machinery	1,530	218	1,227	166	3,141	4,775	674	5,290	1,043	11,782
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,394	90	33	3	1,520	1,177	155	58	35	1,425
Vehicles	1,456	114	289	39	1,898	4,802	321	899	210	6,232
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,801	441	819	167	3,228	2,480	1,235	2,032	776	6,523
Textiles	1,179	244	852	326	2,601	1,502	782	3,863	2,457	8,604
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	317	46	187	41	591	514	128	1,026	439	2,107
Woollen and worsted	304	71	166	97	638	269	226	971	619	2,085
Leather, leather goods and fur	198	58	75	23	354	161	168	428	271	1,028
Clothing and footwear	265	156	863	425	1,709	714	490	8,139	3,821	13,164
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	763	106	194	25	1,088	1,106	409	899	367	2,781
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,024	406	200	56	1,686	1,453	846	584	369	3,252
Paper, printing and publishing	692	222	481	209	1,604	1,011	768	1,466	1,178	4,423
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	459	83	300	117	959	556	254	792	479	2,081
Printing and publishing	233	139	181	92	645	455	514	674	699	2,342
Other manufacturing industries	981	144	658	125	1,908	1,336	376	1,550	479	3,741
Construction	11,468	937	189	86	12,680	8,522	2,554	451	436	11,963
Gas, electricity and water	461	27	115	5	608	749	200	178	127	1,254
Transport and communication	14,846	389	7,067	112	22,414	9,649	772	2,386	437	13,244
Distributive trades	4,866	1,840	3,282	1,817	11,805	5,445	5,902	9,220	8,993	29,560
Insurance, banking and finance	228	72	257	174	731	1,408	1,023	923	1,595	4,949
Professional and scientific services	666	86	1,364	251	2,367	5,541	1,589	15,920	1,852	24,902
Miscellaneous services	5,650	938	6,706	557	13,851	5,614	2,570	14,191	5,291	27,666
Entertainments, sports, etc.	313	40	173	28	554	386	157	638	186	1,367
Catering, hotels, etc.	3,527	151	4,983	128	8,789	1,602	378	6,049	606	8,635
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	156	125	330	102	713	137	168	1,240	605	2,150
Public administration	2,517	188	1,154	128	3,987	4,949	1,061	2,704	829	9,543
National government service	1,298	116	883	65	2,362	2,905	487	1,703	476	5,571
Local government service	1,219	72	271	63	1,625	2,044	574	1,001	353	3,972

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd January 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 3rd January 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	22,198	2,527	10,939	1,238	36,902	32,979	11,156	33,197	12,919	90,251
Greater London	11,027	1,240	5,851	528	18,646	13,911	6,136	19,597	7,150	46,794
East Anglia	1,964	226	652	140	2,982	2,363	736	2,000	913	6,012
South Western	4,716	514	2,612	364	8,206	4,238	1,573	4,535	1,846	12,192
West Midlands	3,639	702	1,522	429	6,292	7,563	2,928	6,265	3,194	19,950
East Midlands	2,435	363	824	196	3,818	6,931	1,707	4,462	2,563	15,663
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,006	709	1,771	507	6,993	5,276	3,290	7,080	3,345	18,991
North Western	8,022	1,015	3,874	583	13,494	9,571	2,617	11,731	3,493	27,412
Northern	4,019	457	1,797	340	6,613	3,250	793	3,288	1,216	8,547
Scotland	5,524	1,118	3,134	1,101	10,877	4,994	1,849	4,850	2,986	14,679
Wales	4,084	318	1,568	317	6,287	2,703	667	1,917	968	6,255
Great Britain	60,607	7,949	28,693	5,215	102,464	79,868	27,316	79,325	33,443	219,952
London and South Eastern	15,604	1,693	8,034	773	26,104	19,535	8,438	24,469	9,846	62,288
Eastern and Southern	8,558	1,060	3,557	605	13,780	15,807	3,454	10,728	3,986	33,975

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 145. In addition, 11 stoppages which began before January 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 50,300. This total includes 1,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 48,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 34,600 were directly involved and 14,200 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 152,000 working days lost in January includes 7,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Principal stoppages of work during January

A stoppage of work at a car components factory in Leamington Spa arose from a dispute about early leaving on Friday 22nd December and the employers' decision to check individual hours of attendance before making payment to certain workers. Nearly 3,000 production workers stopped work on 2nd January and an additional 1,200 the next day. An agreement on the basis of payment for part of the period in dispute led to resumption of work on 8th January.

At a Coventry tractor manufacturing plant 800 assembly fitters stopped work at mid-day on Friday 5th January. Night-shift workers became involved on the following Monday and the total numbers involved rose to about 1,200. About 1,300

machine shop and other workers had to be laid off as a result. The dispute concerned short-time working arrangements. Work was resumed on 15th January.

On 15th January 130 external transport drivers employed by a Birmingham firm making car bodies stopped work in protest against impending redundancies due to transfer of work to British Road Services. About 5,000 production workers had to be laid off as a result. Following agreement on compensation terms for displaced drivers work was resumed on the night-shift of 17th January.

Causes of stoppages—beginning in January

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	37	6,400
—other wage disputes	29	12,500
Hours of work	5	1,500
Employment of particular classes or persons	31	7,400
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	35	4,500
Trade union status	8	2,300
Sympathetic action	—	—
Total	145	34,600

Duration of stoppages—ending in January

Duration of stoppage	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	45	9,500	8,000
2 days	22	2,500	4,000
3 days	17	6,800	31,000
4-6 days	20	8,900	42,000
Over 6 days	19	3,500	41,000
Total	123	31,200	125,000

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

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

At 31st January 1968 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1967 Jan . . .	155.6	91.0	171.0	153.3	91.1	168.2
1967 Dec. . .	163.7	90.8	180.3	159.2	90.7	175.5
1968 Jan. . .	167.0	90.7	184.1	165.7	90.6	182.9

Note.—The December figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

The movements in the wages indices during January are attributable mainly to changes affecting engineering, rubber manufacture and furniture manufacture, brief details of which are given below. In the case of engineering, which has a substantial influence on the indices, the basic piecework addition of 15 per cent. is now related to the new minimum time rates. These replaced the previous minimum earnings levels on 1st January 1968 under the terms of the December 1964 engineering agreement. These changes in piece-work rates relate only to basic minima and may not result in a corresponding increase in earnings.

Principal changes during January

Engineering: Current minimum earnings levels converted into minimum time rates. Minimum piecework standard to be 15 per cent above new time rates (operative from 1st January—final stage of the long-term agreement of December 1964).

Cotton spinning and weaving: Increase of 2½ per cent. in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 (1st January).

Rubber manufacture: Introduction of a minimum weekly wage of £13 a week for men and £9 15s. for women (first full pay period after 1st January).

Furniture manufacture: Cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements terminated. Basic rate and cost-of-living allowance consolidated into single hourly rate, together with increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen and 3d. for other adult male workers. Total hourly remuneration for journeymen time only to be not less than 8s. in London, and 7s. 10d. in the provinces (first full pay week in January).

Electrical contracting (England, Wales and Northern Ireland): Occupations to be regraded and linked with a new wages structure. Introduced from 1st January.

Biscuit manufacture: Minimum rates increased by 10s. a week for men and 8s. 6d. for women (1st January).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale increases became payable during the month to workers in several industries, including carpet manufacture, lace manufacture and process engraving.

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

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in January show that 1,455,000 workers received increases of £2,075,000 in their basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, while 150,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £2,075,000 about £1,790,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £258,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £20,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and £7,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the month, with the figures for January 1967 entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of twelve months.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	45,000	22,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	17,000	32,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	1,065,000	1,745,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	50,000	9,000	137,000	127,000
Textiles	—	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	4,000	1,500	—	—
Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	110,000	98,000	2,000	2,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	10,000	4,500	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	75,000	110,000	11,000	11,000
Other manufacturing industries	70,000	48,000	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	—	—	—	—
Distributive trades	—	—	—	—
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	9,000	6,000	—	—
Totals—January 1968	1,455,000	2,075,000	150,000	140,000
Totals—January 1967	2,865,000	960,000	135,000	140,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1967 February . . .	590	—	180	45
March . . .	1,030	—	625	20
April . . .	635	—	170	50
May . . .	2,100	—	1,000	120
June . . .	150	—	60	2
July . . .	5,830	—	2,465	420
August . . .	910	30	375	35
September . . .	1,320	160	910	2
October . . .	345	30	205	8
November* . . .	1,990	—	1,230	8
December* . . .	905	—	740	—
1968 January . . .	1,455	—	2,075	150

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

These statistics, covering manual workers only, are provisional and 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. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. Where workers have been affected by two or more changes in any period (part-year or month as appropriate) they have been counted only once. *The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, i.e. excluding short-time or overtime, and the figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in actual earnings.*

RETAIL PRICES, 16th January 1968

At 16th January 1968 the official retail prices index was 121.6 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 121.2 at 12th December and 118.5 at 17th January 1967.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and most fresh vegetables, partly offset by reductions in the prices of eggs. The changes in prices of fresh vegetables and of eggs were largely seasonal.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 120.7 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 124.8 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 120.6 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of meat, tomatoes and most other fresh vegetables, and sweets and chocolates, were partly offset by reductions in the prices of eggs and some fresh fruit. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose slightly to 120.7, compared with 120.6 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent. to 121.1, compared with 120.1 in December.

Housing

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of local authority dwellings let unfurnished the index for the housing group rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 138.6, compared with 138.2 in December.

Durable household goods

Mainly as a result of rises in prices of a number of items of furniture and some television sets the group index figure rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 110.2, compared with 109.4 in December.

Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 113.9, compared with 114.4 in December.

Miscellaneous goods

There were rises in the average levels of prices for a number of items in this group and the group index figure rose by one per cent. to 116.3, compared with 115.1 in December.

Services

A seasonal fall in the average level of charges for dry cleaning was offset by rises in the average levels of charges for a number of other services, and the group index figure remained unchanged at 128.0.

Other groups

In the remaining four 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:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	123
Meat and bacon	132
Fish	121
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	117
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	126
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	125
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	108
Other food	113
TOTAL (Food)	121.1
II ALCOHOLIC DRINK	125.0
III TOBACCO	120.8
IV HOUSING	138.6
V FUEL AND LIGHT:	
Coal and coke	134
Other fuel and light	132
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	132.6
VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	118
Radio, television and other household appliances	101
Pottery, glassware and hardware	113
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	110.2
VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
Men's outer clothing	116
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	109
Women's underclothing	112
Children's clothing	111
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	116
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.9
VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	106
Fares	133
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	113.9
IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	140
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	105
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	114
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	116.3
X SERVICES:	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	124
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	133
TOTAL (Services)	128.0
ALL ITEMS	121.6

Statistical Series

Tables 101-133 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the Ministry of Labour in the form of time series including the latest available figures together with comparable figures for preceding dates and years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries are also given in table 122; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and average earnings of salaried employees in Great Britain in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried 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 by industry group, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal weekly hours of work. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131, bring together the various all-industries indices.

