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# Review of training levy and grant schemes

The need for simplicity and standardisation in the levy and grant schemes operated by industrial training boards is one of a number of current policy issues examined by the Central Training Council as part of its job in keeping under review the progress being made in carrying out the provisions of the Industrial Training Act, and discussed in its third report published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4s. net).

The report congratulates the training boards, of which there are now 26, on the expansion of their activities, including the publication of far-sighted training recommendations. More than 15 million employees are now in the scope of the boards: numbers in training in the manufacturing industries have increased by 15 per cent. since 1964, when the Industrial Training Act was passed, and in 1967-68 more than £120 million was set aside for training grants to employers.

Twenty-one out of the 26 boards are now operating levy and grants schemes, and, says the report, there is a fairly wide range of experience in the use of these methods of stimulating action. But, it adds, none of the boards would consider that it had yet got its levy and grant schemes exactly right. The operation is still in its development phase. On the one hand, there is evidence that grant schemes are making an effective impact on training activities and that boards are taking steps to ensure greater fairness in their operation. On the other hand, the impact of levy and grant is far from the same in all industries and occupational groups, and undoubtedly some inequalities still remain.

#### Guidance on future development

Boards are all the time seeking ways of improving the use they make of their levy and grant powers. The council too has begun a review to see what general guidance could be given to boards about future lines of development; but the complexity of the subject means that this study will take time.

In its last report the council recognised that a gradual approach towards a full distribution of training costs could have advantages. Since then a growing number of boards have begun to question whether relating levy to an industry's total training costs is necessarily the best way of achieving their main objective—a sufficient number of well trained workpeople. The calculation of precise training costs for an industry is itself difficult. Moreover, it could be held that a grant scheme which attempts to reimburse the total costs of training (less the levy) is not the best weapon for encouraging cost effectiveness. But even if it is possible to give a somewhat reduced importance to the redistribution of total training costs, it remains as important as ever that both levy and grants should be

set at a level high enough to ensure the effective impact of a board's policies. This position generally has not as yet been reached.

There is still a wide disparity, for instance, in the percentage of employers claiming grants, even among the earlier established boards. The idea must not get abroad that boards will not or should not raise their rates of levy where this appears desirable. Goodwill is important to the successful operation of the boards, but it will be dearly bought if it depends on a lower level of levy than a board needs to secure the effective implementation of

In its second report the council pointed to the possible inequity of grant schemes, particularly interim schemes which covered only the more easily defined forms of training, and the more obvious items of cost. This is a problem which boards are substantially overcoming.

#### Problems of small firms

Most grant schemes now provide fairly comprehensive coverage. But there are other problems, too—such as the small firm which, even with special help from the board, may have difficulty in meeting some of the more stringent training requirements which are a condition of grant; or the firm which, because of the nature of its work, has a significantly smaller training need than the general run of firms within scope of the same board.

Boards are taking a variety of steps to meet such difficulties. There has been growing use of differential rates of levy. A growing number of boards have introduced cut-offs (for example, exemption from levy of employers with a payroll of less than a given amount), intended to help the smaller firm where the training need is slight or cannot be met at the present stage of the board's existence. Another variant is the exemption of certain categories of employee, for instance, part-time

#### **Equity on grants**

At the same time boards are working for greater equity on grants. For example, in industries where a high proportion of grant expenditure is on operator training, boards are introducing or exploring a variety of ways of guarding against the distortion of grant return by excessive labour turnover. In other cases a great deal of attention has been given to the problem of a fair means of grant-aiding on-the-job training.

One of the main difficulties in the way of more rapid progress towards equity in levy and grant arrangements is the natural desire of boards to keep their schemes

simple. The introduction of refinements to provide greater equity under levy and grant schemes tends to make for complexity. This exposes boards to possible criticism on the grounds that their schemes are not sufficiently straightforward to administer and easy to understand.

The possibility of introducing more uniformity in grants procedure has been considered by boards in consultation with the Department of Employment and Productivity with the interests of companies which have establishments within scope of several boards particularly in mind. There is no doubt that the major differences of procedure arise as an inevitable consequence of the differences between the grant schemes themselves.

There are, for example, three main ways of making grants-to reimburse costs; to pay a fixed amount; and to pay grant as a percentage of levy. Boards use the methods which seem to them most likely to achieve their particular aims. Each of these methods calls for a different kind of information from employers, and it does not seem possible at this stage to make very direct progress towards a uniform procedure.

But boards have been asked in developing their own grant schemes to take account of the schemes of boards in related industries so that every opportunity may be taken for possible harmonisation of grant practices.

#### Changes in application

In general, boards are making increasingly imaginative use of their levy and grant powers to help achieve the main purposes of the Industrial Training Act. The council says it expects to continue to see changes not only in the rates of levy and grant of particular boards, but also in the ways they apply the schemes to the circumstances of their individual industries and set out to meet the sort of problems it has referred to in its report. It will be continuing to examine these and related issues during its current review of levy and grant operations.

On the question of apprentices and adult training the council states that in the last 18 months it has been considering the arrangements for training for craft skills in the light of present and future needs. Its concern has not been simply to get more training for more people. More particularly it has been concerned with the need for modernising and improving the quality and flexibility of training programmes in an area so tightly bound by traditional arrangements, and for getting a greater acceptance by employers and trade unionists of adults brought to a craft level of skill as a result of training courses run either by government training centres or by industry.

#### Shorter apprenticeships

Some boards have recommended courses of broad based initial training, with subsequent specialisation in various crafts, which have substantially reduced training periods. At the same time shorter periods of apprenticeship have been agreed by employers' associations and trade unions in those industries. More fundamental changes are in train in the engineering industry as a result of the board's module system of training, which has now been approved by the Secretary of State, and pilot experiments are taking place with a view to general introduction of such training this year. Other boards are also developing plans in similar lines.

The Department of Employment and Productivity government training centre programme has also been growing, with special emphasis on increasing the facilities in the development areas. In addition, to encourage craft and technician training within industry, the department has introduced special grants for additional training places set up for these trainees. Another most important development has been the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Organisations (see this GAZETTE, June 1968, page 460), which not only criticised the present organisation of apprenticeship training, but pointed out that the gathering speed of technological change would, in the view of the commission, make it still more obsolete as time went on. The commission also deplored the difficulties in the way of the award of craft status to adults trained for skilled work and the lack of training opportunities available to women, which limited their access to skilled work. The DEP has been in consultation with the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress on adult upgrading training, and the council points out that its own future work will clearly be influenced by the lines of action that it is eventually found possible to adopt.

Both it and the boards clearly recognise that the boards are not themselves able to enter into industrial negotiations. But in view of the many developments in training for skill, the council felt that the time had come when it must draw attention to the close relationship between many aspects of training and other industrial practices which are the subject of joint negotiation and agreement.

#### **Basic principles**

The council accordingly had set out in a message to all training boards and joint negotiating and consultative bodies in industry the basic principles which should govern the training of skilled workers, whether young people or adults, over a broad range of training activities to ensure that they work closely together in trying to secure full benefit from the progressive changes in training arrangements now being made. (See this GAZETTE, October 1968, page 835.)

It is too early yet to assess the impact that the message is likely to make on both training and industrial relations, but the council has been impressed by the interest which has been aroused in the eight principles, and the demand for copies of the message.

The council has also been concerned during the period covered by its report with securing cooperation between training boards in the preparation of training recommendations that are found in more than one industry. A system of joint committees of boards has been worked out, and one report—dealing with the training of systems analysts—has already been published (see this GAZETTE, February 1969, page 137). Joint advisory committees have also been set up by the Council of Technical Examining Bodies to devise courses of further education to complement the training recommendations of boards. The council makes special mention of the speed and effectiveness with which the educational interests concerned have worked out new courses to meet the requirements of the engineering training board's scheme of modular training for craft skills.

Other aspects in which the council reports progress by boards includes safety training, training of computer staffs, the training needs and problems of small firms and the training of shop stewards.

At the same time that the report was published it was announced that Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and

Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, had appointed a small committee to review the organisation and functions of the council in accordance with a proposal by the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons. The committee will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Cousins, chairman of the council.

# Employment of women and young persons in factories

Whether the hours that women and young persons may work in factories should continue to be controlled by law, and how far the existing restrictions under the Factories Act 1961 impede higher productivity and greater industrial efficiency, have been examined by a working party set up by the National Joint Advisory Council, whose report was published recently. (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s. net.)

The report states that the working party was unable to agree about lifting the restrictions on the hours for women, but considers that they should be continued for young people, primarily to ensure that the new recruit to industry has enough leisure in which to develop interests outside his job.

In a foreword, Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, says that she hopes its publication will lead to a public debate on the need nowadays to regulate to this extent the working lives of two important groups of people. An informed discussion of the issues, she adds, will be a big help to those who eventually have to decide what action is necessary.

#### Relevance to modern conditions

The working party was asked to examine the relevance to modern conditions of the employment provisions of the Factories Act 1961 and associated legislation, and to report back to the council (see this GAZETTE, May 1966 page 222). The report deals with the historical background to the legislation, discusses the problems involved, examines the implications of its application to women and young persons separately, considers the question of enforcement, reviews the policy and procedure about the granting of exemptions and considers the international implications of the problem.

Real difficulties, it adds, are caused by the complexity and apparent rigidity of existing regulations. But any amending legislation should have among its aims greater simplicity and flexibility, which would undoubtedly contribute to a more efficient use of

Dealing with the problem generally the working party agreed that there is a need for a continuance of a measure of statutory protection for young persons on social rather than medical grounds, but considered that there was considerable room for bringing the existing restrictions into line with present day conditions. It suggests that with the growth of shift working, and the need for young persons to work as members of a team, it is not unrealistic to recognise that the employment of young persons on shift systems should be made easier under proper safeguards.

With women, the report states, the problem is much more difficult, and the working party was unable to reach an agreed view. The CBI and nationalised industries urged the abolition of statutory control over women's hours of employment, but the TUC favoured the retention of some restrictions. The CBI and nationalised industries argued that women should receive the same conditions of employment as men, and saw no reason why

they should not be allowed to decide for themselves what was good for them, and, like men, have the right to determine by agreement with their employers, against the background of the collective bargaining system, what their hours of work should be.

The TUC contended that society was passing through a transitional phase and the abolition of the prohibition of night work and the complete abandonment of all other restrictions on women's employment would be controversial, and not generally acceptable to present day public opinion. The main argument for retaining restrictions was that, because of their domestic commitments, women had in effect a multiplicity of jobs, the pressures of which might cause them to overwork against their better judgment leading to risk of accidents, damage to health and serious effects on the well-being of the family.

#### **Anomalous situation**

The report points out, however, that the restrictions in Part VI of the Factories Act which limit the hours of work of women and young persons have few counterparts controlling these hours in other spheres of employment. For example, in office work, road and rail transport work (except at night) and agriculture, the hours of work for young persons are not controlled. For women the situation is even more anomalous. While a woman cannot be employed after 8 p.m. in a factory, if she becomes a nurse, an office worker, a bus conductress, or a waitress she can be employed at any hour of the night, or indeed all night.

Although divided on the statutory control of the hours of work of women employed in factories, the working party accepted that there were historical and sociological arguments which made the restrictions on night work the least likely candidate for removal. If there were to be any restrictions at all it accepted that night work should be prohibited for the majority of women.

#### Reasonable pattern

If it were decided to continue other restrictions on women's hours the following pattern was suggested as reasonable and

- (a) an absolute maximum working week of 48 hours;
- (b) a maximum working day, excluding intervals, of 10 hours without distinction between five-day week and six-day week factories;
- (c) a maximum working spell of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours, after which at least a half-hour break must be taken. A working spell might be extended from 4½ to 6 hours if a ten minute break were given during the spell although the TUC representatives had some reservations on this.

This pattern would place no restriction on two shift working by women, but the TUC representatives felt that there should be a statutory requirement for consultation with the women workers or their representatives before such systems were

In agreeing that there is still need for protective legislation about the hours of employment of young persons employed in factories, the working party urged that the same limitations should apply in a number of specified occupations, including for example van boys employed on the delivery of goods. It also agreed that work at night should be prohibited for young persons, except that boys over 16 should be allowed to work at night in continuous process industries. But it could not agree as far as other restrictions were concerned what the specific limitations

Until the school-leaving age is raised, it states, at least the existing provisions for 15 year-olds should be kept in force. When the school-leaving age is raised, some members were of the opinion that 15 year-olds should not be prevented by factory legislation from taking part in properly authorised work experience schemes. The TUC, however, was opposed to work experience schemes for children below the statutory school-leaving age.

Exceptional provision should, the working party recommends, continue to be made for industries subject to seasonal fluctuations. such as the preserving and canning of fresh fruit and vegetables and fish and the manufacture of cream, butter and cheese. But the provision requiring all women and young persons in a factory to work the same hours should be abolished. Factory occupiers should continue to be required to post a notice in the factory showing the hours of work of protected persons and where the hours vary from one individual to another a register should be kept showing the different hours worked.

The working party recommends that the Secretary of State should have power to grant exemption to employers from any of the restrictions on women and young persons in the interests of industrial efficiency and power to revoke at any time during the currency of an order. There was no agreement whether the power should be to grant exemption for a limited period or indefinitely. The existing power to grant a general exemption to a whole industry on the application of or agreement of both sides of the industry for an indefinite period should be continued.

# Projections of the working population: 1967-81

Projections of the working populations of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom up to 1977 and for 1981 are given in tables 1 and 2 on pages 216 and 217. These tables replace those published in the November 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

The revised figures use more recent projections of the total nopulation (that is, all resident population excluding the armed forces of other countries, plus members of HM forces overseas). new estimates of the future numbers in full-time education, and revised trends (especially during the years 1964-66) in activity rates by age-sex groups. (In this context, an activity rate is defined as the number in the relevant age-sex group in the working population expressed as a percentage of the number in the corresponding group of the total population.) The Government Actuary's Department provided projections of the total population, based on the mid-1967 estimates of the Registrars-General with revised assumptions on international migration. The Department of Education and Science provided estimates of the future numbers, aged 15 years and over, in full-time education. Previous assumptions of activity rates were modified in the light of recent data and new assessments of future trends.

The projections, for each future year, were obtained by applying an activity rate for each age-sex-marital status group to the corresponding total population estimate. For the younger male and non-married female groups this method was modified to take advantage of additional information: namely, estimates of the future numbers in full-time education, an "activity" rate representing the proportion of those who were also in the working population, and an "inactive" rate for those who were neither in full-time education nor in the working population. The Northern Ireland figures were obtained by applying an activity rate to every age-sex group of the total population on the assumption that activity rate forecasts for Northern Ireland would parallel the corresponding Great Britain rates throughout the projection period.

Like the earlier ones, these revised figures are essentially medium-term statistical projections, using stated assumptions which are detailed later in this article, of the general trends in the total size and age-sex structure of the working population. They do not purport to describe short-term fluctuations about such trends resulting from year-to-year changes in the economic position. They have been prepared by Statistics Division of the Department of Employment and Productivity, in consultation with other government departments, using methods similar to those used previously and which are outlined above.

It was again assumed that the national pressure of demand for labour would remain high and constant (at the 1964-66 level), and that activity rates among middle-aged married women would continue to rise substantially and reach relatively high levels during the forecast period. It was also assumed that, as a result of the raising of the minimum school-leaving age, the youngest age group contributing to the working population would be raised from 15 years to 16 years from mid-1974 onwards.

The projections, by their nature, are subject to error which, although relatively small compared with the total size of the working population, may be substantial in relation to the proiected year-to-year changes.

The projections for Great Britain are comparable with the published June estimates of the working population (employees, employers and self-employed, and HM Forces) given each month in table 101 of this GAZETTE.

#### Summary of the projections

The working population of the United Kingdom is expected to reach 27 million, at high pressure of demand, by 1981. Over the 14 years of the projection period (1967 to 1981) the net increase is expected to be about 830,000, of which about 390,000 are males and about 440,000 are females, giving an average net increase of about 60,000 a year.

The estimated totals for the United Kingdom are:

#### Working population: United Kingdom

THOUSANDS

Mid-	year					Males	Females	Total
1967						16,990	9,206	26,196 26,204
1968						16,997	9,207	
1969			191	3 308	99	17,004	9,202	26,206
1970						16.999	9,197	26,196-
1971			60120			17,005	9,198	26,203
1972						17,001	9,200	26,201
	1: 13		100			16,981	9,187	26,168
1973							9,083	25,979
1974						16,896		26,049
1975						16,928	9,121	
1976	Miles I	7 3	15 100			16,970	9,174	26,144
1977						17,027	9,257	26,284
1981		1000				17,375	9,648	27,023

The corresponding year-to-year changes, excluding those attributable to variation in the pressure of demand for labour,

#### Changes in the working population: United Kingdom

THOUSANDS

Period	Males	Fema Married	les Other	Total
1967–68	· + 7 · + 7 · - 5 · + 6 · - 4	+ 92 + 87 + 83 + 83 + 75	- 91 - 92 - 88 - 82 - 73	+ 8 + 2 - 10 + 7 - 2
1967–72	. + 11	+ 420	- 426	+ 5
1972–73	20 85 . + 32 . + 42 . + 57	+ 65 + 68 + 60 + 66 + 82	- 78 - 172 - 22 - 13 + 1	- 33 - 189 + 70 + 95 + 140
1972–77	. + 26	+ 341	- 284	+ 83
1977–81	. + 348	+ 308	+ 83	+ 739
1967–81	. + 385	+1069	- 627	+ 827

The projections show virtually no net growth in the five years to 1972, mainly because of the effect of the lower birth rates in the early 1950's, and indeed they indicate a fall, in 1973, to a level below that for 1967. The fall in the working population is even larger in 1974, and is caused mainly by the raising of the school-leaving age, but thereafter a steady growth should enable the present level to be regained before mid-1977. A continuation of this upward trend, to 1981, provides almost the whole of the net increase over the projection period.

For a more detailed analysis of the figures it is convenient to divide the projection period into two halves, 1967-74 and 1974-81, partly because of the change in the minimum school-leaving age in 1974 and also because there is a sharp growth in the working population after that year.

For the earlier period (1967-74) the patterns for males and females are similar, and both follow the overall pattern of little change until 1972 and a substantial fall in the next two years to the lowest figure of the whole forecast period. It is interesting to note that this female pattern is the result of greatly differing patterns of its two components, with married females increasing by about 550,000 and non-married females decreasing by about 680,000 in the working population. These different patterns are largely accounted for by a projected increase in the proportion of married females in the total female population, especially for the younger age groups. Changing demographic patterns of age and education account for the remainder. Over this earlier period the working population is not expected to increase despite a projected rise of well over half a million in the total population aged 15 and over, because this rise consists entirely of people over the retire-

For the second period (1974–81) the working population of the United Kingdom is expected to rise by just over one million, due rather more to females (about 560,000 increase) than to males (about 480,000 increase). The fairly steady working population totals for the years 1967 to 1972 are reached again and passed by 1977. The increase of about 560,000 females is due mainly to married females (about 520,000 increase). The annual fall in the totals of non-married females in the working population is expected to stop in 1976 and give way to a moderately rising trend. In this second period the relationship between corresponding changes in the working and total populations is more definite than in the earlier years, with working females as a whole expected to increase, with respect to the total population, at a rate proportionately greater than that of males.

for females as a whole, but the implied decrease in the total number of economically active females is eventually offset by an increase in the numbers of females of working age in the total population by the end of the period.

Many of the increasing numbers of married women in the working population do not work on a regular or on a full-time basis; nor do the increasing numbers of young persons in education who also belong to the working population. Consequently, although some slight increase in the number of full-time male workers might be expected, the number of full-time female workers is likely to decrease. The Census of Population provides evidence of the changing trends in part-time working; between 1961 and 1966 the percentage of the economically active population shown as working part-time increased from one per cent. to two per cent. for males, from 24 per cent. to 31 per cent. for all females, and from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. for married females.

A decline in the numbers of young persons in the working population, and the proportion they form of the total working population, reflect changes in the numbers in the total population and the growth in the numbers in full-time education. However, throughout the period, over half the working population will be under 40 years of age.

#### Methods of estimation and assumptions: Great Britain

Method: As described in the introduction, the basic method involved applying activity rates for each age-sex group to corresponding total population estimates. This method was modified for the younger male and non-married females by using information on the numbers in full-time education and assumptions on the proportions who were also in the working population and who where in neither the working population nor education. The activity rate and education assumptions were discussed and approved by an inter-departmental working party.

Population estimates: The Government Actuary's Department provided 1967-based projections of the mid-year total population of Great Britain up to 1981.

Education estimates: The education departments provided estimates of young persons (aged 15 to 24 years) in full-time education, excluding students from overseas. It was assumed that the numbers of married females included in these estimates were insignificant. Estimates were made, for males and non-married females, of the proportion of young persons in full-time education

#### Percentage distribution of the United Kingdom working population by age and sex

PER CENT

	1967			1971			1976			1981		
Age group	Male	Female	Total									
15-19	5.6	5.4	11.0	4.9	4.7	9.6	4.4	4.3	8.7	4.7	4.6	9.2
20–39	26.5	13.0	39.6	27.5	13.4	40.9	28-4	13.7	42.1	28.9	14-4	43.3
Under 40 40-64	32·2 30·4 2·3	18·4 15·8 0·9	50·6 46·2 3·2	32·4 30·0 2·5	18·1 16·0 1·0	50·5 46·0 3·5	32·8 29·4 2·7	18·0 16·0 1·0	50·8 45·4 3·7	33·6 28·1 2·6	19·0 15·7 1·1	52·6 43·7 3·7
15 and over (16 and over from 1974)	64.9	35-1	100.0	64.9	35 · 1	100.0	64.9	35.1	100.0	64.3	35.7	100.0
Females: Married		20·1 15·2			21.3	noise	ingenera ni	22·6 12·5	519 601	ing some	23·3 12·4	BERTAL I

The ratio of males to females in the working population is expected to remain virtually unchanged over the whole period. However, among females, the proportion who are married is expected to increase to about two-thirds by 1981, reflecting the increasing proportion in the total population. The activity rates for married females, although generally increasing throughout the period, remain below those for non-married females in the comparable age groups under 65. The increasing proportion of married females thus has the effect of reducing the effective activity rate who would also belong to the working population, for example

students working at weekends or during vacations. The working population, for each of these younger age groups, was obtained by subtracting from the number in that age group of the total

- (a) a percentage of those in full-time education who were not in the working population, and
- (b) a percentage of the total population who were neither in full-time education nor in the working population, for reasons such as physical incapacity, etc.

The education assumptions for the projection period were:

	Males			Non-married females			
	15-19	16-19 (from 1974)	20-24	15–19	16-19 (from 1974)	20-24	
(a) percentage of educational population not in working population	85	80	50	75	66.7	40	
(b) percentage of total population neither in educational nor working population		ı	3	I I	1 010 1 1 1	2	

The working population figures thus include substantial numbers of young persons in full-time education. Although such persons work only part-time or in vacations, they were nevertheless counted as full units in the working population projections. However, although school children below the minimum schoolleaving age can work, their contribution to the working population was assumed to be insignificant and their numbers have been disregarded.

#### **Activity rate estimates**

Young Married Females: For young married females aged under 25, an activity rate of 40 per cent. was assumed throughout the projection period.

Persons aged 25 and over:

The following activity rates were assumed for 1967, 1972, 1977

PER CENT

Age group	Males	Non- married	Married	females		
	all years	females all years	1967	1972	1977	1981
25-29	 96½ 97 97 97 97 97 96½ 91 37½ 13½	92 87 87 80 76 69 61 29 41 41	30 35 45 50 52 50 40 24 8	30 36½ 47½ 54½ 56½ 56½ 25 8	30 38 50 57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 57 50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8	30 39 52 59 61 59 59 54 26 8

The activity rate is defined as the number of the age group in the working population expressed as a percentage of that age group in the total population. The rates for intermediate years were obtained by simple interpolation between the above values. The assumed rates were based on past trends in activity rates up to 1967 for each age-sex group. These trends have been extrapolated as time series for fixed age groups.

For males, the activity rate for each age-group was assumed not to change over time. The same assumption was also made for single, divorced, and widowed (that is non-married) females of all age groups, and for married females less than 30 years and more than 64 years of age. For married females aged between 30 and 64, marked and continuing increases in activity rates were assumed. These steady rates of increase were modified slightly towards the end of the period on the realistic assumption that the current upward trends cannot continue unchanged indefinitely.

These assumptions about married women have a substantial effect on the projections. Activity rates for married females are lower than the corresponding rates for non-married females, because there will always be relatively larger numbers who are not available for gainful employment outside their home, either for lack of motivation or on account of domestic commitments. Nevertheless, it has been assumed that the differences between the rates for non-married and married females will become much smaller during the period. Already a rate of over 50 per cent. has been reached for married females aged 40 to 54, and by 1981 it is expected that this rate will be achieved by married females aged 35 to 59, and for those aged 40 to 54 the rate is expected to approach, or exceed, 60 per cent.

Because of the nature of the projections, and because social and other factors may affect them, it is possible that these assumed rates may tend to be on the high side, and it is emphasised that they are based on an assumption of a high and constant pressure of demand for labour. As there are marked inter-regional differences in activity rates for married females and the past overall rates of increase have resulted mainly from increased levels of activity in the more-prosperous regions, the present assumptions probably imply substantial increases in those regions in which activity rates are now relatively low.

#### Effect of the assumptions

The sensitivity of the projections to the assumed changes in married female activity rate over the period, and to the raising of the minimum school-leaving age, can be quantified. The effect of the assumptions may be determined by comparing (a) the calculated projection using the given assumptions, with (b) the figures which would have been obtained by keeping activity rates constant at the assumed 1967 levels throughout the period. The difference between these two sets of figures (in other words (a) minus (b)) are presented in the table below for 1972, 1977,

Apart from the effect on the working population of demographic changes in the total population, the adverse changes among males are wholly attributable to the increased numbers remaining in education and their subsequently delayed entry into the working population. Among females the effect of the assumed increases in the activity rates for married females aged 30 to 64 greatly outweighs the effect of the assumed educational changes.

#### Pressure of demand for labour: Great Britain

The movement into and out of the working population, particularly among young persons, married females, and older persons, is influenced by the pressure of demand for labour. As the unemployment statistics show, pressure was relatively high between 1964 and 1966. The activity rates assumed for the projection period are based largely on the rates for these years and consequently the projections have the underlying assumption that the pressure of demand will remain constant and high (that is at the average 1964-66 level) throughout the projection period. Some variations in demand are inevitable and indeed the pressure of demand, particularly for males, has fallen in 1967 and 1968. If the series of activity rates at this assumed high pressure of demand are carried backwards, the resulting estimates of the working population show generally good agreement, especially for males, with the actual estimates of the working population for

Assumed change		1972			1977		1981			
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Education Aged 15-19	- 124 - 14	- 97 - 14	- 221 - 28	- 375 - 36	- 334 - 24	- 709 - 60	- 430 - 57	- 364 - 30	- 794 - 87	
Increasing activity rates Married females aged 30-64	Nil	+ 301	+ 301	Nil	+ 555	+ 555	Nil	+ 751	+ 75	
All non-demographic changes .	- 138	+ 190	+ 52	- 411	+ 197	- 214	<b>— 487</b>	+ 357	- 13	

1964, 1965, and 1966, but for 1967 and 1968 these back projections, as might be expected, are higher than the actual figures.

The comparison between the actual estimates of the working population and the back projections are shown below for years 1964-1968.

The poor agreement between the actual and projected figures in 1967 and 1968 is attributed to the fall in the national pressure of demand for labour. The large fall in the actual 1968 figure may, in part, be caused by a fall in the numbers of marginal male workers, such as students or the elderly, with little incentive to register as unemployed. There is also some evidence of a fall in pressure of demand for females in 1967 and 1968. Changes in pressure of demand from year to year will introduce changes in the actual working population totals in addition to the underlying trend changes shown by the projections, which assume a constant pressure of demand.

Other forecasting models exist which attempt to incorporate changes in the pressure of demand for labour. One such model is described by J. R. Shepherd in Economic Trends of August 1968 which uses for an input the level of unemployment as an indicator of the pressure of demand for labour. This model takes account of demographic changes in the total population, but it treats changes, with time, of individual activity rates for given age-sex groups as an aggregate residual, which is described by a simple time function based on past evidence. The model does not take account of changes, with time, in specific relevant variables, such as the numbers in full-time education. The projections described in this GAZETTE article do take these expected changes into account and thus the present method is considered to be more suitable for medium term projections of the working population.

terms and the sense of the sens	DESTRUCTION	25,54,50	todi angiteses	si 19. destanas y	THOUSANDS
WORKING POPULATION	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
MALES ACTUAL	16,546	16,604	16,556	16,457	16,285
	16,506	16,565	16,582	16,595	16,600
	+40	+39	—26	—138	—315
FEMALES ACTUAL	8,722	8,859	9,027	8,935	8,948
	8,883	8,925	8,977	9,008	9,008
	—161	—66	+50	—73	—60
MALES AND FEMALES ACTUAL	25,268	25,463	25,583	25,391	25,233
	25,389	25,490	25,559	25,603	25,608
	—121	—27	+24	—212	—375

Table 1 Projections of mid-year working population 1967-77 and 1981: Great Britain

	THO	USANDS
1000		
6	1977	1981

ave that was a second	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1981
MALES Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1974) 20–24 25–29 30–34 35–39 40–44 45–49 50–54 55–59 60–64 65–69 70 and over	1,435 1,903 1,638 1,608 1,631 1,683 1,669 1,585 1,561 1,287 396	1,353 1,977 1,661 1,615 1,626 1,655 1,737 1,509 1,555 1,299 413 200	1,304 2,010 1,696 1,627 1,611 1,633 1,782 1,452 1,553 1,311 426 202	1,264 2,024 1,734 1,633 1,603 1,617 1,740 1,479 1,547 1,318 434 207	1,241 2,023 1,793 1,623 1,593 1,610 1,684 1,546 1,520 1,322 439 211	1,228 1,925 1,926 1,623 1,588 1,606 1,641 1,605 1,478 1,320 1,320	1,195 1,856 2,005 1,648 1,596 1,601 1,615 1,671 1,408 1,315 449 222	1,091 1,820 2,043 1,684 1,609 1,589 1,595 1,714 1,355 1,315 453 227	1,110 1,794 2,060 1,723 1,617 1,582 1,580 1,676 1,384 1,311 456 232	1,126 1,788 2,063 1,784 1,607 1,571 1,574 1,622 1,448 1,288 458 237	1,146 1,799 1,971 1,919 1,608 1,568 1,570 1,582 1,504 1,254 458 242	1,224 1,945 1,849 2,058 1,769 1,590 1,540 1,520 1,521 1,235 447 258
Under 40	8,215	8,232	8,248	8,258	8,273	8,290	8,300	8,247	8,304	8,368	8,443	8,845
	8,380	8,368	8,359	8,342	8,332	8,311	8,281	8,248	8,221	8,198	8,178	8,111
FEMALES: married Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974) 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65 and over	61	60	60	61	61	62	63	64	66	68	70	78
	444	468	487	506	520	503	487	481	478	478	483	525
	413	422	432	443	460	495	517	529	538	542	519	489
	486	495	507	516	519	527	542	561	582	609	661	735
	647	648	648	650	653	662	675	693	705	710	722	839
	759	758	758	761	766	771	773	772	773	778	788	840
	779	823	859	850	835	824	818	814	813	813	815	811
	689	670	654	676	717	755	795	825	814	797	784	768
	517	531	546	561	565	564	552	542	566	604	640	695
	245	251	257	262	268	272	274	277	279	277	271	270
	112	115	118	121	124	127	130	133	135	138	140	144
Under 40	2,051	2,093	2,134	2,176	2,213	2,249	2,284	2,328	2,369	2,407	2,455	2,666
	3,101	3,148	3,192	3,231	3,275	3,313	3,342	3,363	3,380	3,407	3,438	3,528
FEMALES: others  Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1974)  20–24  25–29  30–34  35–39  40–44  45–49  50–54  55–59  60–64  65 and over	1,309 795 236 156 152 170 203 244 293 176 122	1,235 813 240 154 147 162 204 225 289 175 123	1,190 801 244 151 139 154 202 210 287 173 125	1,155 773 250 149 134 148 193 208 282 171 126	1,133 739 256 146 129 142 181 212 274 169 126	1,123 687 273 144 125 138 173 214 262 167 127	1,096 657 281 144 124 133 166 217 245 165 129	975 638 280 144 124 127 160 219 230 164 130	996 621 273 146 124 124 154 209 228 162	1,012 617 265 150 122 119 151 197 233 157 132	1,034 618 250 160 121 116 147 189 235 151	1,122 670 227 165 131 115 133 170 226 142
Under 40	2,648	2,589	2,525	2,461	2,403	2,352	2,302	2,161	2,160	2,166	2,183	2,315
	1,208	1,178	1,151	1,128	1,104	1,081	1,055	1,030	1,008	989	971	923
TOTALS  Males	16,595	16,600	16,607	16,600	16,605	16,601	16,581	16,495	16,525	16,566	16,621	16,956
	9,008	9,008	9,002	8,996	8,995	8,995	8,983	8,882	8,917	8,969	9,047	9,432
	5,152	5,241	5,326	5,407	5,488	5,562	5,626	5,691	5,749	5,814	5,893	6,194
	3,856	3,767	3,676	3,589	3,507	3,433	3,357	3,191	3,168	3,155	3,154	3,238
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION	25,603	25,608	25,609	25,596	25,600	25,596	25,564	25,377	25,442	25,535	25,668	26,388

Table 2 Projections of mid-year working population 1967-77 and 1981: United Kingdom

Harris By El Louis and St. 18		475, 75, 75		DESTRUCTION OF	S DE ASSESSION	0.000		200	-	100 Miles	THOU	SANDS
是主席經濟景高的高級	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1981
MALES Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1974) 20–24 25–29 30–34 35–39 40–44 45–49 50–54 55–59 60–64 65–69 70 and over	1,474 1,952 1,680 1,648 1,670 1,723 1,709 1,622 1,594 1,314 403 201	1,392 2,026 1,704 1,655 1,665 1,695 1,778 1,545 1,589 1,326 420 202	1,342 2,060 1,740 1,667 1,650 1,672 1,823 1,488 1,587 1,338 433 204	1,302 2,075 1,778 1,673 1,641 1,656 1,781 1,516 1,581 1,346 441 209	1,278 2,075 1,838 1,663 1,632 1,649 1,724 1,583 1,554 1,350 446 213	1,265 1,976 1,971 1,664 1,627 1,644 1,680 1,644 1,510 1,349 452 219	1,231 1,908 2,051 1,689 1,635 1,635 1,671 1,440 1,344 457 224	1,124 1,873 2,090 1,726 1,649 1,627 1,633 1,754 1,386 1,344 461 229	1,143 1,847 2,108 1,766 1,657 1,620 1,618 1,715 1,416 1,340 464 234	1,160 1,842 2,111 1,827 1,647 1,609 1,611 1,660 1,481 1,317 466 239	1,180 1,853 2,020 1,963 1,648 1,606 1,608 1,619 1,538 1,282 466 244	1,259 2,003 1,900 2,106 1,812 1,629 1,577 1,556 1,555 1,263 455 260
Under 40	8,424	8,442	8,459	8,469	8,486	8,503	8,514	8,462	8,521	8,587	8,664	9,080
	8,566	8,555	8,545	8,530	8,519	8,498	8,467	8,434	8,407	8,383	8,363	8,295
FEMALES: married Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974) 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65 and over	63 456 424 494 656 769 787 696 522 247 113	62 480 433 504 657 768 832 677 537 253 116	62 500 444 516 657 768 868 661 552 259	63 519 455 525 659 771 860 684 567 264 122	63 533 472 528 662 777 845 725 572 270 125	64 516 507 536 671 782 834 764 571 274 128	65 500 529 552 684 784 828 804 559 276 131	66 494 542 571 703 783 824 834 549 280 134	68 491 551 592 715 784 823 824 574 282 136	70 492 555 619 720 789 823 807 612 280 139	72 497 532 672 732 800 826 794 648 274 141	80 540 503 747 851 852 822 778 705 273 145
Under 40	2,093	2,136	2,179	2,221	2,258	2,294	2,330	2,376	2,417	2,456	2,505	2,721
	3,134	3,183	3,227	3,268	3,314	3,353	3,382	3,404	3,423	3,450	3,483	3,575
FEMALES: others Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1974) 20–24 25–29 30 34 35–39 40–44 45–49 50–54 55–59 60–64 65 and over	1,349	1,274	1,228	1,193	1,171	1,161	1,133	1,008	1,030	1,046	1,069	1,158
	822	840	828	801	767	715	684	665	648	644	646	699
	246	250	254	260	267	284	292	291	284	276	261	238
	162	160	157	155	152	150	150	150	153	157	167	172
	157	152	144	139	134	130	129	129	129	127	126	136
	176	168	160	153	147	143	138	131	128	123	120	119
	210	211	209	199	187	179	172	166	160	157	152	137
	251	232	217	215	218	221	224	226	215	203	195	176
	301	296	294	289	281	269	252	236	234	239	242	232
	180	179	177	175	173	171	169	168	166	161	155	145
	125	126	128	129	129	130	132	133	134	135	136	140
Under 40	2,736	2,676	2,611	2,548	2,491	2,440	2,388	2,243	2,244	2,250	2,269	2,403
	1,243	1,212	1,185	1,160	1,135	1,113	1,087	1,060	1,037	1,018	1,000	949
TOTALS  Males	16,990	16,997	17,004	16,999	17,005	17,001	16,981	16,896	16,928	16,970	17,027	17,375
	9,206	9,207	9,202	9,197	9,198	9,200	9,187	9,083	9,121	9,174	9,257	9,648
	5,227	5,319	5,406	5,489	5,572	5,647	5,712	5,780	5,840	5,906	5,988	6,296
	3,979	3,888	3,796	3,708	3,626	3,553	3,475	3,303	3,281	3,268	3,269	3,352
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION	26,196	26,204	26,206	26,196	26,203	26,201	26,168	25,979	26,049	26,144	26,284	27,023

#### Methods of estimation: United Kingdom

The United Kingdom working population projections were obtained by adding the corresponding figures for Great Britain (described above) and Northern Ireland. The Government Actuary's Department provided future estimates of the total population of Northern Ireland together with activity rates for mid-1967. For the projected period these activity rates, which are similar to those for 1966, were assumed to run parallel to the

corresponding rates for Great Britain. The Northern Ireland working population projections were obtained, in the usual way, by applying the activity rates to the appropriate future total population estimate. If the figures given for Great Britain are subtracted from those given for the United Kingdom to derive separate figures for Northern Ireland, then those figures should be used with caution.

# Earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees October 1968

The annual enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees was again carried out in October 1968. The article giving the results of the previous enquiry held in October 1967 appeared in the March 1968 GAZETTE.

In October 1968, the average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry were £29 15s. 5d. for males and £15 15s. 2d. for females. Between October 1967 and October 1968 earnings increased by 6.7 per cent. for males and 5.8 per cent. for females. The corresponding increases in the previous twelve months were 4.6 per cent. for both males and females.

Since 1955 information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees has been collected on a voluntary basis for national and local government; education (teachers); the National Health Service; banking and insurance; and the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and Air Transport). London Transport was included from 1963 and British Road Services from 1966.

In addition, since 1959, information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees in the manufacturing industries, construction, mining and quarrying (except coal), and water supply has been collected by the Department of Employment and Productivity under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949.

Information has been collected for monthly-paid and weeklypaid employees separately. When considering the tables it should be borne in mind that individual firms have different practices in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly payrolls. In some firms, particularly smaller ones, all staff, including directors and managers are paid weekly, but in many of the larger firms administrative, technical and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly payroll as soon as they reach a certain, and often quite modest, salary ceiling. These different practices may vary in importance between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid or weekly-paid males.

When considering information for separate industry groups it should be remembered that because of the variations between industries in the proportion of adults and young persons, and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the difference in the average earnings in the tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of employee working under similar conditions.

The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for males was about double that for females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received such widely different remuneration. This difference in the average earnings level is due, at least in part, to the following factors: (a) in general, females were employed on different classes of work from males; (b) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males; (c) the proportion of part-timers was much higher amongst females than amongst males.

#### The production industries covered

This part of the enquiry covered administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries (manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water). The results are shown in tables 1 and 2 on pages 219 and 220. It should be noted that coal, gas and electricity, which are included with the production industries in tables 1 and 2 are also included with the results for the other part of the enquiry in table 3 (under "Nationalised Industries") and in table 4.

Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees and to a 50 per cent. sample of all known firms with between 25 and 99 employees. Firms in this smaller size-range account (after grossing-up) for about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the aggregate figures in the tables.

Figures for the size group 25-99 employees were doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry. Of the 18,393 enquiry forms sent to firms in Great Britain about 17,000 which were suitable for tabulation were returned. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm covering several establishments might complete only one or two returns, and consequently it is not possible to compile precise statistics by size-range of establishment or by region.

As in previous years, employers were asked to give separate information about male employees and about full-time and parttime female employees. Part-time female employees were defined as those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate figures of full-time and part-time male employees were not sought as the number of part-timers was considered to be insignificant.

The information required related to the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in the last pay-week in October 1968, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately; that is the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and the total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly. The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and noncontractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax or employees' contributions to insurance or pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, for example, annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

No upper or lower salary limits were imposed, and all classes of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered by the enquiry, including directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers (other than those remunerated predominantly

by a share of profits); superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers: commercial travellers and office employees. Working proprietors and staff serving overseas were excluded.

As the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conduct a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provide summarised information for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, tables for the United Kingdom as a whole can be compiled for the production industries.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by this part of the enquiry was 2,235,187, about 82 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries concerned. This total included 1,879,723 employed in manufacturing industries.

Average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical employees in all the production industries covered were £14416s.9d. for the month for those paid monthly, and £22 9s. 3d. for the last pay week for those paid weekly. Corresponding earnings of female employees were £64 1s. 11d. and £11 4s. 9d. Combining the figures on a weekly basis, male earnings were £29 17s. 11d. and female earnings £12 9s. 5d. Compared with October 1967 there has been an increase of 7.0 per cent. for all males and 6.2per cent, for all females.

A summary of the results is given in table 1 together with the percentage changes from October 1967 and October 1959. The average level of earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1968 by 65.5 per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by 64.1 per cent. for all females.

Table 2 gives separate figures for full-time and part-time female employees in the production industries. In table 1, female employees working part-time were included as full units. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in table 2 with those in table 1 shows the extent to which the earnings shown in table 1 are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees with full-time female employees on a 1:1 basis. In October 1968 parttime female employees formed only 4.4 per cent. of all monthlypaid females (10,401 out of a total of 236,669) and 12.3 per cent. of weekly-paid females (54,636 out of a total of 445,368).

In total, part-time females (weekly-paid and monthly-paid combined) formed 9.5 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The comparable figure for part-time women manual workers was 24.9 in the October 1968 enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly basis, noted in the article on previous enquiries, has continued. In October 1968, 67.8 per cent. (1,053,066) of males and 34.7 per cent. (236,669) of females were monthly-paid, compared with 46 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively, in October 1959.

Average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees by industry group; October 1968:

ndustry group 1958 Standard Industrial Classification)	Number o	f employees	covered*	Average ea	rnings*				
1730 Standard Industrial Classification)	Monthly- paid	Weekly- paid	Total	Monthly-pai	d	Weekly- paid	Monthly- paid and	October 1968	October 1968
	STATE OF STATE			Month of October 1968	Equivalent amount per week†	Last pay- week in October 1968	weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	d968   compared with October 1967   % increase     Per cent.     5 · 1   7 · 4   4 · 7   6 · 9   6 · 6   6 · 6   6 · 6   6 · 8     7 · 0       Per cent.     7 · 8   8 · 9   6 · 4   4 · 7   7 · 4   7 · 1   5 · 5   6 · 5 · 6   5 · 6   5 · 6   5 · 6   5 · 6   6	compared with October 1959 % increase
MALES	A 686 244	1-10-00	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Percent	Per cent.
Manufacturing industries 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 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	. 83,395 . 112,751 . 60,294 . 262,556 . 9,682 . 87,679 . 35,376 . 47,614 . 13,801 . 31,929 . 14,748	18,782 13,207 34,549 162,302 14,177 79,594 20,292 23,252 12,303 10,759 8,807	102,177 125,958 94,843 424,858 23,859 167,273 55,668 70,866 26,104 42,688 23,555	139 14 6 154 1 6 138 13 8 144 10 5 152 8 0 155 9 4 146 8 10 147 5 3 152 18 8 135 3 11 144 0 7	32 4 11 35 11 1 32 0 1 33 7 0 35 3 5 35 17 6 33 15 11 33 19 8 35 5 10 31 4 0	22 4 0 18 12 0 22 0 5 22 14 10 23 6 9 23 1 2 22 7 0 21 13 11 23 0 9 21 0 0 22 19 2 24 4 3	30 8 0 33 15 7 28 7 4 29 5 11 28 2 9 29 15 7 29 12 5 29 19 1 29 10 4 28 12 7 29 7 11	5·1 7·4 6·9 7·4 4·7 6·6 6·4 5·7 5·1 5·2	62·0 64·8 59·7 65·1 61·1 68·0 58·8 59·5 62·7 59·8
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries‡	56,759	30,362 11,785	87,121 44,617	155 10 2 143 13 6	35 17 9 33 3 1	22 13 1	31 16 4 30 7 8	9.5	63.9
All manufacturing industries	. 849,416	440,171	1,289,587	146 16 9	33 17 8	22 12 2	30 0 9	7.0	64-1
Other production industries Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water	. 27,825 . 85,203 . 90,622	9,218 37,536 13,159	37,043 122,739 103,781	135 3 4 144 10 6 129 7 1	31 3 10 33 7 1 29 17 0	18 19 0 22 12 10 19 10 6	28 2 11 30 1 6 28 10 10	6.8	68·7 73·9 73·2
All production industries covered .	. 1,053,066	500,084	1,553,150	144 16 9	33 8 6	22 9 3	29 17 11	7.0	65 · 5
FEMALES	40000	B F 7 6		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent
Manufacturing industries 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 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries‡	29,025 35,722 11,643 41,500 662 7,255 7,358 15,058 4,174 8,802 3,277 16,686 8,566	33,723 23,103 20,772 128,603 5,104 41,293 25,199 30,491 22,654 10,243 8,914 35,178 15,131	62,748 58,825 32,415 170,103 5,766 48,548 32,557 45,549 26,828 19,045 12,191 51,864 23,697	62 7 4 2 58 17 5 63 16 10 62 14 9 79 4 10 62 1 8 58 5 7 72 13 6 56 6 7 57 12 10 71 6 3 61 14 2	14 7 11 15 10 2 13 11 8 14 14 14 9 7 18 5 9 14 6 6 13 9 0 16 15 5 13 0 0 13 6 1 16 9 2 14 4 10	10 9 1 10 19 2 11 9 3 11 7 1 1 11 2 0 11 9 2 10 13 11 10 8 5 11 10 8 5 11 10 14 3 11 18 8 10 16 1	12 5 6 13 14 5 12 4 6 12 4 2 11 9 10 12 9 7 11 10 4 11 8 5 12 6 5 11 16 1 11 8 2 13 7 7 10 12 0 11	7·8 8·9 6·4 4·7 7·1 5·5 6·5 8·6 5·6 5·6	65·7 70·6 61·4 65·7 61·7 67·5 58·7 60·8 61·2 64·3 60·1 63·5 60·8
All manufacturing industries	. 189,728	400,408	590,136	64 6 5	14 16 10	11 3 7	12 7 2	6.3	64.8
Other production industries  Mining and quarrying	. 2,709 . 13,207 . 31,025	8,911 22,600 13,449	11,620 35,807 44,474	75 8 7 58 16 8 63 19 2	17 8 2 13 11 7 14 15 2	13 3 8 10 15 5 12 8 1	14 3 4 11 16 2 14 0 11	9·1 5·4 5·3	65·8 63·3 52·7
All production industries covered .	. 236,669	445,368	682,037	64   11	14 15 10	11 4 9	12 9 5	6.2	64-1

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table 2 on page 220.