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS										
Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961 June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406	
September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494	
December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426	
1962 March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516	
June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531	
September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581	
December	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532	
1963 March	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555	
June	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575	
September	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653	
December	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651	
1964 March	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676	
June	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701	
September	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818	
December	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801	
1965 March	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854	
June	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831	
September	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947	
December	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951	
1966 March	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973	
June	23,301	1,673	24,974	253	25,227	417	25,644	16,651	8,993	
September	23,325	1,673	24,998	324	25,322	416	25,738	16,665	9,074	
December	23,016	1,673	24,689	467	25,156	419	25,575	16,619	8,956	
1967 March	22,728	1,673	24,401	525	24,925	419	25,344	16,416	8,929	
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961 June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418	
September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471	
December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455	
1962 March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497	
June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543	
September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558	
December	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561	
1963 March	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536	
June	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587	
September	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630	
December	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680	
1964 March	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657	
June	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713	
September	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795	
December	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830	
1965 March	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835	
June	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843	
September	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925	
December	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980	
1966 March	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954	
June	23,280		24,953				25,664	16,658	9,005	
September	23,280		24,953				25,712	16,661	9,051	
December	23,029		24,702				25,573	16,588	8,985	
1967 March	22,780		24,453				25,354	16,444	8,910	

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS											
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Standard Regions											
1965 June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
September	7,195	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280
1966 March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
September	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325
December	7,957	609	1,289	2,312	1,419	2,073	2,977	1,290	2,123	957	23,016
1967 March	7,861	600	1,278	2,270	1,407	2,061	2,924	1,265	2,108	945	22,728

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959	June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960	June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961	June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962	June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963	June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964	June(a)	22,375.9	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
(b)†		22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	581.1	767.4	60.4
1966	June	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
1964		23,050.0	11,435.8	8,752.8	486.1	654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0
August		23,050.0	11,468.0	8,792.9	486.1	653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1
September		23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2	486.1	651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9
October		23,078.0	11,572.2	8,866.3	486.1	649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7
November		23,078.0	11,599.2	8,886.5	486.1	647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7
December		23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	486.1	645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6
1965		23,017.0	11,513.0	8,839.2	486.1	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5
February		23,017.0	11,533.9	8,849.6	486.1	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4
March		23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	486.1	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3
April		23,147.0	11,513.9	8,827.9	486.1	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
May		23,147.0	11,548.3	8,852.7	486.1	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9
June		23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
July		23,209.0	11,553.8	8,864.4	486.1	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1
August		23,209.0	11,599.2	8,903.9	486.1	616.9	835.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3
September		23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	486.1	613.3	823.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3
October		23,280.0	11,654.6	8,943.8	486.1	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3
November		23,280.0	11,659.5	8,957.7	486.1	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4
December		23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	486.1	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3
1966		23,194.0	11,553.7	8,899.2	486.1	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5
February		23,194.0	11,548.0	8,893.5	486.1	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6
March		23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	486.1	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6
April		23,301.0	11,534.6	8,879.0	486.1	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9
May		23,301.0	11,557.5	8,870.9	486.1	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6
June		23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	486.1	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
July		23,325.0	11,539.7	8,876.6	486.1	572.8	829.1	527.0	618.6	2,305.9	198.8	846.1	593.6	755.0	59.0
August		23,325.0	11,565.3	8,909.4	486.1	570.6	835.1	529.7	618.3	2,314.9	198.9	845.4	593.6	758.9	59.3
September		23,325.0	11,533.7	8,897.7	486.1	568.8	823.2	527.4	619.9	2,324.5	200.0	846.7	591.6	755.0	58.5
October		23,016.0	11,503.8	8,867.5	486.1	567.7	826.1	527.8	615.5	2,317.2	200.6	842.0	589.9	749.6	57.3
November		23,016.0	11,440.4	8,813.2	486.1	567.2	825.0	525.4	611.3	2,309.5	201.5	825.4	585.1	742.9	57.3
December		23,016.0	11,387.5	8,766.3	486.1	565.9	819.9	522.6	607.7	2,302.2	202.5	820.8	582.4	736.4	56.4
1967		22,728.0	11,264.8	8,677.4	486.1	564.4	803.7	518.4	601.8	2,283.9	201.9	816.2	575.7	725.6	55.7
February		22,728.0	11,216.5	8,630.2	486.1	563.3	797.1	517.5	598.1	2,273.6	199.9	813.7	571.1	717.8	55.2
March		22,728.0	11,177.8	8,591.7	486.1	561.5	796.2	516.1	594.5	2,262.2	198.9	812.2	568.6	709.7	55.2
April		22,728.0	11,159.7	8,574.1	486.1	560.1	795.6	514.4	591.4	2,253.6	199.0	810.2	567.6	705.8	55.3
May		22,728.0	11,135.6	8,538.0	486.1	558.2	798.3	512.8	588.1	2,242.7	197.0	807.9	564.1	698.8	54.8
June		22,728.0	11,094.4	8,498.0	486.1	555.1	802.0	511.8	584.9	2,229.7	194.8	804.6	560.1	693.2	54.4
July		22,728.0	11,087.5	8,496.1	486.1	551.3	819.2	512.1	583.2	2,225.3	194.4	802.1	557.4	689.5	54.0
August		22,728.0	11,109.6	8,505.9	486.1	548.7	821.4	513.9	582.9	2,229.0	193.4	799.8	557.4	689.6	54.2
September		22,728.0	11,106.5	8,505.4	486.1	545.9	813.6	512.5	584.1	2,238.8	192.8	800.0	557.0	685.5	54.0
October		22,728.0	11,078.0	8,501.5	486.1	541.8	816.1	510.7	581.9	2,240.8	192.9	799.2	556.6	683.6	53.5
November		22,728.0	11,081.3	8,505.6	486.1	537.4	817.2	511.8	581.0	2,241.7	193.9	798.0	557.7	684.2	54.2
December		22,728.0	11,052.8	8,496.8	486.1	534.1	812.6	511.5	581.1	2,238.1	193.5	799.9	558.0	685.9	53.5

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

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

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

§Figures after June 1966 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1967.

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

TABLE 105 (continued)															
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	
546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0	June	1959
565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2	June	1960
569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6	June	1961
561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5	June	1962
542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0	June	1963
536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6	June(a)	1964
539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6	(b)†	
531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	June	1965
524.4	348.2	290.6	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3	June	1966
537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2								July	1964
541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2								August	
546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6								September	
546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9								October	
545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4								November	
543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4								December	
537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9								January	1965
535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8								February	
532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8								March	
530.7	353.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1								April	
535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4								May	
531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	June	
528.9	353.6	295.7	634.1	333.0	1,658.7	410.6								July	
532.8	355.1	297.5	640.0	334.6	1,667.4	411.0								August	
535.5	355.0	298.5	642.8	335.5	1,697.0	414.0								September	
534.5	354.8	299.1	643.8	336.6	1,685.6	416.1								October	
534.4	354.3	298.9	643.6	338.4	1,677.2	419.3								November	
532.4	353.8	297.7	642.9	338.6	1,648.8	420.4								December	
527.4	351.3	295.2	639.7	333.8	1,633.4	422.3								January	1966
527.3	349.2	294.5	640.0	335.8	1,637.0	423.0								February	
526.5	348.1	292.4	638.5	336.3	1,646.6	424.0								March	
530.2	348.1	292.7	640.2	337.5	1,646.2	424.5								April	
527.9	348.6	292.2	640.4	337.1	1,682.9	423.3								May	
524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3	June	
522.5	349.0	289.8	642.7	339.5	1,667.0	423.3								July§	
526.1	349.7	291.0	647.2	341.3	1,661.0	424.3								August§	
525.6	348.3	289.7	646.6	340.7	1,641.0	426.2								September§	
522.2	346.4	287.1	645.6	340.2	1,641.0	427.6								October§	
517.7	344.4	285.4	643.4	338.9	1,630.0	430.0								November§	
513.9	343.0	282.5	640.2	335.8	1,624.0	431.3								December§	
508.9	339.5	278.6	635.4	332.1	1,592.0	431.0								January§	1967
506.5	337.9	277.6	632.8	331.4	1,592.0	431.0								February§	
504.3	337.0	275.8	630.3	330.7	1,594.0	430.6								March§	
506.3	338.1	275.9	630.4	330.5	1,597.0	428.5								April§	
501.3	338.4	274.6	628.9	330.3	1,612.0	427.4								May§	
494.4	338.2	273.8	627.1	329.0	1,615.0	426.3								June§	
489.1	339.6	273.2	627.7	329.3	1,615.0	425.1								July§	
489.9	339.8	275.4	630.9	328.3	1,629.0	426.0								August§	
491.9	339.8	276.6	630.7	328.1	1,629.0	426.2								September§	
489.6	339.8	277.4	628.9	330.5	1,608.0	426.7								October§	
488.6	339.0	278.0	627.9	332.4	1,612.0	426.3								November§	
487.5	339.0	277.2	626.3	332.7	1,596.0	425.9								December§	

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	Seasonally adjusted As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	Monthly averages	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
		222.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
		257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
		312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
		457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
		475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
		360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
		340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
		463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
		573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
		380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
		328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
		359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1955		559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
1963	October 14	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
	November 11	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
	December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	January 13	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
	February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
	March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
	April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
	May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
	June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
	July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
	August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
	September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
	October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
	November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
	December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
	February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
	March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
	April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
	May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
	June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.5	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	2.1
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.2
	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

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	Seasonally adjusted As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	Monthly averages	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
		146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
		168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
		216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
		321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
		343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
		259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
		249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
		344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
		440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6
		286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8
		250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6
		285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7
1955		451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8
1963	October 14	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
	November 11	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
	December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
	February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
	April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	269.9	273.2	1.8
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	255.0	1.5
	March 8	283.8	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 6	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	274.8	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	3.2	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.0	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.0	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	1.3
		85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	1.0
		88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	1.0
		95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	1.2
		136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	1.5
		131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	1.5
		100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	1.2
		91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	1.0
		118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	1.3
		133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	1.5
		94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	1.1
		78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	0.9
		74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	0.8
		108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	1.1
1963	October 14.	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	1.4	1.4
	November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	1.3	1.3
	December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	1.3	1.3
1964	January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	1.2	1.2
	February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	1.1	1.1
	March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	1.1	1.1
	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	1.1	1.1
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	1.1	1.1
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	1.1	1.1
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	1.1	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	90.4	1.1	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	1.0	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	1.0	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	86.0	1.4	1.6	79.1	0.9	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	0.9	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	0.9	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	0.9	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	0.9	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	0.9	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	0.9	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	0.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	0.9	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	0.9	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	0.9	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	70.3	0.8	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	68.2	0.8	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	0.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	0.7	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	1.2	1.2	70.3	0.6	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	0.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	0.7	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	0.7	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	0.8	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	0.8	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	71.4	0.8	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	0.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	0.9	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	84.7	1.0	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	1.0	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	1.0	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	1.1	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.3	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	1.1	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	1.1	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.2	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.4	1.1	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	1.1	1.1
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	1.2	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	108.3	1.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.2	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	1.2	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	1.1	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	1.1	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	1.1	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	1.0	1.0

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	Monthly averages	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955		38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956		43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957		55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958		72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959		68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960		52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961		54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962		72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963		85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964		57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965		50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966		54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
1967		93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6		1.6
1963		October 14.	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	71.2
	November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	68.0	..
	December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..
1964	January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..
	February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
	March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..
	April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..
	May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..
	June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..
	July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
	August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
	October 12.	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11.	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10.	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.5
	June 12	84.6	1.4	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.5	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.7
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5

UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
		18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
		21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
		28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
		37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
		35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
		28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
		28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
		35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
		45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
		28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
		26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	..
		34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	..
		51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	..
1963	October 14.	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
	November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
	December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13.	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12.	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	26.0	26.0	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11.	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8.	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11.	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10.	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10.	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9.	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
	March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
	April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
	May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
	September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
	October 9.	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
	November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
	December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968	January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
									Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	Monthly averages	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		2.4	
1963	October 14.	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8	
	November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8	
	December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7	
1964	January 13.	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6	
	February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6	
	March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5	
	April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5	
	May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5	
	June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5	
	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5	
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5	
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5	
	October 12.	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5	
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4	
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5	
1965	January 11.	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4	
	February 8.	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4	
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4	
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4	
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4	
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5	
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7	
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6	
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6	
	October 11.	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6	
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6	
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5	
1966	January 10.	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5	
	February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5	
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4	
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5	
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4	
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6	
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6	
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7	
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9	
	October 10.	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0	
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3	
	December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4	
1967	January 9.	41.0	3.0	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.3	
	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	2.3	
	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	2.5	
	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	2.2	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2	2.5	
	October 9	33.1	2.4	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	2.4	
	December 11	37.0	2.7	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6	2.4	
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE II

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	Seasonally adjusted 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	Monthly averages	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		0.6
1965		20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966		31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967		57.8	2.4	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1963	October 14.	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
	November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
	December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	8.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12.	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11.	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10.	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	2.9	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.4
	February 13	68.0	2.8	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.5
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.7
	June 12	50.5	2.1	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.4	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	44.0	1.9
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.5	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	1.9
	December 11	55.3	2.3	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE III

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	Seasonally adjusted As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	Monthly averages	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955		5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956		6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957		10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958		19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959		18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960		13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961		13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962		17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963		24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964		13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965		13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966		15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6	
1963	October 14.	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
	February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12.	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10.	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.8
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7

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

TABLE 112

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
		14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
		15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
		19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
		38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
		38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
		24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
		21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
		34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
		42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
		26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
		22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0
		25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1
		44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	..	1.9
1963	October 14.	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13.	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12.	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11.	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8.	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	22.5	21.1	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11.	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10.	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10.	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.5
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2.1	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.8
	July 10	38.4	1.8	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.1	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.0
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
	October 9	46.8	2.2	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.3	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.4	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.1
1968	January 8	55.2	2.6	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.1

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

TABLE 113

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	Monthly averages	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0		1.4
1955		40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4		1.0
1956		40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8		1.2
1957		47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8		1.5
1958		80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3		2.1
1959		82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2		2.4
1960		57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2		1.8
1961		49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3		1.5
1962		76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8		2.2
1963		93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1		2.7
1964		62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4		2.0
1965		48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1		1.5
1966		45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9		1.4
1967		74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1		2.3
1963	October 14.	80.4	2.7	78.6	2.7	1.8	75.9	77.2	2.6
	November 11	78.1	2.6	76.7	1.1	1.4	75.6	73.9	2.4
	December 9	74.3	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12.	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11.	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10.	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.4	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.5	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.0
	March 13	76.9	2.5	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.2
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.4
	September 11	77.3	2.5	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.5	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.3
	December 11	73.7	2.4	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.3
1968	January 8	79.5	2.6	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT **Northern Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	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		3.2
1965		34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966		35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967		53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14.	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	1.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	1.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13.	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12.	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	39.0	38.1	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11.	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8.	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	33.5	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11.	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10.	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10.	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	3.9	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
	June 12	48.7	3.6	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.1	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.2	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	3.9
1968	January 8	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	53.6	4.0

UNEMPLOYMENT **males and females: Scotland**

TABLE 115

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	Monthly averages	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955		51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956		52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957		56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958		81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959		94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960		78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961		68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962		83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963		104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964		80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965		65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.6	
1963	October 14.	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	2.5	86.7	92.0	4.2
	November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	3.4	88.3	87.9	4.0
	December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964	January 13.	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12.	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.1
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11.	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8.	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11.	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	59.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10.	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10.	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.6
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.7
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.8
	August 14	84.1	3.8	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.7	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.8	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.8
	November 13	85.9	3.9	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	3.9	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.3	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.6

UNEMPLOYMENT **Wales: males and females**

TABLE 116

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	Seasonally adjusted 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		26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1960		24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1961		30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1962		36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1963		25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1964		25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1965		29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1966		40.3	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.8
Monthly averages									
1963	October 14.	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	0.2	27.8	28.0	2.8
	November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	0.2	28.3	27.4	2.8
	December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	26.8	2.7
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.2	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.5
	February 13	42.6	4.2	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.5
	March 13	40.7	4.0	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.6
	April 12	41.2	4.1	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.8
	May 8	38.5	3.8	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.8
	June 12	36.2	3.6	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	3.9
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.0
	August 14	41.2	4.1	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.0
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.1
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
	November 13	41.7	4.1	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	3.9
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	3.9
1968	January 8	43.2	4.3	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	37.4	3.7

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

		All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries				
		All	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
S.I.C. Order		All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	Monthly averages	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54
1956		226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57
1957		289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72
1958		402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959		433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120
1965	November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22	89
	December	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	22	88
1966	January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89
	February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87
	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84
	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1965	August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88
	September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88
	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77
	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81
	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Year		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961	Monthly averages	306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1963	October 14	453.8	91.9	20.2	54.6	12.0	66.2	14.6	105.6	58.4	77.1
	November 11	455.4	84.6	18.6	51.2	11.2	72.4	15.9			
	December 9	444.1	72.0	16.2	47.5	10.7	66.9	15.1			
1964	January 13	470.6	91.5	19.5	50.0	10.6	67.7	14.4	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	448.0	77.0	17.2	45.8	10.2	66.4	14.8			
	March 16	408.0	64.6	15.8	39.1	9.6	53.3	13.1			
	April 13	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0			
	June 15	311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3			
	July 13	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1	65.2
	August 10	360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4			
	September 14	331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2			
	October 12	335.2	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	314.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8

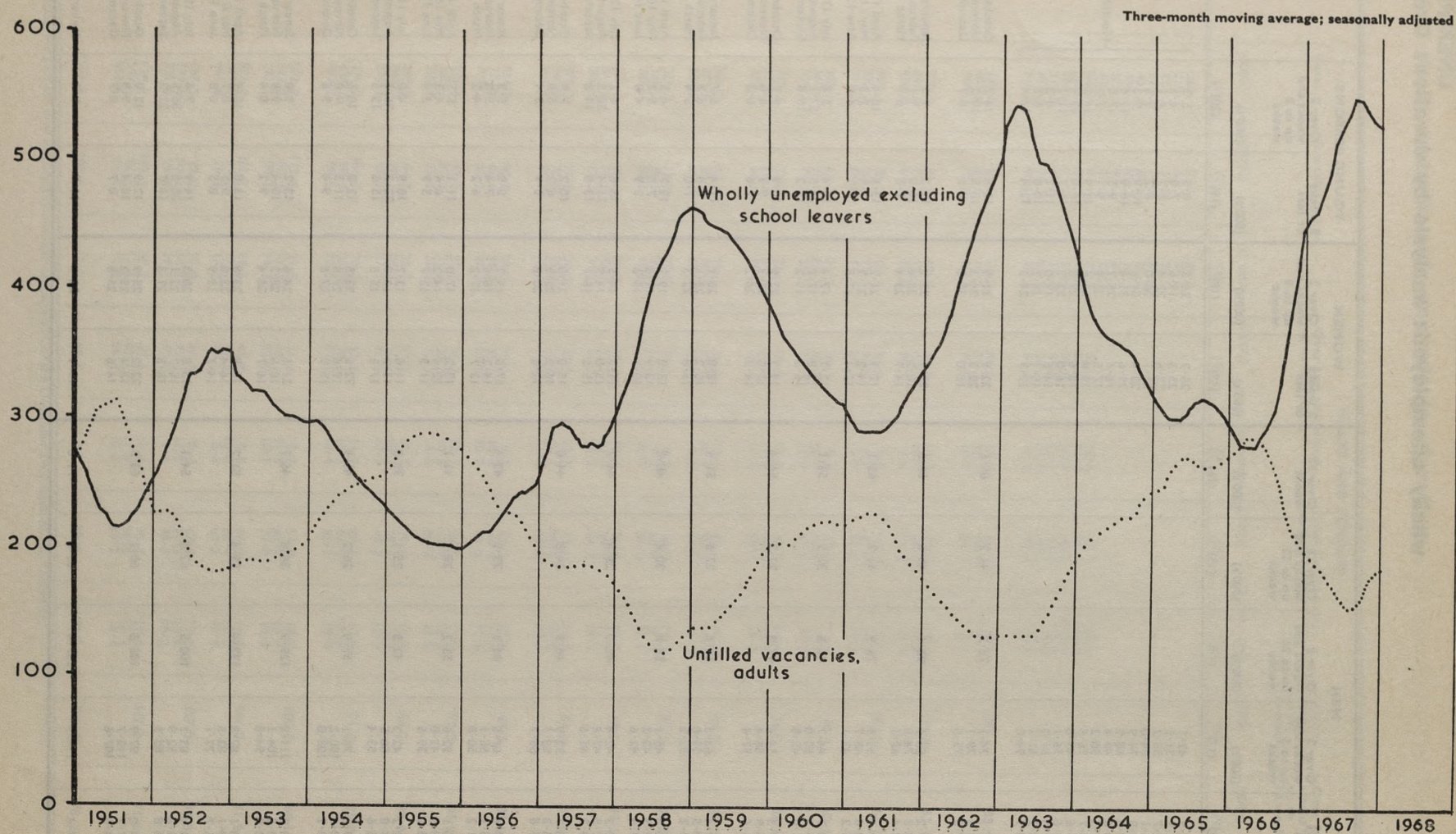
Note.—Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

MEN						WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			
Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages	1954
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1		1955
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1		1956
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5		1957
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3		1958
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4		1959
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8		1960
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2		1961
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5		1962
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4		1963
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1		1964
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3		1965
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5		1966
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		1967
310.5	56.1	74.3	70.3	44.2	65.6	22.9	31.9	12.8	14.7		October 14	1963
318.5	53.5	79.1				20.3	34.3	10.8	10.2	November 11	
317.2	47.3	75.5				16.0	30.2	8.6	8.7	December 9	
337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9	January 13	1964
321.3	48.8	74.8				18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1	February 10	
294.3	42.4	60.1				14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9	March 16	
281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4	April 13	
254.0	39.6	48.7				14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3	May 11	
225.7	35.2	43.1				12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8	June 15	
218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8	July 13	
225.1	39.3	50.0				13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1	August 10	
220.6	41.0	45.8				16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6	September 14	
231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7	October 12	
238.1	44.9	58.4				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8	November 9	
239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3	December 7	
260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7	January 11	1965
254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3	February 8	
244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4	March 8	
223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5	April 12	
212.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7	May 10	
196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0	June 14	
194.8	38.3	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	July 12	
205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5	August 9	
207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8	September 13	
217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9	October 11	
224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8	November 8	
234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4	December 6	
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	
227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	March 14	
218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	April 18	
200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	May 16	
189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	June 13	
191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	July 11	
206.0	44.8	50.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	August 8	
228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	September 12	
271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	October 10	
325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	November 14	
354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	December 12	
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	
402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	March 13	
398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10	
380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	May 8	
361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	June 12	
363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10	
382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	August 14	
390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	September 11	
404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9	
429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	November 13	
441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	December 11	
476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8	1968

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	
1959	Monthly averages						223	157		88	69	67
1960							314	212		91	102	
1961							320	213		124	89	107
1962							214	149		78	72	64
1963							196	144		71	73	53
1964							317	221		115	106	96
1965							384	265		143	122	119
1966							371	255		138	117	116
1967							250	174		92	82	76
1963	July 10	.	.	.	.	.	233	160	131	79	81	73
	August 7	.	.	.	.	.	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4	.	.	.	.	.	214	158	146	79	80	56
	October 9	.	.	.	.	.	215	160	160	81	79	55
	November 6	.	.	.	.	.	214	157	173	80	77	57
	December 4	.	.	.	.	.	213	155	181	79	76	58
1964	January 8	.	.	.	.	.	229	166	193	83	83	63
	February 5	.	.	.	.	.	250	178	198	90	88	73
	March 11	.	.	.	.	.	297	202	213	104	99	95
	April 8	.	.	.	.	.	307	212	209	108	104	95
	May 6	.	.	.	.	.	327	227	215	116	111	100
	June 10	.	.	.	.	.	368	251	226	128	122	118
	July 8	.	.	.	.	.	380	250	222	128	123	130
	August 5	.	.	.	.	.	357	239	220	123	115	119
	September 9	.	.	.	.	.	335	239	226	125	114	96
	October 7	.	.	.	.	.	325	233	233	124	110	91
	November 4	.	.	.	.	.	319	230	246	125	105	89
	December 2	.	.	.	.	.	311	222	248	120	102	89
1965	January 6	.	.	.	.	.	311	221	248	118	103	90
	February 3	.	.	.	.	.	326	229	250	124	105	96
	March 3	.	.	.	.	.	358	249	260	137	112	109
	April 7	.	.	.	.	.	408	274	271	149	125	133
	May 5	.	.	.	.	.	420	287	275	155	132	133
	June 9	.	.	.	.	.	449	302	277	162	140	147
	July 7	.	.	.	.	.	452	296	268	158	138	156
	August 4	.	.	.	.	.	422	282	263	153	129	139
	September 8	.	.	.	.	.	392	275	263	148	127	117
	October 6	.	.	.	.	.	373	265	265	144	122	107
	November 3	.	.	.	.	.	355	253	269	138	115	102
	December 1	.	.	.	.	.	347	246	273	135	111	100
1966	January 5	.	.	.	.	.	346	245	272	132	113	101
	February 9	.	.	.	.	.	373	260	281	141	120	113
	March 9	.	.	.	.	.	405	274	285	149	126	131
	April 13	.	.	.	.	.	432	289	286	155	134	143
	May 11	.	.	.	.	.	439	296	284	159	137	143
	June 8	.	.	.	.	.	450	300	275	161	139	150
	July 6	.	.	.	.	.	455	296	268	158	138	159
	August 3	.	.	.	.	.	410	273	255	148	126	137
	September 7	.	.	.	.	.	351	247	235	132	115	104
	October 5	.	.	.	.	.	301	217	217	117	100	84
	November 9	.	.	.	.	.	253	186	201	102	84	67
	December 7	.	.	.	.	.	234	173	200	97	76	61
1967	January 4	.	.	.	.	.	224	164	191	89	75	60
	February 8	.	.	.	.	.	236	168	188	91	76	68
	March 8	.	.	.	.	.	256	174	184	94	80	82
	April 5	.	.	.	.	.	258	178	174	96	82	81
	May 3	.	.	.	.	.	262	180	168	97	83	82
	June 7	.	.	.	.	.	281	187	162	98	89	95
	July 5	.	.	.	.	.	284	184	155	95	88	101
	August 9	.	.	.	.	.	256	174	155	91	83	82
	September 6	.	.	.	.	.	246	177	165	90	87	70
	October 4	.	.	.	.	.	241	176	176	91	85	66
	November 8	.	.	.	.	.	228	166	181	86	80	62
	December 6	.	.	.	.	.	224	163	190	85	78	60
1968	January 3	.	.	.	.	.	220	159	186	80	79	61

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*†

TABLE 120

Week Ended		OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)											
		WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME‡				Total			
		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost	
				Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)			Total (000's)	Average
1959	May 30 . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1,068	13
1960	May 28 . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	303	10
1961	May 27 . . (a)	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	428	12½
		1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	452	12½
1962	May 26 . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	1,390	11
1963	May 18 . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1,022	11
1963	September 14 .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	514	12
	October 19 . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	463	10
	November 16 .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	334	9½
	December 14 .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	237	10
1964	January 18 . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	247	10
	February 15 . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	307	11½
	March 21 . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	274	12
	April 18 . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	229	11
	May 16 . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	323	9½
	June 20 . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	298	10½
	July 18 . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	174	10½
	August 15 . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	142	10½
	September 19 .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	336	9½
	October 17 . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	249	9½
	November 14 .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	371	10
	December 12 .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	226	9½
1965	January 16 . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	344	10
	February 13 . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	392	9
	March 13 . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	1,078	20
	April 10 . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	609	17
	May 15 . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	318	11
	June 19 . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	274	11
	July 17 . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	220	10½
	August 14 . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	956	20½
	September 18 .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	281	11
	October 16 . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	203	8½
	November 13 .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	238	10
	December 11 .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	276	10
1966	January 15 . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	344	9
	February 19 . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	270	9
	March 19 . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	283	10½
	April 23 . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	242	8½
	May 21 . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	263	8
	June 18 . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	246	8½
	July 16 . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	293	9
	August 13 . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	232	8
	September 17 .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	910	12½
	October 15 . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	1,729	10½
	November 19 .	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	2,513	13½
	December 17 .	1,914	31.9	16,174	8½	4	177	161	1,599	10	165	1,775	11
1967	January 14 . .	1,765	29.8	14,352	8	9	372	153	1,435	9½	162	1,807	11
	February 18 . .	1,823	30.9	15,034	8	10	420	147	1,318	9	157	1,738	11
	March 18 . .	1,880	32.0	15,566	8½	6	235	103	915	9	109	1,151	10½
	April 18 . .	1,899	32.8	15,731	8½	7	291	97	905	9½	104	1,196	11½
	May 13 . .	1,904	33.0	15,803	8½	5	214	100	929	9½	105	1,144	11
	June 17 . .	1,894	33.0	15,881	8½	6	257	86	761	9	92	1,017	11
	July 15 . .	1,840	32.0	15,823	8½	3	110	71	600	8½	73	710	9½
	August 19 . .	1,718	29.9	14,568	8½	5	190	72	651	9	77	841	11
	September 16 .	1,866	32.5	15,800	8½	7	292	78	757	10	85	1,049	12½
	October 14 . .	1,939	33.7	16,412	8½	4	165	67	575	8½	71	740	10½
	November 18 .	1,993	34.7	16,801	8½	2	83	61	529	8½	63	612	10
	December 16 .	2,002	34.9	17,043	8½	2	80	40	338	8½	42	418	10

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

† Figures from May 1960 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
‡ Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each until November 1960 and 42 hours each thereafter.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

		INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
		All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956	.	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	.	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	.	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	.	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	.	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	.	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	.	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	.	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	.	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	.	97.1	100.8	91.3	91.6	95.1	99.5	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	.	91.5	95.1	84.6	83.5	92.7	94.2	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1964	January 18	101.0	101.4	101.4	100.7	96.2	102.6	100.2	100.2	100.6	101.1	98.8	100.6
	February 15	101.5	102.1	101.4	101.4	95.5	103.3	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.6	99.0	100.9
	March 21	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.8	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	100.8	99.6	101.3
	April 18	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
	May 16	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
	June 20	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
	July 18*	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
	August 15*	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
	September 19	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
	October 17	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
	November 14	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
	December 12	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965	January 16	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
	February 13	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
	March 13	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
	April 10	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.3	100.8
	May 15	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
	June 19	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
	July 17*	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.3	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	100.4
	August 14*	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.0	86.0	99.2	98.2	95.7	100.3	100.5	100.6
	September 18	101.8	103.3	97.2	97.7	99.8	105.1	98.8	97.8	96.5	100.2	98.8	100.0
	October 16	101.8	103.8	97.3	97.4	99.7	104.8	98.9	98.2	96.8	100.0	98.4	99.9
	November 13	101.9	104.8	97.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	98.8	98.2	97.2	100.1	98.5	99.9
	December 11	101.7	104.7	98.1	96.9	98.9	103.9	99.0	98.3	98.0	100.2	99.3	99.8
1966	January 15	99.2	102.7	96.8	94.6	93.5	101.3	97.9	97.3	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*†	94.2	98.0	82.1	86.0	97.2	97.8	98.6	98.1	97.7	98.9	99.1	99.2
	August 13*†	81.8	84.0	80.3	74.8	88.2	83.5	98.4	97.9	96.1	98.6	99.4	99.3
	September 17†	99.3	103.1	92.1	93.1	97.6	101.9	97.4	97.0	94.5	97.9	98.1	98.4
	October 15†	98.0	101.9	88.6	92.1	97.2	100.6	96.8	96.6	92.0	97.7	97.6	97.8
	November 19†	96.6	101.0	84.3	91.0	96.4	99.5	96.4	96.4	90.9	97.4	97.6	97.4
	December 17†	96.3	100.8	85.4	90.1	96.0	98.8	96.7	96.6	92.2	97.6	98.4	97.5
1967	January 14†	94.1	98.5	85.4	87.7	91.7	96.7	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	96.7
	February 18†	93.6	98.1	85.6	86.6	90.7	96.6	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8	97.2
	March 18†	93.7	97.9	86.7	86.6	91.4	96.6	97.0	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5	97.7
	April 15†	93.8	97.5	87.6	87.0	91.6	96.7	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	98.0
	May 13†	93.5	97.1	86.9	86.2	92.4	96.5	97.2	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	98.2
	June 17†	93.3	96.4	86.8	85.8	93.1	96.0	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.5
	July 15*†	87.6	91.4	75.1	77.8	94.1	90.8	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
	August 19*†	76.4	78.8	74.0	66.9	85.6	77.9	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1
	September 16†	92.8	96.4	85.4	84.3	95.5	95.3	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.4	98.3
	October 14†	92.7	96.5	86.6	84.4	95.5	94.4	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	98.3
	November 18†	93.3	96.5	87.0	84.7	95.7	96.6	97.4	96.4	96.6	97.9	98.0	98.4
	December 16†	93.3	96.2	87.8	84.5	95.3	96.2	97.6	96.5	97.6	98.0	98.8	98.4

EARNINGS AND HOURS**United Kingdom: wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked**