Table 2 Average earnings of full-time and part-time females separately

Industry group (1958 Standard Industrial Classification)	Number of	f employees	covered*    Weekly-pai	d	Average ea				Weekly-pai	d
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time month of October 1968	Equivalent amount per week†	Part-time month of October 1968	Equivalent amount per week†	Full-time last pay- week in October 1968	Part-time last pay- week in October 1968
STATE OF THE PARTY AND THE			10 10 000	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufacturing industries 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 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Apper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries;	26,878 34,583 11,310 39,542 636 7,082 6,902 14,491 4,024 8,460 3,014 15,854 8,185	2,147 1,139 333 1,958 26 173 456 567 150 342 263 832 381	27,216 20,063 18,850 114,119 4,652 37,934 22,126 26,990 20,276 9,092 7,629 30,407 12,904	6,507 3,040 1,922 14,484 452 3,359 3,073 3,501 2,378 1,151 1,285 4,771 2,227	64 12 8 68 3 7 59 9 8 65 4 7 63 18 7 80 5 8 63 14 2 59 3 5 73 19 0 57 1 0 59 17 10 73 3 2 62 19 11	14 18 4 15 14 8 13 14 7 15 1 1 14 15 1 18 10 6 14 14 0 13 13 1 17 1 4 13 3 4 13 16 5 16 17 8 14 10 9	34 2 7 37 13 3 37 19 5 35 15 2 36 12 3 37 10 2 35 9 11 38 8 6 38 9 9 31 17 2 36 3 0 34 1 8	7 17 6 8 13 10 8 15 3 8 5 0 8 9 0 8 13 2 8 3 10 8 17 6 8 17 6 8 17 7 1 8 6 10 7 17 3	11 7 0 11 9 7 11 17 8 11 17 6 11 12 4 11 15 11 11 3 4 10 18 4 12 0 10 11 5 0 11 5 10 12 15 1 11 7 2	6 13 11 7 10 4 7 6 8 7 12 6 5 16 6 7 13 1 7 6 6 6 12 1 6 17 10 7 1 6 6 14 2 7 11 10
All manufacturing industries	180,961	8,767	352,258	48,150	65 14 1	15 3 3	35 15 6	8 5 1	11 14 5	7 4 5
Other production industries Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water	2,678 12,364 30,265	31 843 760	8,751 18,808 10,915	160 3,792 2,534	75 18 9 60 9 10 64 12 11	17 10 6 13 19 2 14 18 4	34 10 7 36 10 11	7 19 4 8 8 8	13 6 3 11 12 11 13 12 3	6 4 II 6 8 8 7 4 3
All production industries covered .	226,268	10,401	390,732	54,636	65 8 0	15 1 10	35 14 4	8 4 10	11 16 1	7 3

<sup>\*</sup>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.

#### Public administration and certain other services covered

The non-manufacturing industries and services which have voluntarily co-operated with the Department by supplying information about the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year are listed at the beginning of this article. The results for this part of the enquiry are given in tables 3 and 4. It should be noted, however, that three of the industries included in this part of the enquiry, that is, coal mining, gas, and electricity are also production industries and the information for these industries has, in addition, been included

† Earnings for monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ Including "Leather, leather goods and fur".

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

with that for the other production industries in tables 1 and 2. The non-production industries and services are included under the heading "Public administration and certain other services" in table 5.

Table 3 shows average earnings and indices for males and females for three groups: "National and local government, including teachers and the National Health Service"; "Nationalised industries", that is, coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, Air Transport, London Transport, British Waterways and British Road Services; and "Banking and insurance".

Table 3 Average earnings and indices of male and female employees in certain industries and services\*†

0	ctob	er I	959	= 1	0

October	National and local g including teachers ar National Health Ser	d	Nationalised industri	es‡	Banking and insurance	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	£ s. d. Index	£ s. d. Index	£ s. d. Index	£ s. d. Index	£ s. d. Index	£ s. d. Index
1955	. 14 1 3 77.8	8 16 2 75.4	12 14 6 79.4	6 16 1 76.2	16 3 2 83.8	6 16 4 82.9
1956	. 15 9 11 85.7	9 16 9 84-2	14 0 1 87.4	7 10 5 84.2	17 3 9 89 1	7 5 1 88-2
1957	. 16 5 11 90 1	10 10 4 90.0	14 19 3 93.3	8 3 7 91.6	18 5 3 94.7	7 13 10 93-5
1958	. 16 14 11 92.6	10 11 4 90.4	15 9 6 96.6	8 9 3 94.8	18 10 5 96 1	7 19 3 96-8
1959	. 18 1 7 100.0	11 13 9 100.0	16 0 7 100.0	8 18 6 100.0	19 5 7 100.0	8 4 7 100-0
1960	. 18 17 5 104-4	12 5 8 105-1	18 3 1 113-2	10 3 3 113-9	20 6 0 105.3	8 12 5 104-8
1961	. 19 19 3 110-4	12 18 1 110-4	18 10 8 115.6	10 6 7 115.7	20 14 3 107-4	9 0 1 109.
1962	. 21 8 4 118.5	13 16 0 118-1	19 10 3 121.7	10 15 11 121.0	21 15 2 112.9	9 11 2 116-2
1963	. 22 14 2 125.6	14 12 9 125-3	21 2 1 131.7	11 10 0 128-8	22 9 11 116.7	9 18 0 120-
1964	. 23 7 10 129.4	15 3 5 129.8	22 11 6 140.8	12 0 8 134.8	24 5 2 125.8	10 17 7 132-1
1965	. 25 15 7 142.6	16 12 2 142-1	24 11 6 153 - 3	12 17 2 144.0	25 13 5 133 2	11 15 5 143-0
1966	. 26 13 9 147.6	17 0 2 145.5	26 4 11 163.7	13 14 0 153-5	26 12 8 138-1	12 0 7 146-2
1967	. 27 17 8§ 154.2§	17 11 1 150-2	27 2 8 169-3	14 4 3 159.2	27 14 7 143.8	12 11 11 153
1968	. 29 13 0 164.0	18 10 3 158-4	28 19 0 180-6	15 5 2 171.0	29 2 3 151.0	13 2 6 159-5

<sup>\*</sup> The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking, insurance and certain nationalised industries: coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and Air Transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services.

Table 4 shows, under "All 'salaried' employees", average earnings and indices for males and females, in all the industries and services included in table 3. Some of these industries and services have given separate figures for clerical and analogous employees. Separate analyses have, therefore, been made for this category of employee in these industries and services. The figures for 1967 and 1968 are given in table 4 under "Clerical and analogous employees". Comparable figures in time-series form are given in table 125 of this GAZETTE.

#### All industries and services covered

Table 5 presents the combined results of the enquiry. When the results of the two parts (covering over 41 million employees) are

combined the average weekly earnings in October 1968 of all male administrative, technical and clerical employees covered were £29 15s. 5d., an increase of 6.7 per cent. compared with October 1967. The average earnings of all female administrative, technical and clerical employees also increased by 5.8 per cent. during the same period to £15 15s. 2d.

Table 5 also shows the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the returns at each enquiry since 1960 and their average earnings, together with indices based on October 1959 = 100. The index of average earnings of all such employees in all the industries and services covered, shown in table 5 (also presented in table 124 of this GAZETTE) is 163.9 in October 1968 compared with 154.2 in October 1967, an increase of 6.3 per cent.

Table 4 Average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and of all employees in certain industries and services\* October 1959 = 100

	CLE	RICAL AND	ANALOG	OUS EMPLO	YEES ONL	<b>Y</b> †	ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES*							
	Males		DIE HOHELD	Females			Males		Females					
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index		
or newstern	Sec Charles of	£ s. d.	orga zobek podbodarbio	TOTAL TOTAL	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	63 V2 W		£ s. d.			
967	276,000	17 5 7‡	139-8‡	459,000	13 6 8	143 · 6	1,125,000	27 14 3‡	155 · 8‡	1,137,000	16 13 5	150 -		
968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155-1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165-6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158 - 8		

‡ Revised figures.

\* All the industries and services in table 3.

† Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of the industries and services in table 3, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, that is the transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

Table 5 Average earnings and indices of all employees in all industries and services covered by the enquiry

	Males			Females			All employees
October	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	Index
Manufacturing industries:	n service	£ s. d.	13		£ s. d.		
1960	1,073,361 1,105,154 1,117,136 1,141,674 1,130,852 1,172,129 1,229,817 1,246,773 1,289,587	19 7 0 20 7 1 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5 30 0 9	105·7 111·2 116·2 121·7 129·8 140·1 146·3 153·3 164·1	541,702 550,570 551,426 554,565 546,562 563,567 580,421 570,713 590,136	7 16 7 8 5 4 8 12 11 8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9 11 12 5 12 7 2	104·4 110·2 115·3 119·8 127·9 137·7 146·5 154·9 164·8	105·2 111·0 116·2 121·9 130·1 140·5 147·6 155·7 166·4
1960	219,824 225,425 227,487 233,411 242,473 251,740 255,831 257,374 263,563	18 7 0 19 2 9 20 2 2 21 4 7 22 13 5 24 9 11 26 5 10 27 4 9 29 4 0	108·8 113·5 119·3 125·9 134·4 145·3 155·9 161·5 173·2	76,496 77,941 79,302 80,952 83,142 86,741 89,580 90,110 91,901	8 19 3 9 6 7 9 14 10 10 3 4 10 13 0 11 5 7 12 1 3 12 9 5 13 3 10	108·1 112·5 117·5 122·6 128·5 136·0 145·5 150·4	108·5 113·2 118·7 125·2 133·5 143·8 154·0 160·0 170·7
Public administration and certain other set 1960	810,178 834,269 855,188 891,595 909,678 917,571 947,592	18 19 4 19 17 3 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 4‡ 29 11 8	105·6 110·6 118·1 125·2 130·5 142·9 148·4 155·1‡ 164·7	834,023 871,837 898,664 926,976 945,866 984,612 1,034,834 1,085,777 1,126,890	11 15 4   12 6 5   13 2 11   13 18 1   14 10 0   15 17 3   16 5 4   16 16 6   17 15 0	105·3 110·2 117·6 124·4 129·7 141·9 145·5 150·5	105·3 110·1 117·5 124·6 129·9 141·6 146·0 152·1 160·7
All industries and services covered:    960	0.164.040	19 2 0 20 0 9 21 2 8 22 5 1 23 10 7 25 10 8 26 13 9 27 18 1 29 15 5	106·0 111·2 117·2 123·5 130·5 141·7 148·1 154·8 165·2	1,452,221 1,500,348 1,529,392 1,562,493 1,575,570 1,634,920 1,704,835 1,746,600 1,808,927	10 3 0 10 13 6 11 6 11 11 19 4 12 11 11 13 14 3 14 4 11 14 18 0 15 15 2	105-1 110-6 117-5 123-9 130-5 142-0 147-6 154-3 163-2	105-6 110-8 117-0 123-4 130-3 141-3 147-4 154-2 163-9

‡ Revised figures

<sup>†</sup> Average earnings, monthly-paid and weekly-paid on a weekly basis; earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ The type of salaried employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently, the average is not representative of any one of them.

§ Revised figures.

<sup>\*</sup> Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.
† National and local government, education (teachers), National Health Service, banking, insurance, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways, Air Transport, London Transport (from 1963) and British Road Services (from 1966).

# Annual and quarterly employment statistics: Great Britain, June 1968

It is estimated that there were 25,233,000 persons in the working population of Great Britain in June, 1968, including 16,285,000 males and 8.948,000 females. Of the total, 24,326,000 were in civil employment, 400,000 in HM Forces and 506,000 registered as wholly unemployed.

#### Changes between June 1967 and June 1968

The total working population was 158,000 lower in June 1968 than in June 1967, although it included 56,000 more women aged 18 and over; there were 118,000 fewer men, 54,000 fewer boys and 43,000 fewer girls. There were 40,000 more registered

	June	1968					
3-880 / 11-72-71 GOOD	Males	Females	Total	Males	- 16   - 1   assumed no ch - 156   + 14   - 105   + 57		
Working Population: Total H.M. Forces Employers and Self-employed Total Employees: Total Adults, 18 and over Young Persons Wholly Unemployed Total in Civil Employment Employees in Employment	1,320 14,580 13,988	8,948 15 361 8,572 7,949 623 77 8,855 8,494	25,233 400 1,681 23,152 21,937 1,215 506 24,326 22,645	-172 - 16 assur -156 -105 - 51 + 51 -207 -207	-     med no ch   +  4	- 158 - 17 nange - 141 - 48 - 94 + 40 - 183 - 183	

wholly unemployed in June 1968, and so the total number of employees in civil employment was 183,000 lower than in June 1967. An increase of 66,000 women was offset by decreases of 157,000 men, 50,000 boys and 42,000 girls. The June 1968 estimates and changes from June 1967 in the main categories in the working population are, in thousands.

#### Changes analysed by industry

Between June 1967 and June 1968 there was a decrease of 183,000 in the numbers of employees in employment. Analyses by broad industry group at June 1968 and estimated changes in employment between June 1967 and June 1968, expressed as numbers and percentages, are given in the table below.

As in any other year, these changes include the effects of some reclassification of establishments, but the net effect of such reclassifications between 1967 and 1968 is generally small involving transfers of a few thousand employees between industries (Minimum List Headings) and SIC Orders. In the following table, therefore, and in table 3 on pages 228–230, the changes between 1967 and 1968 are shown as differences between the two mid-year figures, that is including all reclassifications as changes.

Employees in employment June 1968 in broad industry groups and changes between June 1967 and June 1968

THOUSANDS

ndustry group							SIC Order	Employees in Employment June 1968	Estimated change	June 1967 to June
								Julie 1700	Numbers	Per cent.
Total all Industries and Services		100					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22,645 · 3	<b>−182·3</b>	- 0.8
Males			. 100	1000		0.000	3 22 22	14,150 8	-207.0	- 1.4
Females		•	. 192	·ses ·		1.001.	夏 章 亞	8,494 · 5	+ 24.7	+ 0.3
Total Index of Production Industries				952		11/21	II-XVIII	11.017-3	-203.4	- 1.8
otal all Manufacturing Industries							III-XVI	8.613-1	- 87.4	- 1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		3					The second secon	413.3	- 19.3	- 4.5
Mining and quarrying			1000	999		and a	III to the	485.9	- 64.6	-11.7
Food, drink and tobacco	180	A 50.89			STATE OF THE PARTY	CONTRACTOR OF	iii A	806.9	- 17.3	- 2.1
Chemicals and allied industries	201 21 2	E STATE		THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	NEW MICH	2 31	iÿ	497.2	- 18.0	- 3·5
Metal manufacture	The state of the s	951996	35 700	1000			Ÿ	579.7	- 11.7	- 2.0
Engineering and electrical goods .		ANTON					VI	2.281.0	- 38.6	- η7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering							VII	188 · 1	- 8.7	- 4.4
Vehicles		4 10 10 10					VIII	802 - 8	- 12.7	- 1.6
Motor vehicles		1					MLH 381	473 · 8	+ 4.3	+ 0.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified							IX	565.5	- 0.3	- 0.1
Textiles	773/2012		45. 555				×	689.8	- 12.2	- 1.7
Leather, leather goods and fur							xì	55.6	- 0.5	- 0.9
Clothing and footwear						4	λίι	492.0	- 6.9	- 1.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.			100		#0 COS * S		χίϊ	350.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.7
						10 G G G	XIV	321.2	+ 20.1	+ 6.7
Timber, furniture, etc.						4-8 E	XV	634.9	+ 1.5	+ 0.2
Paper, printing and publishing .						S 55 1 10	χνι	347.6	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	+ 4.7
Other manufacturing industries .	A POST OF		17.			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	XVII			
Construction	是 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1						1,505 · 8	- 39.8	- 2·6 - 2·7
Gas, electricity and water				. 10000			XVIII	412.5	- 11.6	
Transport and communication .			. 50				XIX	1,584-1	- 18.5	- 1.2
Railways				-	PER BELL		MLH 701	291.6	- 20.3	- 6.5
Distributive trades							XX	2,773 · 8	- 24.6	- 0.9
Wholesale distribution		200					MLH 810	530.8	+ 6.1	+ 1.2
Retail distribution	. 2 .		. 100		2002.0	0.301.	MLH 820	1,976.6	- 26.5	- 1.3
Insurance, banking and finance .		1000	74 800	. 2000		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	XXI	665.0	+ 17.3	+ 2.7
Professional and scientific services .	1.5 %		. 200				XXII	2,689 · 5	+ 69.1	+ 2.6
Educational services	NOTE OF	42.00	. 100	.575 2.37		7.00	MLH 872	1,310.2	+ 51.1	+ 4.1
Medical and dental services	19 11 11	30.00	. 50		200	a dece	MLH 874	968.0	+ 7.2	
Miscellaneous services	S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1.	10 100	33330	32/10:03	W-153	XXIII	2,100 · 1	- 13.7	- 0.6
Catering, hotels, etc	5.0 M W.S.		100	3732	9830		MLH 884	571.4	- 10.6	- 1.8
Motor repairers etc	15 153 153	100	1700	18850 85		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	MLH 887	423 · 2	+ 2.5	+ 0.6
Private domestic service	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	19 19 19 19	1000	7000	100 F. C		MLH 891	149.5	- 18.6	-11:1
Public administration		33 9	1997	7755	70 30 8034		XXIV	1.402 · 2	+ 11.6	+ 0.8
National government service .	Name of Street	Mary Mary	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	SPANISH AND A	Service Control		MLH 901	584.0	+ 18.6	+ 3.3
Local government service	THE PERSON NAMED IN	1	1000000000	TO RESIDENCE	1516 Part 559	0450 HOUSE	MLH 906	818.2	- 7.0	- 0.8

Note-Each estimate is rounded to the nearest hundred and so the rounded totals may differ from the sums of the rounded components.

Production industries and agriculture: At June 1968 there were 203,000 fewer employees in employment in the Index of Production industries (SIC Orders II to XVIII) and 19,000 fewer in agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC Order I). Employment fell by 65,000 in mining and quarrying, 40,000 in construction and 12,000 in gas, water and electricity.

Manufacturing industries: The total in manufacturing industries (SIC Orders III to XVI) fell by 87,000. There were decreases of 39,000 in engineering and electrical goods, 18,000 in chemicals and allied industries and 17,000 in food, drink and tobacco. There was an increase of 20,000 in timber and furniture.

Service industries: There were increases of 69,000 in professional and scientific services, 17,000 in insurance, banking and finance and 12,000 in public administration. There were decreases of 25,000 in the distributive trades, 19,000 in transport and communication and 14,000 in miscellaneous services.

#### Changes analysed by region

Employees (including the registered wholly unemployed) decreased by 24,000 in West Midlands region, 23,000 in both East Midlands and North Western regions and 21,000 in South East region. There were smaller decreases in Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern regions and in Scotland, with little change in East Anglia, South Western region and in Wales.

The regional decreases in employees in employment included 32,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside, 29,000 in West Midlands, 27,000 in North Western, 26,000 in East Midlands, 25,000 in South East and 24,000 in Northern regions. There was a smaller decrease in Scotland with little change in East Anglia, South Western region and Wales.

#### Changes between March and June 1968

These June 1968 estimates form part of the quarterly employment series which were introduced in May 1966. Between March and June 1968 there was an increase of 12,000 in the working population; the number of registered wholly unemployed fell by 66,000, and the number in civil employment rose by 84,000. A new seasonal adjustment procedure has been introduced for these series and the results were published for the first time in the January, 1969 issue of this GAZETTE (table 101, page 67). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations under this new procedure, the working population decreased by about 43,000 between March and June 1968, a decrease of 58,000 males, being partially offset by an increase of 14,000 females. The number in civil employment decreased by 49,000, a decrease of 64,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 15,000 females.

#### **Detailed analyses**

More detailed June 1968 estimates are given elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE.

Total employees in Great Britain and the United Kingdom analysed by industry (SIC Minimum List Headings) in table 1 on pages 224-226 and by Standard Regions within Great Britain in table 2 on pages 226-228.

Employees in employment in Great Britain analysed by industry in the table on pages 244-247. The estimates for Index of Production industries replace the provisional estimates first published in the August 1968 issue of the GAZETTE. Regional estimates analysed by industry will be published in a subsequent issue.

The United Kingdom estimates include estimates for Northern Ireland provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. Northern Ireland. Although estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. The sampling errors of the estimates may become relatively

important, particularly for estimates of under 10,000. Estimates of under 1,000 are subject to substantial margins of error and so. except for SIC Order Group totals, such estimates are omitted

The normal analyses of changes in the quarterly estimates. including the seasonally adjusted figures, are given in table 4.

During the year, estimates of the change between June 1966 and June 1967 in the number of male employers and self-employed became available; this information was obtained from sample based estimates of numbers of Class II national insurance cards exchanged, provided by the Department of Health and Social Security. The revised estimates were first published in the January issue of this GAZETTE (table 101, page 67). It was not possible to obtain similar estimates of the change in the number of female employers and self-employed persons because many self-employed females have opted out of the national insurance scheme and do not exchange national insurance cards.

In compiling the estimates of the total working population, it is assumed that there has been no change in the numbers of male employers and self-employed since June 1967 and in female employers and self-employed since June 1966.

Consequential additions and revisions have been made to time series given in tables 101, 102 and 103.

#### Methods of compilation

The estimates of employees are based mainly on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June, 1968, which were actually exchanged before the first Monday in December, combined with estimates of those civil servants and GPO employees who do not hold national insurance cards. The methods of compiling the estimates were described in the March and May 1966 issues of the GAZETTE; the methods of compiling the regional estimates were described in the July 1966 issue. The industrial analysis of employees in employment is based on information supplied by employers on voluntary returns (ED205) of the numbers of insurance cards held at the beginning of June. together with information relating to cards exchanged in the three months beginning on the first Monday in June; during this period all cards exchanged were allotted an industrial classification. Where an employer renders a return or exchanges a batch of cards, the return and the cards are given the appropriate classification of the establishment or business unit (SIC Minimum List Heading) for purposes of employment statistics. Cards exchanged individually are given the classification of the establishment in which the employees are employed or, if not in employment, were last employed.

#### **Regional estimates**

The regional estimates relate to the standard regions for statistical purposes and have been compiled by the methods described on pages 389 and 391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE, when the estimates for June 1965 were published, subject to a slight modification described on page 101 of the February 1967 issue. It is hoped that improved regional estimates based on additional information about the location of employees in employment at June 1968 will become available later this year.

#### Estimates for all industries and services combined

The estimates for June 1968 are comparable with those for June 1965, June 1966 and June 1967, and with those for September 1967. December 1967 and March 1968. The regional estimates in table 4 have been revised to take account of the changes in the numbers of male employers and self-employed between June 1966 and June 1967, and the estimates for September 1967, December 1967 and March 1968 in table 102 on page 259 have been revised also to make allowance, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of the GAZETTE, for those national insurance cards exchanged in regions different from those in which the employees are employed.

### Monthly estimates

For months other than June, monthly estimates are published only for industries covered by the Index of Production (SIC Order Groups II to XVIII). Provisional estimates from July 1967 to December 1968 have been published in earlier issues of the GAZETTE. These have now been revised so that they are comparable with the final estimates for June 1968.

Revised estimated totals for broad industry groups (SIC Orders) are given in table 103 (page 260). Revised estimates for males, females and totals analysed by industry (Minimum List Headings) are given in the table on pages 244-247 for months from July to December 1968, together with estimates for January 1969; they are subject to further revision in twelve months time when the results of the counts of national insurance cards exchanged in 1969 become available.

Table 1 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at June 1968

T.	-	п	п	0	A	N	-	

	office Godes	GF	EAT BRIT	AIN		DITE TO SER	וואט	TED KING	ром	
Industry  Alter constitution for the constitution of the constitut	Ma Under 18	Total all ages	Fen Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females	M Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females
Total, all industries and services†	592·0 334·0 238·0	14,580·0 8,393·0 6,036·0	623·0 231·0 220·0	8,572·0 2,891·0 2,724·0	23,152·0 11,285·0 8,760·0	610·0 344·0 244·0	14,901 · 0 8,570 · 0 6,146 · 0	641·0 241·0 230·0	8,766·0 2,970·0 2,800·0	23,667·0 11,540·0 8,946·0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	22·1 20·1 *	346·5 309·8 16·1 20·5	4·8 4·6 *	78·5 76·4 1·6	425·0 386·2 17·7 21·0	22·7 21·1 *	358·0 319·2 17·7 21·1	4·9 4·8 *	79·3 77·2 1·6	437·3 396·4 19·4 21·5
Mining and quarrying  Coal mining  Stone and slate quarrying and mining  Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction  Other mining and quarrying	12·5   1·0  *  *  *	485·2 430·7 20·3 24·4 9·9	1·2 * * *	20·7 15·5 1·6 2·4 1·2	505·9 446·3 21·8 26·8 11·0	12·7 11·0 *	488·7 430·7 23·3 24·7 9·9	I·2 * * *	20·8 15·5 1·7 2·5 1·2	509·5 446·3 25·0 27·2 11·1
Food, drink and tobacco .  Grain milling .  Bread and flour confectionery .  Biscuits .  Bacon curing, meat and fish products .  Milk products .  Sugar .  Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery .  Fruit and vegetable products .  Animal and poultry foods .  Food industries not elsewhere specified .  Brewing and malting .  Other drink industries .  Tobacco .	20·4 * 5·5 * 3·1 * 1·3 * 1·7 1·5 3·5	473·7 29·6 88·6 19·2 47·5 23·4 11·3 38·7 33·4 20·7 28·6 71·8 42·9 17·9	27·3  * 6·2 2·1 3·2 1·1 3·5 2·4 * 2·3 1·2 2·0 2·1	349·3 7·8 63·8 33·6 42·5 12·8 3·8 49·7 39·4 6·1 23·3 19·6 25·4 21·5	823·0 37·4 152·4 52·8 90·0 36·2 15·1 88·4 72·8 26·8 51·9 91·4 68·4 39·4	21·2 5·8 * 3·3 * 1·3 * 1·7 1·5 3·6	492.6 32.3 94.2 19.4 50.1 25.7 11.3 38.9 34.0 21.4 28.6 72.2 44.0 20.6	28·8 * 6·3 2·2 3·2 1·2 * 3·5 2·4 * 2·3 1·2 2·0 3·0	360·3 8·1 65·5 33·8 43·6 13·7 3·8 49·8 40·3 6·3 23·3 19·7 25·8 26·8	852·9 40·4 159·7 53·2 93·6 39·4 15·1 88·6 74·2 27·7 51·9 91·9 69·8 47·3
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	*	368·8 14·9 30·5 6·5 166·6 36·0 16·1 31·7 23·3 33·7 9·5	10·1 * * 3·1 3·6 * *	137·0 * 4·6 1·9 40·9 44·6 9·3 12·7 11·7 6·4 4·4	505 · 8 15 · 6 35 · 1 8 · 4 207 · 5 80 · 6 25 · 4 44 · 4 35 · 0 40 · 1 13 · 9	7·2 * * 3·1 1·0 * *	371·7 14·9 30·7 6·5 169·1 36·0 16·1 31·8 23·4 33·7 9·6	10·2 * * 3·2 3·6 * *	137·4 * 4·6 1·9 41·2 44·6 9·3 12·7 11·7 6·4 4·4	509·1 15·6 35·3 8·4 210·3 80·6 25·4 44·5 35·1 40·1 14·0
Metal manufacture	16·0 7·7 1·5 3·6 1·1 2·1	518·9 258·1 45·5 98·6 48·3 68·3	4·8 1·7 * * *	72·9 23·7 8·1 12·9 10·8 17·4	591·8 281·8 53·6 111·5 59·2 85·7	16·1 7·7 1·5 3·6 1·1 2·1	519·3 258·2 45·5 98·9 48·3 68·4	4·8 1·7 * *	73·0 23·7 8·2 12·9 10·8 17·4	592·3 281·9 53·7 111·9 59·2 85·8
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus. Domestic electrical appliances Other electrical goods		1,695 · 4 30 · 1 83 · 4 54 · 9 32 · 5 38 · 8 36 · 2 51 · 7 34 · 7 297 · 3 166 · 0 17 · 7 194 · 1 88 · 1 6 · 3 160 · 7 38 · 7 52 · 0 194 · 2 36 · 4 81 · 6	37·4  1·0  *  *  4·1  1·5  *  3·1  2·8  3·6  *  1·7  9·0  1·4  4·2	619·8 4·8 14·5 16·3 5·4 7·5 4·4 7·9 14·3 63·2 20·1 53·0 45·4 7·8 54·0 17·1 40·5 144·1 23·5 71·1	2,315·2 34·9 97·9 71·2 37·9 46·2 40·6 59·6 49·0 360·5 186·1 22·8 247·1 133·5 14·0 214·7 55·7 92·5 338·3 59·9 152·7	65.6 1.4 3.8 3.0 * 1.8 1.2 2.3 * 12.9 6.2 * 8.8 3.9 * 6.0 *	1,717·4 30·2 83·5 55·1 32·5 44·4 36·3 51·9 36·7 300·5 166·9 17·9 196·7 89·0 6·3 162·8 39·1 54·0 195·3 36·6 81·8	37·8  1·0  *  *  4·1  1·5  3·1  2·8  3·6  1·9  9·1  1·4  4·2	628·0 4·8 14·5 16·3 5·4 8·4 4·5 8·0 14·9 63·5 20·1 5·1 53·5 46·1 7·8 54·3 17·3 43·6 144·8 23·9 71·4	2,345 · 4 35 · 0 98 · 0 71 · 4 37 · 9 52 · 8 40 · 8 59 · 8 51 · 5 364 · 0 187 · 0 23 · 0 250 · 2 135 · 1 14 · 0 217 · 1 56 · 3 97 · 6 340 · 1 60 · 4 153 · 1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6·4 5·1 1·3	184·8 148·5 36·3	* *	12·2 8·9 3·3	197·0 157·4 39·6	6·6 5·3 1·4	194·9 155·3 39·6	* *	12·6 9·1 3·5	207·5 164·4 43·0
Motor cycle, three wheeled vehicle and pedal cycle manu-	CORP. TOTAL	703·9 418·1	6·3 3·5	109.5	813·4 480·0	17·4 9·6	711·5 419·0	6.4	110·5 62·0	821·9 480·9
facturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams Perambulators, hand trucks, etc.	4·7 *	16·9 208·6 26·4 30·6 3·3	* 2·0 * * *	6·1 35·6 1·9 1·8 2·2	23·0 244·2 28·3 32·4 5·4	* 4·9 * *	16·9 215·4 26·4 30·6 3·3	* 2·0 * *	6·1 36·5 1·9 1·8 2·2	23·0 251·9 28·3 32·4 5·4

UNITED TORGOOM		GR	EAT BRITA	AIN			UNI	TED KING	DOM	
Industry	M	ales	Fem	nales	Total Males	M	ales	Fem	ales	Total Males
tender   Total   Linder   Total   Lender   Fermana   Lender   Lend	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	and Females
Metal goods not elsewhere specified  Tools and implements  Cutlery  Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc  Wire and wire manufactures  Cans and metal boxes  Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals  Metal industries not elsewhere specified	21·2 1·0 * 1·6 1·4 * *	387·9 14·3 7·1 29·4 32·8 15·7 15·2 273·4	12·1 *     *     *     1·1   *   7·5	190·4 8·0 6·0 17·0 10·0 18·4 10·3 120·6	578·3 22·3 13·1 46·4 42·8 34·2 25·5 394·0	21·4 1·0 * 1·6 1·4 * 15·7	390·3 14·4 7·3 29·5 32·9 16·0 15·2 275·1	12·1 * 1·1 1·1 * 7·5	191 · 2 8 · 0 6 · 2 17 · 0 10 · 0 18 · 6 10 · 3 121 · 1	581 · 5 22 · 4 13 · 5 46 · 5 42 · 9 34 · 6 25 · 5 396 · 2
Textiles	17·4  * 2·5 1·8 4·6 * * 2·1 * 1·4 * *	351·2 34·1 38·4 35·2 79·2 8·7 4·3 41·4 3·7 25·5 8·7 10·2 43·3 18·6	30·8 3·0 2·2 6·4 * 9·8 2·4 * 2·0 1·7	350·2 6·7 47·0 39·4 76·1 7·1 5·2 86·5 4·3 17·3 12·4 20·0 20·8 7·5	701·3 40·9 85·4 74·6 155·2 15·8 9·4 127·9 8·0 42·8 21·0 30·2 64·1 26·1	18·8 * 3·0 2·1 4·8 * 2·3 * 1·4 *	375 · 6 39 · 7 42 · 6 40 · 1 80 · 0 8 · 7 4 · 9 42 · 9 3 · 7 27 · 2 8 · 8 11 · 8 46 · 5 18 · 6	33·2 3·5 2·5 6·5 * 10·3 * 2·5 1·0 2·5 1·8	375·3 7·6 52·7 44·4 77·2 7·1 6·0 89·3 4·6 18·1 12·5 26·1 22·1 7·5	750·8 47·3 95·2 84·5 15·8 10·9 132·2 8·4 45·4 21·2 37·9 68·6 26·1
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	2·2  ·  *	32·5 19·7 8·7 4·1	2·2 * 1·6	24·3 5·9 14·6 3·7	56·8 25·6 23·3 7·8	2·2  ·  * *	33·1 20·1 8·8 4·2	2·2 * I·6 *	24·6 6·1 14·8 3·7	57·7 26·2 23·6 7·9
Clothing and footwear  Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	8·8 2·4 * * * * *	129·5 6·2 29·7 17·3 6·2 15·0 3·1 7·8 44·0	46·4 1·8 11·5 4·3 5·2 12·9 * 4·4 6·0	368·2 20·3 82·4 44·6 34·4 96·9 6·8 29·8 52·8	497.6 26.5 112.2 62.0 40.6 112.0 9.9 37.7 96.9	9·4 * 2·5 * 1·0 * 3·3	133·2 6·3 30·4 17·3 7·5 15·5 3·2 8·0 44·9	50·9 1·9 12·2 4·3 7·1 13·7 * 4·9 6·4	390·9 20·6 86·4 44·7 44·7 101·5 7·1 31·6 54·2	524·1 26·9 116·8 62·0 52·2 117·1 10·4 39·7 99·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	*	281 · 9 60 · 2 28 · 3 61 · 6 15 · 9 116 · 0	5·4 * 2·1 1·7 *	75·9 6·6 31·7 19·9 1·5 16·2	357·9 66·8 60·0 81·5 17·3 132·2	11·4 3·3 1·4 2·9 *	285·9 61·3 28·6 61·7 16·3 118·0	5·4 * 2·1 1·7 *	76·5 6·7 31·9 19·9 1·5 16·5	362·4 68·0 60·5 81·6 17·8 134·4
Timber, furniture, etc.  Timber. Furniture and upholstery.  Bedding, etc.  Shop and office fitting  Wooden containers and baskets  Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	20·7 8·8 5·8 * 1·9 2·0 1·5	265·5 104·2 81·4 10·5 34·2 19·3 15·8	4·8 1·2 1·5 * *	61·4 14·8 20·6 9·1 4·9 6·2 5·7	326·9 119·0 102·1 19·7 39·1 25·5 21·5	21·2 9·0 6·1 * 2·0 2·0 1·5	269·9 106·3 83·0 10·6 34·3 19·6 16·0	4·9 1·2 1·5 *	62·1 15·0 20·9 9·2 5·0 6·3 5·8	332·0 121·3 103·9 19·8 39·3 25·8 21·8
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	OF REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND	425 · 8 74 · 3 34 · 1 39 · 4 110 · 2 167 · 8	21·7 2·1 2·7 3·9 2·6 10·4	215·4 19·2 29·4 34·7 34·6 97·5	641 · 2 93 · 5 63 · 6 74 · 1 144 · 7 265 · 3	17·5 2·8 1·8 2·0 3·1 7·8	430 · 2 74 · 4 35 · 1 39 · 4 112 · 0 169 · 2	22·1 2·1 2·9 3·9 2·6 10·6	218·0 19·2 30·5 34·8 35·1 98·3	648·1 93·7 65·6 74·2 147·1 267·5
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7·6  ·9  *  *	216·6 93·7 10·6 6·0 14·8 5·8 62·0 23·7	10·2 2·3 * 2·0 * 3·0 1·5	137·6 35·9 3·0 6·4 24·8 6·4 43·5 17·5	354·1 129·6 13·5 12·4 39·6 12·2 105·5 41·2	7.7 2.0 * * * 2.7	220 · 9 96 · 9 10 · 6 6 · 1 15 · 2 5 · 8 62 · 5 23 · 9	10·4 2·3 * 2·1 * 3·0 1·5	139·6 36·9 3·0 6·6 25·3 6·4 43·8 17·7	360·5 133·7 13·5 12·7 40·5 12·2 106·3 41·6
Gas, electricity and water  Gas  Electricity  Water supply	75·5 8·4 4·2 3·5	1,511·4 360·2 107·6 210·6 41·9	6·4 3·1 * 1·9	89·1 57·6 20·5 33·1 4·0	1,600·5 417·8 128·2 243·7 45·9	79·3 8·5 4·3 3·6	368·1 109·5 216·0 42·6	6·6 3·1 * 1·9	91·0 58·2 20·6 33·5 4·0	1,657·8 426·3 130·2 249·5 46·6
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	22·2 2·2 1·9 4·3 3·0 1·2 *	1,345·3 275·2 218·1 220·4 78·3 128·2 45·7 323·4 56·0	14·8 * !·2 * * * 8·5 2·3	270·7 23·0 45·4 20·2 9·7 7·3 18·3 119·8 27·0	1,615·9 298·2 263·5 240·6 88·0 135·5 64·0 443·3 83·0	22·5 2·2 2·0 4·3 3·0 1·3 *	1,370·1 276·8 224·8 223·7 80·4 131·6 46·2 330·0 56·6	14·9 * 1·2 * 8·5 2·3	273·8 23·1 45·7 20·5 9·8 7·4 18·4 121·6 27·3	1,643·9 299·9 270·5 244·2 90·2 139·0 64·7 451·6 83·8
Distributive trades	113·9 18·5 86·2	1,276·8 346·9 721·8 102·2 105·9	219·6 18·1 196·0 3·3 2·3	1,551·3 197·6 1,286·4 33·7 33·6	2,828·I 544·5 2,008·I 135·9 139·5	117·2 19·5 88·2 4·7 4·8	1,310·0 357·3 738·4	224·3 18·7 199·9 3·4 2·3	1,580 · 1 202 · 4 1,309 · 0 34 · 6 34 · 0	2,890·1 559·6 2,047·4 141·2 141·7
The state of the second of the state of the		2			4	-				

7.1

1.9 4.0 1.1 3.5

3.2

360.9

55·7 412·7 38·5 236·1 9·2 134·7

31.4

37·2 3·3 6·9 6·3 17·2 \*

313.7

36·0 901·8 71·5 738·1 11·7 56·6

674-6

91·8 1,314·4 110·0 974·2 20·9 191·2

7.2

3.2

366.8

56·7 423·3 38·9 242·9 9·5 136·4

31.7

3·4 7·0 6·4 17·7 \*

318-1

36·5 922·2 72·7 758·4 12·0 57·2

Insurance, banking and finance

Accountancy services

Educational services

Professional and scientific services .