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	£ 15 11	£ 16 16	£ 17 1	£ 16 5	£ 15 17	£ 19 6	£ 16 3	£ 14 14	£ 14 7	£ 14 7	£ 16 6
	Oct.	£ 15 18	£ 17 8	£ 17 19	£ 16 18	£ 16 4	£ 19 17	£ 16 18	£ 15 7	£ 14 7	£ 14 17	£ 17 4
1964	April	£ 16 8	£ 18 0	£ 19 1	£ 17 18	£ 17 10	£ 21 5	£ 17 19	£ 16 1	£ 15 8	£ 15 9	£ 18 0
	Oct.	£ 17 3	£ 18 19	£ 19 10	£ 18 7	£ 17 17	£ 21 1	£ 18 5	£ 16 7	£ 15 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 11	£ 23 15	£ 19 16	£ 17 7	£ 17 5	£ 17 12	£ 20 11
1966	April	£ 19 11	£ 21 7	£ 21 10	£ 20 11	£ 21 6	£ 23 19	£ 20 8	£ 18 10	£ 18 0	£ 17 12	£ 20 11
	Oct.	£ 19 15	£ 21 5	£ 21 9	£ 20 12	£ 21 6	£ 23 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 19
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	48.7
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	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	44.7	44.7	41.8	48.0
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. 6 d. 0	s. 7 d. 2.4	s. 7 d. 6.1	s. 7 d. 0.9	s. 6 d. 10.4	s. 8 d. 6.8	s. 6 d. 11.8	s. 6 d. 3.8	s. 6 d. 2.3	s. 6 d. 8.0	s. 6 d. 8.4
	Oct.	s. 6 d. 7.2	s. 7 d. 5.5	s. 7 d. 8.5	s. 7 d. 2.8	s. 6 d. 11.7	s. 8 d. 8.8	s. 7 d. 2.0	s. 6 d. 6.4	s. 6 d. 5.9	s. 6 d. 9.6	s. 6 d. 11.6
1964	April	s. 6 d. 10.0	s. 7 d. 8.2	s. 7 d. 1.5	s. 7 d. 7.1	s. 6 d. 11.7	s. 8 d. 8.8	s. 7 d. 2.0	s. 6 d. 6.4	s. 6 d. 5.9	s. 6 d. 9.6	s. 6 d. 11.6
	Oct.	s. 7 d. 1.6	s. 8 d. 0.8	s. 8 d. 4.5	s. 7 d. 9.5	s. 7 d. 6.5	s. 9 d. 4.2	s. 7 d. 8.6	s. 6 d. 11.8	s. 7 d. 0.2	s. 7 d. 2.7	s. 7 d. 6.4
1965	April	s. 7 d. 4.8	s. 8 d. 3.9	s. 8 d. 8.5	s. 8 d. 2.4	s. 8 d. 1.0	s. 9 d. 11.4	s. 8 d. 1.4	s. 7 d. 2.6	s. 7 d. 2.0	s. 7 d. 6.4	s. 7 d. 9.6
	Oct.	s. 7 d. 10.0	s. 8 d. 10.3	s. 9 d. 2.4	s. 8 d. 7.3	s. 8 d. 7.0	s. 10 d. 3.4	s. 8 d. 6.3	s. 7 d. 7.8	s. 7 d. 6.4	s. 8 d. 0.2	s. 8 d. 2.7
1966	April	s. 8 d. 2.7	s. 9 d. 5.0	s. 9 d. 5.5	s. 8 d. 11.6	s. 9 d. 2.3	s. 10 d. 8.6	s. 8 d. 10.3	s. 7 d. 11.5	s. 7 d. 10.6	s. 8 d. 4.0	s. 8 d. 6.2
	Oct.	s. 8 d. 4.1	s. 9 d. 5.0	s. 9 d. 6.8	s. 9 d. 1.3	s. 9 d. 3.3	s. 10 d. 7.7	s. 8 d. 11.4	s. 7 d. 11.3	s. 8 d. 0.0	s. 8 d. 6.9	s. 8 d. 8.7
1967	April	s. 8 d. 5.8	s. 9 d. 5.5	s. 9 d. 7.8	s. 9 d. 2.5	s. 9 d. 5.3	s. 10 d. 9.5	s. 9 d. 0.9	s. 8 d. 2.6	s. 8 d. 1.3	s. 8 d. 8.7	s. 8 d. 10.8
	Oct.	s. 8 d. 9.3	s. 9 d. 9.6	s. 9 d. 11.6	s. 9 d. 6.1	s. 9 d. 7.7	s. 11 d. 3.0	s. 9 d. 4.1	s. 8 d. 7.2	s. 8 d. 4.4	s. 8 d. 11.7	s. 9 d. 1.7

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	£ 8 1	£ 7 19	£ 8 3	£ 8 13	£ 7 18	£ 9 15	£ 7 17	£ 8 0	£ 7 14	£ 7 17	£ 7 15
	Oct.	£ 8 5	£ 7 19	£ 8 6	£ 8 16	£ 8 4	£ 9 19	£ 8 17	£ 8 7	£ 8 2	£ 8 2	£ 8 9
1964	April	£ 8 9	£ 8 8	£ 9 18	£ 9 6	£ 8 18	£ 10 15	£ 8 10	£ 8 13	£ 8 2	£ 8 11	£ 8 9
	Oct.	£ 8 14	£ 8 14	£ 9 0	£ 9 7	£ 8 17	£ 10 10	£ 8 12	£ 8 13	£ 8 7	£ 8 14	£ 8 11
1965	April	£ 9 0	£ 9 0	£ 9 13	£ 9 13	£ 9 17	£ 11 3	£ 9 18	£ 9 0	£ 8 13	£ 8 17	£ 9 0
	Oct.	£ 9 8	£ 9 7	£ 9 11	£ 9 18	£ 10 0	£ 11 4	£ 9 5	£ 9 9	£ 9 3	£ 9 7	£ 9 5
1966	April	£ 9 15	£ 9 13	£ 9 18	£ 10 7	£ 10 11	£ 12 0	£ 9 12	£ 9 15	£ 9 7	£ 9 14	£ 9 14
	Oct.	£ 9 16	£ 9 16	£ 9 18	£ 10 9	£ 10 4	£ 11 5	£ 9 13	£ 9 19	£ 9 10	£ 9 18	£ 9 15
1967	April	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 9 19	£ 10 13	£ 10 3	£ 12 0	£ 9 16	£ 9 19	£ 9 10	£ 10 0	£ 10 1
	Oct.	£ 10 5	£ 10 7	£ 10 6	£ 11 2	£ 10 3	£ 12 6	£ 10 6	£ 10 7	£ 10 0	£ 10 3	£ 10 5
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	39.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. 4 d. 11.8	s. 4 d. 2.1	s. 4 d. 3.6	s. 4 d. 3.6	s. 3 d. 10.7	s. 4 d. 10.1	s. 4 d. 0.1	s. 4 d. 0.7	s. 3 d. 11.1	s. 4 d. 1.3	s. 4 d. 0.2
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 0.9	s. 4 d. 1.2	s. 4 d. 3.0	s. 4 d. 4.5	s. 4 d. 0.8	s. 4 d. 11.8	s. 4 d. 1.5	s. 4 d. 2.3	s. 4 d. 1.3	s. 4 d. 2.5	s. 4 d. 1.7
1964	April	s. 4 d. 2.1	s. 4 d. 2.2	s. 4 d. 6.2	s. 4 d. 7.3	s. 4 d. 3.4	s. 5 d. 3.7	s. 4 d. 3.8	s. 4 d. 3.9	s. 4 d. 2.0	s. 4 d. 4.8	s. 4 d. 3.6
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 3.7	s. 4 d. 5.0	s. 4 d. 7.6	s. 4 d. 8.4	s. 4 d. 4.7	s. 5 d. 3.9	s. 4 d. 5.4	s. 4 d. 5.9	s. 4 d. 4.1	s. 4 d. 6.3	s. 4 d. 5.0
1965	April	s. 4 d. 6.4	s. 4 d. 6.5	s. 4 d. 9.7	s. 4 d. 10.9	s. 4 d. 9.5	s. 5 d. 7.8	s. 4 d. 7.5	s. 4 d. 7.1	s. 4 d. 6.2	s. 4 d. 7.9	s. 4 d. 7.9
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 9.5	s. 4 d. 9.7	s. 5 d. 0.8	s. 5 d. 1.7	s. 5 d. 0.7	s. 5 d. 9.9	s. 4 d. 10.5	s. 4 d. 10.1	s. 4 d. 9.1	s. 4 d. 11.3	s. 4 d. 10.2
1966	April	s. 5 d. 0.7	s. 5 d. 1.0	s. 5 d. 3.6	s. 5 d. 5.7	s. 5 d. 3.9	s. 6 d. 2.3	s. 5 d. 2.0	s. 5 d. 2.1	s. 5 d. 0.5	s. 5 d. 4.1	s. 5 d. 2.0
	Oct.	s. 5 d. 1.6	s. 5 d. 2.4	s. 5 d. 4.2	s. 5 d. 6.7	s. 5 d. 2.6	s. 6 d. 3.5	s. 5 d. 2.5	s. 5 d. 2.7	s. 5 d. 0.3	s. 5 d. 5.0	s. 5 d. 3.5
1967	April	s. 5 d. 3.3	s. 5 d. 4.3	s. 5 d. 6.2	s. 5 d. 9.1	s. 5 d. 4.4	s. 6 d. 5.3	s. 5 d. 5.9	s. 5 d. 5.5	s. 5 d. 3.0	s. 5 d. 5.9	s. 5 d. 6.1

* Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS**wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom**

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered			
											Average Weekly Earnings		
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3	April	1963	
16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15	Oct.		
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12	April	1964	
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	18 2	17 13	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2	Oct.		
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18	April	1965	
19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12	Oct.		
19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5	April	1966	
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6	Oct.		
19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12	April	1967	
20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8	Oct.		
											Average Hours Worked		
45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9	April	1963	
47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6	Oct.		
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8	April	1964	
46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7	Oct.		
46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5	April	1965	
46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0	Oct.		
45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4	April	1966	
45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0	Oct.		
44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1	April	1967	
45.9	45.8	45.9	45.3	50.9	48.3	43.7	50.0	44.5	43.7	46.2	Oct.		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Average Hourly Earnings		
6 8.0	8 2.9	7 0.4	7 2.5	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 5.6	6 6.0	6 1.1	5 8.4	6 10.7	April	1963	
7 0.3	8 4.9	7 3.0	7 4.7	6 4.6	6 8.1	6 7.4	6 6.9	6 2.3	5 9.0	7 0.4	Oct.		
7 3.4	8 8.7	7 5.4	7 8.8	6 7.5	7 1.1	6 9.4	6 9.9	6 5.1	6 0.3	7 4.5	April	1964	
7 6.5	9 0.7	7 9.6	7 11.5	6 10.8	7 3.7	7 3.0	6 11.9	6 7.0	6 2.6	7 7.1	Oct.		
7 9.0	9 4.5	8 0.9	8 3.9	7 1.1	7 8.7	7 7.2	7 9.8	6 10.6	6 4.5	7 11.5	April	1965	
8 2.0	9 9.8	8 5.2	8 9.0	7 6.1	7 11.3	8 4.8	7 9.8	7 3.2	6 8.3	8 4.0	Oct.		
8 5.4	10 3.8	8 10.9	9 1.4	7 7.6	8 4.6	8 7.6	8 0.9	7 9.9	7 1.6	8 8.7	April	1966	
8 7.3	10 5.8	9 0.2	9 2.8	7 10.6	8 5.7	8 8.7	8 3.6	7 9.4	7 1.9	8 9.9	Oct.		
8 8.2	10 6.1	9 2.3	9 4.2	8 1.6	8 6.6	8 9.4	8 4.4	7 11.4	7 4.2	8 11.1	April	1967	
9 0.8	10 9.7	9 6.2	9 8.0	8 4.2	8 11.7	9 1.2	8 8.0	8 2.5	7 8.1	9 3.0	Oct.		

EARNINGS

Great Britain: 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											
1960	£ s. d. 19 12 3	£ s. d. 21 13 7	£ s. d. 18 14 10	£ s. d. 18 13 5	£ s. d. 18 1 10	£ s. d. 18 12 5	£ s. d. 19 16 7	£ s. d. 20 4 7	£ s. d. 19 17 9	£ s. d. 18 15 3	£ s. d. 18 19 1
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
Females											
1960	£ s. d. 7 14 9	£ s. d. 8 11 4	£ s. d. 7 17 1	£ s. d. 7 12 7	£ s. d. 7 3 2	£ s. d. 7 15 10	£ s. d. 7 11 6	£ s. d. 7 9 5	£ s. d. 7 17 6	£ s. d. 7 11 5	£ s. d. 7 12 0
1961	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
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											
1960	£ s. d. 20 18 1	£ s. d. 19 7 1	£ s. d. 19 7 0	£ s. d. 18 2 4	£ s. d. 18 4 1	£ s. d. 18 12 5	£ s. d. 19 3 7	£ s. d. 18 19 4	£ s. d. 19 2 0	£ s. d. 19 2 0	£ s. d. 2 103,000
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1,331,000	19 17 3	20 0 9	2,165,000
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2,200,000
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2,283,000
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4	25 10 8	2,341,000
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2,433,000
Females											
1960	£ s. d. 8 12 2	£ s. d. 7 14 10	£ s. d. 7 16 7	£ s. d. 9 0 3	£ s. d. 7 10 4	£ s. d. 10 6 9	£ s. d. 7 19 5	£ s. d. 618,000	£ s. d. 11 15 4	£ s. d. 10 3 0	£ s. d. 1,452,000
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5	10 13 6	1,500,000
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11	11 6 11	1,529,000
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1	11 19 4	1,562,000
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0	12 11 11	1,576,000
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3	13 14 3	1,635,000
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4	14 4 11	1,705,000

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

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

Great Britain: salaried employees*: index of average earnings (all industries and services covered†)

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1955	79.2	..	..
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6

1959 = 100

* "Salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades.

† National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Railways; British Transport docks; 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 British Waterways and London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

EARNINGS AND HOURS
salaried employees*: average earnings (certain industries and services†):
United Kingdom

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)
1956	321,000	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	8 6 3	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5

* The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades.

† All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124, except manufacturing, construction, quarrying and water supply. Separate figures for clerical and analogous

grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, viz. national and local government, National Health Service, banking, coal, gas, electricity, air transport and except for 1963, British Railways. Since 1966 British Road Services are also included.

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

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1954	April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
	October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
1955	April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
	October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3

Note:—

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

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

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

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

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

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	85.6	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	91.7	87.7	92.5	91.4	87.5	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	91.2	92.9	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	91.1	93.4	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	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	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.8	96.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	99.3	98.3	100.4	98.0	101.3	103.3
	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	101.0	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	103.6	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	103.4	102.5	101.4	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.8	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	104.3	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	105.5	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
	September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	103.8	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*	117.5	111.4	106.8	105.7	100.2	108.1	105.3	106.0	100.8	109.4	108.2	105.3

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

EARNINGS

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

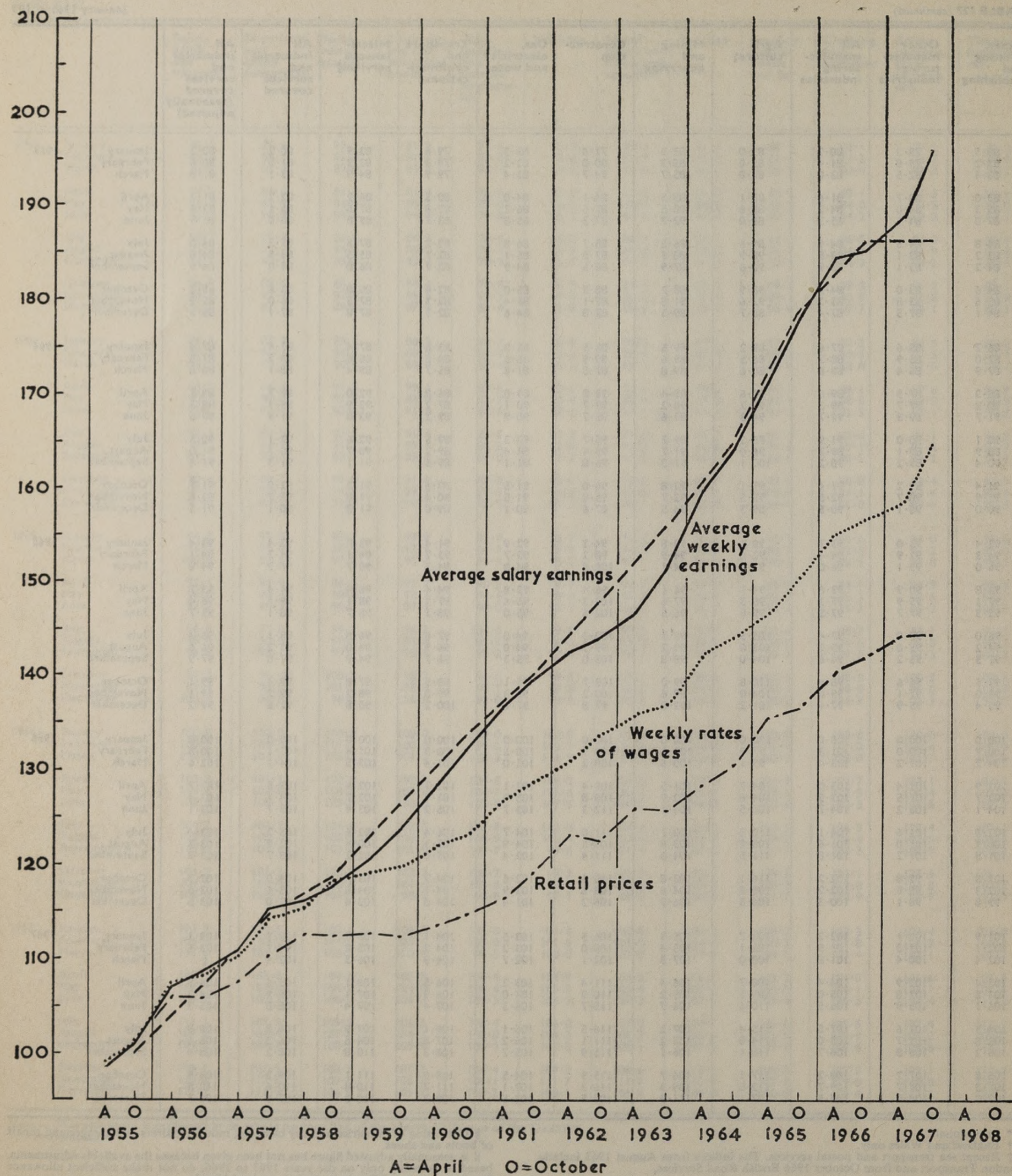
TABLE 127 (continued)

January 1966 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cations‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
80.5 81.2 83.4	79.3 79.8 82.5	80.2 81.4 83.0	83.0 83.0 81.0	83.2 85.3 85.7	77.6 80.0 84.7	83.5 83.2 83.4	79.6 79.3 79.9	83.9 82.3 84.9	80.2 81.3 83.1	80.2 80.8 81.8	January February March	1963
83.0 85.3 87.0	80.7 84.0 84.1	81.6 84.2 85.3	83.1 88.8 89.0	85.5 90.5 92.7	84.1 87.6 87.3	84.0 86.2 85.8	80.3 82.8 83.7	86.2 87.5 89.8	82.2 85.1 86.0	81.7 83.6 83.9	April May June	
84.8 83.2 84.2	84.5 83.1 83.1	84.9 83.5 83.9	89.6 90.9 90.6	86.8 88.3 87.9	88.7 87.9 88.5	86.8 85.1 84.9	83.2 82.7 82.7	87.3 85.5 86.0	85.5 84.5 84.8	84.0 84.8 84.9	July August September	
84.6 85.6 84.1	83.0 83.8 87.5	84.7 85.7 87.4	95.9 92.6 88.7	88.2 91.8 89.5	88.5 87.1 87.8	85.0 85.4 84.6	82.6 82.3 82.9	85.8 87.5 87.8	85.4 86.0 87.1	85.2 85.9 88.3	October November December	
86.7 87.0 87.9	85.6 85.9 86.4	87.6 88.7 88.8	89.2 86.5 86.6	89.5 89.6 89.8	88.5 89.9 87.8	85.3 86.5 81.8	83.8 84.6 85.7	87.4 88.6 89.4	87.4 88.3 88.1	87.4 87.8 86.8	January February March	1964
88.3 90.2 91.7	87.5 87.7 89.3	89.5 89.3 91.7	87.6 90.2 94.3	89.4 90.2 89.6	93.8 92.7 95.7	89.0 90.1 90.9	86.8 87.2 89.2	92.0 93.9 93.8	89.7 89.7 91.9	89.1 88.3 89.6	April May June	
90.1 88.9 90.4	90.0 89.1 89.2	91.9 89.7 90.2	95.3 96.0 100.1	89.3 91.7 91.3	95.7 95.4 96.8	92.3 91.4 91.1	89.5 89.2 89.8	92.6 90.7 91.1	92.1 90.7 91.3	90.5 91.0 91.4	July August September	
91.4 91.9 90.0	89.2 90.7 90.1	91.4 92.5 90.5	99.1 92.5 89.5	92.8 93.7 94.5	96.0 95.8 87.6	91.5 91.5 90.1	89.6 90.4 89.0	91.2 91.8 91.3	92.0 92.7 90.1	91.7 92.6 91.5	October November December	
93.4 94.3 96.0	93.0 92.9 93.1	93.7 94.4 96.0	90.2 92.6 91.9	93.8 94.5 94.1	94.3 98.2 100.8	92.9 93.7 94.8	91.4 92.7 94.3	93.0 94.1 95.7	93.4 94.7 96.2	93.4 94.1 94.8	January February March	1965
94.8 97.1 95.3	90.9 95.9 97.7	93.8 97.3 97.5	94.7 98.3 99.8	96.1 97.6 96.5	96.4 103.3 102.6	93.8 95.6 95.0	94.4 97.2 98.1	96.4 98.1 96.7	94.4 98.1 98.1	93.7 96.4 95.7	April May June	
96.0 94.2 97.3	97.0 95.0 96.2	97.4 95.2 96.6	105.5 103.0 104.0	98.1 99.2 98.8	102.3 99.5 103.0	94.0 94.0 95.3	97.6 96.9 98.7	96.0 94.0 94.9	98.1 96.2 97.8	96.4 96.6 97.9	July August September	
97.5 99.0 95.4	96.6 97.1 95.9	98.4 99.0 97.1	110.8 104.0 101.3	99.0 99.6 102.8	103.7 100.2 97.8	99.1 98.3 97.6	98.5 99.0 100.2	97.8 98.2 95.8	99.4 99.2 97.8	99.1 99.1 99.2	October November December	
100.0 100.7 104.2	100.0 100.0 101.2	100.0 101.3 103.4	100.0 97.9 99.1	100.0 100.1 100.6	100.0 101.9 108.2	100.0 100.5 101.0	100.0 100.3 101.4	100.0 101.4 103.5	100.0 101.1 104.1	100.0 100.5 102.6	January February March	1966
102.9 103.7 104.1	101.4 101.5 103.2	103.0 103.5 104.7	104.7 104.6 106.5	101.5 102.9 104.1	106.4 108.8 112.3	102.1 103.9 103.7	103.7 103.4 105.2	102.9 102.7 103.4	103.5 104.1 105.7	102.7 102.4 103.1	April May June	
102.0 100.7 101.8	101.6 101.0 101.2	104.1 101.6 101.8	110.3 108.8 111.5	102.1 103.0 104.0	111.0 106.5 111.4	104.7 104.9 102.4	106.4 105.3 105.0	102.6 100.4 102.2	105.2 102.9 103.7	103.4 103.3 103.8	July August September	
101.8 102.3 99.8	99.8 99.6 98.1	102.2 102.2 100.3	116.1 109.3 106.5	103.8 104.6 106.9	110.6 108.6 106.2	102.6 102.9 101.4	104.7 104.1 104.6	103.7 104.6 103.4	104.0 103.6 102.0	103.7 103.5 103.5	October November December	
101.9 102.1 102.4	100.1 101.3 100.4	102.2 103.5 101.8	102.7 102.1 103.0	105.3 105.4 107.3	106.5 108.0 102.1	103.5 103.2 102.7	104.1 104.2 104.3	105.9 105.2 106.3	103.1 104.1 102.4	103.1 103.5 ||	January February March	1967
103.4 103.8 106.1	102.9 102.8 103.9	104.4 105.0 106.5	108.7 109.9 110.6	106.4 105.2 106.7	111.4 110.9 115.7	103.2 104.0 105.3	106.5 106.9 109.4	108.1 107.1 107.4	105.6 105.9 108.0	104.9 104.2 105.3	April May June	
104.5 102.8 106.2	107.6 102.7 105.8	107.5 105.0 106.7	115.4 114.8 118.1	107.2 105.2 106.1	116.5 111.1 115.9	105.1 106.2 105.7	109.1 107.8 108.3	107.9 104.6 110.8	108.8 106.2 108.2	106.9 106.6 108.4	July August September	
106.8 107.8 107.9	107.2 107.7 106.0	108.2 109.7 107.5	117.1 112.8 107.1	106.7 109.3 111.9	115.9 116.3 108.5	104.5 107.1 105.5	108.0 111.7 109.3	111.1 110.4 110.3	109.2 110.6 107.9	108.8 110.5 109.5	October November December*	