684-8

93·3 1,345·6 111·6 1,001·3 21·5 193·7

Table 1 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Account and the second		GR	EAT BRIT	AIN		UNITED KINGDOM					
ndustry	1	Males		Females		Males		Females		Total Males	
and the second of the second o	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Males and Females	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	and Female	
Miscellaneous services	63.9		69.7	1,200 · 5	2,148 · 8	66.3	965-5	71.4	1,224-2	2,189.7	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	3.1	69.9	1.8	56·7 29·5	126·6 72·6	3.2	70·8 43·6	1.4	29-8	73.3	
Betting	*	24.8	2.8	34.3	59-1		25.9	2.8	34.3	60.2	
Catering, hotels, etc	11.2		14.3	376.5	590·0 99·8	3.1	217.4	14.8	382.5	102 - 2	
Laundries	3.0	27.1	5.1	72·7 30·2	40.6	*	10.6	2.1	30.6	41.2	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	34.5		7.5	89.4	430.8	35.8	348.7	7.7	90.8	439.5	
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes.	*	6.9	*	3.2	10.2		7.0	*	3.3	10-3	
Hairdressing and manicure	2.5		22.1	80.8	99.8	2.6	19-4	22.6	82.2	101.6	
Private domestic service	*	12.7	2.1	139.5	152.2	*	13.0	2.3	149.1	162·1 471·2	
Other services	5.2	179-4	10.3	287 - 8	467 - 3	5.2	181-5	10.4	289 · 8	4/1.7	
Public administration†	13.4	990-3	13.4	437.5	1,427 - 8	13.8	1,019-3	13.8	448-1	1,467 - 4	
National government service†	3.0		5.6	212-5	594-6	3.2	398.8	5.8	219.3	618-1	
Local government service	10-4	608-2	7.9	225.0	833-2	10-7	620.5	8.0	228-8	849 - 3	
Persons not classified by industry	1.7	32.3		12.2	44.5	1.9	33.9	*	13.0	46.9	

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

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Table 2 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1968: Regional analysis

п					r
м	u	А	N	D	r

	E E			REG	ION				Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
ndustry	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	A CONTRACTOR	88438 X 955 1 2 3 15 745 2 15 15 15 3 15 15	170 SET
Men aged 18 and over	4,757·0 166·0	386·0 17·0	825 · 0 34 · 0	1,415·0 65·0	873·0 40·0	1,253·0 59·0	1,757·0 75·0	815·0 40·0	631·0 28·0	1,268·0 69·0	13,988·0† 592·0
Total Males	4,923 · 0	403 · 0	859 · 0	1,480 · 0	913.0	1,312.0	1,831 · 0	855 · 0	658 · 0	1,337 · 0	14,580 · 0
Women aged 18 and over	2,868·0 183·0	198·0 17·0	446·0 36·0	770·0 65·0	465·0 44·0	680·0 58·0	1,056·0 79·0	414·0 42·0	299·0 28·0	751·0 72·0	7,949·01 623·0
Total Females	3,051 · 0	215-0	482.0	835 · 0	509 · 0	738 · 0	1,135 · 0	456.0	327 · 0	823 · 0	8,572 · 01
GRAND TOTAL	7,974-0	618-0	1,340.0	2,315 · 0	1,422.0	2,050 · 0	2,966 · 0	1,311.0	985 · 0	2,160.0	23,152 · 0
NDUSTRY Total, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries	3,201·4 2,540·0	263·I 198·0	567·5 419·2	1,433 · 9	834·4 623·2	1,151·3 869·5	1,601·4 1,342·8	693·9 465·8	507·3 335·5	1,030·3 749·2	11,284·6 8,760·3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	100·7 97·3 3·0	57·9 55·6 *	47·6 45·3 1·7	30·5 30·0 *	33·9 33·2 *	32·6 25·7 * 6·5	17·2 15·6 *	21·9 19·1 1·6 1·3	14·7 11·4 2·9	68·1 53·2 6·0 8·9	425·0 386·2 17·7 21·0
Mining and quarrying	17·7 7·7 1·5 6·6 2·0	2·5 * ! !·5	13·9 1·0 4·0 7·8 1·1	37·2 33·6 1·2 2·2 *	92·9 85·6 2·6 2·1 2·5	104·8 100·8 * 2·4	29·5 23·7 3·1 *	88·8 85·2 1·7 *	69·2 63·6 4·1 1·0	49·5 45·1 2·8 1·4	505·9 446·3 21·8 26·8 11·0
	220·6 11·6 38·6 13·2 23·7 9·1 5·9 21·9 16·1 5·2 20·0 27·5 17·7	40·4 2·4 2·5 * 3·7 * 2·1 3·4 15·7 1·8 3·0 3·4 1·4 *	65·3 3·1 10·4 * 8·5 10·2 * 5·3 1·6 4·3 2·3 6·0 3·9 8·5	70·2 * 19·7 1·8 6·4 3·0 * 12·0 4·3 * 13·0 4·8 *	48·2 3·7 8·1 2·3 3·2 * 1·1 2·2 7·7 2·7 2·7 4·2 1·6 7·8	82·4 3·1 11·8 3·6 12·5 1·3 * 22·0 7·9 2·1 4·9 8·6 3·5 *	131·5 7·2 25·7 16·7 12·1 4·6 3·0 12·3 11·1 6·9 9·4 10·8 5·7 6·0	39·5 1·9 11·4 2·5 4·0 2·0 * 3·0 2·4 * 2·0 5·8 2·5 1·8	21·0 * 6·6 1·2 1·3 2·4 * 2·0 * * 3·6 1·3 1·1	104·0 2·8 17·5 10·5 14·6 2·5 1·5 4·4 5·8 2·6 4·0 8·4 26·0 3·3	823·0 37·4 152·4 52·8 90·0 36·2 15·1 88·4 72·8 26·8 51·9 91·4 68·4 39·4
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel  Mineral oil refining  Lubricating oils and greases  Chemicals and dyes  Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations  Explosives and fireworks  Paint and printing ink  Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergent Synthetic resins and plastics materials  Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	165·2 21·4 2·8 44·6 48·8 2·9 20·6 6·9 9·1 8·1	10·9 * 4·7 * 1·0 3·5	13·0 * * 5·8 1·1 2·3 1·2 * 1·8	25·5 * 9·6 3·4 4·4 *	18·6 2·4 * 3·4 7·3 * 1·4 *	45·8 5·1 * 24·6 5·4 * 3·4 4·1 *	116·7 * 7·3 2·9 59·1 11·2 3·1 7·5 17·6 6·0 1·5	50·8 2·2 * 34·1 2·0 * 3·0 2·4 6·2 *	24·8 3·9 3·2 * 7·3 1·2 2·9 * * 5·2	34·5 * 2·2  4·   ·8 9·2 2·3  ·2 2·2 *	505·8 15·6 35·1 8·4 207·5 80·6 25·4 44·4 35·0 40·1 13·9
Metal manufacture.  Iron and steel (general)	46·8 3·9 3·6 7·5 14·2 17·6	4·1 * 2·8 *	6·1 * 2·1 * 2·7	145 · 4 27 · 9 24 · 5 34 · 5 22 · 4 36 · 3	44·7 9·7 9·5 23·2 1·5	110·1 86·9 * 12·2 *	38·8 15·2 1·1 7·8 5·4 9·3	55·4 41·7 3·3 5·8 1·6 2·9	92.9 73.2 2.7 4.8 9.5 2.7	47·5 23·0 7·1 10·9 3·5 3·0	591 · 8 281 · 8 53 · 6 111 · 5 59 · 2 85 · 7

Table 2 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Water Street, Street				REG	ION				Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Industry	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West   Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber- side	North Western	Northern		Ti Great	Dricali
Ingineering and electrical goods	849·0 8·8 26·0 24·3 7·5	57·5 7·2 1·9 *	113·5 2·5 3·4 2·5 5·3	300·6 4·5 31·3 15·3 10·8	147·1 1·7 7·6 4·4 9·6	162·3 1·5 11·2 15·9	308·0 3·5 6·8 4·9 3·2	126·3 * 3·5 *	63·9 * 1·0 *	187·0 3·8 5·2 2·7	2,315·2 34·9 97·9 71·2 37·9
Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment	1·2 8·4 16·3 23·5 124·4 42·2 4·0	2·9 * 10·6 2·1	* 1·8 4·6 3·5 20·3 3·6 *	1·8 3·5 6·6 2·4 28·6 28·5 2·5	11·6 7·8 6·7 2·0 24·4 10·0 1·5	9·0 4·5 3·8 2·1 37·1 15·0 2·1	19·2 1·9 8·4 1·9 50·3 27·5 4·9	3·2 6·5 * 15·7 20·2 4·8	1·5 * 8·5 7·9 *	3·0 5·0 5·3 12·0 40·5 29·2 1·5	46.2 40.6 59.6 49.6 360.5 186.
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	76.6	3.6	23.0	39.9	21.4	24.5	25-1	12.0	8.4	12.7	247 ·
etc	92·5 3·7 43·9 23·7 30·7 203·7 21·8 65·9	3·7 * 3·9 * * 13·0 4·3 2·1	8·6 * 10·9 * * 15·5 2·4 3·4	4·1 * 42·7 4·7 15·1 16·2 7·5 34·2	2·4 * 7·9 1·2 8·3 11·3 1·0 6·0	4·7 * 16·0 * * 6·8 3·6 3·3	6·2 * 52·2 18·7 16·9 27·8 6·0 22·6	2·0 * 20·2 2·5 14·6 9·3 4·1 5·3	2·6 1·5 5·4 3·2 2·1 9·2 5·3 3·6	6·8 6·4 11·7 1·1 3·5 25·5 4·0 6·1	133 · 14 · 1214 · 55 · 92 · 338 · 59 · 152
hipbuilding and marine engineering	41·2 30·5 10·7	3·5 3·3 *	17·1 13·1 4·0	1.3	1.3	7·5 7·0 *	33·1 26·9 6·2	41·1 35·6 5·6	3·0 2·5	48·0 36·9 11·1	197 157 39
ehicles	237·9 152·9	16·4 14·6	61·5 13·9	204·2 159·7	56·1 8·4	44·4 22·8	122·7 69·1	111·7 5·7	19·7 14·5	38·8 18·4	813 · 480 ·
cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1·6 71·7 2·3 7·8 1·5	1·5 * *	* 41·7 5·3 *	12·6 26·5 * 2·9 2·1	8·1 30·6 3·8 5·0 *	* 11.8 3.3 5.5 *	* 40·8 9·1 3·4 *	1·9 * 3·9	2·8 * 1·7	15·0 3·5 1·8	23 · 244 · 28 · 32 · 5 ·
etal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	128·2 2·5 5·2 5·9 5·2 10·7	3·9 * * * !·3	13.0	215·5 6·1 * 29·6 6·2 2·5 9·2	22·2 * * 1·8 4·2 *	68·5 10·3 6·4 2·0 10·3 3·2 4·8	60·8 1·5 * 2·5 10·0 4·7 *	14·6 * * ! !·7 2·1 *	24·1 * 1·9 2·4 3·6 *	27·4 * 3·3 4·4 1·4 * 17·3	578 · 22 · 13 · 46 · 42 · 34 · 25 · 394 ·
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	88·7 33·0	3.5	11·3 15·3 2·4	35·0 4·8	14·5 121·9 5·5	31·5 166·6 6·7	194·3 6·6	9·7 20·7 3·7	15·6 17·8 9·0	93.2	701 · 40 ·
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man- made fibres	2·4 1·6 2·1	*	1·9 * 3·4	2·5 2·5 1·3	3·4 4·4 3·5	4·2 8·4 109·9	58·8 50·8 10·0	1·2 1·2 5·9	2.1	8·8 3·9 18·2 15·1	85 · 74 · 155 · 15 ·
Jute	* 1·4 8·0 *		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	3·6 *	76·2 5·9	1·3 3·5 *	1.7 10.2 *	1·8 2·2 *	* 1·9 * *	1.8	127 127 8 42
Marrow fabrics	1·4 6·5 3·5 4·1	:	1·5 *	3.6 1.8 1.6	8·1 1·3 12·9	2·3 1·6 12·0 4·0	3·5 11·1 24·5 12·7	* 1.3 1.0	1.0	3·0 7·3 *	21 · 30 · 64 · 26 ·
eather, leather goods and fur	18·8 3·9 8·8 6·1	:	4·1 3·3 *	6·1 * 5·1	4·6 3·9 *	5·7 4·1 1·4	9·3 5·0 3·9	1.6	1.8	3·7 2·5 *	56 25 23 7
othing and footwear  Weatherproof outerwear  Men's and boys' tailored outerwear  Women's and girls' tailored outerwear  Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.  Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.  Hats, caps and millinery  Dress industries not elsewhere specified	9·7 45·6 6·0	13·3 * 2·2 * * *	25·2 * 2·1 * 3·1 2·4 * 5·7	23·1 * 6·7 * 1·4 5·1 * 3·0	71·0 * 5·1 1·2 2·8 15·4 *	55·0 1·4 36·4 3·5 4·4 6·3 *	86·7 16·5 11·1 8·0 11·4 20·1 2·5 3·6	34·8 1·2 15·4 2·6 2·3 8·4 *	15·6 * 5·0 1·7 * 3·7 *	32·2 2·2 9·3 6·3 3·9 4·3 *	497 - 26 - 112 - 62 - 40 - 112 - 9 - 37 - 37 - 37 - 37 - 37 - 37 - 37
icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	86.8	7·5 8·4	10.9	5·0 82·7	24.9	2·0 37·3	13.4	4·3 20·6 3·8	1·8 11·5 3·5	26·1 7·2	357 66
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Octery Silass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not else-	3.1	4·5 * *	1.7	10·2 48·5 8·5 1·9	7·2 2·2 3·0 *	9·4 * 14·9 2·3	6·2 2·7 24·1	6.3	2.2	4.3	60 81 17
where specified	45·4 132·2	2.8	6.9	13·6 25·0	11.8	10·0 30·3	14·6 36·5	9.8	9.3	13.2	132 326
Timber	40·0 49·9 6·7 18·9 8·3	6·0 3·2 * *	8·7 4·7 1·2 1·9 1·1	9·0 7·0 1·1 3·9 2·7 1·4	7·5 5·3 1·0 2·0 1·2 1·8	12·4 7·0 3·0 3·9 2·3 1·7	11·1 11·5 3·3 4·1 3·8 2·7	7·7 4·0 1·0 *	3·7 3·2 * 1·0	12·9 6·2 1·6 2·3	119 102 19 39 25 21
per, printing and publishing	308·3 36·1	16.0	37·1 7·0	33·5 2·7	25.7	39·1 4·5	92·0 16·9	17·8 2·4	13·0 5·0	58·7 17·6	641 93
cases .  **Ianufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	19.9	1.4	5·1 3·2	4·9 3·5	5·2 *	3·8 4·1	14.0	2.9	1.3	5.0	63 74
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	83 · 8	2.3	4.5	6.4	4.3	6.3	18.0	3.9	2.5	12.3	144
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	135-1	8.5	17.3	15.9	14.9	20.3	23.8	7.1	3.2	19.1	265

See note on page 228.

(119946)

<sup>\*</sup> Under 1,000. † Includes about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

Table 2 (continued)

STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	-		-	т			
208000 B	o	u		А	N	D	

Rubber	.7	Profession .		Britain
Rubber				
Rubber		17-1	19.3	354-1
Brushes and brooms	.7	4.8	8.4	129.6
Toys, games and sports equipment   18.6	0.0000 00	*	3.2	13.5
Miscellaneous stationers' goods		6.3	2.1	39.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		*	*	12.2
Construction	-8	2.3	3.1	105.5
Gas, electricity and water          145·0         III·4         29·5         37·6         27·0         38·5         49·9         2           Gas	.5	79.5	198-8	1,600 · 5
Gas	.8	23 · 2	32.8	417.8
Electricity   19.6   19.6   21.9   16.7   23.6   26.8   19.6   19.6   19.6   21.9   16.7   25.5   25.9   19.6   21.9   20.5	.0	4.9	9.3	128-2
Transport and communication   674-1   38-8   86-9   104-5   65-8   124-4   218-7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7	.7	15·3 3·0	20·2 3·3	243·7 45·9
Railways			2/10/20/20/20/20	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Road passenger transport          85.0         4.7         13.6         21.6         13.9         24.3         34.9         1           Road haulage contracting </td <td>.2</td> <td>68·8 14·5</td> <td>154·9 29·9</td> <td>1,615.9</td>	.2	68·8 14·5	154·9 29·9	1,615.9
Road haulage contracting	.2	12.9	33.3	263.5
Port and inland water transport	.2	11.4	27.5	240.6
Air transport	.3	2.7	7.2	88.0
Postal services and telecommunications   200.5   13.0   31.0   37.1   16.3   26.8   44.8   1   Miscellaneous transport services and storage   47.8   *   3.0   3.7   1.7   5.1   12.1	.3	5.9	10.2	135.5
Distributive trades	-8	19.3	38.8	443.3
Wholesale distribution	.6	1.5	5.4	83.0
Retail distribution	.0	97.8	274-3	2,828 · 1
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail) . 47.8 5.3 15.4 10.1 9.0 9.9 13.8	.3	14.7	44.8	544.5
agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail) . 47.8 5.3 15.4 10.1 9.0 9.9 13.8	.4	72.1	209 · 4	2,008 · 1
	.4	6.4	10.9	135.9
Dealing in other industrial materials and	me of side	ov bedand	weetels al	120 5
and the last tast and task the last television and televisio	.9	4.7	9.2	139.5
surance, banking and finance 382·5   13·0   29·0   37·3   20·3   38·9   68·1   2	.9	16.6	47.9	674-6
		124.6	275 - 4	2,702 - 6
	.4	2.5	8.6	91.8
	-1	63·8 3·5	124.9	1,314.4
Medical and dental services	-3	50.2	111.2	974-2
Religious organisations		*	1.9	20.9
	.6	4.0	15.9	191-2
1iscellaneous services	.3	84.0	177.0	2,148.8
	.4	4.9	6.6	126·6 72·6
Betting	.2	3.6	4.6	59.1
Catering, hotels, etc	.3	29.1	63.3	590.0
	.4	3.1	7.6	99.8
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling	.7	1.8	3.8	40.6
stations	.6	19.6	36.8	430.8
1.4		*	*	10.2
Private domestic service	.9	3.4	9·3 12·0	99·8 152·2
0.1	.6	9.1	25.9	467.3
ublic administration	.9	67.5	125.0	1,427 - 8†
National government service	1	22.9	47.3	594-6†
		-		
ersons not classified by industry 9.4 * 2.4 3.9 2.5 4.1 5.8	-8	44.6	77.6	833 · 2
		44·6 3·9	77.6	833 · 2

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

Industries analysed according to Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Table 3 Great Britain: Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1968 and changes June 1967 to June 1968

П		0	11	S	A	N	D	9	
а	ш		~	2		w		2	

All industries and services	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
Numbers employed at June 1968 Change + or - compared with June 1967	13,571·2 —156·5	579·6 —50·5	7,878·0 +66·1	616·5 -41·5	22,645·3 —182·3
Industry	Numbers emplo	oyed at June 1968	Chang otal Males	ge + or — compare	

Industry   Park   Park	ndustry					oloyed at June 1968		Change + or - compared with June 1967			
industry					Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Total, all industries and services. Total, Index of Production industries Total, all manufacturing industries.	:	September 1	•		14,150·8 8,151·3 5,913·5	8,494·5 2,866·0 2,699·6	22,645·3 11,017·3 8,613·1	-207·0 -182·2 - 64·0	+24·7 -21·2 -23·4	-182·3 -203·4 -87·4	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		0-11	•		336·0 301·7 15·8 18·5	77·3 75·3 1·6 0·4	413·3 377·0 17·4 18·9	- 18·9 - 15·4 - 1·8 - 1·7	- 0·4 - 0·4 	- 19·3 - 15·8 - 1·8 - 1·7	
Mining and quarrying  Coal mining  Stone and slate quarrying and mining  Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction  Other mining and quarrying		0.00			465 · 4 412 · 1 19 · 8 24 · 1	20·5 15·4 1·6 2·4	485·9 427·5 21·4 26·5	- 62·8 - 58·9 - 2·9 - 0·4	- 1.8 - 1.5 - 0.1 + 0.2	- 64·6 - 60·4 - 3·0 - 0·2	

Table 3 (continued)

Table 3 (continued)		1			THOUSAN			
Industry			yed at June 1968	LTatel		compared with Ju		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco		461 · 6 29 · 0 86 · 1 18 · 7 46 · 3 22 · 8 10 · 9 37 · 8 32 · 4 20 · 1 28 · 0 70 · 4 41 · 8 17 · 3	345·3 7·8 63·2 33·2 42·0 12·6 3·7 49·2 38·8 6·0 23·0 19·4 25·0 21·4	806·9 36·8 149·3 51·9 88·3 35·4 14·6 87·0 71·2 26·1 51·0 89·8 66·8 38·7	- 13·5 - 1·6 - 3·7 + 0·1 - 1·0 - 2·1 - 0·7 - 2·8 + 2·1 + 1·2 + 0·9 - 4·9 - 0·2 - 0·8	- 3.8 - 0.4 - 1.1 + 0.9 - 0.4 - 3.4 + 1.1 + 0.7 - 0.3 - 0.6 + 0.5 - 1.2	- 17·3 - 2·0 - 4·8 + 0·5 - 0·1 - 2·5 - 0·7 - 6·2 + 3·2 + 1·9 + 0·6 - 5·5 + 0·3 - 2·0	
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	1000	361·3 14·6 29·6 6·4 163·2 35·4 15·8 31·0 22·8 33·2 9·3	135·9  * 4·5 1·9 40·6 44·4 9·0 12·6 11·6 6·3 4·4	497·2 15·2 34·1 8·3 203·8 79·8 24·8 43·6 34·4 39·5 13·7	- 12·4 - 0·8 - 6·6 - 0·8 - 14·9 + 1·2 - 1·8 - 1·6 - 1·3 + 1·4 - 0·4	- 5·6 + 1·6 - 0·5 - 6·2 + 2·1 - 0·7 - 0·8 - 0·1 - 0·5 - 0·5	- 18·0 - 0·8 + 8·2 - 1·3 - 21·1 + 3·3 - 2·5 - 2·4 - 1·4 + 0·9 - 0·9	
Metal manufacture		507·4 252·5 44·6 95·8 47·5 67·0	72·3 23·5 8·1 12·7 10·7 17·3	579·7 276·0 52·7 108·5 58·2 84·3	- 11·5 - 5·8 - 1·4 - 3·5 - 0·8	- 0·2 - 1·1 - 0·2 - 0·4 + 0·3 + 1·2	- 11·7 - 6·9 - 1·6 - 3·9 + 0·3 + 0·4	
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods		191.8	614·5 4·7 14·4 16·2 5·3 7·4 4·4 7·9 14·2 62·6 19·9 5·0 52·6 45·1 7·6 53·5 17·0 40·0 142·9 23·1 70·7	2,281·0 34·4 96·4 70·3 37·4 45·4 40·3 58·7 48·4 353·8 182·6 22·3 243·5 132·3 13·7 211·6 54·8 91·0 334·7 58·4 151·0	- 37·7 - 0·3 - 2·4 + 0·8 - 1·8 - 3·2 + 1·7 - 2·5 - 1·6 - 5·0 - 0·5 - 1·9 - 2·9 - 2·7 - 15·8 - 3·5 - 4·0 + 7·0 + 0·9	- 0.9 - 0.3 - 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.7 - 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 2.7 - 1.2 - 0.3 - 1.6 - 3.4 - 0.1 - 2.4 - 2.5 - 0.3 + 11.0 + 1.7 + 3.8	- 38·6 - 0·6 - 2·9 + 0·4 - 2·5 - 3·5 + 1·7 - 2·7 - 2·7 - 1·7 - 1·7 - 2·2 - 4·5 - 6·1 - 18·2 - 6·0 - 4·3 + 18·0 + 2·6 + 3·8	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering		176·0 140·7	12·1 8·8 3·3	188·1 149·5 38·6	- 9·0 - 3·1 - 5·9	+ 0·3 + 0·3	- 8·7 - 2·8 - 5·9	
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing  Aircraft manufacturing and repairing  Locomotives and railway track equipment  Railway carriages and wagons, etc.  Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.		694·1 412·4 16·5 206·3 25·7 30·1 3·1	108·7 61·4 6·0 35·4 1·9 1·8 2·2	802 · 8 473 · 8 22 · 5 24 · 7 27 · 6 31 · 9 5 · 3	- 10·8 + 4·9 - 0·5 - 4·8 - 3·9 - 6·5	- 1.9 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.3	- 12·7 + 4·3 - 1·1 - 5·3 - 4·1 - 6·8 + 0·3	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufacturers Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	:	13·8 6·9 29·0	188·5 7·9 6·0 16·9 9·9 18·2 10·2	565·5 21·7 12·9 45·9 42·1 33·6 25·1 384·2	+ 1.4 - 1.4 + 0.3 + 0.9 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 1.7 + 4.0	- 1·7 - 0·8 + 0·6 - 0·3 - 1·5 - 1·1 + 1·4	- 0·3 - 2·2 + 0·3 + 1·5 - 0·6 - 1·9 - 2·8 + 5·4	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles		33·8 37·1 34·3 77·1 8·2 4·0 40·8 3·6 25·1 8·5	346·8 6·7 46·4 39·0 75·3 7·0 5·0 85·9 4·3 17·1 12·3 19·7	689 · 8 40 · 5 83 · 5 73 · 3 152 · 4 15 · 2 9 · 0 126 · 7 7 · 9 42 · 2 20 · 8 29 · 6	+ 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.6 + 0.2 + 1.5 + 0.8	-10·5 -1·0 -2·4 -3·1 -4·8 -0·3 -0·6 -0·5 +0·1 +1·1 +1·1 +0·8 +0·1	- 0·1 - 0·7	
Textile finishing		42·3 18·3 31·6	20·6 7·5 24·0 5·8	62·9 25·8 55·6 24·9	+ 0·2 - 0·2 - 0·7 - 0·9	+ 0·1 + 0·2	- 0·5 - 0·9	
Leather goods	•	8.5	14.5	23·0 7·7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	
Clothing and footwear  Weatherproof outerwear  Men's and boys' tailored outerwear  Women's and girls' tailored outerwear  Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.  Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.  Hats, caps, millinery  Other dress industries  Footwear.		6·1 29·2 16·8 6·1 14·7 3·0 7·7	365 · I 20 · I 81 · 7 44 · 4 34 · 0 96 · I 6 · 8 29 · 5 52 · 5	492.0 26.2 110.9 61.2 40.1 110.8 9.8 37.2 95.8	- 5·1 - 0·2 - 1·2 - 1·0 - 0·5 + 0·8 - 0·2 - 0·4 - 2·4	- 1·8 - 0·7 - 2·8 + 0·8 - 0·2 + 4·2 - 0·7 - 1·8 - 0·6	- 6.9 - 0.9 - 4.0 - 0.2 - 0.7 + 5.0 - 0.9 - 2.2 - 3.0	

<sup>\*</sup> Under 1,000. (119946)

<sup>\*</sup> Under 1,000. † Includes about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom.

+ 11·6 + 18·6 - 7·0

+ 8.6 + 5.9 + 2.7

Course + cr - completed with Lune 1197	Numbers em	ployed at June 196	No sudmod	Change + or -	Change + or - compared with June 1967			
Industry   and   a	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.  Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods  Pottery  Glass  Cement  Abrasives and other building materials	275·6 58·4 27·5 60·2 15·7	75·2 6·5 31·5 19·7 1·4 16·1	350·8 64·9 59·0 79·9 17·1 129·9	+ 5·3 - 1·5 - 0·3 + 0·5 - 0·8 + 7·4	- 3·0 - 0·2 - 2·8 + 0·4 - 0·2 - 0·2	+ 2·3 - 1·7 - 3·1 + 0·9 - 1·0 + 7·2		
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets. Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures.	260·1 102·2 79·6 10·3 33·7 18·8 15·5	61·1 14·7 20·5 9·1 4·9 6·2 5·7	321·2 116·9 100·1 19·4 38·6 25·0 21·2	+ 18·2 + 7·5 + 4·9 + 1·0 + 4·0 + 0·8	+ 1.9 + 0.1 + 0.8 + 0.8 - 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.2	+ 20·1 + 7·6 + 5·7 + 1·8 + 3·8 + 0·2 + 1·0		
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	420·9 73·2 33·6 38·8 109·0 166·3	214·0 19·0 29·2 34·5 34·3 97·0	634·9 92·2 62·8 73·3 143·3 263·3	+ 2.7 - 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.5 - 0.8 + 2.0	- 1·2 - 1·4 - 1·0 - 0·5 + 0·1 + 1·6	+ 1.5 - 2.5 + 0.1 + 1.0 - 0.7 + 3.6		
Other manufacturing industries  Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	211·5 91·8 10·2 5·8 14·4 5·6 60·5 23·2	136·1 35·6 2·9 6·4 24·5 6·3 43·1 17·3	347·6 127·4 13·1 12·2 38·9 11·9 103·6 40·5	+ 10·8 - 0·1 + 0·4 - 0·1 + 1·4 + 0·4 + 8·0 + 0·8	+ 4.8 - 1.0 + 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.3 + 0.5 + 4.9 + 0.8	+ 15·6 - 1·1 + 0·7 - 0·5 + 1·1 + 0·9 + 12·9 + 1·6		
Construction	1,417-2	88.6	1,505 · 8	- 43.5	+ 3.7	- 39.8		
Gas, electricity and water	355·2 105·2 208·5 41·5	57·3 20·5 32·9 3·9	412·5 125·7 241·4 45·4	-   11.9 + 0.2 - 10.7 - 1.4	+ 0·3 + 0·9 - 0·6	- 11.6 + 1.1 - 11.3 - 1.4		
Transport and communication.  Railways Road passenger transport. Road haulage contracting. Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal service and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	1,315·1 268·9 214·6 213·6 73·0 126·1 45·2 319·3 54·4	269 · 0 22 · 7 44 · 8 20 · 0 9 · 6 7 · 3 18 · 3 119 · 5 26 · 8	1,584 · 1 291 · 6 259 · 4 233 · 6 82 · 6 133 · 4 63 · 5 438 · 8 81 · 2	- 18·4 - 16·9 + 0·3 + 1·2 - 9·8 + 0·6 + 1·6 + 5·2 - 0·6	- 0·1 - 3·4 + 0·5 - 0·8 - 0·5 + 0·3 + 2·7 + 1·3 - 0·2	- 18·5 - 20·3 + 0·8 + 0·4 - 10·3 + 0·9 + 4·3 + 6·5 - 0·8		
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultura	1,235 · 9 335 · 3 701 · 1	1,537·9 195·5 1,275·5	2,773 · 8 530 · 8 1,976 · 6	- 18·3 + 5·1 - 19·9	- 6·3 + 1·0 - 6·6	- 24·6 + 6·1 - 26·5		
supplies	98·1 101·4	33·5 33·4	131·6 134·8	- 7·I + 3·6	- 0·7 -	- 7·8 + 3·6		
Insurance, banking and finance	352.3	312.7	665 · 0	+ 9.8	+ 7.5	+ 17.3		
Professional and scientific services  Accountancy services  Educational services  Legal services  Medical and dental services  Religious organisations  Other professional and scientific services	879·1 55·4 409·8 38·2 233·2 9·0 133·5	1,810 · 4 35 · 9 900 · 4 71 · 3 734 · 8 11 · 7 56 · 3	2,689·5 91·3 1,310·2 109·5 968·0 20·7 189·8	+ 16·0 + 1·4 + 11·4 + 2·0 - 0·4 - 1·1 + 2·7	+53·1 - 0·4 +39·7 + 5·1 + 7·6 - 0·4 + 1·5	+ 69·1 + 1·0 + 51·1 + 7·1 + 7·2 - 1·5 + 4·2		
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Other services	913·7 66·4 41·4 23·4 201·1 26·1 10·0 334·7 6·7 18·1 11·9 173·9	1,186·4 55·6 29·2 33·9 370·3 71·7 29·9 88·5 3·2 80·0 137·6 286·5	2,100·1 122·0 70·6 57·3 571·4 97·8 39·9 423·2 9·9 98·1 149·5 460·4	+ 2.7 - 1.4 + 0.6 - 0.1 + 0.3 - 2.4 - 1.7 + 1.0 - 1.2 - 2.7 - 2.5 + 12.8	-16·4 -2·6 +0·5 +0·1 -10·9 -7·0 -1·7 +1·5 -0·5 -1·2 -16·1 +21·5	- 13·7 - 4·0 + 1·1 - 10·6 - 9·4 - 3·4 + 2·5 - 1·7 - 3·9 - 18·6 + 34·3		

967·5 373·0 594·5 434·7 211·0 223·7 1,402 · 2 584 · 0 818 · 2 + 3·0 + 12·7 - 9·7

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force, June 1968: By Standard Region

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	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in Employ	ment	DIPLATED B	APPENDEN	L 42% 453	A TOPO BOOK	THE PERSON WATER	NOTE OF S		Carle III	a direction of	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Males Females Total	.   4,821 .   3,035 .   7,856	394 214 607	835 477 1,312	1,443 828 2,271	892 506 1,398	1,270 732 2,002	1,774 1,125 2,899	807 448 1,255	629 320 950	1,279 807 2,086	14,151 8,494 22,645
Employers and self-en	ployed										
Males Females . Total	.   438 .   110 .   548	51 10 61	130 32 162	107 33 140	79 24 103	107 32 139	150 57 207	63 18 81	82 22 104	112 23 135	1,320 361 1,681
Total in Civil Employ	ment										
Males Females Total	.   5,259 .   3,145 .   8,404	445 224 668	965 509 1,474	1,550 861 2,411	971 530 1,501	1,377 764 2,141	1,924 1,182 3,106	870 466 1,336	711 342 1,054	1,391 830 2,221	15,471 8,855 24,326
Wholly Unemployed											
Males Females Total	.   103 .   15 .   118	9 2	24 4 28	38 6 44	21 3 24	42 6 48	57 10 67	48 8 56	29 6 35	58 16 75	429 77 506
Total Employees											
Males Females Total	.   4,923 .   3,051 .   7,974	403 215 618	859 482 1,340	1,480 835 2,315	913 509 1,422	1,312 738 2,050	1,831 1,135 2,966	855 456 1,311	658 327 985	1,337 823 2,160	14,580   8,572   23,152
Total Civilian Labour	Force		e belt oi as								en de l'approprie
Males Females Total	5,361 3,161 8,522	454 225 679	989 514 1,502	1,587 868 2,455	992 533 1,525	1,419 770 2,189	1,981 1,192 3,173	918 474 1,392	740 349 1,089	1,449 846 2,295	15,900 8,933 24,833
Table 5 Civili	an Labour	Force: Cha	nges, June	1967—Jun	e 1968: By	Standard	Region	acontento La Local de la Lacal de la Lacal de la Lacal	division in	a of the in	OUSANI
Little grants 34	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in Emplo Total in Civil Emplo	pyment }†	The total	WAY TO FREE T	Ser mark	Defit II	ond so son Cantusky i	i dinawa s	in high, the	avitaica de	ing appired in logarous	a elaidar o Incomos pri
Males Females	·   - 25 ·   - 25	+ 4	- 7 + 4 - 3	- 29 - 29	- 20 - 5 - 26	- 32 - 32	- 27 - 27	- 30 + 5 - 24	- II + 8 - 2	- 23 + 9 - 14	- 207 + 24 - 183
Wholly Unemployed	des in enseid										
Males Females Total	·   + 6 ·   + 2 + 4	+-1	+ 2	+ 6 + 1 + 5	+ 4 + 1 + 3	+ 14 + 14	+ 6 3 + 4	+ 9	+ 2 - 1	+ 3 + 1	+ 51 - 11 + 40
Total Employees Total Civilian Labou	r Force }†										
Males Females	:   - 2  - 1 - 2  - 2	-     + 3 + 2	- 6 + 4 - 2	- 24 - 24	- 17 - 6 - 23	- 18 - 18	- 20 - 3 - 23	- 20 + 5 - 15	- 9 + 7 - 2	- 20 + 6 - 14	- 156 + 14 - 141

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

Table 6 Working Population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

e-sude-periodas au-perejoses acuas	June 1968	June 1968			Changes March 1968 to June 1968			Changes June 1967 to June 1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Unadjusted for seasonal variations		all Philips	tacit.						10 10 11	
Working population	.   16,285 . 385 . 1,320 . 14,580 . 429 . 15,471 . 14,151	8,948 15 361 8,571 77 8,855 8,494	25,233 400 1,681 23,152 506 24,326 22,645	+ 17 - 6 23 - 48 + 71 + 71	- 4   - 1   - 4   - 18   + 14   + 14	+ 12 - 7 - 19 - 66 + 84 + 84	- 172 - 16 - 155 + 51 - 207 - 207	+ 13 - 1 + 14 - 11 + 24 + 24	- 158 - 17 - 142 + 40 - 183 - 183	
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
Working population	.   16,293 .   15,445 .   14,124	8,975 8,868 8,509	25,268 24,313 22,633	- 58 - 64 - 65	+ 14 + 15 + 17	- 43 - 49 - 48	- 172 - 206 - 207	+ 13 + 25 + 26	- 159   - 180   - 180	

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

<sup>†</sup> The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to remain unchanged, see page 223.

# Effect of regional employment structures on average earnings

This article examines the extent to which inter-regional differences in average earnings are attributable to differences in the regional employment structures. For this purpose, average earnings have been taken as the average earnings of male manual workers aged 21 and over working full-time in industries covered by the regular six-monthly earnings enquiries undertaken by the Department of Employment and Productivity and employment structure means the distribution of such workers between the various industries (minimum list headings of the Standard Industrial Classification) covered by these enquiries. Regional estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings, so defined, are published regularly in this GAZETTE, see for example tables 11 and 13 on pages 130 and 131 of the February 1969 issue.

Inter-regional differences in average earnings arise for many reasons. A regional average depends on (a) the relative numbers of workers in the various industries in the region, in other words the regional employment structure, and (b) average earnings of the workers in each of the various industries in the region.

If, in each of the individual industries, average earnings were the same in every region, but differed only between industries, the general averages over all industries covered would still differ between regions: the differences would then be due entirely to the differences in employment structure. Where a relatively high proportion of workers in a region were employed in an industry in which earnings were relatively high, this would tend to raise the general average; similarly a high proportion in an industry in which earnings were relatively low would tend to depress the

For a particular industry, average earnings differ between regions because of differences in

- (i) the relative numbers of workers in the various occupational groups i.e. the occupational structures of the industry within the regions, and
- (ii) average earnings within such groups, which arise for many

Since differences in earnings may arise from differences in hours worked, both weekly and hourly earnings are examined.

It is emphasised that this article relates only to earnings of adult men employed on a full-time basis as manual workers in the industries covered by the six-monthly enquiries. These are all manufacturing industries, construction, gas, electricity, water, public administration, and some transport and some other service industries. Thus industries not covered include agriculture, coal mining, railways, London Transport, port transport\*, distributive trades, catering, entertainment, banking, commerce and domestic

#### Method of analysis

For a particular industry (minimum list heading), average earnings are calculated by dividing the total earnings of men in the region shown on the survey returns by the total number of those men, for weekly earnings; and by the number of hours worked, for hourly earnings. The published average weekly earnings for groups of industries are derived from the figures of average weekly earnings for the individual industries, taking account of the estimated numbers of men in the separate industries within the group in the

region. In more technical language, the general or "all-industries" average is a weighted average of the industrial averages, using weights, proportional to the numbers of men in the respective industries, which reflect the employment structure. Average hours worked are similarly calculated, and average hourly earnings are then derived by dividing the average weekly earnings by the average hours worked.

To examine the effect of differences in regional employment structures, a simple method was adopted. This was to calculate what the general "all-industries" averages would have been if the regional employment structures had all been identical, that is if the total number of men in the various individual industries covered by the surveys in each region were distributed between these industries in the same proportions as the corresponding total in the United Kingdom as a whole is distributed. The calculations were again made for both weekly earnings† and hours worked, and, as before, a re-calculated hourly earnings figure then derived by division. The resulting figures are estimates of what the respective regional averages of weekly and hourly earnings would have been had the employment structures of every region been the same as that of the United Kingdom. The results of these calculations were then compared with the corresponding actual averages.

For the study, which was undertaken some time ago, data from the April 1967 survey were used. This choice of date and the fact that some of that data related to Ministry of Labour administrative regions (as distinct from the standard regions which are now used for statistical purposes) are not of particular importance. because the study was not concerned with estimating the precise effect in money terms of the differences in employment structures but rather with the nature of their effect.

#### Results of the analysis

The results of the analysis are presented for all industries covered in table 1, for weekly earnings, and table 2, for hourly earnings. The corresponding results for manufacturing industry are given in tables 3 and 4. In each table, the first column gives the regional averages as published in the August 1967 issue of this GAZETTE and a corresponding United Kingdom figure derived from those regional averages. (As explained in the footnote this differs from the official figure then published.) The second column shows what the regional averages would have been if the regions all had the national employment structure, calculated as explained above. In the third and fourth columns the figures in the first and second columns are expressed as percentages of the UK figure in the first column.

In each table, the United Kingdom figure in the second column is lower than that in the first column. This means that, if every region had the national employment structure, then national average earnings would be lowered. The reason is that where a relatively high proportion of men in a region are employed in an industry, there is a tendency for average earnings in that industry to be higher than in other regions. For example, in Wales a high

proportion of men are employed in metal manufacture and average earnings in this industry are higher in Wales than elsewhere.

The analyses show that differences in employment structure account for only a small part of inter-regional differences in the general averages of weekly earnings of all men full time manual workers in industries covered by the enquiries: though, however, they account for a somewhat larger part of the variations in average hourly earnings.

For example, in April 1967 the "all industries" weekly average ranged from about £21 12s, in the London and South Eastern Region to about £19 3s. in the South Western Region and £17 11s. in Northern Ireland. Thus within Great Britain the range was about £2 9s. or 12 per cent, of the UK average of about £20 9s. However, if the distribution of men full-time manual workers between the various industries covered by the enquiries had been the same in each of there two regions as in the United Kingdom as a whole, the averages for mese regions would still have differed by over £2 2s. or 10 per cent. of the UK average. Thus the interregional differences would have been reduced but not by very much. On the other hand, the difference in average hourly earnings between these two regions would be narrowed from about 11d. to 8d. or from over 10 per cent. to about 7½ per cent. of the UK

If the ten regions are ranked in order according to the values of the averages in the tables, from the highest to the lowest, the

ranking orders generally remain much the same when the averages based on the national employment structure are used. The main exception is Wales. For weekly earnings, its position falls from 4th to 7th, below Northern and North Western Regions and Scotland; for hourly earnings it falls from 3rd to 7th, below Eastern and Southern Region as well as these three other regions. Also for hourly earnings, Midlands Region falls from 1st to 2nd, below London and South Eastern Region.

This means that where average earnings are lower in one region than in another, they generally remain lower even when it is assumed they each have the national employment structure.

Average earnings may be relatively low in a particular region if the industries with higher average earnings than others in the region employ less than the national average proportions of workers. The finding given in the previous paragraph indicates however that there must be other reasons for the low regional average. For example, the proportion of skilled workers may be lower than in regions with higher average earnings; and earnings in industries present within the region may be lower than the national average for these industries. Thus within Great Britain, average earnings are lowest in the South Western Region; partly because a low proportion of the men in this region are employed in manufacturing and partly because average earnings in manufacturing are lower than in other regions.

The industries covered do not include agriculture, in which earnings are relatively low. It is, therefore of interest to note that in the main agricultural regions average earnings are also low in the industries other than agriculture.

Table 1 Average weekly earnings of full-time men manual workers, by region, April 1967: all industries covered by six-monthly enquiry

A suffering the section of the secti	Regional a	verage earnings	Regional average as percentage of UK average col. (I)				
Region	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment structure	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment structure			
enther years than There a	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
London and South Eastern	s. d. 432 3	s. d. 428 4	105.6	104.7			
Eastern and South Eastern	412 5	410 0	100.8	100.2			
South Western	382 11	385 11	93.6	94.3			
Midlands	421 2	413 2	102.9	101.0			
Yorkshire and Humberside	392 0	392 Ī	95.8	95.8			
North Western	401 0	402 5	98.0	98.3			
Northern	401 5	398 8	98.1	97.4			
Wales	408 3	392 11	99.8	96.0			
Scotland	394 4	395 10	96.4	96.7			
Northern Ireland	351 0	361 2	85.8	88.3			
UNITED KINGDOM	409 3*	406 7†	100.0	99.3			

<sup>\*</sup> This differs from the official national figure published in the August 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. That was derived from national industrial (MLH) figures using current industrial employment weights. The regional figures are as then published using less up-to-date industrial employment weights. For consistency, the UK figure given in this

Table 2 Average hourly earnings of full-time men manual workers, by region, April 1967: all industries covered by the six-monthly enquiry

of the Assessment and	Regional a	verage earnings	Regional average as percentage of UK average col. (I)				
Region	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment   structure	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment structure			
Therease sales was	(1)	(2) d.	(3)	(4)			
ondon and South Eastern	111.5	109.7	104.3	102.6			
astern and Southern	107-1	106.1	100-2	99·3 95·0			
outh Western	100.5	101.6	94·0 105·1	100.8			
idlands	112.3	107.8	94.9	95.0			
orkshire and Humberside	101.4	101.9	97.7	97.6			
orth Western	105.2	104.2	98.4	97.5			
	108-1	103.6	101.1	96.9			
vales	103.1	103.7	96.4	97.0			
orthern Ireland	92.8	95.9	86.8	89-7			
UNITED KINGDOM	106.9*	105 · 6†	100.0	98.8			

<sup>\* †</sup> See footnotes to table 1.

<sup>\*</sup> From the October 1967 enquiry, dock workers have been covered.

<sup>†</sup> In the calculations, the survey results for separate industries (MLHs) were again used. However, if the number of men in an industry in a region on the survey returns was too small to provide reliable averages, the corresponding United Kingdom averages were used for that industry in that region.

table, col. (1), is derived from the regional figures in this column using employment weights corresponding to those used to obtain the regional figures.

† This national figure in col. (2) is derived from the regional figures in this column using the weights used to obtain the national figure in col. (1).

Table 3 Average weekly earnings of full-time men manual workers, by region, April 1967: all manufacturing industries

Region	Regional a	verage earnings	Regional average as per	Regional average as percentage of UK average col. (I)				
World All All All All All All All All All A	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment structure	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment structure				
	(I) s. d.	(2) s. d.	(3)	(4)				
London and South Eastern	441 11	438 4	104.9	104.0				
Eastern and Southern	437 7	428 10	103.8	- 101-8				
South Western	408 0	404 0	96.8	95.9				
Midlands	430 7	423 8	102.2	100.5				
Yorkshire and Humberside	395 10	396 11	93.9	94.2				
North Western	407 2	413 1	96.6	98.0				
Northern	417 8	412 1	99-1	97.8				
Wales	433 8	404 2	102.9	95.9				
Scotland	406 1	406 9	96.4	MOEL INGA IN 96.5 THERE TO T				
Northern Ireland	365 7	377 0	86.7	223e122ntroc89.5novilleen				
UNITED KINGDOM	421 5*	418 0†	100.0	At NO CIA 199.2 Pot moise				

<sup>\* †</sup> See footnotes to table 1.

Table 4 Average hourly earnings of full-time men manual workers, by region, April 1967: all manufacturing industries

Region	Regional a	verage earnings	Regional average as percentage of UK average col. (I)				
bechaer in Amelyerelden	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment structure	based on actual employment structures	based on national employment structure			
The same of the sa	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
ondon and South Eastern	115.8	113-5	103.6	101-5			
astern and Southern	115.4	112.8	103.2	100.9			
outh Western	107.8	107.1	96.4	95.8			
lidlands	117.2	113.1	104-8	101-2			
orkshire and Humberside	103 · 3	104.0	92.4	93.0			
orth Western	106.9	108-1	95.6	96.7			
orthern	110.4	109.1	98.7	97.6			
/ales	118.3	108.7	105-8	97.2			
cotland	107 · 1	107.8	95.8	96.4			
lorthern Ireland	98-1	101.0	87.7	90-3			
JNITED KINGDOM	111-8*	110-1†	100.0	98-5			

<sup>\* †</sup> See footnotes to table 1.

# Retail Prices in 1968

During 1968 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, rose by just over 6 per cent., compared with rises of about 21 per cent. in 1967, rather more than 3½ per cent. in 1966, and nearly 4½ per cent. in 1965. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1968 was slightly more than 4½ per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 1 shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1968 and mid-January 1969 in the index for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Food prices in mid-January 1969, taken as a whole, were about 4 per cent. higher than in mid January 1968. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by rather less than 7 per cent. There were increases in all groups, the largest being about 12 per cent. in both miscellaneous goods and in tobacco. Four other groups showed increases of more than 7 per cent. They were  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in services, 8 per cent. in alcoholic drink, and 7½ per cent. in meals bought and consumed outside the home and also in transport and vehicles. In the four remaining groups, the increases were 5½ per cent. in durable household goods, 4½ per cent. in fuel and light, 3½ per cent. in housing, and 3 per cent. in clothing and footwear.

The "all-items" index figure rose in each month of the year, the largest movements occurring in April and December following increases in indirect taxation.

Table 1

Expenditure group	index between January 1968 and January 1969	
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
Alcoholic drink	+ 7.8	+ 0.5
Tobacco	+11.8	+ 0.8
Housing	+ 3.7	+ 0.5
Fuel and light	+ 4.4	+ 0.3
Durable household goods	+ 5.4	+ 0.3
Clothing and footwear	+ 2.9	+ 0.3
Transport and vehicles	+ 7.3	+ 0.9
Miscellaneous goods	+12.0	+ 0.7
Services	+ 9.5	+ 0.5
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	+ 7.5	+ 0.3
All items	+ 6.2	+ 6.2

about \$2.99 on the perroom, of the 18 commercial and the last

The index rose by 0.6 in February, when there were increases in the prices of bread, and by 0.4 in March, when the prices of most national morning and Sunday newspapers and fresh green vegetables were raised. In April, following budgetary measures, the largest rise of the year, of 2.2, occurred, due mainly to higher prices and charges for motor vehicle licences, petrol, cars, cigarettes and tobacco, wines and spirits, school meals, and

A small rise in the index in May, despite seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal, was followed by a larger one in

June, when the principal price changes were rises in prices of fresh fruit, the re-introduction of National Health Service prescription charges, and a fall in the prices of potatoes. There were small rises only in the three following months, July to September.

A rise of 0.6 in October was followed by a smaller one in November. The principal changes which affected the October index were rises, largely seasonal, in the average levels of prices of household coal and of some fresh vegetables and a fall in the average level of prices of cigarettes. Increases which came into operation on 22nd November in customs and excise duties on beer, wines and spirits and on cigarettes and tobacco, and an increase in the rate of duty on petrol, affected the December index. It rose sharply by 1.7, owing mainly to higher prices for these items and for eggs. There was a further rise of 0.7 in January, when increases in the prices of meat were the most important of a number of price increases.

#### Details for individual groups

Group I-Food. Milk was the only item of food subject to price control in 1968. The index for the food group as a whole rose in the first three months, particularly in April, remained almost unchanged in May, but rose again in June. After falls in July, August and September there were further appreciable rises from October onwards, particularly in December, and in January 1969 the group index was about 4 per cent. higher than in January 1968.

There was a rise of 3 per cent, over the year in the average level of prices of foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations, viz., home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of all food items other than these rose by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Index figures for other sub-divisions of the food group have recently been compiled and published in the GAZETTE. They show that between January 1968 and January 1969 there was a rise of rather less than 61 per cent. for food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom. Within this special grouping, items made primarily from home-produced raw materials rose by 5 per cent., and items made primarily from imported raw materials by rather more than 7 per cent. Two further sub-divisions of food items, those mainly home-produced for direct consumption and those mainly imported for direct consumption, showed rises of about 4 per cent. and 1½ per cent., respectively.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes there was a rise of rather more than 6 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices. The average price of bread rose by 8 per cent. in February and showed little further change over the year. Prices of biscuits rose by about 6 per cent. and of cakes by about 4 per cent.

The average level of prices for beef and lamb, taken together, showed small changes only during most of the year but rose in January 1969 to about 3 per cent. above the January 1968 level. Prices of pork were almost unchanged in January 1969 compared with a year earlier. Bacon prices fell in March but rose in June and later months, particularly December and January 1969, and in that month were rather more than 3 per cent. above those for January 1968. There were also rises over the year in the average levels of prices of ham and of canned meat but falls in the prices of chicken. At mid-January 1969 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was 2 per cent. higher than in January 1968.