Weekly rates of wages, average weekly earnings (manual workers), retail prices 1955-1967; average salary earnings (1955-66)

Average 1955 = 100



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	109.4	114.0	118.5	114.6	117.5	458 1	110.0	116.2	120.3	121.2	122.8	114.7
Semi-skilled	109.8	111.3	116.1	108.1	112.8	389 11	108.4	112.9	117.3	117.2	118.1	96.7
Labourers	110.7	112.7	118.0	112.2	116.3	325 6	109.6	114.2	118.4	119.1	120.7	79.2
All timeworkers	109.7	113.0	117.6	112.4	116.1	415 6	109.2	114.8	119.0	120.1	121.2	103.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	110.7	114.3	119.3	115.4	118.6	476 6	110.8	116.8	121.6	123.0	125.0	128.2
Semi-skilled	109.7	111.8	116.6	108.9	114.1	424 5	110.3	114.9	119.0	117.1	119.9	114.6
Labourers	109.7	111.0	116.1	112.0	114.9	341 7	108.2	112.6	117.6	118.1	118.6	84.1
All payment-by-result workers	110.0	112.8	117.8	112.2	116.3	445 11	110.2	115.5	120.1	120.0	122.2	119.8
All skilled workers	110.0	114.1	118.8	114.9	117.9	466 8	110.4	116.5	120.9	121.9	123.5	120.8
All semi-skilled workers	109.8	111.7	116.4	108.5	113.3	407 7	109.6	114.2	118.2	117.0	118.7	105.6
All labourers	110.6	112.4	117.6	112.2	116.1	329 4	109.4	114.1	118.4	119.0	120.5	80.4
All workers covered	109.9	112.9	117.6	112.2	116.1	429 9	110.1	115.4	119.6	120.0	121.6	110.8
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	120.9	130.1	129.4	124.5	131.3	445 9	112.7	119.9	122.8	126.9	132.8	104.8
Semi-skilled	119.6	124.2	130.5	131.3	130.5	363 10	111.2	118.9	125.0	126.7	127.1	82.0
Labourers	112.5	120.3	122.2	119.3	122.9	327 3	107.1	116.2	119.0	121.3	123.4	72.9
All timeworkers	119.4	125.5	126.1	126.2	130.8	396 8	112.1	118.4	120.9	127.5	131.4	91.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	120.2	123.6	130.9	128.5	131.0	481 2	113.7	120.3	125.5	128.9	130.9	120.6
Semi-skilled	116.1	120.6	127.4	125.7	127.2	373 6	111.6	118.5	123.6	123.7	126.6	88.1
Labourers	116.3	114.4	119.4	116.2	114.2	358 11	108.7	113.2	117.6	118.7	120.2	82.8
All payment-by-result workers	119.3	122.5	129.6	126.8	128.9	446 3	113.3	120.0	125.2	127.1	129.7	109.6
All skilled workers	120.3	124.8	131.0	127.9	130.9	474 5	113.3	120.7	125.6	128.7	131.0	117.5
All semi-skilled workers	117.0	121.6	128.3	127.1	128.0	371 2	111.7	118.9	124.2	124.7	126.8	86.6
All labourers	114.6	117.0	120.2	118.8	118.2	345 4	107.9	114.6	117.7	121.0	121.9	78.5
All workers covered	119.4	123.7	129.4	127.2	129.4	434 7	113.1	120.6	125.0	128.0	130.2	105.1
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	115.0	120.0	123.7	121.2	124.2	420 11	113.9	121.5	123.7	127.3	127.6	101.6
Craftsmen	115.9	123.9	128.3	124.0	124.5	468 1	114.1	120.8	124.6	124.3	124.6	112.5
All timeworkers	115.1	120.9	124.7	121.7	124.3	431 10	114.0	121.4	124.1	126.5	127.2	104.2
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	115.7	117.9	121.8	117.3	122.0	433 8	114.9	120.7	121.7	121.5	123.8	113.9
Craftsmen	112.5	120.7	120.4	114.2	122.0	487 8	111.7	117.2	116.4	114.9	120.4	123.7
All payment-by-result workers	114.8	118.4	121.2	116.5	121.6	444 4	113.9	119.6	120.1	119.7	122.5	115.8
All general workers	115.5	119.2	123.1	119.6	123.4	426 8	115.0	121.5	123.6	125.2	126.6	107.1
All craftsmen	114.5	122.6	125.0	119.8	123.4	475 11	113.3	119.2	121.2	120.1	122.6	117.0
All workers covered	115.1	119.9	123.3	119.5	123.2	437 4	114.4	120.8	122.7	123.8	125.4	109.2
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	109.7	112.4	121.1	114.3	114.5	403 8	109.8	116.7	122.1	120.9	116.0	98.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.9	112.0	117.7	115.8	118.0	470 11	112.3	118.9	123.0	121.4	122.3	110.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	114.6	113.4	111.8	116.0	119.1	406 1	108.4	116.0	115.4	112.8	113.3	89.5
Service workers	108.9	110.7	113.2	110.8	113.3	378 9	108.2	114.8	116.3	117.6	118.4	93.8
Labourers	109.7	109.9	115.3	113.8	115.2	340 7	109.6	117.4	118.3	117.7	118.9	81.3
All timeworkers	111.3	113.0	118.3	115.5	116.9	397 0	110.3	118.0	121.1	120.5	119.8	95.5
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	106.4	107.4	110.9	108.4	110.7	441 6	106.0	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.8	117.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.2	111.3	114.7	112.0	115.6	495 9	110.8	117.3	119.8	118.4	119.6	126.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.2	107.0	110.2	106.7	110.7	420 7	107.6	113.5	114.4	113.0	115.0	107.1
Service workers	107.6	109.3	111.8	110.7	114.9	413 1	104.8	111.7	113.3	116.6	118.4	105.3
Labourers	109.7	109.6	114.0	112.6	118.4	375 4	108.7	114.4	116.5	118.0	118.5	88.9
All payment-by-result workers	107.3	108.2	111.7	109.4	112.4	439 5	106.9	113.2	114.9	115.8	116.7	114.4
All process workers	107.1	108.2	112.1	109.2	111.3	437 7	107.0	113.2	115.2	116.1	116.1	115.6
All maintenance workers (skilled)	110.0	111.1	115.0	112.7	116.1	490 7	110.5	116.7	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.3
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	107.8	108.2	110.8	108.6	112.6	419 2	107.8	113.9	115.1	114.1	116.6	105.2
All service workers	108.3	109.9	112.6	111.0	114.5	401 0	106.3	113.1	114.7	117.4	118.6	101.2
All labourers	110.0	110.2	114.9	113.8	118.2	363 0	109.5	116.2	117.8	118.9	120.0	86.3
All workers covered	108.3	109.4	113.1	110.9	113.7	432 1	108.1	114.5	116.6	117.5	118.2	111.0

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

‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
		Weekly rates of wages	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	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958		117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960		123.7	126.3	99.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	136.0	139.9	147.7
1962		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	155.8
1963		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	164.5
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	178.4
1965		151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	186.1
1966		158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967		164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1960 January		122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
April		123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
July		123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
October		124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January		127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
April		128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
July		129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
October		130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January		130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
April		132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
July		134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
October		134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January		136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
April		137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
July		138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
October		138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January		142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
April		143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
July		145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
October		146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January		148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
April		149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
July		152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
October		153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January		155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
April		157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
July		159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
October		159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January		160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
February		160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
March		161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
April		161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
May		162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
June		162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
July		165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
August		165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
September		166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
October		167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	—
November		168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
December		168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January		172.2	189.8	90.7	—	—	—	—

Note.—

These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955=100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.

* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.

‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 31st January 1956 = 100

		WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services													
1956	Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958		113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960		119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961		124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962		129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963		133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964		139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966		152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967		157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1966	December	153.2	158.7	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	174.2	181.7	169.9
1967	January	154.2	159.7	166.3	155.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	169.5	175.4	182.8	171.0
	February	154.5	159.9	166.7	155.9	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	169.9	175.5	183.3	171.3
	March	155.1	160.2	167.3	156.4	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.5	175.9	183.9	171.9
	April	155.2	160.5	167.5	156.6	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	176.2	184.2	172.1
	May	156.0	161.8	168.6	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.1
	June	156.0	162.1	168.8	157.6	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	178.2	185.7	173.3
	July	159.0	164.8	171.5	160.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.1	181.3	189.0	176.7
	August	159.3	165.7	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.2
	September	160.2	166.3	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	176.5	183.0	189.8	178.1
	October	161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.5	183.3	190.9	179.0
	November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
	December	162.4	167.3	174.8	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	184.1	192.6	180.3
1968	January	165.8	170.3	177.7	167.0	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.7	187.7	195.8	184.1
Manufacturing industries													
1956	Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	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	130.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962		127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.0	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963		131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964		137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	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
1966	December	149.4	157.9	163.1	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1967	January	151.3	159.6	164.7	153.3	91.3	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.8	175.5	181.1	168.2
	February	151.4	159.6	164.8	153.4	91.2	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.9	175.5	181.2	168.3
	March	151.5	159.7	165.1	153.5	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.2	175.7	181.5	168.5
	April	151.6	159.7	165.2	153.6	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.3	175.7	181.6	168.6
	May	151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
	June	151.7	160.0	165.4	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.8	91.0	166.4	176.4	182.1	168.9
	July	155.6	163.7	169.2	157.6	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.3	180.9	186.7	173.7
	August	156.0	164.1	169.6	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
	September	156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
	October	156.7	164.7	170.4	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.6	182.0	188.0	174.9
	November	156.9	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
	December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968	January	164.0	170.6	176.4	165.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.7	188.9	194.8	182.9

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

TABLE 132

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	
			All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956=100									
Weights		1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3	
		105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3	
		109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8	
		109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0	
		110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2	
		114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5	
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	
16th JANUARY 1962=100									
Weights 1962		1,000	319	84 —85½	37½	197½-196	681	64	
1963		1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63	
1964		1,000	314	76 —78	40	198 —196	686	63	
1965		1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194½	689	65	
1966		1,000	298	74 —75½	35½	188½-187	702	67	
1967		1,000	293	74 —75	33	185 —186	707	67	
17th January 1956=100									
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	119.3	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3
		103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3	
		107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.6	107.9	
		112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	
		116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	116.9	121.7	
		119.4	118.5	119.4	123.1	117.5	119.8	125.3	
1962	April 17	119.7	101.9	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.0	
	July 17	120.4	102.5	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5	100.3	
	October 16.	119.1	101.4	100.5	102.9	103.6	101.9	100.6	
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9	
	April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0	
	July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	
	October 15.	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2	
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2	
	April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5	
	July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2	
	October 13.	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0	
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9	
	April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7	
	July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0	
	October 12.	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1	
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0	
	February 22	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	119.0	
	March 22	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	119.0	
	April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0	
	May 17	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	119.0	
	June 21	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	119.0	
	July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1	
	August 16	117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.1	
	September 20	117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	125.7	
	October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6	
	November 15	118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	125.5	
	December 13	118.3	117.0	118.3	122.6	115.6	118.8	125.2	
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4	
	February 21	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4	
	March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3	
	April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4	
	May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4	
	June 20	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4	
	July 18	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4	
	August 22	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4	
	September 19	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4	
	October 17.	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3	
	November 14	120.4	118.2	118.2	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2	
	December 12	121.2	120.1	120.6	125.8	119.1	121.7	125.0	
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	120.7	124.8	120.6	121.9	125.0	

* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).

† Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

TOBACCO	HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSE-HOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES		
17th JANUARY 1956=100									
80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	Weights	
103.5 106.1 107.8 107.9 111.9 117.7	102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6	101.3 107.9 113.3 114.5 117.3 124.7	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 117.3 105.6	102.1 110.2 112.9 114.7 118.1 123.0	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3	103.5 109.4 114.5 116.1 120.1 126.2	Monthly averages 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	
123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		January 16 1962
16th JANUARY 1962=100									
79 77 74 76 77 72	102 104 107 109 113 118	62 63 66 65 64 62	64 64 62 59 57 59	98 98 95 92 91 92	92 93 100 105 116 118	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58		1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968
100.0 100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8 120.8	103.3 108.4 114.0 120.5 128.5 134.5	101.3 106.0 109.3 114.5 120.9 124.3	100.4 100.1 102.3 104.8 107.2 109.0	102.0 103.5 104.9 107.0 109.9 111.7	100.5 100.5 102.1 106.7 109.9 112.2	100.6 101.9 105.0 109.0 112.5 113.7	101.9 104.0 106.9 112.7 120.5 126.4		Monthly averages 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967
100.0 100.0 100.0	103.3 104.1 104.9	100.8 100.2 101.1	99.8 100.6 100.8	100.9 102.6 103.0	100.4 101.4 101.1	100.2 100.7 101.1	101.4 102.0 102.9	April 17 July 17 October 16 1962	
100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	105.5 107.7 109.1 109.8	106.5 106.8 104.2 104.9	99.8 103.5 100.1 100.3	103.2 103.5 103.5 103.7	99.6 100.4 101.0 100.5	101.0 101.7 101.8 102.6	102.4 103.5 104.1 104.9	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15 1963	
100.0 100.0 107.2 109.5	110.9 113.8 114.6 115.7	110.1 110.1 106.5 109.7	101.2 102.2 102.5 102.9	104.0 104.5 104.8 105.5	100.6 101.7 101.8 102.4	102.9 104.4 105.2 105.3	105.0 106.7 106.8 108.0	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13 1964	
109.5 120.8 120.8 120.8	116.1 120.7 121.6 122.5	114.8 110.5 112.2 115.4	104.0 104.6 104.9 105.4	106.0 106.7 107.0 107.6	103.9 106.8 107.6 107.6	109.0 108.6 109.2 109.6	108.3 110.1 113.0 115.6	January 12 April 13 July 13 October 12 1965	
120.8 120.8 120.8	123.7 123.9 124.5	119.7 120.1 120.1	105.6 105.7 105.8	108.1 108.4 108.8	109.1 109.2 109.6	110.6 110.9 111.3	116.6 116.9 117.9	January 18 February 22 March 22 1966	
120.8 120.8 120.8	129.0 129.2 129.5	120.3 119.4 119.5	106.4 106.5 106.5	109.1 109.9 109.6	110.1 109.9 109.9	112.2 112.3 112.3	118.6 119.1 119.5	April 19 May 17 June 21 1966	
120.8 120.8 120.8	129.9 130.1 130.1	119.7 120.4 120.7	107.2 108.0 108.1	110.2 110.7 111.0	109.8 110.5 110.1	112.5 113.7 113.9	120.5 120.9 122.0	July 19 August 16 September 20 1966	
120.8 120.8 120.8	130.5 130.7 130.9	120.8 124.8 124.9	108.7 108.8 108.8	111.1 111.3 111.3	109.9 110.2 110.5	113.6 113.6 113.6	124.4 124.9 125.1	October 18 November 15 December 13 1966	
120.7 120.8 120.8	131.3 131.8 131.8	124.9 124.9 124.9	108.8 108.8 108.9	111.4 111.6 111.7	110.9 111.2 110.8	113.8 113.4 113.4	124.7 124.9 125.4	January 17 February 21 March 21 1967	
120.8 120.8 120.8	133.4 134.0 134.1	124.8 120.1 120.2	109.0 109.0 109.0	111.7 111.6 111.5	111.2 111.4 111.4	113.3 112.9 112.9	125.7 125.9 126.0	April 18 May 16 June 20 1967	
120.8 120.8 120.8	134.6 134.9 135.2	120.3 120.6 120.9	109.0 109.0 109.0	111.6 111.8 112.0	112.7 112.6 112.7	113.1 113.1 113.5	126.3 126.8 127.0	July 18 August 22 September 19 1967	
120.8 120.8 120.8	136.8 137.6 138.2	127.2 130.0 132.4	109.3 109.3 109.4	111.9 112.0 112.0	113.2 113.9 114.4	114.6 114.9 115.1	127.6 127.9 128.0	October 17 November 14 December 12 1967	
120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	January 16 1968	

Index of Retail Prices

January 1962 = 100

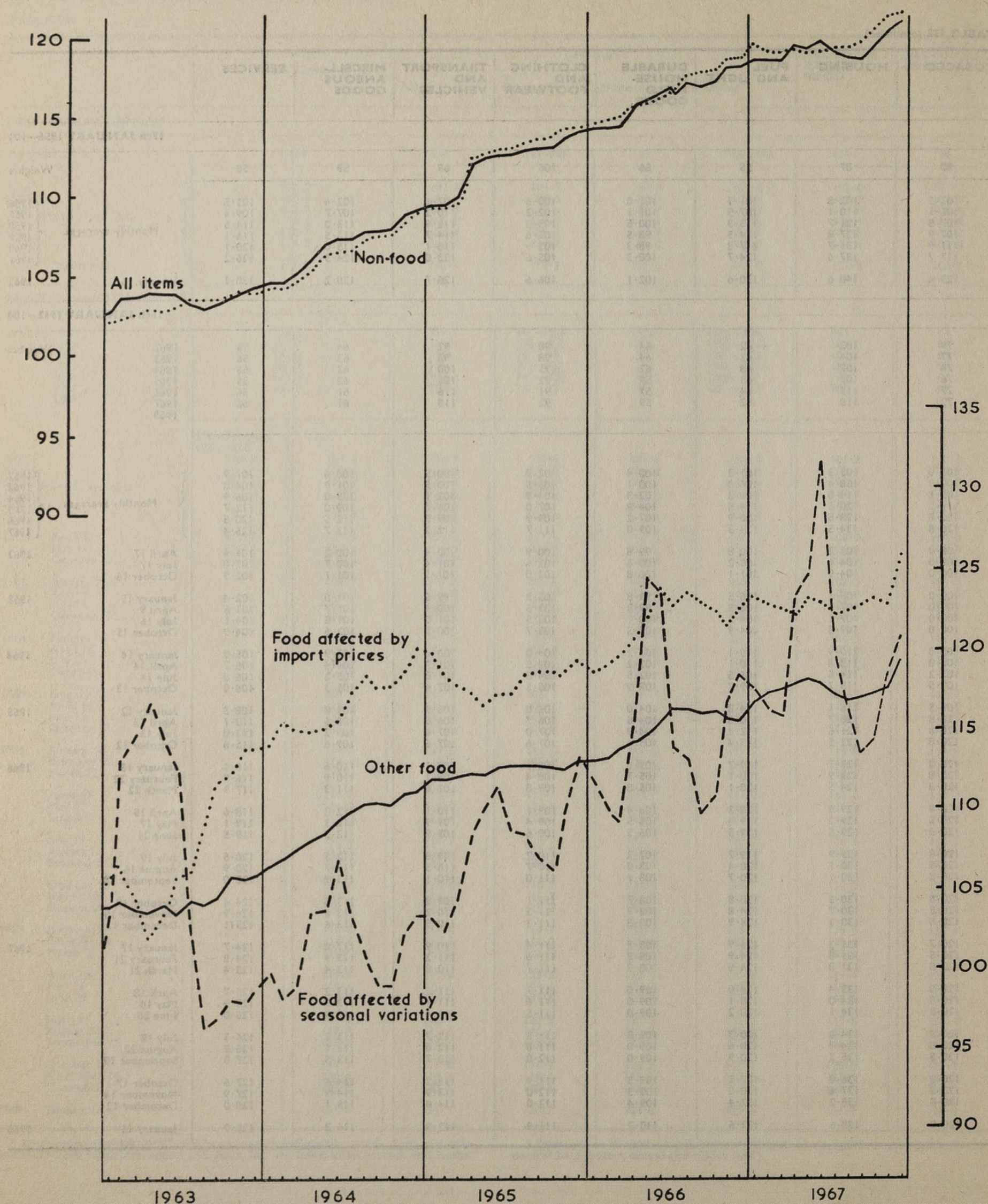
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955	2,419	2,426	(000's) 659	(000's) 671	(000's) 3,781	(000's) 1,112	(000's) 669	(000's) 23	(000's) 71	(000's) 1,687	(000's) 219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	312	305	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	2,085	2,102	722	724	2,764	108	1,422	30	201	800	202
1963 November	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
December	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964 January	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	9
February	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	131	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	176	215	100	109	358	7	199	1	11	132	7
October	238	273	76	103	584	8	199	1	13	321	42
November	197	249	51	69	337	2	137	2	18	159	19
December	75	117	28	35	114	1	33	1	4	65	8
1968 January	145	156	49	50	152	—	110	3	20	2	17

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1967 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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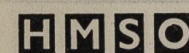
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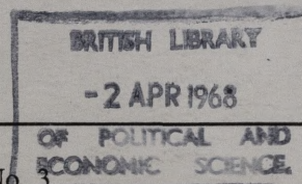
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