There was a fall in the average level of prices of fish in February, but rises in August, October, November and January 1969, when the index was 5 per cent. above the January 1968 level.

The price of butter fell slightly in most months, and in January 1969 was 2 per cent. lower than a year earlier. Average prices of margarine and cooking fat rose substantially in March, and over the whole year showed rises of about 8½ and 11½ per cent., respectively. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of milk rose in April, following increases in the prices of milk supplied at reduced prices under the National Milk Scheme, in July following the increase on 30th June in the maximum permitted prices for ordinary grade milk, and in September as a result of the discontinuance of the supply of free milk to secondary school children. As a result, prices of fresh milk in January 1969 were nearly 8½ per cent. higher than in January 1968. Egg prices fell in February, April and May, but rose in later months, particularly June, August, November, and markedly in December. Despite a fall between December 1968 and January 1969 the price level in that month was 10 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Cheese prices fell by about 2 per cent. over the year. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs. taken together, was nearly 7½ per cent. higher in January 1969 than in January 1968.

The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, rose by rather more than 2½ per cent. between January 1968 and January 1969. There was little change in the average price of tea but rises in the prices of coffee, cocoa and soft drinks.

The average price of sugar showed little change for most of the year, but rose in November, December and in January 1969, when it was rather less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above the January 1968 level. The average level of prices of sweets and chocolate rose in every month of the year, particularly in April, August, October, November and January 1969; in that month it was nearly 11 per cent. higher than in January 1968. There was a small rise over the vear in the average level of prices of golden syrup, jam and marmalade. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery, the rise during the year was rather less than 9 per

The index for potatoes rose in May, fell in June and July and rose again in September, October and January 1969, when it was 3 per cent. higher than in January 1968. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed large rises in February, April, October and December and large falls in March, May, July, August, November and January 1969. There was a fall of about 15 per cent. over the year. The average level of prices of other vegetables rose in the first part of the year, particularly in March, May and June, fell in August and September, but rose again in January 1969 and in that month was nearly 5 per cent. above the January 1968 level. The largest changes over the year were increases in average prices of cauliflower, cabbage, carrots and onions. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices rose by rather more than one per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, fell in February and showed only small changes in the following three months, but rose in May and June and, after falling in August and September, rose again in November and December. There was a further fall in January 1969, but in that month the index was nearly 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The largest changes over the year were falls in the average prices of cooking apples and of dessert pears, but the prices of all other fruit included in the index rose.

The index for the "other food" sub-group rose by about 5 per cent. over the year, owing mainly to increases in the prices of ice

Group II-Alcoholic drink. Prices of spirits and wines were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 20th March. Following further increases in customs and excise duties on 22nd November, increases in the prices of beer, wines and spirits were reflected in a sharp rise in the index in December and some further rise in January. The average level of prices of the alcoholic drink group rose by about 8 per cent. between mid-January 1968 and mid-January 1969.

Group III—Tobacco. The average level of prices in this group rose by about 12 per cent. over the year. The index rose sharply in April, following the increases in customs and excise duties on

20th March, and even more sharply in December, following the duty increases operative from 22nd November. The index rose in August also, but there was a fall in October following the ending of resale price maintenance on cigarettes and tobacco.

Group IV-Housing. The average level of net rents of local authority and privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year and in January 1969 was about 4 per cent. above the January 1968 level. There was a rise over the year of 6 per cent. in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance and prices of materials for repairs and decorations, and a rise of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the average level of rates and water charges. As a result of these changes, the average level of housing costs rose by rather more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. over the year.

Group V—Fuel and light. The index for the fuel and light group rose in every month except March, when it showed no change, and May, when there were seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke. The largest rise occurred in October as a result of increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke. At mid-January 1969 the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than a year earlier. The increase for the coal and coke sub-group was rather more than 6 per cent. and for gas it was about 11 per cent. Charges for electricity and paraffin oil showed little change.

Group VI-Durable household goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by nearly 51 per cent. between January 1968 and January 1969. Nearly half of this rise occurred in April, following the raising of rates of purchase tax on many items in the group.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group, the average level of prices rose by rather less than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group by about 6 per cent. There was a rise of nearly 4 per cent. in the sub-group covering pottery, glassware and hardware.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear. There were rises, mostly small, in nearly every month of the year in the index for the clothing and footwear group and it was nearly 3 per cent. higher in mid-January 1969 than in mid-January 1968. In the men's underclothing sub-group there was a rise of rather more than 5½ per cent. but increases in all the other sub-groups were between 2 and 3 per cent.

Group VIII-Transport and vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling, and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than 7½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in March. April, May and June but fell in August, December and January 1969, when it was only a little above that for the previous January. Petrol prices were increased, following an increase in the rate of duty, in April, and again in December. In April also the charges for motor vehicle licences were raised. There was a rise during the year in the average level of charges for repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. As a result of these and some smaller changes, the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by 8 per cent. between January 1968 and January 1969. The index for the fares sub-group, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose in February, August, September and January but was almost unchanged in other months. In January 1969 the sub-group index was 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The largest monthly rises were in August and September and were due to increases in both rail and road passenger fares.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods. The items priced in this group are divided into four sub-groups, (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites; (3) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and (4) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by 12 per cent. between January 1968 and January

Price increases early in the year for most national morning and Sunday newspapers and other newspapers and periodicals were mainly responsible for a rise of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the year in the index for the sub-group covering books, newspapers and periodicals. In the sub-group medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites there was a sharp rise in April following the raising of rates of purchase tax, particularly on toilet preparations. and again in June, when National Health Service prescription charges were re-introduced. The sub-group index rose by rather more than 17 per cent. between January 1968 and January 1969. The index for the sub-group covering stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc., similarly showed large rises in April and January, when there were price increases for some travel and recreational goods including gramophone records, and toys. Over the year the rise was rather more than 11 per cent. For the sub-group soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods there was a rise of nearly 4 per cent. between January 1968 and January 1969.

Group X—Services. This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year except January 1969, when it was  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than a year earlier.

As a result of rises in September in the average levels of postal charges and in October in the average level of telephone charges, the index for the postage and telephones sub-group rose over the year by rather more than 11 per cent. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by rather more than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. between January 1968 and January 1969, mainly as a result of rises over the year in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas. dance halls and football matches and of television set rentals and, in January 1969, an increase in the charge for radio/television receiving licences. The average level of charges for the sub-group covering services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning rose in every month and in January 1969 was about 8 per cent. higher than in January 1968.

Group XI-Meals bought and consumed outside the home. An index figure for this group of items was first published in this GAZETTE in the March 1968 issue following a recommendation by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee. The index for the group rose throughout the year and in January 1969 was 7½ per cent. above the January 1968 level. The largest rise in a single month occurred in April, mainly as a result of increases in the prices of State school meals.

#### Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 93 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1968 and mid-January 1969, and also gives the contribution, in "allitems" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in nearly all of the 93 index sections, half of which showed rises of 5 per cent. or more.

In table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1968 and mid-January 1969 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

Table 2

Percentage change in sectio index between January 1968 and January 1969	between January 1968 of date weight of				
Per cent. + 15 or more. + 10 but less than 15 + 5 but less than 10 + 4 but less than 5 + 3 but less than 4 + 2 but less than 3 + 1 but less than 2 + less than 1	. 5 . 14 . 28 . 11 . 14 . 4 . 7	30 185 312 137 88 53 106 28	+ 0.9 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 0.7 + 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.2		
All increases No change All decreases	. 85 . 2 . 6	939 31 30	+ 7·6 - 0·1		
<ul><li>less than I</li><li>2 but less than 3 .</li><li>10 or more</li></ul>	3 2 1	13 13 4	——————————————————————————————————————		

<sup>&</sup>quot; All-items " and group indices from January 1968 to January 1969

The table below shows, for each month from January 1968 to January 1969, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the

Table 3

Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all- items" points)
+ 0·5 or more + 0·4 but less than 0·5 . + 0·3 but less than 0·4 . + 0·2 but less than 0·3 . + 0·1 but less than 0·2 . + 0·05 but less than 0·1 . + less than 0·05 .	1 1 4 4 12 21 42	59 27 159 75 142 255 222	+ 0·8 + 0·4 + 1·4 + 1·6 + 1·6 + 1·4 + 1·0
All increases	85 2 6	939 31 30	+ 7·6 - 0·1
- less than 0.05	5	26 4	

eleven main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for a number of sub-divisions of the food group. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined.

Table 4

Group	1968	- golden	to vestment of										1969
	16th Jan.	20th Feb.	19th March	15th April	21st May	18th June	l6th July	20th Aug.	17th Sept.	15th Oct.	Nov.	10th Dec.	14th Jan.
Food (see sub-divisions below) Alcoholic drink Tobacco Housing Fuel and light Durable household goods Clothing and footwear Transport and vehicles Miscellaneous goods Services Meals bought and consumed outside the home	121·1 125·0 120·8 138·6 132·6 110·2 111·9 113·9 116·3 128·0	121·8 125·1 120·8 139·4 132·7 110·4 112·3 114·4 117·6 129·3	122·1 125·0 120·8 139·5 132·7 110·6 112·5 114·7 120·1 129·6	123·5 127·0 125·4 140·6 133·3 113·0 113·0 119·4 124·2 130·4	123·6 127·1 125·4 140·9 130·8 113·2 120·1 124·8 131·1	124·1 127·1 125·4 141·3 131·9 113·4 120·4 126·7 131·3	123·8 127·1 125·4 141·6 132·0 113·9 113·4 120·3 127·1 131·8	123·2 127·2 127·8 142·0 132·6 114·0 113·7 120·6 127·2 132·3	122·6 127·2 127·8 142·2 133·2 114·1 114·1 121·0 127·3 133·7	123·4 127·3 125·7 142·9 137·6 114·9 114·4 121·0 127·6 136·8	123·9 127·2 125·9 143·3 138·0 114·9 114·6 121·1 127·6 137·3	125-4 132-7 134-8 143-6 138-2 115-4 114-7 122-5 128-0 137-7	126·1 134·7 135·1 143·7 138·4 116·1 115·1 122·2 130·2 140·2
All items	121.6	122.2	122.6	124.8	124.9	125.4	125.5	125.7	125.8	120.4	120.7	120.4	129
Food: Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations.  All other items.	121·0 121·3	121·2 122·2	122.9	125.7	126·0 123·4	127·4 123·7	122·5 124·4	117·5 124·7	113.9	117·4 125·0	119·0 125·2	125·7 125·6	124·6 126·7
Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	119.2	121.2	121.7	123.2	123.6	123.8	124-1	124-8	124.7	124.9	125 · 1	125 - 5	126.7
Items mainly home produced for direct consumption	128-2	127.7	127.5	129.0	129.0	129.3	131.7	131.5	132.0	131.9	131.8	132.2	133 - 4
Items mainly imported for direct consumption	119·3 121·9	119·3 122·4	118·5 122·8	118·4 125·3	118·0 125·5	118·6 125·9	118·7 126·1	118·8 126·6	119·0 127·0	119·2 127·6	119·6 127·8	120·0 129·5	121·1 130·2

#### Indices of rents and other housing costs and of fares in the Greater London area and in the rest of the United Kingdom

The National Board for Prices and Incomes announced in its Report No. 44, London Weighting in the Non-Industrial Civil Service, that the Ministry of Labour (now the Department of Employment and Productivity) had agreed to publish annually the following four indices based on 1967 = 100:

- (a) Index of rents and other housing costs in the Greater London Council area;
- (b) Index of rents and other housing costs in the rest of the
- (c) Index of fares charged by London Transport and the London lines of British Rail;
- (d) Index of Public Transport Fares in the rest of the country.

The four indices for 1968 are:

- (a) 102·6;
- (b) 105·5;
- (c) 103·1;
- $(d) 104 \cdot 8.$

It should be noted that these indices show the changes in the average levels of prices compared with those obtaining in 1967. They do not indicate the relative levels of prices in London and the rest of the United Kingdom. The indices are derived from information collected for the purposes of the index of retail prices, and the treatment of owner-occupiers' housing costs is the same as in that index.

It is proposed to publish indices for future years in the March issues of this GAZETTE.

#### INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

#### WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1969

In its Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices.\* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1969 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1968. repriced at January 1969 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January 1969.

To express the index figures so computed in 1969 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1969. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the Index of Retail Prices from February 1969 to January 1970 are as follows:

OOD											
Bread		300	HASE .	100	1		Telegraph .		The Contract of the Contract o		1
Flour	100	700		BOAR.	1916	1304	1374822	The same	ALC:		ES S
Other cereals .				1000	This is	VA THE					
Biscuits	H. C.	1							Million		
Cakes, buns, pastries	s, etc.			1804		THE PARTY		9000		75 to	
Beef	STORY OF			40.59		1000	4650		She I		1
Mutton and lamb					311 975	18 70.30	- 33530	40.20			i
Pork	. 7					49900	125011	15642	1000	12-12/0	
Bacon								1 250	100 En 19	45 739	
Ham (cooked) .	100								THE STATE OF		
Sausages, pies, canne Fish, fresh, dried, can	nned	t and	d other	me:	at pro	ducts	, offal	and p	oultr	y	2
Butter		3.00			10.00				0.132		
Margarine			1			1000			ALBERT .	100	
Lard, other cooking	fat	6.			1000	100		100	ATT VEST	1700	
Cheese			1000			100		1	The same		
Eggs	4			1			179	P. P. C.	PHENERAL	The state of	的性質
Milk, fresh	None of	1000	Section .	1		-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sec.	Service of the	Single Control	agreed .
Milk, canned, dried,	etc.	1						1979-1		199	THE PARTY OF
Tea	THE STATE OF	1.61	1154	110	12.00	5000	1750	13 45	1000000	1995	
Coffee, cocoa, propri	ietary	drin	ks .			May B			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Soft drinks .	976		18.		118.000	No. in the	275 %		ATT DES	003 9	
Sugar			1000						9 69 8	100	
Jam, marmalade, hor	ley, et	c.			1. 10			STATE OF	3100	1000	
Potatoes			400				1000	10.8	1000	7	
Tomatoes	199756			100	80.1	1100	Marie 1	91.10	113.00 M	and the same	
Other fresh vegetabl	es and	can	ned, di	ried,	etc. v	egeta	bles	1	The state of	500	
Fruit, fresh, canned,		etc.	7		19-10	7319	PRI DE	15 6		1110	
Sweets and chocolate	es		6190			1-16-12	1000				1
Ice cream							1000		17.00		
Other foods .	16.39			6		1110		1	95 77	100	
Food for animals	Cina					200	100				
										DETAILS.	33
Total,	Food		•			19.00				1	2!
LCOHOLIC DRINK											
Beer, etc	. 77	.50			23 8 3	1976	1887	10 15 A	E SE	ELECTION OF THE PARTY OF	200
Spirits, wines, etc.	2000		11000000		190	10000	1 2 4 1	18 .10	1000	1000	
											7300
Total,	Alcoh	olic	drink								
ОВАССО											986
Cigarettes	1		198	19	B. 1988	17.00	20 EST		777	ERE AL	
										THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	100000
Tobacco					000	9000	130 .000		40000		

HOUSING						
HOUSING Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equi	valent					70
Rates and water charges					98.35	30
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.				the state of	2000	7
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.						
Total, Housing	No. of the			THE STATE OF THE S		118
FUEL AND LIGHT						100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Coal		Services:			AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	17
Coke	• 17					5
Gas						13
Oil and other fuel and light						24
Total Fuel and Units						-
Total, Fuel and light .			A VILLE	nghis.	SECTION.	61
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS						
Furniture	· includes y	mensus.	SECTION - 11	CHEST AND		12
Other household appliances				*		16
Floor coverings	1981U198	GRAN				10
Soft furnishings		SECRE	100 · 10		100 m	7
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	-	- Silving	90 199	SUSPE	182000	17
Total, Durable household go	ods .			TO THE		60
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR						
Men's outer clothing		2 5 5 6				14
Women's outer clothing	18 (35)	38 10		A 17.5	10 100	5 20
Women's underclothing		BEST KNOW	HARTING .	Trong level	-	5
Children's outer clothing						8 2 6 7 2 5 8
Hose						2
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	Al Albert	(Biene	<b>AND 19</b>		15-9192	7
Clothing materials	•		*			2
Women's footwear						5
Children's footwear			E Suppl	Males.	YERR	4
Total Clothing and fastures						THE RESERVE OF
Total, Clothing and footwear	•					86
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES						
Purchase of motor vehicles		•				40
Petrol and oil				MARK.		30
Motor licences		all the same		begge,	規模等	
Motor insurance	-		LE COMO	State 1		9 6 2
Rail transport						6
Bus, etc. transport			No.			20
Total, Transport and vehicle						124
THE PERSON AND RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF TH		Marie Service	dysteb	Market (	STATE OF	127
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS Books						
Newspapers and periodicals.	135 0100	intario	HETEAN	i colonieste	arbani	14
Writing paper and other stationers' goods			1110.0			4
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods Toilet requisites						6
Soap and other detergents	NO SHAPE					10
Soda, polishes, etc	E High		Jan S	relegio	1999	3
Other household goods Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewel	· ·	2997		300000	STATE OF	6 3 2 10
Photographic and optical goods	iery, e	tc	and the contract	600E01-170	-	10
Toys						5
Total, Miscellaneous goods						66
公子及此時, 1954 74 57 1954 75 网络图 2019年 超级的		\$000 B				
SERVICES Postage, etc						MARKET.
Telephone, telegrams, etc	1000					4 4
Television and radio licences, and set rentals			No. of the last	THE R	1	12
Other entertainment						12
Hairdressing			785 6	100	6/16	4 8
Boot and shoe repairing		ASTRACT.	THE PARTY	1	100000	2
Laundering Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	villa:	Detwe-	Book	1	White and	12 12 4 8 2 3 8
Dry creaming and miscentaneous services	url peur	Marie .	Total !	100000	and to	- 8
Total, Services	1000					57
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OU	TSID	ETH	EHO	DME	1 .	42
TOTAL ALL ITTM						
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS .		7192.S	196	200		1,000

\* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d. including postage).  $\dagger$  Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964, £40 a week or more in 1965 and 1966 and £45 a week in 1967 and 1968, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits naid in supplementation or instead of such ons and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of

#### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 14th January 1969 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about onein-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1968 were published in the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE. Those set out below relate to January

price 14th

January 1969

Standard

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

Item	Number of quotations 14th January 1969	Average price 14th January 1969	Standard error January 1969	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
a proved external trans		d.	d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	854 867 908 766 790 786 908	71·6 95·7 90·0 62·5 61·5 40·2 121·0	0·19 0·33 0·24 0·28 0·27 0·36 0·54	64 - 78 84 -108 80 -100 54 - 72 54 - 72 32 - 48 96 -144
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)*. Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*				
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	804 797 768 799 811	72·2 21·2 55·4 51·4 70·0	0·27 0·21 0·38 0·21 0·19	64 - 84 16 - 30 40 - 68 44 - 60 64 - 78
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	594 563 557 592 593	56·8 13·6 46·2 42·3 62·1	0·22 0·16 0·30 0·16 0·16	48 - 66 9 - 18 36 - 54 36 - 48 58 - 66
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	889 881 912	62·4 39·3 73·1	0·23 0·15 0·18	54 - 72 34 - 46 66 - 78
Pork sausages	883 816	40·8 33·7	0.11	36 - 44 28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled†	642 372	37·3 41·8	0·18	32 - 44 34 - 54
Fresh or smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice, whole Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	621 654 547 529 349 568 673	44·5 52·3 48·8 42·6 88·0 24·0 32·9	0·17 0·27 0·23 0·29 0·92 0·15 0·12	36 - 48 42 - 60 42 - 56 32 - 54 72 - 108 18 - 28 28 - 36
Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old, loose White	683 542	3·9 4·6	0·02 0·03	$\frac{3-4\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}-5}$
Potatoes, new, loose	876 603 747 621 828	25·6 8·8 7·2 19·8	0·16 0·10 0·08 0·24 0·08	18 - 33 6 - 12 4 - 10 12 - 30 9 - 15

\* Or Scottish equivalent

Fresh vegetables (contd.)
Runner beans . . . Carrots Fresh fruit 12 - 18 18 - 30 12 - 21 12 - 18 12 - 20 871 896 835 870 876 Apples, cooking Apples, dessert. Pears, dessert. 19.1 0.03 18 - 20 852 Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb. 887 23 - 1 0.10 18 - 27 Bacon
Collar\*
Gammon\*
Middle cut\*, smoked
Back, smoked
Back, unsmoked
Streaky, smoked 42 - 58 66 - 82 58 - 78 64 - 78 60 - 76 40 - 54 50·2 75·5 67·6 72·2 69·9 46·0 0·23 0·21 0·34 0·24 0·25 0·26 722 802 552 498 496 477 117.9 0.34 104 - 132 Ham (not shoulder) Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can 816 31.5 0.16 24 - 36 Canned (red) salmon, ½-size 51.5 0.09 47 - 56 10.5 Milk, ordinary, per pint Butter, New Zealand . Butter, Danish . 38 - 42 42 - 50 11.1 0.05 10 - 12 Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb. 8.2 0.03 8 - 9 160 12 - 20 937 15.2 0.09 41.8 0.16 36 - 48 Cheese, cheddar type 905 54 - 63 48 - 57 42 - 51 Eggs, large, per doz. Eggs, standard, per doz. Eggs, medium, per doz. 17.6 0.03 161- 19 935 Sugar, granulated, 2 lb. 843 32.9 0.16 31 - 36 Coffee extract, per 2 oz. Tea, per & Ib.

Higher priced

Medium priced

Lower priced

(119946)

<sup>†</sup> The average price is derived from quotations for chickens sold on either a dressed-weight basis or a clean-plucked basis.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1968, there were 65,030 applications made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain, an increase of 1.504 on the number made in 1967. The total number of applications allowed was 62,267, of which 51,476 related to permits issued for persons abroad, and 10,791 to permission granted to foreigners already in this country for other purposes.

The table below analyses by industrial or occupation groups the number of applications granted and refused in 1968 and 1967.

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is available in this country and that the wages and conditions offered are not less favourable than those commonly accorded to British employees for similar work in the district

As in the previous year approximately half the applications granted were for work in resident domestic employment, nursing hotels and catering. There was an increase of 978 in the number of applications granted for industry and commerce mainly in manufacturing industries but other changes were small. Permits for foreign student employees who come for limited periods to widen their experience and improve their knowledge of the English language totalled about 7,500, and included young people from 73 countries

The nationalities of the workers for whom permission for employment was given during 1968 and 1967 were:

Countries o	for	igin d	of the	e wor	kers			350 7	1968	1967
Austria .								1990	1,349	1,507
Belgium	. 48	9.1					1. 10.		440	456
Denmark				17.25	(378.)		MID. B		1,385	1,404
Finland .									1,563	1,319
France .		A LANGE		THE O		-		23766	5,175	5,087
Germany					-	12 300	-	46.3	5,845	6,385
Greece .					-				786	734
Italy .	1	THE WE	01.0			SHIP	BOO!	83.9	6,509	7,149
Netherlands		12.00	4.				4.5.		2,514	2,897
Norway		WINNE	315.00	-	1		113103		1,167	1,196
Portugal									1,333	1,577
South Africa		100							1,641	1,628
Spain .		E	40.00			836	8 203	1000	8,944	8,036
Sweden.		9. 3							1,816	1,834
Switzerland		5.55	- No	400		1	19. 19.		4,495	4,594
United States	s of A	Amer	ica						6,210	6,142
Yugoslavia				-	1	A ROOM			2,020	1,565
Stateless						300			97	135
Other count	ries	No.	-						8,978	6,982
Totals								-	62,267	60,627

In addition to the figures given above, 147 Italian men and women were recruited in 1968 under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers. This scheme operates outside the individual permit system, and the majority of the workers went to hotels and

				1968			1967		
ndustrial or Occupational Group				Applications made	Number granted	Number	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused
ndustry and commerce Manufacturing industries Professional and scientific services Distributive trades Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc. Other industries and services		are bogo		17,029 5,852 2,531 2,633 792 5,221	16,281 5,598 2,448 2,461 768 5,006	748 254 83 172 24 215	16,099 5,006 2,757 2,478 866 4,992	15,303 4,678 2,699 2,362 809 4,755	796 328 58 116 57 237
Hotels and restaurants	: :	: :		<b>20,955</b> 4,307 16,648	19,231 4,138 15,093	1,724 169 1,555	17,396 3,400 13,996	15,558 3,267 12,291	1,838 133 1,705
Resident domestic employment in privations homes, schools and other institutions		holds, hos		10,162	10,003	159	11,468	11,296	172
Concert, stage, film and variety artistes, and film technicians	musician	s and othe	er entertainers	6,787	6,719	68	7,363	7,323	40
Nurses			depend from albert	2,633	2,581	52	2,995	2,945	50
Student employees	190		budennos oklas Lakons possis (norther) scotte	<b>7,464</b> 6,760 704	<b>7,452</b> 6,750 702	12 10 2	8,205 7,488 717	8,202 7,485 717	3
				65,030	62,267	2,763	63,526	60,627	2,899

#### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 28th February, 1969, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	22,214	1,194	2.482	25,890
Double day shiftst	36,088	2,352	2,519	40,959
Long spells	10,031	568	680	11,279
Night shifts	11,027	1,345	_	12,372
Part-time work§	16,302		-100 0	16,302
Saturday afternoon work .	3,519	152	103	3,774
Sunday work	16,659	859	529	18,047
Miscellaneous	4,425	256	80	4,761
Total	120,265	6,726	6,393	133,384

# **News and Notes**

#### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals by the Carpet Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968 have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Order approving the proposals (SI 1969, No. 128, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d.) will operate from 1st

The levy will be used to make grants for such training as the training of operatives, managers and supervisors, clerical staff, shop stewards, first-year craft apprentices, loom tuners and fitters, and training officers and instructors. In addition, attendance at courses of further education, approved external courses, including safety courses and full-time sandwich courses leading to recognised qualifications, is to be grant aided. Grant will also be paid towards the cost of the use of consultants on training assignments, and for approved research projects.

The Carpet Industry Training Board was constituted in March 1966 and covers approximately 270 establishments. It has prepared training recommendations for managers and supervisors, operatives, and clerical staff and these are linked to the payment of grant. Recommendations for training for other occupations are being prepared.

Mrs. Castle has also made an Order (SI 1969, No 155, HMSO or through any bookseller price 1s. net) to give effect to proposals submitted by the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope at the rate of £3 10s. for each regular whole-time employee employed on 5th April 1968. The Order came into effect on 5th March.

Ministers gave notice of the Government's intention to finance the board's work by levy for the current year (September 1968-August 1969) when they met representatives of the farmers' and workers' unions recently to discuss proposals for the future operation of the board (see this GAZETTE, February 1969, page 138). These proposals, which are now under consideration by the parties concerned, envisage that the board might in future be financed by deductions from the fertiliser subsidy rather than by levy, if this is more acceptable to the industry and commands their support.

The Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board was constituted in August 1966, and covers approximately 110,000 establishments.

During the current year the board's grant scheme offers grants to employers in

ing establishments of apprentices and other trainees (including adults already in the industry), training officers and instructors; for approved training at the place of work: for the industrial part of certain sandwich courses; for group training schemes and for safety training.

#### REDUNDANCY REBATES

The Redundancy Rebates Act 1969 which reduces the rate of rebate payable under the Redundancy Fund to employers making redundancy payments under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, received the royal assent on 6th March and came into operation eleven days later.

The new uniform of rebate of 50 per cent. replaces the previous rates of rebate of two-thirds on payments for service under 41 and seven-ninths on payments for service at age 41 and over.

The new rate of rebate applies to payments for which employers become liable on or after 17th March. In most cases this means that the new rate applies when the employee's contract of employment termin-

ates on or after that date.

The primary purpose of the reduction in the rate is to improve the position of the Redundancy Fund. The fund's income comes entirely from contributions levied on all employers, and it pays rebates to those making statutory redundancy payments to their employees. It is authorised to borrow up to £20 million from the National Loans Fund, and by the time it received the benefit of the new rate of employers' contribution effective from 2nd September 1968 its deficit was about £17 million, and its income and expenditure were about in

During the last two years there has been a steady increase in the average size of redundancy payments, and hence in the size of rebates, and on the assumption that this trend would continue action was required to prevent the fund's borrowing reaching the statutory limit. The Government also considered that the time had come to begin reducing the fund's debt. It is estimated that the reduction in the rate of rebate will reduce the annual level of expenditure from the fund by rather more than £17 million, and that the effect will be to reduce the annual rate of expenditure to about £9 million below income, enabling the fund to begin repayment of its borrowing at this rate.

The effect of a uniform rate of rebate in place of different rates on payment for service over or under 41 is to end the system whereby the fund carried the whole cost of the additional half-week's pay per the industry in respect of the attendance at year of service over 41. This will increase in sheltered employment.

courses provided by educational and train- the comparative cost to employers of making older, rather than younger workers redundant. It is hoped that this change will influence the decisions of employers so as to reverse the apparent effect of the 1965 Act of increasing the proportion of older workers made redundant.

#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In February, 60 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 67 in January. This total included 29 arising from factory processes, 29 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 14 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 22nd February, compared with 11 in the four weeks ended 25th January. These 14 included eight underground coal mine-workers and four in quarries, compared with eight and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were three fatal accidents in February and six in the previous month.

In February, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with none

in January

In February, 22 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: six were of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, one of aniline poisoning and ten of epitheliomatous ulceration.

#### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 69,298 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 10th February 1969, of whom 62,096 were males and 7,202 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 59.578 (53.470 males and 6.108 females), while there were 9,720 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 5th February, 1969, 5,516 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,557 men, 856 women and 103 young persons. In addition, 193 placings were made of registered disabled persons

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### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

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# **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 10,990,000 in January (8,107,100 males, 2,882,900 females). The total included 8,665,000 (5,949,100 males, 2,715,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,463,800 (1,375,200 males, 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 90,000 lower than that for December 1968 and 59,000 lower than in January 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 58,000 lower than in December 1968 and 41,000 higher than in January 1968. The number in construction was 28,000 lower than in December 1968 and 20,000 lower than in January 1968.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 10th February 1969 in Great Britain was 573,581. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 487,000, representing 2.1 per cent. of employees compared with about 506,000 in January.

In addition, there were 2,525 unemployed school-leavers and 15,115 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 591,221, representing 2.6 per cent, of employees. This was 3,298 less than in January when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in February, 232,179 (40.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 248,799 (42.8 per cent.) in January; 96,459 (16.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 106,712 (18.4 per cent.) in January.

Between January and February the number temporarily stopped rose by 4,609 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,170.

#### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 5th February 1969, was 186,650; 5,716 more than on 8th January. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 207,700, compared with about 208,000 in January. Including 77,105 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5th February was 263,755; 11,490 more than on 8th January.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th January 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,077,500. This is about 35.7 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 81 hours overtime during

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 22,100 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 12 hours on average.

#### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 28th February 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 176.2 and 194.4 compared with 175.8 and 193.9 (revised figures) at 31st January 1969.

#### **Index of Retail Prices**

At 18th February the official retail prices index was 129.8 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 129·1 at 14th January and 122.2 at 20th February. The index for food was 128.2 compared with 126.1 at 14th January.

#### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity, was 198 involving approximately 135,600 workers. During the month approximately 146,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 447,000 working days were lost, including 54,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table on pages 244-247 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production each month from mid-June 1968, to mid-January 1969 and the provisional changes from June 1968 to January 1969. All figures have been revised and take account of information derived from the mid-1968 count of national

Figures from July 1968 onwards may be further revised when the information derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards becomes available.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at midyear which have been compiled on the basis of counts of national 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 each month since June 1968.

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.

THOUSANDS

Great Britain-Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1968

THOUSANDS

Industry	Order or MLH	June 196	8	AND	July 1968	•		August I	968*		Septemi	ber 1968*	
	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries† .		8,151 · 3	2,866 · 0	11,017-3	8,153 · 8	2,868 · 8	11,022 · 6	8,176.0	2,886 · 2	11,062-2	8,176.0	2,892 · 1	11,068-1
Total, all manufacturing industries: .	BL I	5,913-5	2,699 · 6	8.613-1	5,935 · 7	2,702 · 3	8,638.0	5,958 · 0	2,719.2	8,677 · 2	5,956 · 7	2,724-9	8,681 - 6
Mining, etc	11	465·4 412·1	20·5 15·4	485·9 427·5	460·5 407·2	20·5 15·4	481·0 422·6	455·0 401·7	20·5 15·4	475·5 417·1	450·5 397·2	20·5 15·4	471 · 0 412 · 6
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 229 231 239 240	461·6 29·0 86·1 18·7 46·3 22·8 10·9 37·8 32·4 20·1 28·0 70·4 41·8 17·3	345·3 7·8 63·2 33·2 42·0 12·6 3·7 49·2 38·8 6·0 23·0 19·4 25·0 21·4	806·9 36·8 149·3 51·9 88·3 35·4 14·6 87·0 71·2 26·1 51·0 89·8 66·8 38·7	473·7 29·1 87·6 19·1 47·9 23·7 11·0 38·4 36·4 20·2 28·5 71·3 43·0 17·5	351·8 7·7 64·3 33·6 42·4 13·0 3·7 50·1 41·1 6·0 23·2 19·5 25·5 21·7	825·5 36·8 151·9 52·7 90·3 36·7 14·7 88·5 77·5 26·2 51·7 90·8 68·5 39·2	475·8 29·1 88·0 19·3 48·3 23·4 11·1 38·4 35·9 20·2 29·0 72·1 43·4 17·6	355·3 7·8 64·5 34·0 42·9 13·1 3·8 50·7 41·2 6·1 24·0 19·7 25·5 22·0	831·1 36·9 152·5 53·3 91·2 36·5 14·9 89·1 77·1 26·3 53·0 91·8 68·9 39·6	467·2 29·0 86·8 19·2 46·8 22·2 11·2 38·5 34·1 20·3 28·5 71·1 42·0 17·5	353·I 7·7 63·7 34·3 42·7 12·5 3·8 51·1 41·4 6·2 23·6 19·5 24·6 22·0	820 · 3 36 · 7 150 · 5 53 · 5 89 · 5 34 · 7 15 · 0 89 · 6 75 · 5 26 · 5 90 · 6 39 · 5
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	261 262 263 271 272 273 274 275 276 277	361·3 14·6 29·6 6·4 163·2 35·4 15·8 31·0 22·8 33·2 9·3	135·9 4·5 1·9 40·6 44·4 9·0 12·6 6·3 4·4	497 · 2 15 · 2 34 · 1 8 · 3 203 · 8 79 · 8 24 · 8 43 · 6 39 · 5 13 · 7	363·0 14·6 29·6 6·4 163·6 35·8 15·8 31·3 23·1 33·4 9·4	136·4 8 4·5 1·9 40·5 44·9 9·0 12·5 11·9 6·3 4·3	499·4 15·2 34·1 8·3 204·1 80·7 24·8 43·8 35·0 39·7 13·7	365·3 14·7 29·6 6·4 164·9 36·3 15·8 31·4 23·2 33·6 9·4	138·8 § 4·6 2·0 40·8 46·0 9·0 12·8 12·2 6·4 4·4	504·I 15·3 34·2 8·4 205·7 82·3 24·8 44·2 35·4 40·0 13·8	33.6	6.5	501-9 15-1 34-4 8-4 205-5 81-6 24-6 43-5 35-0 40-1 13-7
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	V 311 312 313 321 322	507·4 252·5 44·6 95·8 47·5 67·0	23·5 8·1 12·7 10·7	579·7 276·0 52·7 108·5 58·2 84·3	509·5 253·9 44·7 95·6 47·9 67·4	72·3 23·6 8·2 12·6 10·6 17·3	581·8 277·5 52·9 108·2 58·5 84·7		8·2 12·6 10·6	583·7 278·9 53·0 108·5 58·4 84·9	44·9 96·1 48·0	8·2 12·7 10·7	585 · 4 279 · 4 53 · 1 108 · 8 58 · 7 85 · 4
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) . Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges . Industrial engines	VI 331 332 333 334 335	1,666·5 29·7 82·0 54·1 32·1 38·0	4·7 14·4 16·2 5·3	2,281·0 34·4 96·4 70·3 37·4 45·4	32.0	614·5 4·7 14·3 16·2 5·3 7·3	37.3	29·9 81·9 54·3 31·8	14·4 16·1 5·3	2,288·4 34·6 96·3 70·4 37·1 45·6	29·5 82·1 54·3 32·0	4·7 14·5 16·3 5·2	96·6 70·6 37·1
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	336 337 338 339 341 342 349 351	35.9 50.8 34.2 291.2 162.7 17.3 190.9 87.2 6.1 158.1 37.8 51.0 191.8 35.3 80.3	7·9 14·2 62·6 19·9 5·0 52·6 45·1 7·6 53·5 17·0 40·0 142·9 23·1	58-7 48-4 353-8 182-6 22-3 243-5 13-7 211-6 54-8 91-0 334-7 58-4	51·1 34·3 291·8 163·3 17·1 191·8 87·4 6·0 158·1 37·7 50·7 192·3 35·4	7·9 14·3 62·5 19·9 5·0 52·7 45·5 7·6 53·3 17·0 39·5 143·1 23·2	59·0 48·6 354·3 183·2 22·1 244·5 13·6 211·4 54·7 90·2 335·4	51·3 34·6 163·8 17·0 192·9 87·6 6·0 156·5 37·6 50·3 193·6 35·7	7·9 14·3 62·7 20·0 5·0 52·6 46·0 7·7 53·2 17·0 38·4 143·9 23·3	59·2 48·9 355·3 183·8 22·0 245·5 133·6 13·7 209·7 54·6 88·7 337·5	51.7 35.0 294.8 164.0 16.7 193.3 87.6 6.1 155.3 37.8 5.0 5.0 195.1	7-9 14-4 62-9 20-0 4-8 52-9 45-7 7-8 52-8 17-0 38-1 145-6	59- 49- 357- 184- 21- 246- 133- 13- 208- 54- 88- 340- 59-
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . Shipbuilding and ship repairing	VII 371 372	176·0 140·7 35·3	8.8	149.5	140.5	8.8	149-3	140.3	8.7	149.0	141 - 4	8.6	150-
Vehicles	VIII 381	694·1 412·4											
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	382 383	16·5 206·3 25·7 30·1 3·1	35·4 1·9 1·8	241·7 27·6 31·9	205 · 6 25 · 4 29 · 8	35·3 1·9 1·8	240 · 9 27 · 3 31 · 6	205·7 25·2 29·8	35·4 1·9 1·8	241·1 27·1 31·6	207·1 25·3 29·8	35·2 1·9 1·8	242· 27· 31·

Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

December 1968\* Changes + or -(Provisional) June 1968 to January 1969 Order or MLH of S.I.C. October 1968\* November 1968\* Males | Females | Total Females Total 11,087 - 3 8,161.6 2,918.6 2,912.0 11,071.4 11,080 - 2 8,107 - 1 2,882.9 10,990 . 0 44.2 + 16.9 - 27.3 8,698 8,710 5,971 .8 2,751 - 6 8,723 - 4 8,665 . 0 16.3 51.9 5.949 2,715.9 35.6 467·0 408·6 458 · 5 400 · 1 27.4 443·7 390·4 464·2 405·8 440·5 387·2 20·5 15·4 438·0 384·7 20·5 15·4 20·5 15·4 20·5 15·4 101 393.2 402.6 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 229 231 239 240 825 · 9 35 · 9 150 · 2 53 · 6 91 · 9 33 · 8 17 · 2 91 · 1 77 · 4 26 · 6 52 · 7 90 · 0 66 · 4 39 · 1 462 · 6 28 · 3 85 · 1 18 · 5 46 · 8 21 · 2 12 · 9 38 · 7 33 · 5 20 · 6 29 · 0 69 · 3 41 · 3 17 · 4 810·3 35·9 147·2 49·4 90·7 33·0 16·9 89·3 76·4 26·7 52·2 88·8 64·8 39·0 466 6 28 3 85 8 18 8 47 3 21 3 13 0 38 7 20 6 29 2 70 5 42 0 17 4 35·9 150·7 51·7 92·4 33·4 17·2 90·6 77·7 26·8 52·8 90·7 66·8 39·2 28·3 85·6 19·0 47·1 21·5 13·0 38·9 33·7 20·5 28·9 70·0 41·8 17·3 28.6 85.8 19.1 46.8 21.6 12.8 38.6 33.5 20.4 28.8 70.1 41.4 64·2 35·2 44·0 12·4 4·1 52·7 43·4 6·2 23·8 19·8 24·1 22·0 64.6 34.6 44.8 12.3 4.2 52.2 43.7 6.7 23.8 20.0 24.6 21.8 64·9 32·9 45·1 12·1 4·2 51·9 44·0 6·2 23·6 20·2 24·8 21·8 76·9 26·6 52·6 89·9 65·5 39·3 5·2 0·6 1·2 1·0 2·0 0·3 6·1 23·2 19·5 23·5 21·6 261 262 263 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 363·2 14·5 29·8 6·3 164·7 35·6 15·4 30·7 23·0 34·2 9·0 139-1 502·3 15·1 34·5 8·3 206·0 82·3 24·3 43·1 34·8 40·6 13·3 363 · 6 14 · 6 29 · 9 6 · 3 164 · 8 35 · 6 15 · 3 30 · 7 23 · 1 34 · 2 9 · 1 138.9 138-4 501 - 7 502·5 15·2 34·5 8·3 206·0 82·4 24·2 43·2 34·6 40·7 13·4 362·8 14·6 29·6 6·2 164·7 35·6 15·4 30·5 22·9 34·3 9·0 137.3 500·1 363·3 14·5 29·7 6·3 164·7 36·1 15·5 30·7 22·9 33·9 9·0 34·4 8·3 205·8 82·2 24·5 43·1 34·7 40·3 13·3 34·2 8·2 206·0 80·8 24·3 42·9 34·5 40·7 4·7 2·0 41·1 46·1 9·0 12·4 11·8 6·4 4·3 4·6 2·0 41·2 46·8 8·9 12·5 11·5 6·5 4·3 4·6 2·0 41·3 45.2 585 · 8 278 · 9 53 · 3 109 · 0 59 · 3 85 · 3 513·9 255·4 45·1 96·9 48·6 67·9 73·1 23·7 8·1 12·7 10·7 17·9 584·7 278·6 53·1 108·3 58·9 85·8 512·7 255·2 45·1 96·3 48·5 67·6 587 · 1 279 · 1 53 · 3 109 · 6 59 · 5 85 · 6 511·6 254·9 45·0 95·6 48·2 67·9 73·I 23·7 8·2 I2·7 I0·8 I7·7 73·2 23·7 8·2 12·7 10·9 17·7 513·6 255·0 45·1 96·9 48·8 67·8 586·3 278·6 53·1 109·5 59·7 85·4 6·6 2·6 0·4 1·0 1·5 72·7 23·6 8·0 12·6 10·9 17·6 311 312 313 321 322 622.9 625·7 4·7 14·5 16·3 5·2 7·6 VI 331 332 333 334 335 2,299 · 8 34 · 1 96 · 3 70 · 3 36 · 8 46 · 6 1,676 · 4 29 · 5 81 · 9 54 · 4 31 · 7 39 · 1 622.9 628 - 1 2,297 - 1 2,304 - 5 1,669 - 6 34·1 96·5 70·7 36·9 46·7 29·4 81·6 54·4 31·6 39·4 34·1 96·5 70·4 36·8 46·2 29·4 81·8 54·0 31·6 39·0 34·1 96·0 70·7 36·7 47·1 0·4 0·4 0·7 1·7 14·6 16·3 5·2 7·5 40·I 60·I 50·5 358·3 182·4 21·2 248·5 134·I 14·I 204·7 54·9 88·4 343·6 61·0 153·8 336 337 338 339 341 342 349 351 352 361 362 363 364 365 369 35 · 8 52 · 4 35 · 5 294 · 8 161 · 8 16 · 5 195 · 1 88 · 1 6 · 2 151 · 1 37 · 8 50 · 2 196 · 9 36 · 5 81 · 1 35.9 52.1 35.7 294.2 161.0 16.5 194.4 87.7 6.2 150.0 37.4 48.1 196.9 80.7 40·2 60·0 50·7 358·0 180·9 21·2 248·4 133·5 14·2 202·4 54·3 84·8 344·8 60·6 154·5 35.9 51.8 35.5 294.4 162.6 16.6 193.9 88.1 6.1 153.2 37.9 50.3 195.4 36.3 80.4 4·4 7·9 14·9 63·7 20·0 4·7 54·2 46·2 8·0 17·1 38·2 147·3 24·6 73·2 40·2 60·4 50·4 359·0 181·9 21·2 249·4 134·2 203·8 54·9 87·6 345·8 61·2 155·4 4·3 7·9 15·0 63·8 19·9 54·0 45·8 8·0 52·4 16·9 36·7 147·2 73·8 4·4 7·9 14·6 63·1 19·9 4·8 53·6 46·3 7·9 52·8 17·2 38·1 146·7 24·4 73·0 35.7 52.2 35.6 294.6 162.4 16.5 194.3 87.9 6.1 151.7 37.8 50.2 36.4 80.6 4·4 8·0 14·9 64·2 20·1 4·7 54·3 46·1 8·0 52·7 17·1 37·4 148·9 24·7 74·3 59·7 50·1 357·5 182·5 21·4 247·5 134·4 14·0 206·0 55·1 88·4 342·1 60·7 153·4

186·2 148·5 37·7

815.0

487 - 1

23·3 241·5 26·9 31·3 4·9

173·3 138·9 34·4

**705 · 7** 425 · 7

205·9 24·8 29·1 2·9

23·4 240·9 26·7 30·9 4·9

8.6

109.9

63 - 1

8·7 3·3

63.4

35.2

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1968—contd.

174·0 139·1 34·9

185·9 147·7 38·2

811·1 482·2

22·9 242·5 27·1 31·4 5·0

8·6 3·3

110·1 63·0

6·1 35·3 1·9 1·8 2·0

172·9 138·3 34·6

**701 · 8** 421 · 0

206·1 25·1 29·6 3·0

184·8 146·9 37·9

812·2 484·3

174·2 139·8 34·4

704 · 6 423 · 7

206·3 25·0 29·5 2·9

8·6 3·3

63.3

VII 370·1 370·2

381 VIII

2·9 2·0 0·9

12·8 15·0

0·9 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·4

0.2

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.

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

‡ Order III-XVI.

§ Under 1,000.

Industry	Order or MLH	June 19	68		July 196	8*		August	1968*		Septem	ber 1968*	
Miller Acherina Trees	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified  Tools and implements  Cutlery  Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.  Wire and wire manufactures  Cans and metal boxes  Jewellery, plate and precious metals	1X 391 392 393 394 395	377·0 13·8 6·9 29·0 32·2 15·4	188·5 7·9 6·0 16·9 9·9 18·2	565·5 21·7 12·9 45·9 42·1 33·6	378·1 13·7 6·9 29·0 32·3 15·9	188·4 7·9 5·9 16·8 9·9 18·2	566·5 21·6 12·8 45·8 42·2 34·1	380·1 13·8 7·0 29·1 32·5 15·9	188·6 7·9 5·9 16·7 10·1 18·5	568·7 21·7 12·9 · 45·8 42·6 34·4	381·0 13·9 7·1 29·1 32·7 15·7	189·4 7·9 5·8 16·8 10·4 18·3	570·4 21·8 12·9 45·9 43·1 34·0
refining	396 399	14·9 264·8	10.2	25·1 384·2	14·8 265·5	119.6	24·9 385·1	14.9 266.9	10.1	25·0 386·3	14·9 267·6	10.2	25·1 387·6
Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	X 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	343·0 33·8 37·1 34·3 77·1 8·2 4·0 40·8 3·6 25·1 8·5 9·9 42·3 18·3	346·8 6·7 46·4 39·0 75·3 7·0 5·0 85·9 4·3 17·1 12·3 19·7 20·6 7·5	689·8 40·5 83·5 73·3 152·4 15·2 9·0 126·7 7·9 42·2 20·8 29·6 62·9 25·8	344·4 33·9 37·3 34·1 77·7 8·2 4·1 40·9 3·6 25·3 8·5 9·9 42·5 18·4	345·2 6·7 46·1 38·4 74·7 7·0 5·0 86·2 4·2 17·2 12·3 19·4 20·6 7·4	689·6 40·6 83·4 72·5 152·4 15·2 9·1 127·1 7·8 42·5 20·8 29·3 63·1 25·8	347·1 38·0 34·5 77·6 8·1 4·0 41·5 3·6 25·7 8·6 9·9 42·8 18·7	347·2 6·8 46·3 38·5 74·5 6·8 5·0 87·4 4·2 17·4 12·4 19·4 20·8 7·7	694·3 40·9 84·3 73·0 152·1 14·9 9·0 128·9 7·8 43·1 21·0 29·3 63·6 26·4	347·0 34·2 38·2 34·3 77·4 8·1 4·0 41·6 3·6 25·6 9·8 42·9 18·7	348·6 6·8 46·2 38·4 74·7 6·8 5·1 88·2 4·3 17·4 12·7 19·4 20·9 7·7	695 · 6 41 · 0 84 · 4 72 · 7 152 · 1 14 · 9 9 · 1 129 · 8 7 · 9 43 · 0 21 · 3 29 · 2 63 · 8 26 · 4
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery . Leather goods	XI 431 432 433	31·6 19·1 8·5 4·0	24·0 5·8 14·5 3·7	55·6 24·9 23·0 7·7	31·7 19·2 8·5 4·0	23·8 5·8 14·3 3·7	55·5 25·0 22·8 7·7	32·1 19·4 8·5 4·2	23·9 5·9 14·4 3·6	56·0 25·3 22·9 7·8	31·8 19·3 8·3 4·2	24·2 5·9 14·6 3·7	56·0 25·2 22·9 7·9
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear. Women's and girls' tailored outerwear. Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries. Footwear.	XII 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	126·9 6·1 29·2 16·8 6·1 14·7 3·0 7·7 43·3	365·1 20·1 81·7 44·4 34·0 96·1 6·8 29·5 52·5	492.0 26.2 110.9 61.2 40.1 110.8 9.8 37.2 95.8	126·8 6·1 29·2 16·7 6·2 14·6 3·0 7·7 43·3	362·4 20·1 81·4 43·7 34·0 94·8 6·8 29·1 52·5	489·2 26·2 110·6 60·4 40·2 109·4 9·8 36·8 95·8	127·4 6·0 29·3 16·6 6·3 14·8 3·0 7·8 43·6	365·5 20·0 82·1 43·6 34·3 96·5 6·8 29·4 52·8	492.9 26.0 111.4 60.2 40.6 111.3 9.8 37.2 96.4	127·3 5·8 29·4 16·6 6·2 15·0 3·0 7·8 43·5	368·I 19·8 82·8 43·6 34·7 97·8 6·7 29·6 53·I	495.4 25.6 112.2 60.2 40.9 112.8 9.7 37.4 96.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	XIII 461 462 463 464 469	275 · 6 58 · 4 27 · 5 60 · 2 15 · 7 113 · 8	75·2 6·5 31·5 19·7 1·4 16·1	350·8 64·9 59·0 79·9 17·1 129·9	277·2 59·2 27·6 60·6 15·7 114·1	75·2 6·5 31·5 19·7 1·4 16·1	352·4 65·7 59·1 80·3 17·1 130·2	279·5 59·5 28·0 61·3 15·8 114·9	75·5 6·4 31·9 19·7 1·4 16·1	355·0 65·9 59·9 81·0 17·2 131·0	277·8 58·6 27·9 61·5 15·7 114·1	75·4 6·4 32·0 19·7 1·4 15·9	353·2 65·0 59·9 81·2 17·1 130·0
Timber, furniture, etc.  Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	XIV 471 472 473 474 475 479	260·1 102·2 79·6 10·3 33·7 18·8 15·5	61·1 14·7 20·5 9·1 4·9 6·2 5·7	321·2 116·9 100·1 19·4 38·6 25·0 21·2	259·5 102·6 78·8 10·3 32·9 19·3 15·6	60·8 14·8 20·4 9·1 4·8 6·0 5·7	320·3 117·4 99·2 19·4 37·7 25·3 21·3	261·5 104·0 79·3 10·3 33·1 19·2 15·6	60·2 14·6 20·2 9·0 4·8 6·0 5·6	321·7 118·6 99·5 19·3 37·9 25·2 21·2	261·2 103·3 80·1 10·4 33·0 18·8 15·6	60·4 14·7 20·1 9·0 4·8 6·2 5·6	321 · 6 118 · 0 100 · 2 19 · 4 37 · 8 25 · 0 21 · 2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	XV 481 482 483 486	420·9 73·2 33·6 38·8 109·0	214·0 19·0 29·2 34·5 34·3	634·9 92·2 62·8 73·3 143·3	421·8 73·3 34·0 39·2 109·1	214·2 18·9 29·3 34·5 34·5	636·0 92·2 63·3 73·7 143·6	423·4 73·7 34·3 39·5 108·8	217·8 19·0 30·1 35·0 34·7	641 · 2 92 · 7 64 · 4 74 · 5 143 · 5	422 · 6 73 · 5 34 · 2 39 · 4 109 · 0	217·3 19·0 29·8 35·0 34·9	639·9 92·5 64·0 74·4 143·9
etc	489	166-3	97.0	263 · 3	166-2	97.0	263 · 2	167-1	99.0	266 · 1	166.5	98.6	265-1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	491 492 493 494 495 496 499	211·5 91·8 10·2 5·8 14·4 5·6 60·5 23·2	136·1 35·6 2·9 6·4 24·5 6·3 43·1 17·3	347.6 127.4 13.1 12.2 38.9 11.9 103.6 40.5	212·2 91·9 9·9 5·8 14·6 5·6 61·1 23·3	136·3 35·7 2·9 6·5 24·5 6·3 43·4 17·0	348·5 127·6 12·8 12·3 39·1 11·9 104·5 40·3	213·8 92·0 9·9 5·9 14·8 5·8 61·6 23·8	136·3 35·6 2·9 6·5 24·6 6·2 43·5 17·0	350·1 127·6 12·8 12·4 39·4 12·0 105·1 40·8	2!3·3 92·0 9·9 5·8 14·7 5·7 6i·4 23·8	137·9 35·7 2·8 6·6 26·0 6·3 43·2 17·3	351·2 127·7 12·7 12·4 40·7 12·0 104·6 41·1
Construction	500	1,417-2	88.6	1,505 · 8	1,405 · 2	88.6	1,493 · 8	1,411-2	88.6	1,499.8	1,418-2	88.6	1,506 · 8
Gas, electricity and water	601 602 603	355·2 105·2 208·5 41·5	57·3 20·5 32·9 3·9	412·5 125·7 241·4 45·4	352·4 104·2 206·8 41·4	57·4 20·6 32·9 3·9	409·8 124·8 239·7 45·3	351·8 104·3 206·1 41·4	57·9 20·8 33·2 3·9	409·7 125·1 239·3 45·3	350·6 104·8 204·6 41·2	58·I 20·9 33·3 3·9	408·7 125·7 237·9 45·1

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards.

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment based on mid-1968—contd.

THOUSANDS

ctober	1968*		Novemb	per 1968*		Decembe	r 1968*		January	1969*		Changes (Provisio to Januar	nal) June I	968	Order of MLH of S.I.C.
ales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
381 · 4 13 · 9 7 · 2 29 · 2 32 · 7 15 · 7	192·3 7·9 5·9 17·1 10·4 18·8	573·7 21·8 13·1 46·3 43·1 34·5	382·9 13·9 7·2 29·4 32·8 15·9	193·0 8·0 5·9 17·2 10·5 18·8	575·9 21·9 13·1 46·6 43·3 34·7	383·9 14·1 7·2 29·5 33·0 15·9	193·0 8·0 5·9 17·3 10·5 18·6	576·9 22·1 13·1 46·8 43·5 34·5	381·9 14·1 7·1 29·4 32·7 15·9	189·9 8·0 5·8 17·1 10·2 18·5	571 · 8 22 · 1 12 · 9 46 · 5 42 · 9 34 · 4	+ 4.9 + 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.5 + 0.5	+ 1.4 + 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.3	+ 6·3 + 0·4 + 0·6 + 0·8 + 0·8	391 392 393 394 395
15·0 267·7	10·3 121·9	25·3 389·6	15·1 268·6	10·3 122·3	25·4 390·9	15·2 269·0	10·1 122·6	25·3 391·6	15·1 267·6	9.9	25·0 388·0	+ 0·2 + 2·8	+ 1.0	- 0·I	396 399
347·9 34·6 38·7 34·3 76·9 8·0 3·9 42·1 3·7 25·9 8·6 9·5 43·0 18·7	349·2 6·9 45·8 38·4 74·4 6·7 5·1 89·0 4·4 17·6 12·7 19·6 20·9 7·7	697·1 41·5 84·5 72·7 151·3 14·7 9·0 131·1 8·1 43·5 21·3 29·1 63·9 26·4	350·3 34·8 39·3 34·4 77·0 8·1 3·9 42·6 3·8 26·2 8·6 43·1 18·9	350·I 6·9 45·8 38·3 74·6 6·7 5·I 89·9 4·5 17·6 12·6 19·5 20·9 7·7	700 · 4 41 · 7 85 · 1 72 · 7 151 · 6 14 · 8 9 · 0 132 · 5 8 · 3 43 · 8 21 · 2 29 · 1 64 · 0 26 · 6	352·0 35·2 39·8 34·8 77·1 8·1 3·9 42·6 3·8 26·4 8·7 9·5 43·1 19·0	350·3 6·9 46·1 38·4 74·5 6·9 5·1 89·9 4·5 17·8 12·6 19·1 20·7 7·8	702·3 42·1 85·9 73·2 151·6 15·0 9·0 132·5 8·3 44·2 21·3 28·6 63·8 26·8	351·8 35·4 39·8 34·7 76·7 8·2 3·9 42·7 3·8 26·3 8·8 9·4 43·0 19·1	347·8 6·9 45·8 37·9 73·8 6·9 5·0 89·6 4·5 17·8 12·4 18·9 20·6 7·7	699.6 42.3 85.6 72.6 150.5 15.1 8.9 132.3 8.3 44.1 21.2 28.3 63.6 26.8	+ 8.8 + 1.6 + 2.7 + 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.1 + 1.9 + 0.2 + 1.2 + 0.3 - 0.5 + 0.7 + 0.8	+ 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.6 - 1.1 - 1.5 - 0.1 + 3.7 + 0.2 + 0.7 + 0.1 - 0.8 - 0.2	+ 9.8 + 1.8 + 2.1 - 0.7 - 1.9 - 0.1 + 5.6 + 0.4 + 1.9 + 0.4 - 1.3 + 0.7 + 1.0	X 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429
31·9 19·4 8·4 4·1	24·1 5·9 14·5 3·7	56·0 25·3 22·9 7·8	31·9 19·5 8·3 4·1	24·2 5·9 14·6 3·7	56·1 25·4 22·9 7·8	31·9 19·4 8·4 4·1	24·0 5·9 14·4 3·7	55·9 25·3 22·8 7·8	31·7 19·4 8·4 3·9	23·8 5·9 14·3 3·6	55·5 25·3 22·7 7·5	+ 0·1 + 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·1	- 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·1	- 0·1 + 0·4 - 0·3 - 0·2	431 432 433
127·2 5·8 29·2 16·7 6·2 15·1 2·9 7·8 43·5	369·4 20·0 82·6 43·9 34·9 98·0 6·7 29·9 53·4	496.6 25.8 111.8 60.6 41.1 113.1 9.6 37.7 96.9	127·7 6·0 29·2 16·6 6·2 15·4 2·9 7·8 43·6	368 · 8 19 · 8 82 · 6 43 · 3 34 · 7 98 · 2 6 · 7 29 · 9 53 · 6	496·5 25·8 111·8 59·9 40·9 113·6 9·6 37·7 97·2	128·2 6·0 29·3 16·8 6·3 15·5 2·8 7·8 43·7	369·1 19·8 82·6 43·3 35·0 98·1 6·7 29·8 53·8	497·3 25·8 111·9 60·1 41·3 113·6 9·5 37·6 97·5	127·7 5·9 29·1 16·8 6·2 15·7 2·8 7·7 43·5	365·3 19·4 81·7 42·8 34·5 97·2 6·6 29·3 53·8	493·0 25·3 110·8 59·6 40·7 112·9 9·4 37·0 97·3	+ 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 1.0 - 0.2 + 0.2	+ 0·2 - 0·7 - 1·6 + 0·5 + 1·1 - 0·2 - 0·2 + 1·3	+ I·0 - 0·9 - 0·1 - I·6 + 0·6 + 2·1 - 0·4 - 0·2 + I·5	XII 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450
277·7 58·3 27·8 62·2 15·7 113·7	75·6 6·3 32·0 20·0 1·4 15·9	353·3 64·6 59·8 82·2 17·1 129·6	277·5 58·2 28·0 62·5 15·7	76·0 6·3 32·2 20·2 1·4 15·9	353·5 64·5 60·2 82·7 17·1 129·0	277 · 1 57 · 6 27 · 9 62 · 8 15 · 7 113 · 1	75·9 6·3 31·9 20·2 1·5 16·0	353·0 63·9 59·8 83·0 17·2 129·1	274·6 57·0 27·7 62·7 15·6 111·6	75·5 6·3 31·6 20·1 1·5 16·0	350·I 63·3 59·3 82·8 17·1 127·6	- 1.0 - 1.4 + 0.2 + 2.5 - 0.1 - 2.2	+ 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·1	- 0.7 - 1.6 + 0.3 + 2.9 - 2.3	XIII 461 462 463 464 469
261·3 103·4 79·8 10·2 33·4 18·8 15·7	60.6 14.8 20.2 9.1 4.8 6.1 5.6	321 · 9 118 · 2 100 · 0 19 · 3 38 · 2 24 · 9 21 · 3	260·3 102·9 79·8 10·1 33·1 18·8 15·6	60·7 14·7 20·4 8·9 4·9 6·2 5·6	321·0 117·6 100·2 19·0 38·0 25·0 21·2	259·2 102·4 79·5 10·0 32·5 19·1 15·7	60·3 14·6 20·4 8·8 4·9 6·1 5·5	319·5 117·0 99·9 18·8 37·4 25·2 21·2	255·2 101·4 77·9 9·6 31·8 18·8 15·7	59·6 14·5 20·0 8·7 4·8 6·1 5·5	314·8 115·9 97·9 18·3 36·6 24·9 21·2	- 4.9 - 0.8 - 1.7 - 0.7 - 1.9 - 0.2	- 1.5 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	- 6·4 - 1·0 - 2·2 - 1·1 - 2·0 - 0·1	XIV 471 472 473 474 475 479
422 · 6 73 · 5 34 · 0 39 · 4 109 · 0	217·9 18·8 30·2 34·9 35·0	640·5 92·3 64·2 74·3 144·0	422·7 73·6 34·1 39·5 109·1	218·1 18·7 30·1 34·9 35·3	640·8 92·3 64·2 74·4 144·4	423 · 4 73 · 7 34 · 1 39 · 7 109 · 1	218·1 18·8 29·6 35·1 35·5	641 · 5 92 · 5 63 · 7 74 · 3 144 · 6	422·7 73·6 34·1 39·6 109·0	215·9 18·6 29·3 34·7 35·2	638 · 6 92 · 2 63 · 4 74 · 3 144 · 2	+ 1.8 + 0.4 + 0.5 + 0.8	+ 1.9 - 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.9	+ 3·7 + 0·6 + 1·0 + 0·9	481 482 483 486
166.7	99.0	265 · 7	166-4	99.1	265 · 5	166.8	99 · 1	265 · 9	166.4	98-1	264.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	489
214·3 92·5 9·9 5·8 14·7 5·9 61·6 23·9	139·9 36·1 2·8 6·7 26·7 6·5 43·5 17·6	354·2 128·6 12·7 12·5 41·4 12·4 105·1 41·5	215·6 93·2 10·0 5·8 14·8 5·9 61·9 24·0	140·0 36·3 2·8 6·6 26·1 6·7 43·8 17·7	355 · 6 129 · 5 12 · 8 12 · 4 40 · 9 12 · 6 105 · 7 41 · 7	216·8 93·7 10·1 5·8 14·7 5·9 62·5 24·1	139·0 36·3 2·9 6·3 24·9 6·7 44·2 17·7	355·8 130·0 13·0 12·1 39·6 12·6 106·7 41·8	215·9 93·8 10·0 5·7 14·4 5·9 62·1 24·0	135·7 35·6 2·8 6·1 23·7 6·5 43·6 17·4	351·6 129·4 12·8 11·8 38·1 12·4 105·7 41·4	+ 4·4 + 2·0 - 0·2 - 0·1 + 0·3 + 1·6 + 0·8	- 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·8 + 0·2 + 0·5 + 0·1	+ 4.0 + 2.0 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.8 + 0.5 + 2.1 + 0.9	491 492 493 494 495 496 499
,410-2	88 · 6	1,498 · 8	1,418-2	88.6	1,506.8	1,403 · 2	88.6	1,491 · 8	1,375 · 2	88.6	1,463 · 8	- 42.0	-	- 42.0	500
349·5 104·5 204·1 40·9	58·0 20·8 33·2 4·0	407·5 125·3 237·3 44·9	347·8 104·2 202·9 40·7	57·9 20·8 33·1 4·0	405·7 125·0 236·0 44·7	346·1 104·2 201·4 40·5	57·9 20·9 33·0 4·0	404·0 125·1 234·4 44·5	344·8 104·1 200·5 40·2	57·9 21·0 32·9 4·0	402·7 125·1 233·4 44·2	- 10·4 - 1·1 - 8·0 - 1·3	+ 0.6 + 0.5 + 0.1	- 9.8 - 0.6 - 8.0 - 1.2	601 602 603

#### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 18th January 1969, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,077,500 or about 35.7 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 22,100 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 18th January, 1969

	OP	ERATIVES		ING	139		01	PERATIV	ES ON S	HORT-TI	ME		
	- 6	OVER	Hours	of over- worked	Stood whole		Workin	g part of	a week	1 5 6	T	otal	
Industry	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives	Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lo	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	178·0 32·6	32·2 31·3	1,680 302	9·4 9·3	0.2	6.9	0.4	5.8	13.2	0.6	0.1	12.7	21.0
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	81·3 36·4	29·0 29·5	831 400	10.2	=	6-3 <u>-</u> 1	1	=	=	=	=	生	=
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	133·4 37·4 37·1	30·9 18·1 43·7	1,291 395 343	9·7 10·6 9·2	=	0·1 0·1	2·8 1·5 0·6	28·6 13·0 5·0	10·2 8·4 8·1	2·8 1·5 0·6	0·6 0·8 0·7	28·8 13·2 5·0	10·3 8·5 8·1
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	670·2 476·4 193·8	45 · 6 52 · 6 34 · 4	<b>5,581</b> 4,093 1,487	8·3 8·6 7·7	0·4 0·4	18·6 18·5 0·1	1·2 0·7 0·5	9·4 5·8 3·7	7·8 8·3 7·4	1·6 1·1 0·5	0·1 0·1 0·1	28·0 24·3 3·7	17·5 22·1 7·4
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	248·3 173·6 58·8	43·8 46·7 46·1	1,968 1,425 412	7·9 8·2 7·0	Ξ	2·0 2·0	1·9 1·8 0·1	14·7 13·6 1·1	7·8 7·7 8·2	1·9 1·8 0·1	0·3 0·5 0·1	16·7 15·6 1·1	8·6 8·6 8·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	160 - 5	39.0	1,362	8.5		1.2	1-1	8.7	8.1	2-1-1	0.3	9.9	9.0
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	138·0 22·8 39·8 16·8 19·4	24·1 16·1 31·7 15·3 40·1	1,150 176 355 109 174	8·3 7·7 8·9 6·5 8·9	0·7 0·1 0·4	28·4 5·7 2·0 18·1 1·5	3·8 0·4 0·2 1·9 1·2	37·1 3·3 2·1 17·5 13·6	9·8 8·3 9·3 9·2 11·0	4·5 0·6 0·3 2·3 1·3	0·8 0·4 0·2 2·1 2·6	65·5 9·0 4·1 35·6 15·1	14·7 15·0 14·9 15·2 11·9
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.2	28.9	94	8.4	1000	372	124	3.2	1		1.2	_	_
Clothing and footwear Footwear	43·6 11·7	11.3	211 53	4·8 4·5	0·2 0·1	6·4 3·3	4·1 3·7	23·2 18·7	5·6 5·1	4·3 3·8	1·1 4·5	29·6 22·0	6·9 5·8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	92.2	36-1	926	10.0	0-10-1	0.6	0.6	5.5	9.0	0.6	0.2	6-1	9.7
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc.	79·1 33·6 20·7 2·0	37·1 43·0 29·1 15·0	613 246 137 14	7·8 7·3 6·6 7·1	0·3 0·3	12·4 0·7 10·8 0·8	3·5 0·1 2·2 1·1	38·5 0·5 28·1 9·1	11·1 6·8 12·5 8·4	3·8 0·1 2·5	1·8 0·1 3·5 8·2	50·9 1·2 38·8 9·8	13·5 13·4 15·5 9·0
Paper, printing and publishing	158-1	38.9	1,372	8.7	- 5	0.9	0.1	1.1	8.2	0.2	_	2.1	12.9
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbind-	32.6	45 · 1	255	7.8	-	_	_	-	-	_	-		-
ing, engraving, etc.	62.0	38.7	505	8.2	-	0.3	0.1	1.1	8.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	10.1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	83·7 33·5	34·5 34·7	<b>784</b> 308	9·4 9·2	0.1	5·1 0·1	0·5 0·4	4.1	7·9 7·8	0·6 0·4	0·3 0·4	9·2 3·0	14·3 8·1
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,077 · 5	35 · 7	17,862	8.6	2.0	83 · 0	20 · 1	177-3	8.8	22 · 1	0.4	260-3	11.8

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. These estimates DO NOT incorporate the information obtained from the June 1968 count of national insurance cards. Revised figures will be published in the April issue together with revised totals from July 1968 onwards in table 120.

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT ON 10th February 1969

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 10th February 1969 was 573,581; 489,123 males and 84,458 females and was 6,737 lower than on 13th January 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure was 486,800, or 2·1 per cent. of employees, compared with 2·2 per cent. in January 1969 and 2.2 per cent. in February 1968. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 18,700 in the four weeks between the January and February counts and by about 14,000 per month on average between November and February.

Between 13th January and 10th February, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,170 to 2,525 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 4,609 to 15,115. The total registered unemployed fell by 3,298 to 591,221, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees the same as in January. The total registered included 33,398 married women and 3,017 casual workers.

Of the 573,089 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 96,459 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 57,844 from 2 to 4 weeks, 77,876 from 4 to 8 weeks and 340,910 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.9 per cent. of the total of 573,089, compared with 27.8 per cent. in January, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.5 per cent., compared with 42.8 per cent. in January.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis; 10th February 1969

Duration in wee	ks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less . Over 1, up to 2		40,067 31,615	3,660 2,487	8,815 6,559	1,893 1,363	54,435 42,024
Up to 2		71,682	6,147	15,374	3,256	96,459
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4		23,641 20,339	1,611	5,218 4,409	879 621	31,349 26,495
Over 2, up to 4		43,980	2,737	9,627	1,500	57,844
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8		19,467 43,231	944 1,202	4,169 7,664	499 700	25,079 52,797
Over 4, up to 8		62,698	2,146	11,833	1,199	77,876
Over 8		295,207	3,396	40,341	1,966	340,910
Total		473,567	14,426	77,175	7,921	573,089
Up to 8—per cent		37.7	76.5	47.7	75 · 2	40.5

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 10th February 1969

Table 1 Re	Sivilar ar	onal analysis of unemployment. Toth February 1909												No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, Name of		
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemp	loyed	415.1	( TEI	1 500	1 1 0	19.49			17 E. I.					Mary Labor	Sel 2000	
Total Men Boys Women Married Women Girls	137,897 116,522 3,145 16,781 5,956 1,449	68,778 58,786 1,440 7,952 2.542 600	14,343 12,107 358 1,693 635 185	38,632 30,815 722 6,508 2,693 587	45,548 38,840 902 5,327 2,238 479	30,320 26,112 619 3,316 1,188 273	56,246 48,291 1,306 5,944 2,424 705	74,541 62,782 1,733 9,193 4,058 833	66,557 56,278 1,884 7,427 3,346 968	41,488 33,092 1,334 6,089 2,595 973	85,649 65,100 2,696 16,290 8,265 1,563	591,221 489,939 14,699 78,568 33,398 8,015	41,335 31,623 1,184 8,219 5,086 309	632,556 521,562 15,883 86,787 38,484 8,324	96,645 82,000 2,156 11,525 3,853 964	55,59 46,62 1,34 6,94 2,73 67
Percentage rates*																
Total Males Females	1·7 2·4 0·6	1·5 2·2 0·5	2·3 3·1 0·9	2·9 3·7 1·5	2·0 2·7 0·7	2·1 2·9 0·7	2·7 3·8 0·9	2·5 3·5 0·9	5·1 6·8 1·8	4·2 5·2 2·2	4·0 5·1 2·2	2·6 3·5 1·0	8·0 10·2 4·4		1·7 2·4 0·6	2.0
Temporarily stop	ped			Ola Colo			1 308									
Total Males Females	2,537 2,382 155	511 483 28	<b>397</b> 351 46	613 565 48	3,941 3,753 188	783 239	1,402 1,268 134	1,188 948 240	1,326 1,258 68	520 465 55	2,169 2,062 107	15,115 13,835 1,280	1,225 874 351	16,340 14,709 1,631	1,149	1,78 1,63 15
Wholly unemploy	ed	1912		1 872				12						1 1000	n Independ	
Total Males Females	135,360 117,285 18,075	<b>68,267</b> 59,743 8,524	13,946 12,114 1,832	38,019 30,972 7,047	41,607 35,989 5,618	29,298 25,948 3,350	54,844 48,329 6,515	<b>73,353</b> 63,567 9,786	<b>65,231</b> 56,904 8,327	40,968 33,961 7,007	83,480 65,734 17,746	<b>576,106</b> 490,803 85,303	<b>40,110</b> 31,933 8,177	616,216 522,736 93,480	95,496 83,055 12,441	53,810 46,344 7,466
Males wholly uner																
Total Men Total Boys Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	114,161 3,124 1,514 24,030 12,969 17,517 61,255	58,306 1,437 1,184 13,080 6,996 8,968 29,515	11,760 354 99 2,058 1,193 1,642 7,122	30,252 720 315 4,303 2,626 4,367 19,361	35,110 879 5 6,452 3,626 4,417 21,489	25,352 596 59 3,981 2,403 3,256 16,249	47,048 1,281 104 7,112 4,477 6,253 30,383	61,854 1,713 149 10,892 6,598 8,684 37,244	55,049 1,855 208 6,333 4,296 6,407 39,660	32,652 1,309 40 4,117 2,934 4,265 22,605	63,131 2,603 317 8,551 5,595 8,036 43,235	476,369 14,434 2,810 77,829 46,717 64,844 298,603	30,760 1,173 520 2,612 2,406 4,394 22,001	507,129 15,607 3,330 80,441 49,123 69,238 320,604	80,916 2,139 1,379 17,258 9,243 12,443 42,732	45,005 1,339 234 8,830 4,919 6,716 25,645
Females wholly ur	employed	†														
Total Women Total Girls Casual Workers Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	16,632 1,443 92 5,338 2,706 2,946 6,993	7,924 600 62 2,866 1,291 1,360 2,945	1,648 184 9 368 258 286 911	6,460 587 31 1,229 868 1,151 3,768	5,143 475 — 1,328 770 864 2,656	3,100 250 4 645 400 486 1,815	5,836 679 24 1,562 910 1,073 2,946	8,961 825 1 2,841 1,464 1,681 3,799	7,362 965 2 1,457 1,072 1,210 4,586	6,042 965 5 990 862 953 4,197	16,197 1,549 39 2,872 1,817 2,382 10,636	77,381 7,922 207 18,630 11,127 13,032 42,307	7,894 283 39 858 783 1,158 5,339	85,275 8,205 246 19,488 11,910 14,190 47,646	11,478 963 77 3,896 1,878 1,981 4,609	6,802 664 24 1,810 1,086 1,251 3,295
School-leavers une	employed			1 220	3 10		Barrier S	25.63	659,753		72, 930	1 9 9 5 6				
Boys Girls	233	108 71	19	59 50	65 59	46	182 66	93 49	247 86	211   128	525 234	1,680 845	284 74	1,964	172 109	80 47
Wholly unemploy				1 27 010	1 11 100	20.005	54504	72.011	44.000	10 (20 )	00.701		20.752	(12.222.1	05 215	F2 (02
Wholly unemploy		68,088		37,910	41,483	29,235	54,596	73,211	64,898	40,629	82,721	573,581	39,752	613,333 1	95,215	53,683
(seasonally adjusted)		—	—	30,800	35,300	25,000	46,800	66,200	56,900	35,300	71,500	486,800	34,200	- 1	77,200	42,100

<sup>\*</sup> Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1968.

<sup>†</sup> Casual workers are included in the totals but are now excluded from the duration

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 10th February, 1969

Company with \$2.8 per cent. in January.	JIGES 7	20	GR	EAT BRIT	TAIN	THE REAL PROPERTY.	tenta P	UNIT	ED KING	DOM
Industry	WHOLL	LOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY	ool-leav	TOTAL		persons	TOTAL	
THE THE THE STATE OF THE STATE	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	490,803 275,002 126,932	85,303 24 387 23,213	13,835 10,699 8,300	1,280 990 988	504,638 285,701 135,232	86,583 25,377 24,201	591,221 311,078 159,433	537,445 305,000 141,617	95,111 28,818 27,531	632,556 333,818 169,148
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,686 10,519 406 2,761	1,434 1,402 19 13	2,265 443 38 1,784	123 114 6 3	15,951 10,962 444 4,545	1,557 1,516 25 16	17,508 12,478 469 4,561	19,119 13,825 587 4,707	1,633 1,591 26 16	20,752 15,416 613 4,723
Mining and quarrying  Coal mining  Stone and slate quarrying and mining  Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction  Other mining and quarrying	25,853 24,521 512 304 516	222 175 18 13 16	225 10 201 12 2		26,078 24,531 713 316 518	222 175 18 13 16	26,300 24,706 731 329 534	26,398 24,536 978 354 530	227 175 21 15 16	25,625 24,711 999 369 546
Food, drink and tobacco	14,068 680 2,758 620 1,320 704 774 985 1,026 721 685 1,901 1,272 622	3,759 67 541 312 473 159 57 452 567 71 245 206 413 196	50 ! 2 33 7 4 !	63   1   6   39   2   3   8   3	14,!18 680 2,759 622 1,353 711 774 989 1,027 722 685 1,901 1,272 623	3,822 67 542 318 512 161 57 455 575 71 248 206 414 196	17,940 747 3,301 940 1,865 872 831 1,444 1,602 793 933 2,107 1,686 819	15,064 754 2,992 632 1,527 839 777 1,010 1,122 767 696 1,927 1,342 679	4,459 77 596 329 564 234 57 473 663 78 248 211 442 487	19,523 831 3,588 961 2,091 1,073 834 1,483 1,785 845 944 2,138 1,784 1,166
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel  Mineral oil refining  Lubricating oils and greases  Chemicals and dyes  Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations  Explosives and fireworks  Paint and printing ink  Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents  Synthetic resins and plastics materials  Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	7,813 273 1,035 158 3,301 602 342 747 572 563 220	1,074 1 63 8 284 277 177 81 95 59 29	5 1 1 4	1	7,824 273 1,035 158 3,306 603 342 748 576 563 220	1,076   63   8   284   278   177   82   95   59   29	8,900 274 1,098 166 3,590 881 519 830 671 622 249	7,978 273 1,043 1,58 3,408 607 344 757 593 566 229	1,105 1 64 8 297 282 178 84 99 59 33	9,083 274 1,107 166 3,709 889 522 84 699 629 262
Metal manufacture  Iron and steel (general)  Steel tubes  Iron castings, etc.  Light metals  Copper, brass and other base metals	10,976 5,473 855 2,763 691 1,194	528 182 28 157 81 80	926 524 10 345 33 14	36 5 25 3 3	11,902 5,997 865 3,108 724 1,208	564 187 28 182 84 83	12,466 6,184 893 3,290 808 1,291	12,028 6,047 877 3,139 733 1,232	576 190 29 187 85 85	12,604 6,23 900 3,320 813 1,31
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Other electrical goods	30,410 524 1,370 764 494 610 385 846 479 6,203 3,174 357 3,293 1,028 139 3,237 1,004 1,292 2,492 1,153 1,566	5,216 36 131 84 35 51 26 52 117 595 118 44 336 283 97 537 104 609 1,120 328 513	600 3 72 25 2 21 8 432 2 3 1 16 16	55 6	31,010 527 1,442 764 519 612 385 846 479 6,224 3,182 3,725 1,030 139 3,240 1,005 1,293 2,508 1,154 1,579	5,271 36 137 84 35 51 26 52 117 596 118 44 355 286 97 537 104 611 1,132 329 524	36,281 563 1,579 848 554 663 411 898 596 6,820 3,300 401 4,080 1,316 236 3,777 1,109 1,904 3,640 1,483 2,103	32,103 540 1,467 786 524 809 407 856 494 6,354 3,207 360 3,812 1,048 142 3,296 1,034 1,329 2,869 1,166 1,603	5,725 37 146 86 35 96 26 52 127 609 119 44 376 313 97 557 137 758 1,216 350 544	37,82 57 1,61 87 55 90 62 6,96 3,32 4,18 1,36 23 3,85 1,17 2,08 4,08 1,51 2,14
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,030 8,286 744	166 146 20	66 64 2	1	9,096 8,350 746	167 147 20	9,263 8,497 766	10,260 9,417 843	171 151 20	10,43 9,56 86
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing  Aircraft manufacturing and repairing  Locomotives and railway track equipment  Railway carriages and wagons and trams  Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	8,868 5,223 331 2,063 623 510 118	694 357 63 213 24 14 23	3,200 3,120 40 38 1	100 85 12	12,068 8,343 371 2,101 624 511 118	794 442 75 213 24 14 26	12,862 8,785 446 2,314 648 525 144	12,367 8,463 373 2,266 627 519 119	827 446 76 24i 24 14 26	13,194 8,904 444 2,500 65 533 144
Metal goods not elsewhere specified  Tools and implements  Cutlery  Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.  Wire and wire manufactures  Cans and metal boxes  Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals  Metal industries not elsewhere specified	10,310 570 198 442 616 378 231 7,875	1,746 79 57 94 116 235 67 1,098	413 3 6 1 2 33 368	47 1 3	10,723 573 204 443 618 378 264 8,243	1,793 79 58 94 119 235 67 1,141	12,516 652 262 537 737 613 331 9,384	10,881 590 208 447 622 393 267 8,354	1,843 82 67 94 124 238 69 1,169	12,72 67 27 54 74 63 33 9,52
Textiles	7,833 432 1,131 740 1,760 414 183 744 60 421 178 320 1,065 385	2,782 44 401 247 662 79 94 544 21 143 84 216	622 11 67 92 12 150 1 4 15 72 194	285 28 25 37 37 117	8,455 432 1,142 807 1,852 414 195 894 61 425 193 392 1,259 389	3,067 44 429 272 699 79 97 661 21 144 90 236 249	11,522 476 1,571 1,079 2,551 493 292 1,555 82 569 283 628 1,508 435	9,817 514 1,442 1,016 1,915 419 233 971 73 767 212 444 1,417 394	4,057 66 637 420 753 85 107 822 44 207 100 442 325 49	13,87 58 2,07 1,43 2,66 50 34 1,79 11 97 31 88 1,74

Table 2 (continued)

			GR	EAT BRIT	AIN			UNIT	ED KING	DOM
ndustry	WHOLE	LOYED*	TEMPO	RARILY		TOTAL		N. SOLL	TOTAL	
1965 issue of the GAZerre) and the list of local areas in	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
eather, leather goods and fur	921 610 233 78	178 62 91 25	24 21 3	7 2 3 2	945 631 236 78	185 64 94 27	1,130 695 330 105	1,000 667 251 82	200 69 102 29	1,200 736 353 111
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	141 331	2,918 149 706 268 330 794 66 287 318	115 4 7 10 2 46 46	111 6 3 4 3 17 21 5 52	2,509 181 463 406 141 333 102 185 698	3,029 155 709 272 333 811 87 292 370	5,538 336 1,172 678 474 1,144 189 477 1,068	2,609 189 477 406 181 348 108 195 705	3,901 178 832 277 802 899 111 394 408	6,510 367 1,309 683 983 1,247 219 589 1,113
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6,822 2,022 790 1,468 168 2,374	642 119 230 195 10 88	222 45 38 2	59 21 38	7,044 2,067 828 1,470 168 2,511	701 140 268 195 10 88	7,745 2,207 1,096 1,665 178 2,599	7,360 2,166 844 1,483 175 2,692	728 146 279 201 11 91	8,088 2,312 1,123 1,684 186 2,783
Timber, furniture, etc.  Timber  Furniture and upholstery  Bedding, etc.  Shop and office fitting  Wooden containers and baskets  Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	6,296 2,290 2,364 257 532 509 344	631 193 178 80 38 78 64	1,776 132 1,578 52 7 6	201 13 165 15	8,072 2,422 3,942 309 539 515 345	832 206 343 95 38 79 71	8,904 2,628 4,285 404 577 594 416	8,324 2,503 4,051 315 568 526 361	867 212 358 100 42 82 73	9,19 2,715 4,409 415 616 608 434
Paper, printing and publishing.  Paper and board  Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases  Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified  Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals  Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	5,800 1,346 652 567 1,550 1,685	1,464 232 239 227 271 495	91 2 4 61 24	7 ! 5 !	5,891 1,348 652 571 1,611 1,709	1,471 232 240 232 272 495	7,362 1,580 892 803 1,883 2,204	6,025 1,361 705 578 1,653 1,728	1,571 241 271 242 298 519	7,596 1,602 976 826 1,95 2,24
Other manufacturing industries  Rubber	5,391 1,965 296 134 447 136 1,876 537	1,415 329 47 63 341 74 394 167	184 16 1 144 23	14 1 2 2 8 1	5,575 1,981 296 134 448 136 2,020 560	1,429 330 47 65 343 74 402 168	7,004 2,311 343 199 791 210 2,422 728	5,801 2,084 302 153 464 138 2,047 613	1,501 348 47 68 373 75 418 172	7,30 2,43 34 22 83 21 2,46
Construction	116,899	688	2,161	2	119,060	690	119,750	131,307	778	132,08
Gas, electricity and water	5,318 2,401 2,392 525	264 86 162 16	13 6 5 2		5,331 2,407 2,397 527	264 86 162 16	5.595 2,493 2,559 543	5,678 2,552 2,556 570	282 93 173 16	5,96 2,64 2,72 58
Railways	35,522 6,942 4,187 7,456 6,017 3,064 969 4,961 1,926	2,046 242 521 116 130 29 210 545 253	194 3 4 48 41 81 1 3	3	35,716 6,945 4,191 7,504 6,058 3,145 970 4,964 1,939	2,049 242 521 116 130 29 210 548 253	37,765 7,187 4,712 7,620 6,188 3,174 1,180 5,512 2,192	38,019 7,069 4,791 7,818 6,402 3,711 979 5,266 1,983	2,179 255 545 130 137 33 221 587 271	40,19 7,32 5,33 7,94 6,53 3,74 1,20 5,85 2,25
Distributive trades	43,355 12,543 22,290	15,878 2,042 13,381	162 75 51	51 9 40	43,517 12,618 22,341	15,929 2,051 13,421	59,446 14,669 35,762	<b>45,968</b> 13,403 23,439	17,499 2,318 14,671	63,46 15,72 38,11
(wholesale or retail)	3.951	207 248	14 22	1	3,965 4,593	208 249	4,173 4,842	4,278 4,848	234 276	4,51 5,12
nsurance, banking and finance	9,243	1,281	8	1	9,251	1,282	10,533	9,453	1,417	10,87
Professional and scientific services	8,691 385 3,475 321 3,144 179 1,187	6,204 146 1,752 300 3,673 45 288	9 3 3 2	8 3 4	8,700 388 3,478 321 3,146 179 1,188	6,212 146 1,755 300 3,677 45 289	14,912 534 5,233 621 6,823 224 1,477	9,044 403 3,593 336 3,297 198 1,217	6,973 155 1,935 338 4,168 56 321	16,01 55 5,52 67 7,46 25 1,53
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning iob dyeing carnet heating etc.	45,074 4,205 3,095 1,884 18,217 1,046	18,708 1,240 415 343 9,590 968	467 3 24 334 48	99 3 7 32 28 1	45,541 4,208 3,119 2,218 18,265 1,046	18,807 1,243 422 375 9,618 969	64,348 5,451 3,541 2,593 27,883 2,015	47,392 4,299 3,232 2,390 18,910 1,118	20,268 1,265 428 382 10,191 1,024	67,66 5,56 3,66 2,77 29,10 2,14
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.  Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Other services.	428 7,512 264 1,070 1,003 6,350	281 944 38 1,148 2,041 1,700	10 2 8 4 34	1 10 15 2	428 7,522 266 1,078 1,007 6,384	281 945 38 1,158 2,056 1,702	709 8,467 304 2,236 3,063 8,086	7,924 291 1,103 1,075 6,605	307 1,021 39 1,266 2,510 1,835	8,9 <sup>4</sup> 33 2,36 3,58 8,4 <sup>4</sup>
Public administration	25,496 9,945 15,551	3,256 1,735 1,521	30 6 24	5 3 2	25,526 9,951 15,575	3,261 1,738 1,523	28,787 11,689 17,098	26,915 10,555 16,360	3,571 1,930 1,641	30,48 12,48 18,00
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,984	155			1,984	155	2,139	2,071	173	2,2
Other persons not classified by industry	32,750 31,070	11,954	1	- Annual State of the State of	32,751 31,071	11,954	44,705	34,464 32,500	12,580	47,0

<sup>\*</sup> The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,810 males and 207 females in Great Britain and 3,330 males and 246 females in the United Kingdom).

Note: Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

### AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

### Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 10th February 1969

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	## PORT   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	*					W 50	LOCAL AREAS (by Region	n)—conti	nued	CONTROL		ented by	ATRIBUTE.
South Western	5,698	1,795	280	7,773	40	5.8	South Western Bath	601	145	32	778	1	1 22
Merseyside	23,518	2,954	1,239	27,711	48	3.4	†Bristol	5,538	734	157	6,429	23	2.2
Northern	57,276	7,728	2,914	67,918	1,383	5.0	Cheltenham	1,101	205 185	50 53	1,356	3	2·7 3·2
Scottish	60,333	15,657	4,130	80,120	2,161	4-1	Gloucester	1,032 2,697	258 609	79 133	1,369 3,439	1	3.6
Welsh	23,949	4,851	1,712	30,512	509	4.8	Salisbury	1,537	134 197	54 63	670 1,797	437	2.0
Total all Development Areas	170,774	32,985	10,275	214,034	4,141	4.4	Taunton	693 2,547 509	104 546 116	27 75 20	824 3,168 645	34 4	2·6 5·2 2·0
Northern Ireland	31,623	8,219	1,493	41,335	1,225	8.0	West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	10,001	1,350	360 30	11,711	507	1.7
Aylesbury Basingstoke Bedford Bournemouth Braintree Brentwood Brighton Chatham Chelmsford Chichester	269 219 615 3,382 465 391 3,463 1,504 908 901	42 27 53 78 574 122 429 341 116 136	24 17 37 88 25 9 91 159 17 32	320 289 730 4,044 612 442 3,983 2,004 1,041 1,069	2 2 23 35 31 71 92 31	1·0 1·1 1·4 3·6 2·1 1·6 3·3 2·7 1·8 2·7	Shrewsbury	631 476 3,773 769 1,790 774 1,127 2,422 659	63 129 516 72 267 72 91 363 81	41 23 109 9 69 26 25 75 21	735 628 4,398 850 2,126 872 1,243 2,860 761	188 92 67 191 52 120	2·0 1·3 2·1 2·2 1·8 1·0 1·2 2·0 1·6
†Colchester †Crawley. †Eastbourne †Gravesend †Guildford †Harlow †Hastings †High Wycombe †Letchworth †Luton Maidstone †Newport, I.O.W. †Oxford †Portsmouth	919 1,008 975 1,229 561 974 1,486 907 271 1,231 829 991 2,161 4,036	176 169 87 174 149 131 193 163 78 172 141 227 380 654	50 64 10 47 39 42 35 26 3 44 36 35 93 203	1,145 1,241 1,072 1,450 749 1,147 1,714 1,096 352 1,447 1,006 1,253 2,634 4,893	20 25 ——————————————————————————————————	2·5 1·1 3·1 2·2 1·5 2·1 4·8 1·7 3·8 3·3	†Chesterfield	2,014 348 521 1,755 359 2,372 1,376 278 1,342 871 5,949 1,013	305 62 77 166 34 344 288 51 221 83 529 95	81 8 29 45 8 54 85 6 63 28 168 46	2,400 418 627 1,966 401 2,770 1,749 335 1,626 982 6,646 1,154	71 4 - 18 6 120 3 5 25 38 111 81	3·1 1·4 2·2 1·6 1·5 1·3 3·3 0·9 2·7 1·3 2·5 3·7
†Ramsgate †Reading †St. Albans †Slough †Southampton †Southend-on-Sea Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells †Watford †Weybridge †Worthing	1,141 1,369 624 933 3,476 4,348 357 939 1,224 684 1,272	228 232 93 110 538 482 53 121 147 126 139	57 51 17 47 173 181 11 36 62 55 31	1,426 1,652 734 1,090 4,187 5,011 421 1,096 1,433 865 1,442	42 50 4 — — — — — — — — 36 11 19 18	5.6 1.2 0.8 1.0 2.8 3.2 1.5 1.6 1.3	Humberside  †Barnsley  †Bradford  †Castleford  †Dewsbury  †Doncaster  Grimsby  †Halifax  Harrogate  Huddersfield  †Hull	2,959 3,333 2,029 1,295 3,822 1,670 478 482 801 5,624	276 390 244 156 514 123 58 107 149 474	100 99 82 32 250 79 30 12 16 215	3,335 3,822 2,355 1,483 4,586 1,872 566 601 966 6,313	62 36 24 18 23 — 22 — 61 27	4.5 2.3 3.9 2.1 4.5 2.8 0.9 2.1 1.0 3.6
Cambridge	554 1,046 1,786 643 2,100 663	87 90 303 28 143 141	17 35 84 10 67 53	658 1,171 2,173 681 2,310 857	-   14   27   1   72   1	0·9 3·6 2·7 2·6 2·2 1·6	Keighley †Leeds †Mexborough Rotherham †Scunthorpe †Sheffield Wakefield York	505 6,336 1,563 2,125 854 6,077 1,111 1,317	93 533 265 214 438 684 66 228	22 230 114 96 74 142 30 44	620 7,099 1,942 2,435 1,366 6,903 1,207 1,589	27 9 220 34 164 8 272 5	2·1 2·4 6·1 4·3 2·5 2·5 2·4 2·4

# Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 10th February 1969 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate		Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)—cont	inued				To the second	LOCAL AREAS (by Region	on)—conti	nued				
Accrington	564 1,307 821 952 3,504 1,736 540 817 775 815 1,181	135 199 256 207 1,034 229 126 238 151 190 155 135	25 36 53 33 93 69 19 19 30 37 21	724 1,542 1,130 1,192 4,631 2,034 685 1,074 956 1,042 1,357 1,004	131 119 52 10 148 17 22 19 — 4 29 94	2·4 1·9 3·4 1·8 5·1 1·9 1·4 1·8 2·0 2·4 3·1 2·3	#Bargoed. †Cardiff. †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli. †Neath. †Newport †Pontypool †Pontypridd. †Port Talbot †Shotton. †Swansea. †Wrexham.	1,494 4,379 1,028 698 668 2,290 1,385 2,568 2,107 612 2,508 1,637	300 423 279 206 188 307 338 386 586 204 407 206	100 197 148 40 49 213 158 139 252 75 120	1,894 4,999 1,455 944 905 2,810 1,881 3,093 2,945 891 3,035 1,897	3 2 16 — 1 — 13 — 7 19	7·2 3·2 4·7 3·1 3·1 3·7 4·4 4·9 4·2 2·3 4·0 5·2
TLeight Liverpool †Manchester †Nelson †Northwich †Oldham †Preston †Rochdale St. Helens Southport †Warrington †Widnes †Wigan	21,710 15,034 332 702 1,246 2,031 729 893 979 731	2,572 1,339 75 112 171 385 89 234 111 171 148 326	1,154 535 13 29 28 88 6 34 10 45 51 39	25,436 16,908 420 843 1,445 2,504 824 1,161 1,100 947 1,114 2,027	47 230 21 2 28 31 4 1 14 8 — 32	3·8 2·3 1·6 2·6 1·7 1·9 1·6 2·0 3·7 1·2 2·5 3·0	Aberdeen  †Ayr  †Bathgate  †Dumbarton  †Dumfries  †Dunfermline  †Edinburgh  †Falkirk  †Glasgow  †Greenock  †Highlands and Islands  †Irvine  †Kilfmarnock	2,256 1,184 847 758 997 1,887 1,234 5,947 858 20,941 1,802 5,444 983 602	374 397 175 190 312 286 454 965 729 3,279 611 1,570 448	53 102 46 84 68 112 106 205 44 1,051 208 661 58	2,683 1,683 1,068 1,032 1,377 2,285 1,794 7,117 1,631 25,271 2,621 7,675 1,489	71 — 17 15 8 7 30 21 214 — 653 4	2.6 4.2 3.2 3.7 3.7 4.8 2.6 4.1 2.8 4.4 6.0 9.3 4.8
horthern  †Bishop Auckland	3,063 999 1,907	186 190 263	129 27 107	3,378 1,216 2,277	40° 26° 13	7·9 2·8 6·0	†Kirkcaldy	2,276 5,555 1,838 783 758	686 2,338 428 169 216	126 498 113 27 72	3,088 8,391 2,379 979 1,046	4 41 104 11 6	5.6 4.9 2.9 3. 2
†Consett	1,654 1,469 1,360 2,319 1,545 6,699 6,876 17,551 1,169	213 221 130 293 159 640 1,225 2,191 375	60 40 51 152 64 359 471 879 49	1,927 1,730 1,541 2,764 1,768 7,698 8,572 20,621 1,593	11 180 5 48 9 97 45 315 14	5·9 3·3 5·8 7·1 6·9 6·7 4·3 5·1 5·6	Northern Ireland Ballymena	483 10,424 1,065 3,160 1,929	131 2,610 2,44 520 577	28 249 45 255 105	642 13,283 1,354 3,935 2,611	8 291 22 183 16	3:: 5:: 4:8 [4:- 15::

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

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

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

exchange areas.

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

#### SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue the monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages 382 to 386), October 1965 (pages 444 to 447) and January 1966 (pages 26 to 29) issues of the GAZETTE.

Wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) males and females: actual numbers and numbers adjusted for normal seasonal THOUSANDS

	10th Febi 1969*	ruary	Change . Februar				10th Feb 1969*	ruary	Change . February	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted			Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
GREAT BRITAIN‡ of which Males Females	574 489 84	487 408 70	-7 -6 -1	-19 -16 - 2		ient I.C. ders				
Standard Regions (January 1966 definitions)					index of production . II-	-XVIII I-XVI XVII	299 150 118	246 134 83	-3 -2 -1	- 12 - 8 - 2
South East	135 14 95	77		- 3	fishing Transport and communica-	1	15	- 11	-	-
of which London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western West Midlands	54 38 41	42 31 35	=	- 2  -   - 3	tion	XIX XX H 884	38 59 28	33 50 22		- 3 - 1
East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North Western	29 55 73	25 47 66	-1	=	All other industries and	-XXIV§	134	125	-1	- 2
Northern	65 41 83	57 35 72	-2 -2 -2	- 3 - 1 - 2	Northern Ireland		40	34	-1	- r

\* Where no figure is available the sign .. has been used.

† The sign — denotes "no change"

‡ Each series is adjusted separately and then rounded so that the sums of the regional, sex and industry figures may differ from the corresponding Great Britain overall figure. § Excluding MLH 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII.

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 129,146 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 5th February 1969. At that date 186,650 vacancies remained unfilled, 5,716 more than at 8th January. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 207,700 in February, compared with 208,000 in January and 211,200 in November 1968. (See table 119 on page 279.)

Youth employment offices placed 21,654 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 5th February. At that date 77,105 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 5,774 more than at 8th January.

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

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

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

	Five weel 8th Janua 1969		Four wee 5th Febru 1969		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1968 to 5th	
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	February 1969 (9 weeks)	
Men	83,289 37,099	89,657 91,277	89,036 40,110	93,838 92,812	172,325 77,209	
Total Adults	120,388	180,934	129,146	186,650	249,534	
Boys	10,529 7,011	30,466 40,865	13,030 8,624	33,852 43,253	23,559 15,635	
Total Young Persons	17,540	71,331	21,654	77,105	39,194	
Total	137,928	252,265	150,800	263,755	288,728	

Table 2

	Placings 5th Febr	during four uary 1969	r weeks en	ded		Number 5th Febr	s of vacanc	ies remain	ing unfilled	at
ndustry group		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	89,036	13,030	40,110	8,624	150,800	93,838	33,852	92,812	43,253	263,755
Total, Index of Production industries	60,851	7,314	16,655	3,813	88,633	59,212	17,841	44,320	20,453	141,826
Total, all manufacturing industries	39,579	5,619	16,146	3,645	64,989	47,890	14,100	43,429	19,675	125,094
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	745	278	576	30	1,629	977	1,297	438	278	2,990
Mining and quarrying	<b>672</b> 436	122 105	49 26	9 2	8 <b>52</b> 569	<b>2,980</b> 2,697	<b>701</b> 661	68 33	<b>32</b> 5	3,781 3,396
Food, drink and tobacco	2,706	535	2,349	429	6,019	1,824	765	3,945	1,351	7,885
Chemicals and allied industries	2,089	126	819	104	3,138	2,206	458	1,365	727	4,756
Metal manufacture	3,373	296	374	65	4,108	3,841	903	818	318	5,880
Engineering and electrical goods	10,079 7,368 2,711	1,196 850 346	3,960 1,693 2,267	498 230 268	15,733 10,141 5,592	18,820 13,388 5,432	3,764 2,752 1,012	9,607 3,480 6,127	2,923 1,402 1,521	35,114 21,022 14,092
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,710	114	70	18	2,912	1,383	119	68	40	1,610
Vehicles	4,094	170	584	62	4,910	5,749	1,081	1,364	377	8,571
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,871	852	1,378	265	6,366	3,932	1,840	2,950	1,211	9,933
Textiles	2,430	424	1,636	560	5,050	2,674	1,045	6,126	3,192	13,037
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving). Woollen and worsted	669 535	62 83	379 285	91	1,201	731 430	239 287	1,590 1,347	674 656	3,234
Leather, leather goods and fur	362	110	138	69	679	199	213	506	360	1,278
Clothing and footwear	606	302	2,003	851	3,762	933	688	10,417	5,656	17,694
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,963	263	409	75	2,710	1,630	579	1,506	601	4,316
Timber, furniture, etc	1,904	619	331	80	2,934	1,649	1,094	653	465	3,861
Paper, printing and publishing.	1,292	333	967	388	2,980	1,371	995 334	1,863	1,677 758	5,906 3,024
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	896 396	169	565 402	195	1,825	572	661	730	919	2,882
Other manufacturing industries	2,100	279	1,128	181	3,688	1,679	556	2,241	777	5,253
Construction	19,772	1,541	332	143	21,788	7,526	2,758	578	589	11,451
Gas, electricity and water	828	32	128	16	1,004	816	282	245	157	1,500
Transport and communication	6,657	263	2,699	92	9,711	9,516	964	1,623	505	12,608
Distributive trades	7,259	3,198	5,381	2,939	18,777	6,337	7,051	11,313	11,221	35,922
Insurance, banking and finance	405	139	504	263	1,311	1,516	1,137	1,189	1,950	5,792
Professional and scientific services	1,249	171	2,610	371	4,401	5,164	1,531	15,747	2,278	24,720
Miscellaneous services	8,732 720 5,109 292	1,481 74 200 201	10,060 360 7,036 624	906 45 186 192	21,179 1,199 12,531 1,309	6,887 351 2,041 205	3,201 158 559 245	15,598 828 6,821 1,422	5,684 177 694 693	31,370 1,514 10,115 2,565
Public administration	3,138 1,223 1,915	186 76	1,625 1,100 525	210 82 128	5,159 2,481 2,678	4,229 2,539 1,690	830 301 529	2,584 1,500 1,084	884 421 463	8,527 4,76 3,766

Placings during four weeks ended 5th February 1969 Women 18 and 18 and Region 18 and 1,955 822 179 510 1,078 751 1,083 692 565 1,811 37,663 20,913 2,362 5,364 14,195 7,975 13,576 3,318 2,191 6,168 15,217 8,286 1,028 2,611 8,537 4,233 4,939 1,713 1,167 3,808 105,985 55,424 7,049 15,193 46,464 21,894 31,891 10,320 7,203 17,756 14,856 9,213 918 2,261 3,840 2,674 5,955 2,470 2,014 5,122 39,869 18,627 2,896 5,031 16,225 6,531 10,265 4,285 2,938 5,798 13,236 7,598 763 2,187 7,507 3,155 3,111 1,004 907 1,982 33,199 19,910 2,257 4,745 9,861 6,471 13,146 6,560 4,582 8,215 53,946 32,020 3,592 8,277 16,709 10,911 21,953 10,537 7,858 17,017 3,936 2,075 238 761 1,930 1,015 1,769 815 697 1,869 33,852 92,812 43,253 263,755 13,030 40,110 8,624 150,800 93,838 89,036 Great Britain 11,330 4,915 73,210 39,824 11,866 3,908 1,277 40,474 17,064 26,691 13,334 2,717 24,614

Note: Industries analysed according to Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department, was 198. In addition, 50 stoppages which began before February 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 146,600. This total includes 11,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 135,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 109,000 were directly involved and 26,600 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

### Stoppages of work in first two months of 1969 and 1968

	Januar 1969	y and Feb	ruary	Januar 1968	y and Feb	ruary	
Industry group	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages progress	in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry, fish-	oba nost			X-saland	off-water	1	
ing	34	4,600	12,000	30	800 4,400	3,000 8,000	
All other mining and quarrying		0.500.00					
Food, drink and tobacco .	11	2,700	5,000	7	1,200	6,000	
Chemicals, etc	5	1,000	3,000	3	100	+	
Metal manufacture	26	5,000	13,000	25	12,500	92,000	
Engineering	100	48,700	156,000	63	19,800	67,000	
engineering	15	8,900	48,000	18	1,800	4,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles	35	76,100	324,000	41	33,400	111,000	
Aircraft	13	5,300	10,000	2	1,200	7,000	
Other vehicles	3	1,900	2,000	1	400	2000	
Other metal goods	15	1,700	11,000	25	6,700	26,000	
Textiles	8 4	1,800	3,000	6 5	2,700	4,000	
Clothing and footwear . Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	4	900	4,000	3	1,600	2,000	
Timber, furniture, etc.	7	1.300	1,000	7	3,500	13,000	
Paper and printing Remaining manufacturing	i	1,000	2,000	-	- 3,300	-	
industries	15	7,200	22,000	10	3,800	26,000	
Construction	46	8,100	32,000	50	7,200	35,000	
Gas, electricity and water Port and inland water	1	100	· f	3	300	1,000	
transport	27	29,700	34,000	20	6,400	6,000	
communication	16	64,600	106,000	15	1,400	3,000	
Distributive trades Administrative, profes-	6	1,000	2,000	- 100	-	The state of the s	
sional, etc., services . Miscellaneous services .	_"	6,900	15,000	5 2	400 100	1,000	
Total	403	279,100	809,000	344	110,200	416,000	

<sup>\*</sup> 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

th the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

The aggregate of 447,000 working days lost in February includes 54,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Causes of stoppages—beginning in February 1969

soft a bringer to a many yo got see	Beginning February		Beginning in the first two months of 1969		
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes	70 22 2	26,700 6,800 400	156 46 6	51,700 13,700 2,500	
Employment of particular classes or persons	38	13,400	81	25,200	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	41 22 3	9,000 51,700 1,000	74 33 7	18,300 55,000 60,600	
Total	198	109,000	403	227,000	

#### Duration of stoppages—ending in February

				Number of						
Duration of stop	page	В		Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than I day .			69	48,700	46,000					
2 days .	171,000			39	8,100	18,000				
3 days .				24	10,400	23,000				
4-6 days			1000	26	4,900	23,000				
Over 6 days				47	17,300	119,000				
Total				205	89,400	228,000				

#### Principal stoppages of work during February

A dispute over a pay and productivity agreement seriously affected production of motor vehicles. This dispute began on 21st February at the firm's Halewood factory and later spread to other factories in the group, and by 27th February all were affected. It is estimated that about 27,500 workers of all grades became directly involved resulting in a further 15,000 being laid off. The dispute was still in progress at the end of the month.

A stoppage of work by approximately 2,100 workers employed by a car component manufacturer at York lasted from 23rd January to 7th February. The dispute was over the interpretation of the new engineering pay agreement and work was resumed following an agreed settlement formula.

On 27th January about 200 refuse collectors employed by a London borough stopped work in protest against a decision to disallow the selling of salvage material and this action was supported by similar workers in other London boroughs who staged token stoppages. An agreed settlement was reached on 28th February following negotiations held under the auspices of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

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

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

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

#### Indices

At 28th February 1969 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Date		All indu	stries and		Manufacturing industries only				
Date		Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates		
1968	February	167-7	90.7	184-9	165.9	90-6	183-1		
1969	January	175-8	90-7	193.9	174-2	90.6	192-4		
1969	February	176-2	90.7	194.4	174-3	90.6	192 - 4		

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

#### Principal changes reported in February

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

Agriculture—England and Wales: Minimum weekly rates of wages increased by 17s. for men and 12s. 6d. for women (3rd February).

Furniture manufacture: Increases in consolidated hourly rates of 2d. for men and 1½d. for women. Minimum hourly earnings rates for journeymen time workers increased to 8s. 3d. in London and 8s. 1d. in the provinces (first full pay week in largest).

January).

Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Wages Council)—
England and Wales: Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 10s. 6d.
a week for men and 9s. 6d. for women (24th February).

Printing and bookbinding—Scotland: Increases of 20s. a week for craftsmen,
17s. 6d. for male auxiliary workers, and 13s. for women employed in bookbinding
department (week commencing 30th September 1968), and in letterpress department (week commencing 25th November 1968).

Company-owned omnibus undertakings—maintenance workers: Increase of
2 per cent., retrospective to first pay period following 29th June 1968. This is
additional to the interim increase of 3½ per cent. already paid pending a reference
to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during February resulted in increases for workers in several industries, including carpet manufacture, lock, latch and key making, and the wire and wire rope industries.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 725,000 workers were increased by a total of £325,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which

were reported in February, with operative effect from earlier months (135,000 workers, £60,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £325,000, about £245,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £43,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £20,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, and £17,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January-February, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

	Basic weel rates of w or minimu entitlemen	ages um	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group (1958 SIC)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount or reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying . Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture . Engineering and electrical goods .	310,000 3,000 45,000 105,000	£ 225,000 1,000 20,000 57,000		780] 3(4 04 ( <u>II</u> ) 18 (19) 3(4 19) 3(4	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	235,000	65,000	ngo <del>rt</del> ? o	25. <del>-</del> 41	
Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	65,000	15,000	37,000	37,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing .	12,000 95,000 1,000	5,000 35,000 I,000			
Other manufacturing industries . Construction	2,000	1,000	Ξ		
Transport and communication . Distributive trades . Public administration and profes-	35,000 205,000	25,000 95,000	6,000	6,000	
sional services	7,000	5,000	74,000	74,000	
Totals—January-February 1969	1,120,000	550,000	118,000	118,000	
Totals—January-February	2,380,000	2,575,000	295,000	285,000	

Table (b)

Month		kly rates of w entitlements		Normal wo	eekly hours
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by—	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
February March . April . April . June* . July August* September* . October November* . December* .	845 1,885 385 490 560 740 535 975 1,235 2,500 3,305	1,190	435 410 185 160 200 350 475 470 620 1,375 2,625	145 20 50 80 	145 20 98 80 35 25 15 23 60
1969 January* . February .	690 590	- 10 mm	285 265	118	118

<sup>\*</sup> Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

#### RETAIL PRICES 18th February 1969

At 18th February 1969 the official retail prices index was 129.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 129.1 at 14th January and 122.2 at 20th February 1968.

The principal changes affecting the index during the month were rises in the average levels of prices of tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, whose prices vary seasonally.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 132.2 and that for all other items of food was 127.6.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, bread, and sweets and chocolate were mainly responsible for a rise of rather more than 1½ per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by about 6 per cent. to 132.2, compared with 124.6 in January. The index for the food group as a whole was 128.2, compared with 126.1 in January.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices for many articles of clothing and footwear, and the index for the group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 115.9 compared with 115.1 in January.

Transport and vehicles: The principal changes in this group were rises in the average levels of prices for second-hand cars and of charges for repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. The group index figure rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 122.6, compared with 122.2 in January.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 131.0, compared with 130.5 in January.

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Gr	oup and sub-group	Index figu
I	Food: Total	128 · 2
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	133
	Meat and bacon	135
	Fish	128
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	108
	Milk, cheese and eggs	125
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	109
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	139
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	139
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	111
	Other food	119

П	Alcoholic drink	134.8
Ш	Tobacco	135.2
IV	Housing: Total	143.9
	Rent	149
	Rates and water charges	147
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	121
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	138.5
	Coal and coke	142
	Gas	127
living Living	Electricity	145
VI	Durable household goods: Total	116.3
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	124
	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	107 118
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	115.9
	Men's outer clothing	121
	Men's underclothing	120
	Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing	113 116
	Children's clothing	114
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	
	hats and materials Footwear	111 120
(11)	Automotive and the state of the	120
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	122.6
	Motoring and cycling Fares	114 139
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	130 · 4
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	161
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	117
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	114
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	128
X	Services: Total	140 · 4
	Postage and telephones	137
	Entertainment Other services, including domestic help,	137
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	144
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	131.0
01/05	All Items	129.8

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

# **Statistical Series**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

not elsewhere specified

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

Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed*	Civil employ- ment*	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force*	H.M. Forces	Working population*	Of which Males*	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations											
1962	March June September December	22,482 22,572 22,601 22,486	1,663 1,660 1,656 1,653	24,145 24,232 24,258 24,139	411 372 439 524	24,556 24,604 24,697 24,664	446 442 436 433	25,002 25,046 25,133 25,097	16,480 16,507 16,542 16,554	8,522 8,539 8,591 8,543	
1963	March June September December	22,343 22,603 22,670 22,759	1,651 1,647 1,644 1,641	23,993 24,250 24,315 24,400	636 461 468 451	24,629 24,711 24,783 24,852	431 427 424 423	25,060 25,138 25,207 25,275	16,492 16,548 16,538 16,606	8,568 8,590 8,669 8,668	
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825	
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982	
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,629 1,647	24,807 24,913 24,955 24,662	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,279 25,130	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,695 25,549	16,526 16,556 16,587 16,559	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990	
1967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921	
1968	March June	22,561 22,645	1,681 1,681	24,242 24,326	572 506	24,814 24,833	407 400	25,221 25,233	16,268 16,285	8,952 8,948	
	ers adjusted for sea	sonal variations†									
1962	March June September December	22,527 22,563 22,554 22,496	19181818	24,189 24,221 24,212 24,149	8-308 B 8-305 B 0-997 O			25,012 25,084 25,104 25,078	16,504 16,523 16,546 16,511	8,508 8,561 8,558 8,568	
1963	March . June September December	22,405 22,591 22,619 22,758	* 1555 1 * 1555 1 * 1555 1	24,055 24,239 24,263 24,399	2-00C 0-000 0-000	EN CL PRIN		25,090 25,174 25,169 25,245	16,528 16,561 16,537 16,559	8,562 8,614 8,632 8,686	
1964	March June September December	22,797 22,878 22,990 23,067		24,435 24,513 24,622 24,695	1350%   0.5 0.008   0.5 0.028   0.5	7.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2		25,242 25,303 25,391 25,433	16,544 16,556 16,590 16,594	8,698 8,747 8,800 8,839	
1965	March June September December	23,121 23,131 23,139 23,262		24,747 24,753 24,759 24,879	2 TAG (2.1			25,482 25,497 25,491 25,592	16,595 16,613 16,559 16,596	8,887 8,884 8,932 8,995	
1966	March June September December	23,309 23,285 23,247 22,994		24,922 24,897 24,876 24,641	A 208 (0)	20 22 22 27		25,615 25,618 25,626 25,500	16,602 16,563 16,566 16,497	9,013 9,055 9,060 9,003	
1967	March June September December	22,846 22,813 22,821 22,714		24,510 24,495 24,502 24,395	10-818 0-903 29-986 4 79	22- 22- 23- 23- 24- 24- 24- 24- 24- 24- 24- 24- 24- 24		25,424 25,427 25,449 25,337	16,453 16,465 16,517 16,402	8,971 8,962 8,932 8,936	
1968	March June	22,681 22,633		24,362 24,313	11.83			25,311 25,268	16,351 16,293	8,961 8,975	

<sup>\*</sup> From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date. † A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure are published for the first time in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

#### employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Standa	ard Regions						10.00	1 3-100				Digo:
1965	September December	7,911 8,010	609	1,328	2,356 2,346	1,422	2,085 2,092	3,018 3,014	1,310	991 988	2,167 2,154	23,209
1966	March June September December	7,971 8,013 8,022 7,960	616 609 609 608	1,314 1,339 1,327 1,286	2,349 2,375 2,336 2,310	1,416 1,426 1,426 1,418	2.092 2,094 2,106 2,072	2,987 2,999 3,010 2,977	1,310 1,309 1,318 1,291	975 986 981 960	2,152 2,143 2,178 2,124	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016
1967	March June September December	7,865 7,881 7,924 7,874	599 606 612 609	1,274 1,315 1,302 1,279	2,267 2,300 2,274 2,268	1,406 1,424 1,408 1,416	2,059 2,034 2,062 2,051	2,924 2,926 2,936 2,901	1,266 1,279 1,284 1,275	948 952 962 954	2,110 2,100 2,131 2,096	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733
1968	March June	7,820 7,856	604 607	1,277	2,245 2,271	1,405 1,398	2,027	2,883 2,899	1,261	938 950	2,091	22,561

### **EMPLOYMENT**

## Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE	E 103			The second					distribution trap					THOU	SANDS
Mid-m	onth	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 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June June	21,565·0 22,036·0 22,373·0 22,572·0 22,603·0	10,898·5 11,222·5 11,384·2 11,328·5 11,201·4 11,375·9	8,313·8 8,662·9 8,793·5 8,718·4 8,581·5 8,704·2	642·2 620·8 590·7 566·5 553·7 526·5	830·8 766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2	782·5 788·1 803·4 813·1 804·9 801·9	515·6 528·6 529·5 516·1 511·2 506·3	573·5 616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2	1,909·0 2,029·2 2,120·5 2,155·6 2,125·1 2,181·5	266·5 253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	860·2 911·8 890·8 875·8 865·9 869·5	505·4 544·7 558·0 549·2 545·8 566·2	840·9 840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6	63·0 62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2
1965 1966	(b)‡ June June(a)	22,892·0 23,147·0 23,301·0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621·8 631·9 618·8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203·8 204·5 200·5	871·4 861·8 852·6	568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6	62·3 60·4 59·3
1967 1968	(b) June June	22,828·0 22,645·0	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1	464·1 432·6 413·3	574·2 550·5 485·9	832·1 824·2 806·9	524·5 515·2 497·2	622·6 591·4 579·7	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0	200·1 196·8 188·1	845·2 815·5 802·8	596·0 565·8 565·5	757·3 702·0 689·8	59·2 56·1 55·6
1965	April May June	23,147.0	11,513·9 11,548·3 11,537·8	8,827·9 8,852·7 8,846·7	486 · 1	633·8 630·2 624·5	795·3 802·6 810·1	513·8 514·4 514·9	633·7 633·6 631·9	2,249·5 2,258·1 2,260·1	208·9 205·2 204·5	866·0 865·0 861·8	587·0 589·3 588·1	771·8 771·2 767·4	61·1 60·9 60·4
	July August September	23,209 · 0	11,553·8 11,599·2 11,656·3	8,864·4 8,903·9 8,932·0		620·1 616·9 613·3	827·4 833·4 825·3	517·4 521·1 521·4	631·5 632·2 634·4	2,263·0 2,274·3 2,292·6	203·4 204·2 207·1	860·0 858·9 860·8	590·5 592·4 596·2	765·8 767·1 766·6	60·1 60·3 60·3
	October November December	23,280 · 0	11,654·6 11,659·5 11,633·5	8,943·8 8,957·7 8,961·9	CONTRACTOR	609·1 605·3 602·4	828·0 829·7 826·0	521·9 522·8 523·4	634·0 634·6 635·4	2,298·I 2,304·5 2,311·7	207·4 207·2 209·0	860·9 861·2 861·1	598·7 601·0 602·3	765·7 766·6 767·3	60·3 60·4 60·3
1966	January February March	23,194.0	11,553·7 11,548·0 11,532·8	8,899·2 8,893·5 8,872·2	grey &	598·8 594·5 590·0	806·3 802·4 799·0	521·2 522·9 523·3	630·9 627·5 624·9	2,305·9 2,311·9 2,308·2	208·2 203·2 202·1	858·7 858·8 857·4	598·4 597·2 595·4	762·7 763·2 760·5	59·5 59·6 59·6
	April May June(a)	23,301 · 0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	8,879·0 8,870·9 8,868·2	466.5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622·1 621·0 618·8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201 · 6 201 · 4 200 · 5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760·4 757·3 756·6	59·9 59·6 59·3
	(b)	174 m (155	11,610-1	8,976 · 4	464-1	574-2	832·I	524.5	622-6	2,347 · 7	200 · 1	845 · 2	596.0	757 · 3	59.2
	July August September	23,325 · 0	11,607·5 11,637·6 11,611·1	8,993·7 9,033·4 9,029·4		570·6 568·3 566·2	850·4 856·4 844·6	527·3 530·3 528·0	622·6 622·8 624·5	2,350·I 2,363·I 2,376·8	198·7 198·9 200·3	840·5 841·2 844·0	596·3 597·0 595·3	756·7 761·1 757·5	59·0 59·4 59·0
	October November December	[23,016-0	11,587·2 11,529·2 11,480·7	9,007·7 8,961·5 8,921·6		564·9 564·2 562·7	847·5 846·9 841·3	528·5 527·0 524·2	620·3 616·5 612·9	2,374·1 2,369·9 2,367·3	201·2 202·2 203·5	840·9 825·9 822·6	593·8 589·0 586·6	752·8 747·3 741·4	57·9 57·7 57·1
1967	January February March	22,728.0	11,363·9 11,320·9 11,287·2	8,840·9 8,801·4 8,770·1		561·0 559·7 557·8	825·4 818·9 817·8	520·2 519·7 518·7	607·3 603·7 600·3	2,353·3 2,347·2 2,339·9	202·9 201·2 200·4	819·4 818·5 818·5	580·2 575·6 573·4	731·0 723·9 716·3	56·7 56·3 56·3
	April May June	22,828 · 0	11,276·3 11,256·4 11,220·7	8,762 · I 8,732 · 5 8,700 · 5	432.6	556·1 553·9 550·5	818·0 820·0 824·2	517·4 515·7 515·2	597·4 594·3 591·4	2,335·8 2,328·6 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·9 569·6 565·8	713·1 706·8 702·0	56·8 56·3 56·1
	July August September	22,905 · 0	11,212·0 11,226·2 11,220·7	8,698 · 4 8,708 · 1 8,706 · 9		545·7 542·2 538·5	840·7 842·1 833·4	514·6 515·1 512·5	589·4 588·8 589·8	2,314·6 2,317·1 2,326·5	196·3 194·8 193·8	812·5 809·7 809·4	563·6 564·0 564·5	697·8 697·0 692·1	55·7 56·0 55·7
	October November December	22,733 · 0	11,196·6 11,191·4 11,159·7	8,701 · 8 8,705 · 9 8,696 · 3		533·6 528·2 524·1	835·1 835·5 830·2	509·5 509·3 508·1	587·3 586·7 586·3	2,327·3 2,326·8 2,321·5	193·6 194·3 193·6	807·8 806·1 807·5	564·4 566·1 566·9	689·5 689·6 691·1	55·3 55·9 55·2
1968	January February March	22,561.0	11,049·2 11,043·4 11,032·2	8,623·6 8,625·7 8,613·1		520·2 515·7 508·7	809·7 804·0 802·9	504·6 503·6 501·1	583 · 6 583 · 2 582 · 1	2,304·3 2,301·6 2,295·0	191·5 191·6 190·9	804·4 804·7 805·2	562·9 564·7 564·1	686·4 689·5 687·5	55·1 55·1 55·2
	April May June	22,645 · 0	11,006·8 11,038·0 11,017·3	8,602·5 8,617·6 8,613·1	413.3	499·0 493·0 485·9	799·2 802·7 806·9	500·0 499·6 497·2	581 · 8 580 · 8 579 · 7	2,287·0 2,283·4 2,281·0	191·2 190·9 188·1	804·3 803·9 802·8	564·1 565·4 565·5	687·5 689·6 689·8	54·9 55·6 55·6
	July§ August§ September§		11,022·6 11,062·2 11,068·1	8,638·0 8,677·2 8,681·6		481·0 475·5 471·0	825·5 831·1 820·3	499 · 4 504 · 1 501 · 9	581 · 8 583 · 7 585 · 4	2,283·0 2,288·4 2,294·7	188·1 187·9 188·5	802·2 802·1 807·5	566·5 568·7 570·4	689·6 694·3 695·6	55·5 56·0 56·0
	October§ November§ December§		11,071·4 11,087·3 11,080·2	8,698·1 8,710·6 8,723·4		467·0 464·2 461·0	824·3 825·9 825·9	501·7 502·3 502·5	584·7 585·8 587·1	2,297·1 2,299·8 2,304·5	185·9 184·8 186·2	811·1 812·2 815·0	573·7 575·9 576·9	697·1 700·4 702·3	56·0 56·1 55·9
1969	January§	A THE STATE OF	10,990 · 0	8,665.0		458 · 5	810.3	500-1	586 · 3	2,292 · 5	185 · 2	815.6	571.8	699 · 6	55.5

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

Mid-mor		Local government service	National government service	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	Catering, hotels, etc.	Financial, professional and scientific services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Clothing and footwear
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June June(a)	737·0 739·2 752·6 771·5 802·0 751·6	505·4 503·7 510·2 520·3 537·1 519·2	1,388·8 1,397·7 1,418·1 1,463·8 1,489·8 1,542·4	570·6 567·4 560·4 587·9 574·4 608·3	2,444·8 2,511·1 2,608·7 2,721·9 2,816·8 2,922·8	2,696·6 2,773·6 2,800·7 2,870·4 2,903·5 2,924·6	1,684·8 1,677·6 1,702·4 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1	374·4 370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,379·5 1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	278·2 300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	569·0 597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	280·0 288·5 287·3 284·7 280·8 288·0	323·4 335·4 343·5 347·0 337·0 350·3	546·6 565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4
1965 1966	(b)‡ June June(a)	753·6 758·0 789·3	532·1 544·9 556·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	611·1 611·6 608·8	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	321·0 332·3 338·2	623·4 633·2 641·0	288·6 296·4 290·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	539·3 531·5 524·8
1967 1968	(b) June June	788 · I 825 · 2 837 · 2	556·2 565·4 584·0	1,588·6 1,531·8 1,528·7	607·4 582·0 571·4	3,151·3 3,268·1 3,335·5	2,925·6 2,798·4 2,773·8	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1	422·9 424·1 412·5	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8	344·9 332·0 347·6	644·1 633·4 634·9	314·1 301·1 321·2	361·0 348·5 350·8	527·6 498·9 492·0
1965	April May June	758.0	544.9	1,573 · 9	611-6	3,044.7	2,961 · 9	1,628-4	410·1 410·4 410·6	1,642·1 1,655·0 1,656·0	331·3 332·5 332·3	631·0 633·4 633·2	294·0 296·6 296·4	353·8 354·6 354·1	530·7 535·3 531·5
	July August September			21		1.00E		288	410·6 411·0 414·0	1,658·7 1,667·4 1,697·0	333·0 334·6 335·5	634·1 640·0 642·8	295·7 297·5 298·5	353·6 355·1 355·0	528·9 532·8 535·5
	October November December			21		PARE PARE		155	416·1 419·3 420·4	1,685·6 1,677·2 1,648·8	336·6 338·4 338·6	643·8 643·6 642·9	299·1 298·9 297·7	354·8 354·3 353·8	534·5 534·4 532·4
1966	January February March	100		1		- SEE		115	422·3 423·0 424·0	1,633·4 1,637·0 1,646·6	333·8 335·8 336·3	639·7 640·0 638·5	295·2 294·5 292·4	351·3 349·2 348·1	527·4 527·3 526·5
	April May June(a)	789 · 3	556-8	1,598·2	608-8	3,155 · 8	2,973 · 7	1,602.9	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	640·2 640·4 641·0	292·7 292·2 290·8	348·1 348·6 348·3	530·2 527·9 524·8
	(b)	788 · 1	556·2	1,588 · 6	607 · 4	3,151.3	2,925 · 6	1,609-3	422.9	1,636.6	344.9	644 · 1	314:1	361.0	527 · 6
	July August September		L X			E 2002			422·8 423·6 425·3	1,620·4 1,612·3 1,590·2	345·9 347·3 346·3	645·9 650·5 650·2	313·4 314·9 314·1	361 · 4 361 · 8 360 · 1	525·5 528·7 528·7
	October November December					Sale Sale		133	426·5 428·5 429·5	1,588·1 1,575·0 1,566·9	345·7 344·0 340·6	649·7 647·8 644·8	311·7 310·2 307·6	358·4 356·1 354·3	525·2 521·0 517·4
1967	January February March		128 K			S STE		100 to 10	429·2 429·1 428·7	1,532·8 1,530·7 1,530·6	336·7 335·7 334·8	640·3 638·0 635·7	304·3 303·4 302·1	350·7 349·0 347·8	512·5 510·3 508·1
	April May June	825 · 2	565 · 4	1,531 · 8	582.0	3,268 · 1	2,798 · 4	1,602.6	426·5 425·4 424·1	1,531·6 1,544·6 1,545·6	334·2 333·7 332·0	636·2 634·8 633·4	302·3 301·7 301·1	348·8 349·0 348·5	510·5 505·8 498·9
	July August September					棚		,	422·9 423·5 423·5	1,545·0 1,552·4 1,551·8	332·8 332·9 333·2	634·4 638·4 638·7	301·5 305·5 308·1	350·3 351·0 351·0	494·2 495·7 498·2
	October November December		78.0	慧;		1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		40 5 E	423 · 9 423 · 6 423 · 1	1,537·3 1,533·7 1,516·2	336·3 339·2 340·3	637·3 636·6 635·6	310·5 312·6 313·1	351·4 350·9 351·2	496·5 496·3 495·7
1968	January February March		130	4-E		3-155		233 652	421·7 420·9 419·9	1,483·7 1,481·1 1,490·5	338·I 340·6 342·6	632·8 633·6 633·5	311·4 313·4 314·3	348·2 348·3 348·2	490·6 491·8 490·5
	April May June	818-2	584.0	1,528·7	571 · 4	3,354-5	2,773 · 8	1,584 · 1	417·4 415·0 412·5	1,487·9 1,512·4 1,505·8	343·6 346·5 347·6	633·5 634·5 634·9	316·1 319·9 321·2	349·3 350·9 350·8	490·0 493·9 492·0
	July§ August§ September§		12.1	\$4 P		E 1982 To \$12			409·8 409·7 408·7	1,493·8 1,499·8 1,506·8	348·5 350·1 351·2	636·0 641·2 639·9	320·3 321·7 321·6	352·4 355·0 353·2	489·2 492·9 495·4
	October§ November§ December§					100		200	407·5 405·7 404·0	1,498·8 1,506·8 1,491·8	354·2 355·6 355·8	640·5 640·8 641·5	321·9 321·0 319·5	353·3 353·5 353·0	496·6 496·5 497·3
1969	January§			1		1446		11.20	402.7	1,463 · 8	351.6	638-6	314-8	350 · 1	493.0

<sup>(</sup>See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
§ Figures after June 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

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

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

		TOTAL	. REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasona Number	Ily adjusted  As percentage
			rate		school- leavers	(0001)	number	(0001)	of total employees
1954)		(000's) 284·8	per cent.	(000's) 271·6	(000's) 5·7	(000's)	(000's) 265·9	(000's)	per cent.
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	Monthly averages	232·2 257·0 312·5 457·4 475·2 360·4 340·7 463·2 573·2 380·6 328·8 359·7 559·5 564·1	1·1 1·2 1·4 2·1 2·2 1·6 1·5 2·0 2·5 1·6 1·4 1·5 2·4	213·2 229·6 294·5 410·1 444·5 345·8 312·1 431·9 520·6 372·2 317·0 330·9 521·0 549·4	4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 7·1 13·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6	19·1 27·4 18·0 47·2 30·7 14·6 28·6 31·3 52·7 8·4 11·8 28·8 38·5 14·7	208·9 225·9 289·4 401·9 432·8 337·2 304·9 418·8 502·3 361·7 308·4 323·4 511·8 540·9		1·0 1·3 1·9 2·0 1·5 1·3 1·8 2·2 1·6 1·3 1·4 2·2 2·3
1964	November 9 December 7	350·0 348·8	1.5	342·1 339·6	3.6	7·9 9·2	338·4 337·3	327·0 323·6	1:4
1965	January II	376·4	1·6	367·1	4·1	9·3	363·0	309·2	1·3
	February 8	367·9	1·6	358·1	2·6	9·8	355·5	301·7	1·3
	March 8	372·1	1·6	343·0	1·7	29·1	341·3	305·8	1·3
	April 12	341·2	1·5	326·0	13·3	15·2	312·7	298·8	1·3
	May 10	306·9	1·3	300·2	3·6	6·8	296·6	305·0	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 August 8 September 12	264·2 317·0 340·2		258·2 309·9 324·2	5·9 36·2 16·8	5·9 7·1 16·0	252·3 273·7 307·4	305·0 318·0 343·6	1·3 1·4 1·5
	October 10	436·2	1·9	374·6	7·6	61·6	367·1	377·1	1·6
	November 14	542·6	2·3	438·9	3·4	103·6	435·5	423·7	1·8
	December 12	564·2	2·4	467·2	2·4	97·0	464·8	448·8	1·9
1967	January 9	600·2	2·6	527·4	4·2	72·8	523·2	453·9	1.9
	February 13	602·8	2·6	537·7	2·7	65·2	534·9	453·9	1.9
	March 13	569·0	2·4	524·8	2·0	44·2	522·8	466·9	2.0
	April 10	567·4	2·4	525·5	8·3	41·9	517·2	495·3	2·1
	May 8	541·4	2·3	496·8	3·5	44·7	493·2	505·4	2·2
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465·9	2·2	34·0	463·7	524·2	2·3
	July 10	497·1	2·1	472·1	7·9	24·9	464·2	543·3	2·3
	August 14	555·6	2·4	533·0	40·0	22·6	493·0	558·7	2·4
	September 11	555·4	2·4	525·7	22·4	29·7	503·3	562·8	2·4
	October 9	560·7	2·4	531·6	9·4	29·1	522·3	541·3	2·3
	November 13	581·6	2·5	552·3	4·1	29·3	548·2	536·1	2·3
	December 11	582·7	2·5	558·9	2·9	23·8	556·0	538·3	2·3
968	January 8	630·9	2·7	600·4	4·4	30·5	596·0	519·6	2·2
	February 12	619·2	2·7	596·0	3·1	23·2	592·9	503·2	2·2
	March 11	589·9	2·5	572·0	2·3	17·9	569·7	508·5	2·2
	April 8	578·4	2·5	566·9	8·7	11·5	558·3	534·7	2·3
	May 13	548·9	2·4	535·6	4·0	13·3	531·6	544·5	2·4
	June 10	516·7	2·2	506·5	2·5	10·3	503·9	568·7	2·5
	July 8	514-6	2·2	504·9	7·7	9·7	497·2	580·4	2·5
	August 12	561-4	2·4	553·2	36·2	8·2	516·9	585·0	2·5
	September 9	547-4	2·4	534·6	20·8	12·8	513·8	574·5	2·5
	October 14	549·3	2·4	538·8	7·2	10·5	531·6	551 · I	2·4
	November 11	560·9	2·4	544·5	3·6	16·3	540·9	528 · 8	2·3
	December 9	551·7	2·4	540·0	2·5	11·7	537·5	520 · I	2·2
969	January 13 February 10	594·5 591·2	2.6	584·0 576·1	3·7 2·5	10·5 15·1	580·3 573·6	505·5 486·8	2.2

# UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

	A GREENING AND THE STREET	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	OYED ivers
						The state of the s	177	Seasonall	y adjusted
		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.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 964 965 966 967	1onthly averages	184·4 146·7 168·8 216·6 321·4 343·8 259·8 249·6 344·9 440·1 286·2 250·3 285·1 451·2 473·7	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·5 2·3 2·4 1·8 1·7 2·3 3·0 1·9 1·7 1·9 3·0 3·2	176·5 137·4 151·0 204·3 293·8 322·6 248·3 226·3 321·9 393·8 279·6 240·6 259·6 420·7 460·7	2·9 2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 II·I 6·4 5·I 4·5 5·7 5·5	7·9 9·3 17·8 12·3 27·6 21·2 11·5 23·3 22·9 46·2 6·6 9·7 25·5 30·5 13·1	173·6 135·1 148·9 201·3 288·8 315·1 242·9 222·0 314·0 382·8 273·2 235·5 255·1 415·1 455·1	492,973	1·2 1·0 1·1 1·4 2·0 2·2 1·7 1·5 2·1 2·6 1·8 1·6 1·7 2·8 3·1
64	November 9 December 7	261·0 261·5	1.8	254·6 254·5	2·2 1·4	6.4	252·4 253·1	248·2 243·2	1.7
65	January II February 8 March 8	285·8 276·3 283·3	1·9 1·9 1·9	278·9 269·9 258·8	2·5 1·6 1·0	6·9 6·4 24·5	276·4 268·3 257·8	232·4 225·0 230·2	1.6 1.5 1.5
	April 12 May 10 June 14	256·4 231·5 212·3	1·7 1·6 1·4	243·4 226·5 207·4	7·6 2·3 0·9	12·9 5·1 4·9	235·8 224·1 206·5	225·9 233·6 237·0	1.6
	July 12 August 9 September 13	215·7 259·4 240·3	1·4 1·7 1·6	211·3 240·2 230·7	6·2 22·7 10·2	4·4 19·2 9·5	205·1 217·4 220·5	243·4 248·1 248·2	1.6
	October II November 8 December 6	240·6 244·4 258·0	1·6 1·6 1·7	233·8 239·2 247·4	3·6 1·6 1·0	6·8 5·1 10·6	230·2 237·6 246·4	240·3 233·5 236·5	1.6
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	274·8 267·1 245·4	1·8 1·8 1·6	265·6 257·2 238·8	1·9 1·1 0·7	9·2 9·9 6·6	263·7 256·1 238·1	221·2 214·9 213·2	1.5 1.4 1.4
	April 18 May 16 June 13	241·4 219·9 206·5	1·6 1·5 1·4	234·0 212·0 199·5	4·9 1·4 0·9	7·4 8·0 7·0	229·1 210·5 198·6	219·6 219·3 228·0	1.5
	July 11 August 6 September 12	209·1 245·5 266·4	1·4 1·6 1·8	204·1 239·5 253·2	3·4 21·9 10·2	5·0 6·0 13·3	200·6 217·7 243·0	238·2 248·4 273·4	1.6
	October 10 November 14 December 12	348·7 435·8 460·3	2·3 2·9 3·1	292·2 345·8 373·4	4·5 2·0 1·5	56·5 90·0 86·9	287·7 343·8 372·0	301·2 339·2 359·4	2·0 2·3 2·4
67	January 9 February 13 March 13	487·4 483·2 453·4	3·3 3·3 3·1	425·2 430·8 420·8	2·6 1·7 1·3	62·2 52·4 32·6	422·7 429·1 419·5	360·6 358·2 369·8	2·4 2·4 2·5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	452·5 433·3 403·6	3·1 2·9 2·7	421·2 398·9 377·9	5·5 2·3 1·4	31·3 34·4 25·8	415·7 396·6 376·4	398·8 413·4 429·8	2·7 2·8 2·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	401·2 443·1 447·8	2·7 3·0 3·0	383·3 426·1 424·0	4·7 24·3 13·8	17·9 17·0 23·7	378·5 401·8 410·3	444·3 455·5 461·0	3·0 3·1 3·1
	October 9 November 13 December 11	452·5 474·7 481·8	3·1 3·2 3·3	429·3 450·0 461·2	5·8 2·6 1·8	23·2 24·7 20·6	423·5 447·5 459·3	445·0 442·5 444·9	3·0 3·0 3·0
68	January 8 February 12 March 11	526·4 516·5 492·9	3·6 3·5 3·4	499·2 496·4 477·0	2·8 2·0 1·5	27·2 20·1 15·9	496·4 494·4 475·5	425·2 412·3 418·2	2·9 2·8 2·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	483·5 461·5 438·7	3·3 3·2 3·0	473·7 449·9 429·4	5·4 2·8 1·7	9·8 11·6 9·3	468·3 447·1 427·7	449·3 466·0 488·1	3·1 3·2 3·3
	July 8 August 12 September 9	437·4 468·4 459·7	3·0 3·2 3·2	428·8 461·6 448·1	4·9 23·2 13·5	8·6 6·9 11·6	423·9 438·4 434·6	497·0 496·6 488·2	3·4 3·4 3·3
	October 14 November 11 December 9	459·6 472·7 467·7	3·2 3·2 3·2	450 · 1 457 · 2 456 · 8	4·8 2·4 1·6	9·5 15·4 10·9	445·4 454·8 455·2	468·2 449·8 440·9	3·2 3·1 3·0
969	January 13 February 10	506·6 504·6	3·5 3·5	497·1 490·8	2.4	10.5	494·6 489·1	423·6 407·9	2.9

# UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted    As percentage
	nader	rate	-lends tropic	school- leavers		number		of total employees
954)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	85·5 88·2 95·9 136·0 131·4 100·6 91·1 118·3 133·1 94·4 78·5 74·6 108·3 90·4	1.4   1.1   1.2   1.3   1.8   1.7   1.3   1.1   1.4   1.6   1.1   0.9   0.9   1.3   1.1	95·1 75·7 78·6 90·2 116·3 121·9 97·6 85·8 110·0 126·7 92·6 76·4 71·3 100·2 88·8	2·8 1·9 1·6 2·2 3·3 4·2 2·8 5·2 7·2 4·1 3·5 2·9 3·5	5·3 9·8 9·6 5·7 19·7 9·5 3·0 5·3 8·3 6·4 1·8 2·1 3·4 8·0 1·6	92·3 73·8 77·0 88·1 113·1 117·7 94·3 83·0 104·8 119·5 88·5 72·9 68·3 96·8 85·7	ange.	1·3 1·0 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·2 1·0 1·3 1·1 0·9 0·8 1·1
November 9 December 7	89·1 87·4	1:1	87·5 85·1	1.4	1.6	86·0 84·2	79·1 79·3	0.9
January II	90·6	1·1	88·1	1·6	2·4	86·5	72·8	0·9
February 8	91·6	1·1	88·2	1·0	3·4	87·3	72·7	0·9
March 8	88·8	1·0	84·1	0·6	4·6	83·5	73·4	0·9
April 12	84·8	1·0	82·6	5·7	2·3	76·9	72·4	0·9
May 10	75·4	0·9	73·7	1·3	1·7	72·4	75·1	0·9
June 14	63·8	0·8	62·5	0·6	1·3	61·9	74·9	0·9
July 12	64·8	0·8	63·6	4·5	1·2	59·1	77·5	0·9
August 9	79·7	0·9	77·7	16·2	2·0	61·5	77·1	0·9
September 13	75·1	0·9	72·9	6·6	2·2	66·2	73·7	0·9
October II	76·4	0·9	75·4	2·4	1·0	73·0	70·3	0·8
November 8	76·9	0·9	75·9	1·1	1·0	74·8	68·2	0·8
December 6	74·0	0·9	71·9	0·7	2·1	71·2	65·8	0·8
66 January 10	74·9	0·9	73·4	1·2	1·4	72·2	57·6	0·7
February 14	72·3	0·8	71·1	0·7	1·2	70·3	55·4	0·6
March 14	68·7	0·8	67·7	0·5	1·0	67·3	57·7	0·7
April 18	66·1	0·8	64·9	2·5	1.1	62·4	58·2	0·7
May 16	60·3	0·7	59·3	0·8		58·5	63·0	0·7
June 13	54·6	0·6	53·7	0·5		53·2	66·5	0·8
July 11	55·1	0·6	54·2	2·5	0·9	51·7	70·0	0·8
August 8	71·5	0·8	70·4	14·3	1·2	56·0	71·4	0·8
September 12	73·8	0·9	71·0	6·6	2·8	64·4	71·8	0·8
October 10	87·5	1.0	82·4	3·0	5·1	79·4	76·8	0·9
November 14	106·8	1.2	93·1	1·4	13·7	91·7	84·7	1·0
December 12	103·9	1.2	93·8	0·9	10·1	92·9	88·4	1·0
67 January 9	112·7	1·3	102·1	1·6	10·6	100·5	87·8	1.0
February 13	119·7	1·4	106·9	1·0	12·8	105·9	91·7	
March 13	115·6	1·4	104·0	0·8	11·5	103·3	92·7	
April 10	114·9	1:3	104·2	2·8	10·7	101·5	96·5	1.1
May 8	108·1	:3	97·8	1·2	10·3	96·6	96·4	
June 12	96·2	:1	88·0	0·8	8·2	87·2	99·3	
July 10	95·9	1.1	88·9	3·2	7·0	85·7	104·6	1·2
August 14	112·5		106·9	15·6	5·6	91·3	108·3	1·3
September 11	107·6		101·7	8·6	5·9	93·1	101·9	1·2
October 9	108·2	1·3	102·4	3·6	5·9	98·8	96·6	1:1
November 13	106·9	1·2	102·3	1·5	4·6	100·8	93·6	
December 11	100·9	1·2	97·7	1·1	3·2	96·6	92·2	
58 January 8	104·5	1.2	101·2	1·6	3·3	99·6	86·8	1·0
February 12	102·7		99·6	1·1	3·1	98·5	84·2	1·0
March 11	97·0		95·0	0·8	2·0	94·2	83·8	1·0
April 8	94·9	1·1	93·2	3·3	1·7	90·0	85·2	1.0
May 13	87·4	1·0	85·7	1·2	1·7	84·5	85·8	
June 10	78·0	0·9	77·1	0·8	1·0	76·3	88·8	
July 8	77·2	0·9	76·1	2·8	1·1	73·2	91·9	
August 12	93·0	1·1	91·6	13·0	1·4	78·6	95·0	
September 9	87·7	1·0	86·5	7·3	1·2	79·2	87·3	
October 14	89·7	1.0	88·7	2·4	1·0	86·2	83·8	1·0
November 11	88·2		87·3	1·2	0·9	86·0	79·1	0·9
December 9	84·0		83·2	0·9	0·8	82·4	77·4	0·9
59 January 13 February 10	87·9 86·6	1.0	87·0 85·3	1.3	0.9	85·7 84·5	72·0 69·9	0.8

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: London and South Eastern Region

	CBYOJSMBHU YJ	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
								Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
3716	eyotqms creq (x*050)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages	52·I 38·4 43·8 55·6 72·2 68·7 52·6 54·3 72·7 85·7 57·4 50·5 54·9 93·3 93·5	0.9 0.9 1.6	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7 92·3	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6 1.2	49·4 35·3 39·7 52·2 69·4 66·3 50·6 51·6 70·0 79·2 55·8 48·9 53·1 90·6 91·3	2530	0.8 0.9 1.6
964	November 9 December 7	53·2 51·7	15.0	52·9 51·3	0·3 0·2	0·3 0·4	52·6 51·2	48·7 48·6	hadenvold No
965	January II	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 II	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
966	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 II	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 I2	52·0	0·9	51·3	2·1	0·7	49·2	58·1	1.0
	October 10 November 14 December 12	63·7 77·9 83·4	1·1 1·3 1·4	62·1 75·4 81·1	1·0 0·4 0·2	1·6 2·5 2·3	61·1 75·0 80·9	61·6 71·9 78·3	1.0
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	98·5 100·0 95·4	1·7 1·7 1·6	94·1 97·6 94·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	4·4 2·3 1·3	93·7 97·4 93·9	78·6 78·9 83·3	1:4
	April 10	96·2	1·7	94·9	0·9	. I·4	94·0	89·5	1·5
	May 8	91·1	1·6	89·6	0·4	I·5	89·3	90·7	1·6
	June 12	84·6	1·5	83·2	0·2	I·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	1·6	89·6	2·7	0·7	86·9	101·8	1·8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	92·8 97·3 98·5	1·6 1·7 1·7	92·0 95·8 96·8	1·1 0·4 0·3	0·9 1·4 1·7	90·8 95·4 96·5	94·5 92·9 93·9	1.6
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11	105·8 106·6 101·4	1.8	104·3 105·4 100·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	1·5 1·2 1·0	103·9 105·1 100·0	87·7 85·1 88·8	1·5 1·5 1·5
	April 8	99·1	1·7	98·4	0·9	0·8	97·5	92·8	1·6
	May 13	93·0	1·6	91·9	0·5	1·2	91·4	92·8	1·6
	June 10	86·5	1·5	85·6	0·2	0·9	85·4	97·3	1·7
	July 8	84·0	1·4	83·3	0·4	0·8	82·9	99·9	1·7
	August 12	89·4	1·5	88·8	4·8	0·7	83·9	98·4	1·7
	September 9	86·5	1·5	85·8	2·7	0·6	83·1	97·4	1·7
	October 14	88·0	1·5	87·3	0·9	0·7	86·3	89·5	1·5
	November 11	89·4	1·5	88·5	0·5	0·8	88·1	85·4	1·5
	December 9	91·7	1·6	88·1	0·3	3·6	87·8	85·2	1·5
1969	January 13 February 10	96·9 96·6	1.7	96·1 95·5	0·4 0·3	0.8	95·7 95·2	80·4 77·2	1:4

# UNEMPLOYMENT Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
									Illy adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(2000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	23·3 18·2 21·4 28·4 37·0 35·8 28·6 28·1 35·5 45·7 28·5 26·8 34·0 51·4 49·3	            	22·8 17·7 19·8 27·6 35·8 35·3 27·5 26·0 34·6 39·9 28·3 26·0 30·2 48·5 48·4	0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·9 0·8 0·6 1·0 1·2 0·7 0·6 0·6 0·6	0·6 0·4 1·5 0·8 1·2 0·6 1·1 2·1 0·9 5·8 0·3 0·8 3·8 2·9 0·9	22·3 17·4 19·5 27·1 35·2 34·3 26·7 25·4 33·6 38·6 27·6 25·4 29·6 47·9 47·8		0.9 1.1 1.7
1964	November 9 December 7	27·4 28·0	::	27·2 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·2 0·4	27·0 27·4	26·0 25·5	Town El. San
1965	January II February 8 March 8	31·7 31·3 30·5		31·3 30·8 29·5	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·5 1·0	31·1 30·7 29·4	24·7 23·3 23·9	0·9 0·8 0·9
	April 12 May 10 June 14	32·7 25·2 21·0	1·2 0·9 0·8	28·2 25·0 20·8	1·7 0·3 0·1	4·6 0·2 0·2	26·4 24·8 20·7	24·0 25·7 26·5	0·9 0·9 1·0
	July 12 August 9 September 13	20·0 25·9 24·2	0·7 0·9 0·9	19·9 24·1 23·9	0·1 3·0 1·3	0·1 1·8 0·3	19·9 21·1 22·6	27·7 27·8 27·5	1.0
	October II November 8 December 6	25·8 26·5 27·3	0·9 1·0 1·0	25·2 26·3 27·1	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·2 0·2	24·8 26·1 27·0	25·7 25·1 25·1	0·9 0·9 0·9
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1·0 1·1 1·0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	27·2 23·5 21·4	1·0 0·8 0·8	26·8 23·3 21·0	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·3	26·2 23·1 20·9	23·8 24·0 26·7	0·8 0·9 1·0
	July 11 August 8 September 12	21·9 26·7 29·3	0·8 1·0 1·0	21·5 26·4 28·7	0·1 3·2 1·3	0·4 0·3 0·6	21·4 23·2 27·4	29·4 30·2 33·0	1·0 1·1 1·2
	October 10 November 14 December 12	48·4 59·6 62·1	1·7 2·1 2·2	35·5 44·7 47·3	0·6 0·2 0·2	12·9 14·9 14·8	34·8 44·5 47·1	36·0 43·5 45·4	1·3 1·6 1·6
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	61·1 62·0 56·4	2·2 2·2 2·0	53·2 55·6 52·5	0·3 0·1 0·1	7·9 6·4 3·8	52·9 55·4 52·4	43·7 43·4 43·3	1·6 1·5 1·5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	51·8 50·8 43·6	1·8 1·8 1·6	50·1 46·5 41·4	0·6 0·2 0·1	1·7 4·3 2·2	49·6 46·3 41·3	45·0 47·6 51·5	1.6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	41·3 46·5 46·7	1·5 1·7 1·7	40·5 45·4 45·5	0·2 2·7 1·6	0·7 1·1 1·2	40·4 42·7 43·9	52·0 52·8 52·1	1.9
	October 9 November 13 December 11	49·3 53·7 53·2	1·8 1·9 1·9	48·1 51·1 51·6	0·7 0·2 0·1	1·1 2·6 1·6	47·5 50·9 51·5	49·0 49·9 49·8	1·7   1·8   1·8
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	56·3 55·9 54·3	2·0 2·0 1·9	55·7 55·3 52·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·6 0·6 2·2	55·5 55·1 52·0	45·9 43·2 43·0	1·6 1·5 1·5
	April 8 May 13 June 10	51·6 47·7 43·6	1·8 1·7 1·6	51·2 47·2 43·4	1·0 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 0·3	50·2 46·9 43·2	45·5 48·2 53·8	1.6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	42·5 46·9 47·9	1·5 1·7 1·7	41·9 46·2 44·7	0·2 2·7 1·5	0·6 0·7 3·2	41·8 43·6 43·2	53·7 53·8 51·3	1.9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	47·5 48·8 49·0	1·7 1·7 1·7	47·0 48·2 48·1	0·6 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·5 0·9	46·5 48·0 47·9	48·0 47·0 46·2	1·7 1·7 1·6
969	January 13 February 10	54·1 55·6	1·9 2·0	53·4 53·8	0·2 0·1	0·7 1·8	53·2 53·7	43·9 42·1	1.6

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

	ASSESSMENT OF STREET	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI cluding school-le	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal 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 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	16·7 13·5 14·9 21·2 26·8 26·1 20·6 17·8 22·5 27·9 20·5 20·9 24·5 33·8 33·5	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 8 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 7 1 · 4 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 8 2 · 5 2 · 5	16·3 13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2 33·2	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3	0·4 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·3 2·6 0·1 0·4 0·8 0·6	16·1 13·1 14·5 20·6 26·0 25·2 20·0 17·2 21·8 24·8 20·1 20·3 23·4 32·9 32·9	, oregon	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.7 2.5
1964	November 9 December 7	21·6 22·5	1·6 1·7	21·4 22·3	0·1 0·1	0·1 0·2	21·3 22·2	19·0 19·5	1.4
1965	January II February 8 March 8	24·3 24·3 23·4	1·8 1·8 1·7	24·1 23·3 22·3	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·2 1·0 1·1	23·9 23·2 22·2	19·0 18·7 19·2	1.4
	April 12	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 II	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 February 14 March 14	25·9 25·0 22·6	1·9 1·8 1·7	25·6 24·8 22·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1·5 1·5 1·4
	April 18 May 16 June 13	21·1 18·4 16·6	1·6 1·4 1·2	20·9 18·3 16·5	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	20·6 18·2 16·5	19·7 19·5 21·1	1.5
	July 11	16·5	1·2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1·6
	August 8	19·1	1·4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17·7	22·6	1·7
	September 12	22·1	1·6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21·2	25·2	1·9
	October 10	31·7	2·3	28·4	0·3	3·3	28·1	27·7	2·0
	November 14	36·6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33·6	30·5	2·3
	December 12	38·1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35·7	32·0	2·4
1967	January 9	41·0	3·1	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6	31·7	2·4
	February 13	39·5	2·9	38·3	0·1	1·1	38·2	31·0	2·3
	March 13	36·8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3	31·8	2·4
	April 10	34·6	2·6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0	32·6	2·4
	May 8	31·9	2·4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4	33·4	2·5
	June 12	27·5	2·0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	34·3	2·6
	July 10	27·1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26·6	35·3	2·6
	August 14	29·7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28·3	34·7	2·6
	September 11	30·3	2·3	30·0	0·8	0·3	29·2	34·2	2·5
	October 9	33·1	2·5	32·8	0·4	0·3	32·5	32·1	2·4
	November 13	36·7	2·7	36·4	0·2	0·3	36·2	32·9	2·5
	December 11	37·0	2·8	36·6	0·2	0·4	36·4	32·6	2·4
1968	January 8	39·5	2·9	38·4	0·1	1·1	38·3	31·5	2·4
	February 12	37·9	2·8	37·7	0·1	0·2	37·6	30·5	2·3
	March 11	35·6	2·7	35·5	0·1	0·2	35·4	31·0	2·3
	April 8	34·6	2·6	34·4	0·3	0·2	34·1	32·7	2·4
	May 13	31·4	2·3	31·2	0·1	0·2	31·1	33·0	2·5
	June 10	28·4	2·1	28·3	0·1	0·1	28·2	35·9	2·7
	July 8	27·8	2·1	27·6	0·1	0·1	27·5	36·4	2·7
	August 12	30·5	2·3	30·4	1·1	0·1	29·3	35·8	2·7
	September 9	30·4	2·3	30·3	0·8	0·1	29·5	34·6	2·6
	October 14	33·8	2·5	33·7	0·3	0·2	33·4	33·0	2·5
	November 11	36·0	2·7	35·6	0·2	0·4	35·4	32·1	2·4
	December 9	35·8	2·7	35·7	0·1	0·1	35·6	31·9	2·4
1969	January 13 February 10	38·2 38·6	2.9	38·0 38·0	0·2 0·1	0·2 0·6	37·8 37·9	31·0 30·8	2.3

Including Dorset other than Poole.

### UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

	Characteristics &	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasona Number	As percentage of total employees
-300	1 (255)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	12·3 10·2 23·0 27·0 33·8 31·5 21·4 31·4 40·5 46·9 21·6 20·4 31·7 57·8 51·8	0·6 0·5 1·1 1·3 1·6 1·5 1·0 1·4 1·8 2·0 0·9 0·9 1·3 2·5 2·2	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·7 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8	0·7 0·6 8·3 3·9 4·4 3·0 3·6 10·3 6·3 8·6 1·3 4·1 12·4 14·9 6·0	11·3 9·4 14·5 22·5 28·7 27·6 16·8 20·4 33·2 36·8 19·4 15·1 18·5 41·8	-	0·5 0·4 0·7 1·0 1·3 0·8 0·9 1·5 1·6 0·8 0·6 0·8 1·9
1964	November 9 December 7	18·7 18·1	0.8	16·2 15·9	0.1	2·5 2·2	16·0 15·8	16·0 16·4	0·7 0·7
1965	January II February 8 March 8	17·8 17·2 32·9	0-8 0-7 1-4	16·8 16·3 15·8	0·1 0·1	1·0 0·9 17·0	16·7 16·2 15·8	15·2 14·7 15·0	0·6 0·6 0·6
	April 12	21·6	0·9	17·2	2·9	4·4	14·3	14·2	0·6
	May 10	15·4	0·7	14·5	0·3	0·9	14·2	14·3	0·6
	June 14	15·0	0·6	13·7	0·1	1·4	13·6	14·6	0·6
	July 12	18·4	0·8	17·0	3·4	1·4	13·6	15·1	0·6
	August 9	33·9	1·4	20·5	5·7	13·4	14·9	15·6	0·7
	September 13	19·4	0·8	17·4	2·0	1·9	15·5	15·7	0·7
	October II	19·7	0·8	16·2	0·5	3·5	15·7	15·7	0·7
	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0·1	1·4	15·5	15·5	0·7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0·1	1·5	14·8	15·4	0·7
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	1.0	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0·6 0·6 0·6
	April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5	14·4	0·6
	May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9	13·9	0·6
	June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5	14·5	0·6
	July 11	14·8	0·6	13·6	0·2	1·1	13·5	15·0	0·6
	August 8	21·1	0·9	20·7	5·3	0·4	15·4	16·1	0·7
	September 12	25·0	1·0	19·9	2·0	5·0	17·9	18·3	0·8
	October 10	49·7	2·1	23·4	0·7	26·2	22·7	23·2	1·0
	November 14	84·6	3·5	30·6	0·2	54·0	30·4	30·9	1·3
	December 12	87·8	3·7	33·9	0·2	53·9	33·8	34·6	1·4
1967	January 9	70·3	3·0	38·7	0·2	31·6	38·4	34·1	1·5
	February 13	68·0	2·9	41·0	0·2	27·0	40·8	34·7	1·5
	March 13	54·9	2·3	40·7	0·2	14·2	40·6	36·6	1·6
	April 10	54·3	2·3	41·6	0·8	12·6	40·9	40·0	1·7
	May 8	54·5	2·3	39·8	0·3	14·7	39·5	41·0	1·8
	June 12	50·5	2·2	39·1	0·2	11·4	38·9	43·0	1·8
	July 10	49·0	2·1	39·2	0·3	9·8	39·0	44·2	1·9
	August 14	57·7	2·5	48·7	6·0	9·0	42·7	46·0	2·0
	September 11	61·9	2·6	47·8	3·1	14·1	44·6	47·4	2·0
	October 9	60·3	2·6	46·3	1·2	14·0	45·2	47·3	2·0
	November 13	57·3	2·4	45·9	0·4	11·4	45·5	46·4	2·0
	December 11	55·3	2·4	46·2	0·3	9·1	45·9	46·8	2·0
1968	January 8	64·3	2·8	48·9	0·3	15·4	48·6	42·9	1·9
	February 12	61·8	2·7	50·3	0·2	11·4	50·1	42·3	1·8
	March 11	55·4	2·4	48·4	0·2	7·0	48·2	43·2	1·9
	April 8	52·0	2·2	48·3	1·4	3·7	46·9	45·9	2·0
	May 13	50·3	2·2	45·7	0·4	4·6	45·3	47·2	2·0
	June 10	46·6	2·0	44·1	0·2	2·5	43·9	48·6	2·1
	July 8	46·6	2·0	42·5	0·2	4·1	42·2	47·8	2·1
	August 12	52·3	2·3	49·1	4·5	3·2	44·5	47·9	2·1
	September 9	49·4	2·1	45·9	2·3	3·5	43·6	46·3	2·0
	October 14	47·5	2·1	43·3	0·5	4·2	42·8	44·8	1·9
	November 11	51·9	2·2	42·4	0·2	9·5	42·2	43·0	1·9
	December 9	43·7	1·9	40·6	0·1	3·1	40·5	41·4	1·8
1969	January 13 February 10	43·8 45·5	1.9	42·7 41·6	0·2 0·1	1.1	42·5 41·5	37·6 35·3	1.6

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

da volunia. Pravenia	Office and of	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	
								Seasonall	y adjusted
		lumber	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
ines and	V330)	(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   1966   1967   1968		6.4 5.8 6.9 10.8 19.7 18.6 13.1 13.0 17.9 24.7 13.6 13.3 15.8 26.0 26.9	0.9 1.1 1.8 1.9	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 23.6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3	0·7 0·9 1·0 1·6 4·1 1·5 0·6 1·9 1·5 4·2 0·4 0·9 1·2 2·3 0·7	5·6 4·9 5·9 9·1 15·4 16·5 12·1 10·8 15·8 19·6 12·8 11·9 14·2 23·3 25·9	***************************************	0.8 1.6 1.8
November 9 December 7	意	11.8	7-8	11·5 11·6	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	STONOLA HAT
January II February 8 March 8	E SE	13·6 14·1 15·0	0·9 1·0 1·0	12·7 12·8 12·7	0·1	0·8 1·2 2·3	12·6 12·8 12·6	10·8 10·8 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
April 12 May 10 June 14		14·3 12·7 11·8	1·0 0·9 0·8	12·8 11·5 10·9	1·2 0·1 0·1	1·5 1·2 0·9	11·6 11·4 10·8	11·1 11·6 11·9	0·8 0·8 0·8
July 12 August 9 September 13	15	11·3 13·9 13·3	0·8 1·0 0·9	10·8 13·3 12·7	0·1 1·8 0·8	0·5 0·5 0·6	10·8 11·5 11·8	12·5 12·5 12·9	0·9 0·9 0·9
October II November 8 December 6	0 (0 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	13·1 12·7 13·3	0·9 0·9 0·9	12·6 12·3 12·8	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·4 0·5	12·3 12·2 12·7	13·2 12·7 12·6	0·9 0·9 0·9
1966 January 10 February 14 March 14	00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	14·8 14·5 13·4	1·0 1·0 0·9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0.1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12·0 11·5 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
April 18 May 16 June 13		13·5 12·0 11·5	0·9 0·8 0·8	12·9 11·6 11·0	0·4 0·1	0·6 0·4 0·5	12·5 11·5 11·0	12·0  11·7  12·1	0·8 0·8 0·8
July 11 August 8 September 12		11·8 14·8 15·9	0·8 1·0 1·1	11·4 14·5 15·2	0·1 1·9 0·9	0·4 0·3 0·8	11·3 12·6 14·3	13·0 13·7 15·6	0·9 1·0 1·1
October 10 November 14 December 12	E TES E GE - I S-IE - I	18·9 23·3 24·9	1·3 1·6 1·7	17·4 19·6 21·3	0·4 0·1 0·1	1·5 3·7 3·6	17·0 19·5 21·2	18·2 20·2 21·2	1·3 1·4 1·5
1967 January 9 February 13 March 13	の数	28·0 28·3 27·8	1·9 2·0 1·9	23·7 24·4 23·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	4·3 3·9 4·0	23·6 24·3 23·7	20·7 20·7 21·0	1·4 1·4 1·5
April 10 May 8 June 12	97-0 97-0 36-0	27·4 25·1 23·2	1·9 1·7 1·6	24·1 22·3 21·4	0·4 0·2 0·1	3·3 2·8 1·9	23·7 22·2 21·3	22·5 22·5 23·2	1.6 1.6
July 10 August 14 September 11	0-09- 2-03- 0-75	23·1 25·5 25·1	1.6 1.8 1.7	21·4 24·5 24·1	0·2 1·6 1·0	1.8   1.0   1.1	21·2 22·9 23·1	24·3 25·1 25·2	1·7 1·7 1·7
October 9 November 13 December 11	2-04 9-05 1-05	24·8 26·5 26·8	1·7 1·8 1·9	23·8 25·0 25·4	0·5 0·2 0·1	1·0 1·5 1·4	23·3 24·9 25·3	24·8 25·7 25·3	1·7 1·8 1·8
1968 January 8 February 12 March 11	60	29·5 29·0 27·6	2·1 2·0 1·9	27·5 27·5 26·6	0.1	1·9 1·5 0·9	27·4 27·3 26·5	24·I 23·3 23·5	1·7 1·6 1·7
April 8 May 13 June 10	1-72	27·2 26·3 24·7	1·9 1·8 1·7	26·4 25·4 24·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·8 0·9 0·5	26·1 25·3 24·1	24·8 25·7 26·2	1·7 1·8 1·8
July 8 August 12 September 9	25 - 42 0-42 0-43	24·2 26·8 26·4	1·7 1·9 1·9	23·8 26·5 26·2	0·2 1·3 1·0	0·3 0·2 0·3	23·6 25·2 25·2	27·0 27·6 27·5	1.9 1.9 1.9
October 14 November 11 December 9	0.02	26·8 27·6 27·5	1·9 1·9 1·9	26·5 27·2 27·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·4	26·2 27·0 27·0	27·9 27·9 27·0	2·0 2·0 1·9
1969 January 13 February 10	£ 43 1-44	29:8 30:3	2.1	29·0 29·3	0.1	0.8	28·9 29·2	25·5 25·0	1.8

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

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI cluding school-le	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	As percentage of total employees
	receptions (adopted	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	19·1 14·8 15·7 19·6 38·5 38·2 24·5 21·0 34·3 42·5 26·4 22·8 25·4 44·4 52·9	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	17·2 13·1 13·9 18·5 30·6 34·0 23·7 19·7 30·4 37·2 25·8 22·2 23·4 39·9 51·5	0·5 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·7 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·1 1·6 1·0 0·8 0·8 0·9 1·1	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.6 2.1 4.5	16·7 12·8 13·5 18·1 29·9 32·9 23·0 19·2 29·2 35·5 24·8 21·4 22·6 39·0 50·4		       1.0 1.1 1.9 2.5
1964	November 9 December 7	24·2 23·8	21:3	23.5	0·4 0·2	0·7 0·5	23·2 23·1	22·4 22·1	edmerole : Ab
1965	January II February 8 March 8	25·6 25·2 24·3	1·2 1·2 1·2	24·9 24·2 23·5	0·2 0·2 0·1	0·7 1·0 0·9	24·6 24·0 23·3	21·3 20·7 21·2	1.0
	April 12 May 10 June 14	23·1 21·8 19·7	1·1 1·0 0·9	22·5 21·3 19·1	0·8 0·4 0·1	0·6 0·5 0·6	21·7 20·9 19·0	21·0 21·3 21·3	1.0
	July 12 August 9 September 13	19·0 23·9 22·1	0·9 1·1 1·1	18·8 23·7 21·8	0·6 4·0 1·8	0·2 0·2 0·3	18·2 19·7 20·0	21·6 22·5 21·9	1.0
	October II November 8 December 6	22·5 22·3 23·9		22·0 21·8 22·8	0·7 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·5 1·1	21·3 21·5 22·6	21·8 20·7 21·7	1.0
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	24·5 23·8 21·9	1·2 1·1 1·0	23·3 22·4 20·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	1.2	23·2 22·3 20·8	20·1 19·3 19·0	1·0 0·9 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	· 0
	August 8	24·6	1·2	23·3	3·8	1·3	19·5	22·3	·
	September 12	26·0	1·2	24·0	1·8	2·0	22·2	24·3	· 2
	October 10	30·3	1·4	27·3	0·8	3·0	26·5	27·3	1·3
	November 14	36·3	1·7	31·5	0·3	4·8	31·2	30·3	1·4
	December 12	38·0	1·8	33·1	0·2	5·0	32·8	31·3	1·5
1967	January 9	43·7	2·1	37·1	0·3	6·7	36·8	32·0	1·5
	February 13	43·6	2·1	37·8	0·2	5·8	37·6	32·3	1·6
	March 13	41·9	2·0	37·7	0·2	4·2	37·5	34·0	1·6
	April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0·8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1·8
	May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0·3	5·9	35·9	37·3	1·8
	June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0·2	5·2	34·1	38·5	1·9
	July 10	38·4	1·9	35·1	0·7	3·3	34·4	40·0	1·9
	August 14	45·0	2·2	42·5	4·2	2·5	38·3	42·5	2·1
	September 11	46·1	2·2	42·8	2·3	3·3	40·5	44·0	2·1
	October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1·0	3·6	42·2	43·8	2·1
	November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0·4	4·1	45·0	43·9	2·1
	December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0·3	3·7	47·4	45·1	2·2
1968	January 8	55·2	2·7	51·9	0·3	3·3	51·6	45·0	2·2
	February 12	55·4	2·7	53·2	0·2	2·2	52·9	45·3	2·2
	March 11	53·5	2·6	51·6	0·2	1·9	51·4	46·6	2·3
	April 8	53·1	2·6	51·5	0·5	1·6	51·0	50·4	2·5
	May 13	52·3	2·5	50·2	0·5	2·1	49·7	52·1	2·5
	June 10	49·1	2·4	48·3	0·3	0·8	47·9	54·1	2·6
	July 8	48·5	2·4	47·6	0·7	0·9	46·9	54·2	2·6
	August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49·6	54·6	2·7
	September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49·5	53·6	2·6
	October  4	53·0	2·6	51·9	1·1	1·1	50·8	52·8	2·6
	November	53·0	2·6	52·0	0·5	1·0	51·5	50·3	2·5
	December 9	52·5	2·6	51·6	0·3	0·9	51·3	48·8	2·4
1969	January 13 February 10	57·1 56·2	2·8 2·7	55·6 54·8	0·3 0·2	1.5	55·3 54·6	48·3 46·8	2.4

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	TOTAL	. REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
								Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
10547		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	44.2 40.8 40.0 47.3 80.8 82.1 57.8 49.3 76.8 93.6 62.5 48.4 45.5 74.9 72.7	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5	41·9 32·2 35·5 44·8 64·8 73·1 56·5 46·4 69·1 86·5 61·1 47·3 43·8 69·2 71·6	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·7 5·7	41·0 31·4 34·8 43·8 63·3 71·2 55·2 45·3 66·8 83·1 59·4 46·1 42·9 68·1 70·6		1·4 1·0 1·2 1·5 2·4 1·8 1·8 1·5 2·2 2·7 2·0 1·5 1·4 2·3 2·4
1964	November 9 December 7	55·6 53·7	1.8	54·3 52·0	0·5 0·3	1.3	53·8 51·7	52·4 51·5	1:7
1965	January II	56·9	1·9	55·5	0·3	1·4	55·2	50·2	1·7
	February 8	54·3	1·8	52·8	0·2	1·5	52·6	47·3	1·6
	March 8	53·3	1·8	51·3	0·1	2·0	51·2	47·3	1·6
	April 12	50·1	1·7	48·9	1·1	1·2	47·8	45·7	1·5
	May 10	48·0	1·6	46·8	0·5	1·2	46·3	46·1	1·5
	June 14	43·0	1·4	42·3	0·1	0·7	42·2	45·8	1·5
	July 12	42·9	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 II	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 II	36·3	1·2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2	40·5	1·3
	August 8	42·1	1·4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1	41·5	1·4
	September 12	46·7	1·5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9	44·8	1·5
	October 10	52·7	1·7	49·4	0·8	3·3	48·6	49·2	1·6
	November 14	60·0	2·0	55·0	0·3	5·0	54·7	53·3	1·8
	December 12	62·6	2·1	57·2	0·2	5·5	57·0	56·8	1·9
1967	January 9	73·7	2·5	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2	60·4	2·0
	February 13	76·8	2·6	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61·6	2·1
	March 13	76·9	2·6	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63·1	2·1
	April 10	79·1	2·6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
	May 8	74·8	2·5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
	June 12	68·9	2·3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·3
	July 10	68·3	2·3	65·3	0·7	3·0	64·6	72·2	2·4
	August 14	77·5	2·6	73·1	5·5	4·4	67·6	74·0	2·5
	September 11	77·3	2·6	72·3	2·9	5·0	69·4	74·5	2·5
	October 9	74·8	2·5	71·8	1·0	3·0	70·8	72·0	2·4
	November 13	76·4	2·6	72·8	0·3	3·5	72·5	70·8	2·4
	December 11	73·7	2·5	71·7	0·2	2·0	71·5	71·2	2·4
1968	January 8	79·5	2·7	77·6	0·2	2·0	77·3	70·8	2·4
	February 12	79·4	2·7	77·5	0·2	1·9	77·3	70·0	2·4
	March 11	75·4	2·5	74·3	0·1	1·1	74·2	68·6	2·3
	April 8	75·8	2·6	74·6	1·3	1·2	73·3	70·6	2·4
	May 13	71·8	2·4	70·5	0·4	1·2	70·1	69·8	2·4
	June 10	67·4	2·3	66·6	0·2	0·8	66·4	71·4	2·4
	July 8	67·2	2·3	66·7	1·1	0·5	65·6	73·2	2·5
	August 12	73·0	2·5	72·2	4·3	0·8	67·9	74·3	2·5
	September 9	71·8	2·4	70·8	2·4	1·0	68·4	73·4	2·5
	October 14	71·1	2·4	70·1	0·7	0·9	69·4	70·6	2·4
	November 11	71·2	2·4	70·1	0·3	1·2	69·8	68·2	2·3
	December 9	68·7	2·3	67·8	0·2	0·9	67·6	67·3	2·3
969	January 13 February 10	74·9 74·5	2·5 2·5	73·8 73·3	0·2 0·1	1.0	73·6 73·2	67·4 66·2	2·3 2·2

# UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY U	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
		Palanchese.	Patronitage	Castal	- Inchied		Armal -	E Manager	ally adjusted	
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	1993 (9/000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) 26·4	(000's)	per cent.	
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Ionthly averages	28·3 22·3 19·7 21·6 31·1 43·1 37·2 32·4 49·3 65·4 44·0 34·3 35·1 53·1 61·4	2·3 1·8 1·5 1·7 2·4 3·3 2·9 2·5 3·7 5·0 3·3 2·6 4·0 4·7	27·1 21·3 18·9 20·9 29·3 40·5 36·1 31·1 46·0 60·5 43·5 33·5 33·7 51·7 60·6	0·6 0·4 0·5 0·7 1·3 1·1 0·9 2·2 3·4 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·4	1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8	20·7 18·5 20·4 28·6 39·2 35·0 30·2 43·8 57·1 41·8 32·3 32·7 50·3 59·3	2034	1.6 1.4 1.6 2.2 3.0 2.7	
1964	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 II	41·4	3·1	40·3	0·5	1·1	39·9	34·6	2·6	
	February 8	39·9	3·0	38·8	0·3	1·1	38·5	33·5	2·5	
	March 8	37·4	2·8	36·4	0·2	1·0	36·2	32·8	2·5	
	April 12	34·7	2·6	34·3	1·5	0·4	32·8	31·6	2·4	
	May 10	31·2	2·3	30·9	0·6	0·4	30·3	31·2	2·3	
	June 14	28·3	2·1	28·0	0·3	0·3	27·7	31·3	2·3	
	July 12	27·8	2·1	27·5	0·5	0·3	27·0	32·2	2·4	
	August 9	35·1	2·6	34·9	6·0	0·2	28·9	33·5	2·5	
	September 13	32·4	2·4	32·1	2·5	0·3	29·6	32·9	2·5	
	October II	32·3	2·4	32·0	0·9	0·3	31·1	31·8	2·4	
	November 8	32·9	2·5	32·0	0·4	0·9	31·6	30·1	2·3	
	December 6	37·8	2·8	34·5	0·3	3·2	34·3	32·1	2·4	
1966	January 10	36·6	2·7	34·9	0·3	1·7	34·6	29·9	2·2	
	February 14	36·6	2·7	34·4	0·2	2·1	34·2	29·7	2·2	
	March 14	32·9	2·5	31·8	0·1	1·1	31·7	28·8	2·2	
	April 18	32·0	2·4	30·9	0·9	1·1	30·0	28·8	2·2	
	May 16	28·9	2·2	28·0	0·3	0·9	27·7	28·4	2·1	
	June 13	26·6	2·0	26·1	0·2	0·5	25·9	29·1	2·2	
	July 11	26·5	2·0	26·3	0·4	0·3	25·9	30·9	2·3	
	August 8	34·7	2·6	34·5	5·5	0·3	29·0	33·7	2·5	
	September 12	34·2	2·6	33·8	2·5	0·4	31·3	34·8	2·6	
	October 10	38·2	2·9	36·9	1·1	1·3	35·8	36·6	2·7	
	November 14	46·8	3·5	42·1	0·5	4·7	41·6	39·5	3·0	
	December 12	47·5	3·6	45·2	0·4	2·3	44·8	41·4	3·1	
1967	January 9	52·3	3·9	50·4	0·4	1.9	50·0	44·0	3·3	
	February 13	52·1	3·9	50·2	0·3	1.8	49·9	43·6	3·3	
	March 13	50·7	3·8	49·1	0·2	1.6	48·8	44·0	3·3	
	April 10	52·4	4·0	50·5	1·1	1.9	49·4	48·1	3·6	
	May 8	49·5	3·7	48·2	0·5	1.3	47·7	49·7	3·7	
	June 12	48·7	3·7	46·8	0·4	1.9	46·4	52·0	3·9	
	July 10	49·0	3·7	47·0	0·7	2·0	46·3	54·4	4·1	
	August 14	56·9	4·3	56·3	6·5	0·7	49·8	57·5	4·3	
	September 11	55·6	4·2	54·5	3·7	1·1	50·9	56·8	4·3	
	October 9	55·2	4·2	54·1	1.6	1·0	52·5	53·7	4·0	
	November 13	56·6	4·3	55·7	0.8	0·8	54·9	51·9	3·9	
	December 11	58·7	4·4	57·6	0.5	1·1	57·1	52·4	4·0	
1968	January 8	62·3	4·8	61·1	0·6	1·2	60·5	53·6	4·1	
	February 12	60·8	4·6	59·6	0·4	1·2	59·2	51·8	4·0	
	March 11	59·6	4·5	58·4	0·3	1·2	58·1	52·2	4·0	
	April 8	60·0	4·6	59·3	1·3	0·7	58·0	56·7	4·3	
	May 13	58·7	4·5	58·1	0·6	0·6	57·4	60·0	4·6	
	June 10	56·4	4·3	55·9	0·5	0·5	55·4	62·1	4·7	
	July 8	58·0	4·4	57·3	0·8	0·7	56·4	66·1	5·0	
	August 12	65·6	5·0	65·1	6·0	0·5	59·1	68·1	5·2	
	September 9	63·9	4·9	63·2	3·5	0·7	59·7	66·6	5·1	
	October 14	63·6	4·9	62·6	1·3	1·0	61·4	62·8	4·8	
	November 11	64·6	4·9	63·7	0·7	0·8	63·0	59·5	4·5	
	December 9	63·8	4·9	63·2	0·5	0·6	62·7	57·4	4·4	
1969	January 13 February 10	68·5 66·6	5·2 5·1	67·5 65·2	0.5	1.0	67·1 64·9	59·7 56·9	4.6	

# UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABI	E 115	The state of the s			Committee of histories and				- Sil sides	
		TOTAL	TOTAL REGISTER		UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
			- Assessment	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	None I	Total		Seasona	Illy adjusted	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	NATIONAL (1990)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4 40.3 39.2	2·4 1·8 2·0 2·6 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·1 3·6 2·6 2·6 2·6 4·1 4·0	22·1 16·9 18·2 23·4 33·3 34·2 25·0 21·9 29·4 33·2 24·6 25·6 28·4 39·5 39·1	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8	0·8 0·5 1·3 1·4 3·0 2·1 0·9 3·0 1·3 2·8 1·1 0·3 1·0 0·8 0·2	21·6 16·5 17·8 22·9 32·4 33·0 24·3 21·4 28·4 31·9 23·7 24·8 27·5 38·3 38·2		2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·7 3·9	
1964	November 9 December 7	25·9 26·1	2·6 2·6	15·6 25·9	0·5 0·3	0·2 0·2	25·2 25·6	24·1 24·4	2:4	
1965	January II	28·0	2·8	27·6	0·4	0·4	27·3	23·7	2·4	
	February 8	27·6	2·8	27·4	0·3	0·2	27·1	23·7	2·4	
	March 8	27·1	2·7	26·6	0·2	0·5	26·4	24·3	2·4	
	April 12	25·1	2·5	24·9	0·8	0·3	24·1	23·2	2·3	
	May 10	23·5	2·3	23·3	0·5	0·2	22·9	23·6	2·4	
	June 14	21·5	2·1	21·4	0·5	0·1	21·2	24·2	2·4	
	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 II November 8 December 6	26·8 27·7 28·4	2·7 2·8 2·8	26·6 27·5 27·8	0·7 0·4 0·3	0·3 0·3	25·9 27·1 27·5	26·0 26·2 26·3	2·6 2·6 2·6	
1966	January 10	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4	25·6	2·5	
	February 14	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9	25·2	2·5	
	March 14	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24·5	2·4	
	April 18	27·6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1·2	25·5	24·6	2·4	
	May 16	23·8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0·1	23·3	24·1	2·4	
	June 13	21·7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0·2	21·3	24·3	2·4	
	July II August 8 September I2	22·4 26·5 28·4	2·2 2·6 2·8	22·2 26·4 28·2	0·8 2·9 1·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	21·4 23·4 26·3	25·1 26·1 29·0	2·5 2·6 2·9	
	October 10 November 14 December 12	35·5 39·4 39·5	3·5 3·9 3·9	32·4 36·2 38·1	1·1 0·7 0·5	3·1 1·3	31·3 35·6 37·6	31·6 34·8 36·2	3·1 3·5 3·6	
1967	January 9	42·7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1·9	40·3	35·6	3·6	
	February 13	42·6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1·6	40·5	35·2	3·6	
	March 13	40·7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0·8	39·6	36·2	3·7	
	April 10	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	38·1	3·9	
	May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	38·3	3·9	
	June 12	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39·2	4·0	
	July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1·0	0·7	35·2	40·0	4·1	
	August 14	41·2	4·2	40·9	3·9	0·3	37·0	40·6	4·1	
	September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2·6	0·2	37·1	41·1	4·2	
	October 9	39·8	4·0	39·6	1·2	0·3	38·4	38·8	3·9	
	November 13	41·7	4·2	40·9	0·7	0·8	40·2	39·5	4·0	
	December 11	41·9	4·2	41·4	0·5	0·5	40·9	39·4	4·0	
1968	January 8	43·2	4·4	42·8	0·5	0·4	42·3	37·4	3·8	
	February 12	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	35·6	3·6	
	March 11	40·1	4·1	39·9	0·3	0·2	39·6	36·2	3·7	
	April 8	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·2	39·2	38·1	3.9	
	May 13	37·7	3·8	37·5	0·5	0·1	37·0	38·1	3.9	
	June 10	35·6	3·6	35·4	0·4	0·1	35·1	39·7	4.0	
	July 8	35·9	3·6	35·7	0·5	0·2	35·2	40·0	4·1	
	August 12	39·9	4·0	39·8	3·4	0·1	36·4	40·0	4·1	
	September 9	39·2	4·0	39·1	2·2	0·1	36·9	40·9	4·2	
	October 14	38·9	3·9	38·6	0·8	0·2	37·8	38·2	3·9	
	November 11	39·1	4·0	39·0	0·5	0·1	38·5	37·7	3·8	
	December 9	39·8	4·0	39·7	0·4	0·1	39·3	37·9	3·8	
1969	January 13 February 10	41·6 41·5	4·2 4·2	41.4	0·4 0·3	0·2 0·5	41·0 40·6	36·2 35·3	3·7 3·6	

# UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	OBYENENMENTS and Addition (	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
		Number (000's)	Percentage rate	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number	Seasona Number (000's)	As percentag of total employees	
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	59·5 51·1 52·2 56·3 81·1 94·9 78·7 68·4 83·1 104·8 80·3 65·5 63·5 84·6 82·9	2·8 2·4 2·4 2·6 3·8 4·4 3·6 3·1 3·8 4·8 3·6 3·9 3·9	56·5 48·4 47·8 53·2 74·4 88·6 74·8 64·6 78·0 98·2 78·1 63·4 59·9 80·8 80·7	0·9 0·8 0·6 0·7 1·3 2·1 1·4 1·1 1·9 2·5 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·3	3·0 2·7 4·4 3·1 6·7 6·3 3·9 3·8 5·1 6·6 2·2 2·2 3·6 3·8 2·1	55·6 47·6 47·2 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3 62·2 58·8 79·5 79·6	403	2·6 2·2 2·2 2·4 3·4 4·0 3·4 2·9 3·5 4·4 3·5 2·8 2·7 3·7	
1964	November 9 December 7	71·5 73·2	3·2 3·3	69·6 70·4	0·6 0·5	1.9	69·0 69·9	68·4 67·0	3.1	
1965	January II	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 May 10 June 14	67·7 62·2 56·1	3·1 2·8 2·5	65·8 60·4 54·7	1·1 0·5 0·4	1.9	64·7 59·9 54·3	62·2 62·1 61·3	2·8 2·8 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 II	59·6	2·7	58·3	0·7	1·2	57·7	60·9	2·8	
	November 8	61·5	2·8	60·0	0·4	1·5	50·6	58·9	2·7	
	December 6	66·5	3·0	62·8	0·4	3·7	62·5	59·6	2·7	
1966	January 10	70·6	3·2	67·0	1·4	3·6	65·6	55·8	2·5	
	February 14	64·7	2·9	61·6	0·7	3·1	60·9	52·1	2·4	
	March 14	60·8	2·8	59·2	0·4	1·7	58·7	53·0	2·4	
	April 18	58·5	2·7	56·2	0·8	2·2	55·4	53·3	2-4	
	May 16	55·0	2·5	52·5	0·4	2·5	52·1	54·2	2-5	
	June 13	52·4	2·4	50·3	0·3	2·2	50·0	56·8	2-6	
	July 11	54·9	2·5	53·3	2·9	1·7	50·4	58·7	2·7	
	August 8	58·9	2·7	55·4	2·9	3·4	52·6	59·3	2·7	
	September 12	60·6	2·8	57·1	1·3	3·6	55·8	61·0	2·8	
	October 10	67·3	3·1	61·8	0·7	5·5	61·1	64·6	2·9	
	November 14	78·1	3·6	69·9	0·5	8·2	69·4	68·8	3·1	
	December 12	80·2	3·7	74·2	0·4	6·0	73·8	71·0	3·2	
1967	January 9	88·9	4·1	84·3	1·6	4·6	82·7	71 · 8	3·3	
	February 13	90·1	4·1	83·4	0·8	6·7	82·6	71 · 5	3·3	
	March 13	87·7	4·0	82·2	0·5	5·5	81·6	73 · 8	3·4	
	April 10	85·7	3·9	81·3	1·1	4·4	80·2	77·0	3·5	
	May 8	82·9	3·8	77·8	0·5	5·1	77·3	79·4	3·7	
	June 12	77·0	3·5	74·1	0·3	2·9	73·8	81·7	3·8	
	July 10	81·0	3·7	78·6	3·9	2·4	74·8	84·2	3·9	
	August 14	84·1	3·9	81·7	3·2	2·5	78·5	86·9	4·0	
	September 11	82·1	3·8	79·4	1·7	2·7	77·8	85·4	3·9	
	October 9	83·8	3·9	79·9	0·8	4·0	79·0	83·7	3·9	
	November 13	85·9	4·0	83·2	0·5	2·7	82·7	82·3	3·8	
	December 11	86·2	4·0	83·9	0·4	2·4	83·5	80·7	3·7	
1968	January 8	95·3	4·4	92·1	1·6	3·2	90·5	79·1	3·7	
	February 12	90·9	4·2	88·2	0·9	2·6	87·3	75·6	3·5	
	March 11	87·0	4·0	84·7	0·5	2·3	84·2	76·2	3·5	
	April 8	85·1	3·9	83·2	1·2	1.9	82·0	78·7	3·6	
	May 13	79·8	3·7	77·9	0·4	1.9	77·4	79·5	3·7	
	June 10	78·4	3·6	74·6	0·3	3.8	74·2	82·2	3·8	
	July 8	79·8	3·7	78·4	3·5	1·4	75·0	84·4	3·9	
	August 12	81·7	3·8	80·1	2·7	1·6	77·4	85·7	4·0	
	September 9	78·6	3·6	76·1	1·4	2·6	74·7	82·0	3·8	
	October 14	79·2	3·7	77·6	0·7	1·6	76·9	81·5	3·8	
	November 11	79·4	3·7	77·8	0·4	1·6	77·4	76·9	3·6	
	December 9	79·2	3·7	78·2	0·3	1·0	77·9	75·1	3·5	
1969	January 13 February 10	89·6 85·6	4·1 4·0	86·4 83·5	1.3	3·2 2·2	85·2 82·7	74·1 71·5	3.4	

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

-		All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries				
		place Crus postus suuch sur ki lus ta	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. C	Order	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	1	XIX	xx	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
Actua	I numbers unadjusted for se	asonal variation	ns							
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	226 289 402 433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	100 131 196 209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	69 86 133 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 10	17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34 35	24 30 42 49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	19 22 28 28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120
1966	November December	436 465	206 228	119	76 88	13 15	31	49 51	29 30	108
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
	Devember	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120
	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130
	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133
	Devember	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132
1969	January February	580 574	303 299	152 150	119	16	38 38	60 59	29 28	135
Numb	er adjusted for normal sea		s   210	121	79	1 13	1 29	49	23	1 102
1967	December	424 449 454	226	130	84	12	30	52 51	24	105
W.	February March	454 467	226 225 233	137	75 81	11	30 31 32	51 53	25 25 25 25	1113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119
	July	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125
	August	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129
	September	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131
	October	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125
	November	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124
	December	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126
1968	January	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127
	February	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125
	March	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127
	April	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129
	May	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129
	June	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132
	July	580	306	159	121	16	37	61	27	136
	August	585	306	161	115	16	37	62	29	139
	September	575	302	157	114	15	35	60	25	138
	October	551	293	153	110	15	33	57	25	131
	November	529	279	147	102	13	34	55	23	127
	December	520	271	143	97	12	33	55	23	126
1969	January February	506 487	258 246	142 134	85 83	H	33 33	53 50	23 22	127 125

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding MLH 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

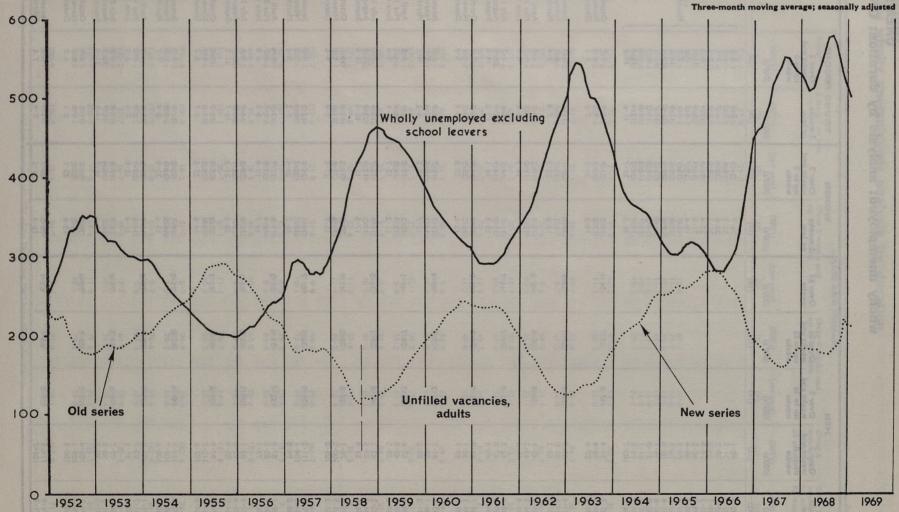
## Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

		or Industria			45	MALES AND	FEMALES				
		Total	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 wee		Over 4 wee		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
SADO	Z DOX   \$66 MJH	(000's)	(000's) (2)	(per cent)	(000's) (4)	(per cent) (5)	(000's) (6)	(per cent)	(000's)	52 weeks (000's) (9)  36·1  35·3  39·8  33·5  31·2  32·0  37·0  30·6  31·8  44·1  71·9  74·8	(000's) (10)
1954 1955 1956 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	268·1 210·3 226·7 291·4 404·0 436·7 339·2 306·4 425·6 513·1 366·8 313·0 327·4 516·8 545·8	77·8 66·2 67·9 74·5 87·5 82·3 68·7 67·9 87·4 88·2 71·3 68·6 76·1 95·0 93·3	29·0 31·5 30·0 25·6 21·7 18·9 20·3 22·2 20·5 17·2 19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1	12·6 11·2 10·9 11·1 11·8 10·5 10·3	67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1	15·8 14·8 13·5 13·9 15·0 15·0		10 to	a chands of a
1964	October 12 November 9 December 7	335·2 337·8 335·2	77·6 71·1 63·4	23·1 21·1 18·9	40·8 38·3 37·7	12·2 11·3 11·3	47·3 52·3 50·2	14·1 15·5 15·0	70.2	36.1	63.2
965	January II February 8 March 8	361·9 353·5 338·0	81·7 69·2 62·0	22·6 19·6 18·4	36·6 37·9 33·1	10·1 10·7 9·8	53·6 50·5 47·2	14·8 14·3 14·0	94.7	35.3	60 · 1
	April 12 May 10 June 14	321·2 296·2 266·4	72·9 59·9 50·5	22·7 20·2 19·0	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·5 9·2 10·5	38·3 38·8 35·0	11·9 13·1 13·1	82.9	39.8	56.7
	July 12 August 9 September 13	271·5 311·6 300·6	65·6 74·9 73·5	24·2 23·8 24·5	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·4 16·3 10·5	32·8 39·8 44·7	12·1 12·7 14·9	59.5	33.5	51.8
	October II November 8 December 6	305·7 310·8 315·6	77·0 70·7 65·3	25·2 22·7 20·7	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·6 12·1 11·7	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·2 15·8 15·5	64.6	31.2	51.1
966	January 10 February 14 March 14	334·8 322·9 302·7	80·8 67·6 61·1	24·1 20·9 20·2	30·2 35·2 31·0	9·0 10·9 10·2	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·6 14·4 13·6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	April 18 May 16 June 13	295·5 268·1 250·8	63·5 57·3 55·5	21·5 21·4 22·1	35·7 28·5 22·3	12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47.3
	July 11 August 8 September 12	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27·5 50·2 35·2	10·7 16·3 10·9	31·5 39·3 49·2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15·5 18·6 18·4	76.5	31.8	48.0
967	January 9 February 13 March 13	522·7 533·3 521·1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21·5 17·5 16·3	51·6 60·1 52·6	9·9 11·3 10·1	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44-1	53.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	521·8 492·9 461·6	101·7 84·9 79·9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·8 10·0 8·8	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167.3	71.9	58.8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	468·5 529·5 521·8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48·6 73·2 49·1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127.8	74.8	61.8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	526·7 548·1 553·8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60·1 63·1 56·9	11·4 11·5 10·3	75·7 88·6 85·2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137.9	71.6	72.3
968	January 8 February 12 March 11	594·8 591·0 567·1	108·4 95·3 86·6	18·2 16·1 15·3	51·5 59·6 52·8	8·7 10·1 9·3	95·5 82·8 79·5	16·0 14·0 14·0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	April 8 May 13 June 10	562·9 531·7 503·4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13·6 12·2 13·8	162.0	83.6	84.8
	July 8 August 12 September 9	502·2 550·8 532·0	93·7 95·5 92·1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7 13·2 10·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12·9 13·8 14·4	135.9	74.2	84.9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11·9 10·8 10·1	75·6 84·2 79·3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133-1	69.2	88.4
969	January 13 February 10	580·9 573·1	106·7 96·5	18.4	54·7 57·8	9.4	87·4 77·9	15·1 13·6	167-8	73.6	90.8

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

		м	EN			wo	MEN	YOUNG	PERSONS	5	
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)		
165·4 128·3 141·9 192·4 273·4 296·9 228·8 209·6 295·3 358·5 257·2 223·1 242·3 397·3 439·2	42·5 35·9 38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6 41·3 53·7 53·6 43·6 42·8 50·2 64·9 66·2	42·I 31·5 38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4 50·3 76·5 83·8 56·I 51·0 61·I 94·8 100·7	Strong work			26·7 23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6 16·0 14·5 15·1 17·7	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3 21·7	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4	5·2 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8	Monthly averages	195-   1955   1955   1955   1966   1966 
231·7 238·1 239·7	47·3 44·9 41·6	54·4 58·4 57·4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19·3 17·0 14·3	23·9 25·3 24·2	10·9 9·3 7·6	9·7 6·8 6·3	October 12 November 9 December 7	1964
260·7 254·3 244·8	51·4 44·5 41·2	63·3 59·0 52·2	66.6	27.5	51.9	18·8 16·2 13·8	20·1 23·1 22·3	11·4 8·4 7·0	6·7 6·3 5·4	January II February 8 March 8	196
223·6 312·9 196·5	40·3 38·5 34·4	45·1 43·2 42·6	58.8	30.6	48.8	13·9 13·9 10·3	19·2 17·0 16·3	18·7 7·5 5·9	4·5 5·7 4·0	April 12 May 10 June 14	
194·8 205·0 207·6	38·3 40·5 44·2	42·3 47·8 45·6	43.0	26.4	44.7	11·7 13·0 15·5	14·5 14·9 16·1	15·6 21·4 13·8	4·2 28·5 14·8	July 12 August 9 September 13	
217·3 224·9 234·8	48·7 46·3 45·8	52·9 58·1 59·7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18·0 16·2 12·6	21·0 22·9 20·8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October II November 8 December 6	
250·5 242·7 227·3	53·4 46·1 41·2	61·5 58·1 50·8	66.2	25.9	43 · 4	17·5 14·2 13·7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	196
218·7 200·8 189·9	40·1 38·5 38·2	52·6 43·0 39·5	55.2	29.7	41.1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17·0 14·2 12·7	11·1 6·4 5·9	5·5 4·3 3·4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
191·4 206·0 228·4	42·2 44·8 56·6	42·3 59·5 53·4	42.8	25 · 1	39.0	11·6 13·2 17·5	12·7 13·9 15·5	10·9 22·3 15·6	4·0 25·3 15·5	July II August 8 September I2	
271·2 325·9 354·4	69·3 68·5 63·2	76·1 100·2 105·0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22·5 19·6 15·9	23·5 29·6 27·8	12·8 11·3 9·4	10·6 9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
402·7 410·3 402·9	78·2 64·5 58·8	111·2 104·1 94·8	129.9	36.6	46.7	21·1 18·5 16·7	24·6 28·3 26·4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	196
398·9 380·6 361·3	68·1 59·1 56·7	87·8 82·5 77·1	132.4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23·9 23·8 19·9	13·8 9·5 8·5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
363·0 382·9 390·6	62·4 59·6 64·8	83·1 92·8 85·9	100.5	62.8	54-1	15·8 15·7 18·3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7·6 35·5 21·2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
404·0 429·5 441·4	74·0 67·7 64·6	97·9 112·7 107·6	108-6	60.2	63.3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25·9 29·2 25·8	12·9 10·4 8·7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
476·4 476·3 458·9	77·4 69·0 62·6	114·9 109·7 100·6	147-4	65.0	71.8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22·8 24·3 23·9	11·9 9·9 8·4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	196
452·9 432·0 414·1	70·1 61·7 55·4	101·2 92·7 91·1	133-9	72.1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	
410·5 421·7 417·7	66·0 61·6 62·3	89·7 98·8 90·8	113-6	64.8	76-4	13·9 14·1 15·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	13·8 19·7 14·8	6·5 30·7 21·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
429·4 439·5 441·3	74·2 70·4 63·5	105·4 109·1 104·5	109-8	60.6	79.4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11·6 9·6 8·1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	
478·6 473·6	76·9 71·7	114·5 106·7	139-8	65 · 1	82.4	18·0 15·4	20·3 21·5	11.9	7·3 7.6	January 13 February 10	1969



# vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		COACOUNT STRAIGHT		and becomes	ADUI		asonally Adjusted	HEDLING WE	YOUNG
	tage Trans	TOTAL	Men	Actual Number Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Section Contract
959* 960* 961* 962* 963 964 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages	223·5 313·8 320·3 213·7 196·3 317·2 384·4 370·9 249·7 271·3	88·2 121·0 123·9 77·8 70·7 114·6 143·4 137·5 92·0 92·6	68·7 90·9 89·4 71·7 73·1 106·2 121·7 117·3 82·1 95·4	156·9 211·9 213·3 149·4 143·8 220·8 265·1 254·8 174·0 188·0		Statement Statem	CONTROL OF	66·6 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3
964	April 8	307·5	108·3	104·1	212·4	104·6	101 · 1	205·8	95·1
	May 6	326·6	116·3	110·8	227·1	107·3	102 · 8	210·3	99·6
	June 10	368·4	128·4	122·5	250·8	113·3	105 · 8	219·1	117·5
	July 8	380·5	127·5	122·6	250·2	113·7	106·3	220·3	130·3
	August 5	357·3	123·2	115·4	238·6	115·2	107·9	223·2	118·7
	September 9	334·8	124·9	113·6	238·5	121·2	109·5	230·8	96·2
	October 7	324·8	123·9	109·5	233·4	126·9	113·1	240·1	91·4
	November 4	319·1	125·2	105·0	230·2	135·6	116·7	252·4	88·9
	December 2	311·4	120·5	101·6	222·1	136·0	118·5	254·8	89·3
965	January 6	311·3	118·1	103·1	221·1	136·2	117·6	253·6	90·1
	February 3	325·6	124·2	105·2	229·4	135·7	116·2	251·8	96·3
	March 3	358·2	137·0	112·1	249·2	139·9	117·1	256·9	109·1
	April 7	407·7	148·9	125·5	274·4	144·0	121·1	264·9	133·3
	May 5	420·0	155·1	131·6	286·7	143·0	120·9	263·7	133·3
	June 9	449·1	162·2	140·0	302·2	143·2	120·7	263·7	146·9
	July 7	452·4	158·2	138·3	296·5	141·6	119·6	261·3	156·0
	August 4	421·7	152·9	129·4	282·2	143·9	121·2	265·2	139·4
	September 8	391·6	147·8	127·2	275·0	144·9	123·8	268·9	116·5
	October 6	372·5	143·5	121·7	265·2	47·8	126·5	274·4	107·3
	November 3	355·5	138·0	115·4	253·4	49·4	128·6	278·1	102·1
	December 1	346·6	134·9	111·5	246·3	152·	129·8	282·3	100·3
966	January 5	346·3	132·1	113·1	245·2	152·0	129·2	281·0	101·1
	February 9	373·2	140·8	119·6	260·4	152·7	131·6	283·9	112·8
	March 9	405·4	148·6	125·8	274·4	151·3	131·4	282·2	131·0
	April 13	432·4	155·2	133·9	289·1	150·1	128·9	278·9	143·4
	May 11	438·6	158·7	136·9	295·5	146·4	125·5	271·6	143·1
	June 8	450·3	160·9	139·5	300·3	142·0	120·3	262·1	150·0
	July 6	455·0	158·3	137·9	296·2	4 ·7	119·3	261·0	158·8
	August 3	410·1	147·5	125·9	273·5	38·7	117·9	256·8	136·6
	September 7	351·0	132·5	114·7	247·1	29·	110·6	239·8	103·9
	October 5	301·3	117·2	100·2	217·4	119·8	103·0	222·9	83·9
	November 9	253·1	101·5	84·1	185·6	110·1	92·8	203·1	67·5
	December 7	234·2	97·1	76·3	173·3	109·9	89·6	199·5	60·9
1967	January 4	223·8	88·7	75·4	164·1	103·1	85·5	188·8	59·8
	February 8	235·6	91·5	76·1	167·6	102·4	85·1	187·9	68·0
	March 8	256·0	94·2	79·7	173·8	97·8	83·1	181·3	82·1
	April 5	258·5	95·8	81·7	177·5	92·5	80·1	172·5	81·0
	May 3	261·8	96·9	83·2	180·1	89·5	78·8	168·2	81·7
	June 7	281·4	98·0	88·7	186·8	86·3	77·2	163·5	94·7
	July 5	284·3	95·4	88·1	183·5	84·6	77·0	161·3	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82·9	173·7	83·9	77·0	160·6	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86·6	176·6	85·2	81·1	166·2	69·6
	October 4	241·1	90·8	84·7	175·6	91·8	86·1	177·9	65·5
	November 8	227·7	85·9	79·6	165·5	93·4	87·6	180·9	62·2
	December 6	223·9	85·3	78·1	163·4	96·8	91·7	188·3	60·5
1968	January 3	220·0	79·9	79·3	159·2	93·2	90·0	183·4	60·8
	February 7	232·4	81·7	82·9	164·6	92·3	92·4	184·8	67·8
	March 6	257·8	87·4	89·1	176·6	91·1	93·0	184·1	81·2
	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	87·3	92·8	180·4	92·7
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	87·0	93·2	180·5	93·5
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	86·1	91·2	177·5	100·4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	87·1	92·8	180·3	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	87·5	91·6	179·1	93·5
	September 4	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	90·5	95·7	186·1	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191·4	95·1	100·1	194·9	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192·9	106·4	105·1	211·2	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195·3	113·5	111·0	224·5	71·5
1969	January 8	252·3	89·7	91·3	180·9	104·2	103·9	208·0	71·3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92·8	186·7	104·7	103·0	207·7	77·1

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

#### **OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME** Great Britain: manufacturing industries\*

TABLE 120

					0	PERATIVE	S (EXCLUI	ING MAI	NTENAN	CE STAF	•)			
		V	VORKING			1			ON S	SHORT-T	MET			
Week	Ended			Hours of wor			for whole eek	Work	ing part of	week		Tota	ı	
		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lo	st Average	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lo	Average
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1961 1962 1963	May 27 May 26 May 18	1,824 1,824 1,771	29·3 29·6 29·7	13,376 14,260 13,945	7½ 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32 118 85	293 1,160 746	9 10 8½	36 123 92	0·6 2·0 1·5	452 1,390 1,022	12½   11   11
1964	July 18 August 15 September 19	1,946 1,739 2,046	32·1 28·5 33·4	16,670 14,258 17,039	8½ 8 8½ 8½	1 1 2	57 42 71	15 12 34	117 101 265	8 8 8	16 13 36	0·3 0·2 0·6	174 142 336	10½ 10½ 9½
	October 17 November 14 December 12	2,117 2,142 2,143	34·5 34·9 34·9	17,426 17,683 17,849	8 8½ 8½ 8½	1	57 49 49	25 36 27	192 322 217	8 9 8	26 37 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	249 371 226	9½ 10 9½
1965	January 16 February 13 March 13	2,027 2,083 2,095	33·2 34·2 34·4	16,785 17,391 17,549	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	8½ 7½ 10½	35 43 55	0·6 0·7 0·9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 8½ 9½ 9½	36 30 25	0·6 0·5 0·4	609 318 274	17   11   11
	July 17 August 14 September 18	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81 82	6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	8½ 17½ 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	10½ 20½ 11
	October 16 November 13 December 11	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7½ 9 7½	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	10 10
1966	January 15 February 19 March 19	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1	43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8½	38 30 28	0·6 0·5 0·4	344 270 283	9 9 10½
	April 23 May 21 June 18 (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35·6 36·2 35·5	18,368 18,890 18,500	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	-	46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 7½ 7½ 7½	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	8½ 8 8½ 8½
	(b) July 16	2,199	35·5 34·0	18,732 18,236	81	1	39	28	210	71/2	29	0.5	249	81/2
	August 13 September 17 October 15	1,862 2,054	29·9 33·0	15,566 17,338	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	7	43 19 287	32 29 68	254 216 637	8 7½ 9½	33 30 75	0·5 0·5 1·2	297 235 924	9 8 12½
	November 19 December 17	2,030 1,978 1,949	32·9 32·2 31·9	17,054 16,571 16,470	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	9½ 11½ 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	10½ 13½ 11
1967	January 14 February 18 March 18	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8½	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	9½ 9 9	165 160 111	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,841 1,773 1,175	
	April 18 May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,074 16,161 16,259	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	91 91 92 9	106 108 94	1·8 1·8 1·6	1,222 1,169 1,041	1112
	July 15‡ August 19‡ September 16‡	1,884 1,759 1,91.1	32·0 29·9 32·5	16,201 14,917 16,178	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	8½ 9 10	75 79 87	1·3 1·3 1·5	727 861 1,074	9½ 11 12½
	October 14‡ November 18‡ December 16‡	1,986 2,041 2,050	33·7 34·7 34·9	16,805 17,204 17,452	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 428	10½ 10 10
1968	January 13‡ February 17‡ March 16‡	1,894 2,000 2,043	32·5 34·3 35·1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 8½ 8½ 8½	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9½ 9½ 9½	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	12   11   11
	April 6‡ May 18‡ June 15‡	2,075 2,073 2,045	35·9 35·7 35·3	17,595 17,363 17,188	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	2 ! 2	86 50 66	32 34 28	256 297 240	8 8½ 8½ 8½	34 35 30	0·6 0·6 0·5	342 347 305	10 10 10
	July 13‡ August 17‡ September 14‡	2,023 1,865 2,051	34·8 31·9 35·1	17,607 15,875 17,668	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1 1 9	33 59 359	24 18 20	194 147 175	8 8½ 9	25 19 28	0·4 0·3 0·5	227 206 534	9 11 19
	October 19‡ November 16‡ December 14‡	2,125 2,188 2,166	36·3 37·3 36·9	18,489 18,739 18,839	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	1	48 58 43	20 21 23	158 182 209	8 9 9	21 22 24	0·4 0·4 0·4	206 240 252	10 11 10½
1969	January 18‡	2,078	35.7	17,862	81	2	83	20	177	9	22	0.4	260	12

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

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100 TABLE 121 INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Engin-eering, electrical Food, drink, tobacco Other manu-Vehicles Engin-eering, electrical Textiles, leather, clothing Food, drink, tobacco leather, clothing manu-facturing manu-facturing manu-facturing facturing goods, metal 103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 1 99 · 0 102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0 98·1 98·0 98·3 103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8 97·4 96·6 96·8 104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 95·7 96·9 104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3 98·3 100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 93·0 91·4 103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 9 102 · 8 103 · 0 99 · 6 95 · 0 94 · 6 98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.4 106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·5 119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2 98·8 95·6 91·7 84·4 83·3 104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 99·8 97·3 92·4 91·4 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8 97·1 97·9 100.3 98·9 99·2 100.7 96·4 97·5 105·7 105·1 May 15 June 19 102·3 102·2 104·3 104·2 100.4 98·2 97·8 99·8 100·5 98·8 98·2 98·2 97·8 99·3 95·7 96·5 100·6 100·3 100·2 97·3 84·0 103·3 98·3 90·0 99·8 100·2 86·0 105·1 95·7 83·4 101·8 89·3 77·6 97·7 August 14\* September 18 81·9 97·2 98·2 98·2 98·3 100·0 100·1 100·2 98·4 98·5 99·3 101·8 101·9 101·7 103·8 104·8 104·7 97·3 97·4 98·1 October 16 November 13 99.9 104.5 99·4 98·9 101·3 101·4 101·6 97·3 97·3 97·8 99·0 98·9 99·2 97·0 96·7 97·5 93·5 93·1 93·9 97·9 97·6 98·2 96·8 96·6 97·1 94·6 94·8 95·0 January 15 February 19† March 19 99·2 99·3 99·8 102·7 103·1 103·2 98·2 98·1 97·5 98·3 98·5 98·5 98·9 99·1 99·1 99·1 99·3 99·2 April 23 May 21 June 18 100·4 100·5 100·3 103·7 104·0 103·6 95·5 97·2 95·0 95·3 95·9 96·7 102·3 102·6 102·5 98·4 98·6 98·4 98·2 97·6 96·6 98·3 97·9 99·2 99·3 98·4 99·1 99·4 98·1 86·1 74·9 93·3 98·2 84·3 103·5 94·3 81·9 99·5 97·9 97·0 83·6 102·1 98·6 97·9 88·3 97·7 98 · 4 96.1 August 13\* September 17 97·8 97·4 97·5 96·6 96·4 96·6 92·0 90·9 92·2 98·3 97·0 96·8 102·4 101·6 101·6 89·1 84·9 86·2 92·4 91·3 90·5 96·8 96·4 96·7 October 15 November 19 97·4 97·6 97·6 98·4 96·6 96·2 December 17 96·7 96·9 97·3 96·7 97·2 97·7 93·0 93·9 95·5 96·6 96·8 97·5 99·5 99·3 99·3 88·2 87·2 87·2 97·2 97·2 97·2 94·7 94·3 94·4 86·3 86·7 87·9 January 14 February 18 March 18 97·7 97·7 98·1 97·3 97·2 97·5 87·7 87·0 86·7 92·0 92·8 93·5 April 15 May 13 June 17 94·6 94·4 94·3 97·4 97·3 96·9 96·6 96·6 96·7 99·1 98·9 98·4 98·2 98·5 97·2 97·3 97·4 97·2 97·1 98·9 99·6 98·4 96·9 95·8 94·8 92·1 79·3 97·1 97·0 97·4 96·3 July 15\*‡ August 19\*‡ September 16‡ 88·8 77·5 94·2 78·6 67·8 85·5 94·3 85·8 95·4 96·2 96·5 97·4 97·4 97·8 98·2 88·6 88·9 89·8 97·2 97·4 97·6 94·7 96·7 96·4 96·3 96·4 96·5 October 14‡ November 18‡ December 16‡ 93·7 94·3 94·1 85·6 85·6 95·1 96·1 96·4 96·7 97·7 97·9 96·7 97·2 97·2 87·4 88·7 89·4 83·3 84·6 84·5 96·0 97·0 97·3 94·9 96·0 96·2 91·5 92·3 92·3 90·7 91·0 90·1 94·2 95·2 95·4 95·3 96·0 95·7 January 13‡ February 17‡ March 16‡ 96·1 96·4 96·3 97·9 97·7 97·9 97·3 97·0 97·0 98·5 98·6 98·5 99·0 98·9 98·9 84·7 85·1 85·3 92·7 93·1 93·0 89·5 90·5 89·5 96·8 96·8 April 6‡ May 18‡ June 15‡ 89·6 91·1 91·4 98·1 96·7 96·8 98·9 98·8 98·4 July 13\*‡ August 17\*‡ September 14‡ 92·4 79·7 97·4 97·4 97·9 97·0 78 · I 68 · I 86 · I 88·1 77·1 93·7 91·3 79·1 96·6 100.0 99.7 84·3 94·1 98.8

97·5 97·3 97·1

95.6

97.6

94·0 94·3 93·6

90.3

97·2 97·2 97·1

95.9

94·3 94·3 94·2

92.8

October 19‡ November 16‡

December 14t

January 18‡

90·2 90·3 91·0

91.1

85.2

98.0

97·4 98·0

98·4 98·5

97.6

98.6

97.5

99.4

97·3 97·5

96.8

Industries analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

<sup>†</sup> Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time

to the extent of 42 hours each.

‡ Figures after June 1967 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968. See footnote on page 248.

<sup>\*</sup> In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from \* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers, and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence, the indices for July and August 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 also relate to earlier weeks in the month, and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1965–68 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1965–68 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1965–68 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1965–68 would have been approximately six points lower, the indices for August 1965–66 approximately 13 points higher, the index for August 1967 approximately 12 points higher, and the index for August 1968 approximately 13 points higher.

<sup>†</sup> Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

<sup>‡</sup> These estimates DO NOT incorporate the information obtained from the June 1968 count of national insurance cards. Revised figures from July 1967 will be published in the April 1969 issue. The figures from November 1968 are subject to further revision when the results of the April 1969 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers

are available.

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

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

TAB	LE 122	THE VELOCITIES	on the later the second	i sa sa mana karlanan s			AND THE RESERVED	Charles Commission Commission		MEN (2)	YEARSA	NDOVER
To the state of th	erico starra soutei	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Aver	age We	ekly Earnings		The state of the s	ant but he			der House		SCHOOL ST.	100	
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	£ s. 16 8 17 3 17 15 18 14 19 11 19 15 20 0 20 17 21 5 22 2	£ s. 18 09 18 19 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5 21 10 22 5 23 8 23 13	£ s. 19 10 10 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9 21 12 22 8 23 6 24 8	£ s. 17 18 18 7 19 2 19 16 20 11 20 12 20 15 21 8 22 4 23 2	£ s. 17 10 17 17 19 6 19 16 21 13 21 6 21 14 21 18 23 6 23 19	£ s. 21 5 21 1 22 9 22 9 23 15 21 19 23 7 24 8 26 0 26 9	£ s. 17 19 18 5 19 2 19 16 20 8 20 6 20 11 21 1 22 5 22 19	£ s. 16 1 16 7 17 16 18 10 18 11 18 13 19 11 20 7 21 7	£ s. 15 8 16 4 16 8 17 7 18 0 17 18 4 18 14 19 11 20 8	£ s. 15 9 15 16 16 4 17 5 17 12 17 16 18 6 18 15 19 6 20 5	£ s. 18 0 18 12 19 5 20 1 20 17 21 9 21 9 22 11 23 8
Aver	age Hou	rs Worked										
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	48·0 48·0 48·0 47·7 47·5 47·3 47·1 47·5 47·2 47·6	46·9 46·9 47·0 46·0 46·1 45·1 45·5 45·4 46·0 45·9	46.9 46.6 46.7 46.0 45.5 44.9 44.7 44.9 45.3 45.9	47·2 47·1 46·6 46·0 45·9 45·2 45·1 45·0 45·1 45·6	47·4 47·3 47·8 46·1 47·1 45·9 45·9 45·4 46·0 45·7	46·1 45·0 45·1 43·6 44·3 41·3 43·3 43·4 43·9	47·7 47·3 47·1 46·4 46·0 45·4 45·3 45·1 45·8 46·1	47·2 46·9 46·9 46·7 46·5 45·7 45·4 45·5 46·1 46·1	46·6 46·1 45·8 46·1 45·6 44·1 44·9 44·7 45·5 45·6	43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 42.3 41.5 41.9 41.8 41.9 42.4	49·6 49·4 49·3 48·7 48·3 47·8 48·2 48·0 47·7 47·9
Aver	age hour	rly Earnings	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	6 10·0 7 1·6 7 4·8 7 10·0 8 2·7 8 4·1 8 5·8 8 9·3 9 0·1 9 3·4	s. d. 7 8.2 8 0.8 8 3.9 8 10.3 9 3.1 9 5.0 9 5.5 9 9.6 10 2.0 10 3.6	8 1.5 8 4.5 8 8.5 9 2.4 9 5.5 9 6.8 9 7.8 9 11.6 10 3.3 10 7.5	s. d. 7 7·1 7 9·5 8 2·4 8 7·3 8 11·6 9 1·3 9 2·5 9 6·1 9 10·0 10 1·4	7 4·7 7 6·5 8 1·0 9 2·3 9 3·3 9 5·3 9 7·7 10 1·7 10 5·7	9 2·7 9 4·2 9 11·4 10 3·4 10 8·6 10 7·7 10 9·5 11 3·0 11 10·0 12 0·6	7 6·3 7 8·6 8 1·4 8 6·3 8 10·3 8 11·4 9 0·9 9 4·1 9 8·5 9 11·6	6 9.5 6 11.8 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5 8 1.3 8 2.6 8 7.2 8 10.0 9 3.0	6 7·4 7 0·2 7 2·0 7 6·4 7 10·6 8 0·0 8 1·3 8 4·4 8 7·2 8 11·5	7 0·3 7 2·7 7 6·4 8 0·2 8 4·0 8 6·9 8 8·7 8 11·7 9 2·5 9 6·7	7 3·1 7 6·4 7 9·6 8 2·7 8 6·2 8 8·7 8 10·8 9 1·7 9 5·4 9 9·2

#### WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Aver	age Wee	kly Earnings				1 40 40						
1964	April	£ s. 8 9	£ s. 8 8	£ s. 8 18	£ s. 9 6	£ s. 8 18	£ s.	£ s. 8 10	£ s. 8 13	£ s. 8 2	£ s. 8 11	£ s. 8 9
965	Oct. April	8 14 9 0	8 I4 9 0	9 0 9 5	9 7 9 13	8 I3 9 I7	10 10	8 I2 8 I8	8 17 9 0	8 7 8 13	8 14 8 17	8 11
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
966	April Oct.	9 15 9 16	9 13 9 16	9 18 9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15 9 19	9 7 9 10	9 14 9 18	9 14 9 15
967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
968	Oct. April	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
,,,,	Oct.	1 10 19	11 0	11 4	ii ii	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 2	10 12	10 13
Avera	age Hou	rs Worked										
964	April	1 40.5	40-2	39.4	40-4	1 41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38-8	38-9	1 39.3
965	Oct. April	40.4	39.3	38·9 38·4	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	39·2 38·5	41.1	39·4 38·5	38·5 37·9	39·2 39·1	38·3 38·4	38·1 37·9	38.6
966	April Oct.	39 · 1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
967	April	38.9	38·6 38·4	37·4 37·2	38·1 38·4	38·4 38·9	36·8 38·1	37·3 37·6	38·4 38·0	37·6 37·9	37·0 37·0	37·7 37·9
0.0	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38 · 1	37.4	37.9	38-1	37.0	37.3
968	April Oct.	38.6	38·9 38·5	37·5 38·1	38·6 38·4	38·4 38·0	38·6 38·6	38.0	38 · 1	37·5 37·9	37·8 37·3	37.6
vera	ige Hou	rly Earnings	50 1 50	4 1 540	No.							
964	April	s. d. 4 2·1	s. d. 4 2·2	s. d. 4 6·2	s. d. 4 7·3	s. d. 4 3·4	s. d. 5 3.7	s. d. 4 3.8	s. d. 4 3.9	s. d. 4 2.0	s. d. 4 4.8	s. d. 4 3.6
10 64	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
965	April Oct.	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9·7 5 0·8	4 10.9	4 9·5 5 0·7	5 7.8 5 9.9	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	4 10·1 5 0·6	4 9.1	5 2.1	5 1.8
967	Oct. April	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
	Oct.	5 3.3	5 4.3	5 4·2 5 6·2	5 6·7 5 9·1	5 2.6 5 4.4	6 3.5	5 2.5 5.9	5 2·7 5 5·5	5 0·3 5 3·0	5 5·0 5 5·9	5 3.5
968	April	5 4.9	5 5.9	5 8.9	5 11.9	5 5.7	6 8.8	5 7.6	5 7.2	5 4.5	5 7.2	5 8.0
	Oct.	5 7.4	5 8.6	5 10.4	6 2.0	5 7.9	6 10.9	5 9.3	5 10.4	5 6.0	5 10.6	5 9.6

<sup>\*</sup> Working full-time.

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

	All industries covered	Public administra- tion	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cation†‡	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	All manufac- turing industries	Other manufac- turing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.
April 1965 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1967 Oct. April 1968	Average We f s. 17 12 18 2 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6 20 12 21 8 22 5 23 0	£ s.   13   11   13   19   14   7   15   1   15   13   16   3   16   15   17   7   17   9	£ s. 14 17 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8 17 15 18 5 19 2 19 8	f. s. 17 5 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18 20 19 21 13 22 19 24 4	£ s. 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2 19 6 19 18 20 4 20 14	£ s. 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11 20 12 21 14 22 6 22 17	f. s. 17 2 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1 20 19 21 5 21 14 22 14	£ s. 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16 21 3 21 18 22 17 23 12	£ s. 17 17 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7 21 0 21 17 22 17 23 12	£ s. 20 6 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17 23 18 24 15 26 2 26 19	£ s. 16 19 17 14 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16 21 9 22 3
April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960 Oct. April 1960	47.8 47.7 47.5 47.0 46.4 46.0 46.1 46.2 46.2	44·9 44·8 45·1 44·9 44·0 43·7 43·9 43·7 43·8 43·7	46·2 45·9 45·9 45·4 45·0 44·7 44·7 44·5 44·8	50·6 50·5 50·7 50·6 50·3 50·3 50·1 50·0 49·6 50·4	48·6 48·7 46·3 43·8 43·7 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·4 43·9	49·7 49·8 49·5 49·8 47·7 48·5 48·2 48·3 47·6 47·8	51.6 51.2 51.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 51.5 50.9 51.0	47·1 46·9 46·7 46·1 46·0 45·0 45·2 45·3 45·6 45·8	47·9 47·7 47·0 47·0 46·5 45·1 45·7 45·9 46·5 46·7	46·5 46·8 46·4 46·5 46·3 45·5 45·5 45·8 46·0 46·2	46·5 46·9 46·0 46·5 45·2 45·3 44·8 45·9 45·6 45·9
April 196 Oct. April 196	Average Ho s. d. 7 4·5 7 7·1 7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9 8 11·1 9 3·0 9 7·6 9 10·9	s. d. 6 0·3 6 2·6 6 4·5 6 8·3 7 1·6 7 1·9 7 4·2 7 8·1 7 11·0 7 11·9	s. d. 6 5·1 6 7·0 6 10·6 7 3·2 7 7·9 7 9·4 7 11·4 8 2·5 8 6·4 9 8·3	s. d. 6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6 8 4.4 8 8.0 9 2.9 9 7.2	s. d. 6 9.4 7 3.0 7 7.2 8 4.8 8 7.6 8 8.7 8 9.4 9 1.2 9 3.6 9 5.1	s. d. 7 l·l 7 3·7 7 8·7 7 ll·3 8 4·6 8 5·7 8 6·6 8 ll·7 9 4·5 9 6·8	s. d. 6 7·5 6 10·8 7 1·1 7 6·1 7 7·6 7 10·6 8 1·6 8 4·2 8 6·2 8 10·5	s. d. 7 8·8 7 11·5 8 3·9 8 9·0 9 1·4 9 2·8 9 4·2 9 8·0 10 0·1 10 3·8	s. d. 7 5·4 7 9·6 8 0·9 8 5·2 8 10·9 9 0·2 9 2·3 9 6·2 9 9·9 10 1·2	s. d. 8 8·7 9 0·7 9 4·5 9 9·8 10 3·8 10 5·8 10 6·1 10 9·7 11 4·2 11 8·0	s. d. 7 3·4 7 6·5 7 9·0 8 2·0 8 5·4 8 7·3 8 8·2 9 0·8 9 5·0 9 7·8

#### WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services§	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
- spigging as	d test gatescont	tons in surill s	seal eds tol s	later of registers	TREA MER OF	States in se	Stan Lyselsky Life	e tas enabetes de a cup yes	destructive) on a under		eekly Earning
£ s. 9 10 9 15 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 19 11 10 12 1 12 4	£ s. 9 5 7 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 11 11 11 14	£ s. 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 10 12 10 18	£ s. 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19 11 6	£ s. 8 8 9 1 8 12 9 15 9 15 9 18 9 13 11 1	£ s. 7 18 8 1 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 19 8 17 9 17 10 4 10 1	£ s. 9 0 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11 11 11	£ s. 12 4 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0 14 0 13 18 14 11 14 11 15 12	£ s. 7 11 7 14 8 2 8 6 8 11 8 15 8 16 9 3 9 7 9 12	£ s. 9 2 9 7 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 2 10 7 10 10 11 4 11 4	£ s. 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11 10 19	April 196 Oct. April 196
										Average I	Hours Worke
39·5 39·0 38·6 38·4 37·5 37·5 38·1 38·2 37·9	39·9 39·8 39·5 39·4 39·0 39·0 39·1 39·2 39·3	40·1 39·6 39·0 38·7 38·2 38·3 38·3 38·5 38·5	39·8 39·3 38·9 38·6 38·0 38·0 38·0 38·3 38·3	39·9 40·7 39·5 38·9 39·2 39·3 37·3 39·0 37·4 40·4	37·7 38·2 37·9 37·7 37·0 37·4 39·0 38·4 39·0	38·3 38·2 38·0 37·6 37·1 37·2 37·4 37·4 36·8 37·2	43.6 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 42.4 42.7 42.7 43.7	40·3 39·8 40·0 39·2 39·3 39·1 38·9 39·1 39·0 38·9	40.9 40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8 40.0 40.1 39.8 39.8	39.9 39.4 39.1 38.7 38.5 38.1 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.3	April 196 Oct. April 196
s. d. 4 9.8	s. d. 4 7.6	s. d. 4 3.0	s. d. 4 5·2	s. d. 4 2·5	s. d. 4 2·1	s. d. 4 8.3	s. d. 5 7·2	s. d. 3 8.9	s. d.	s. d. 4 5.0	April 196
5 0·1 5 1·5 5 4·8 5 6·5 5 8·3 5 10·0 6 0·5 6 3·8 6 5·3	4 8.5 4 10.7 5 1.8 5 4.5 5 6.1 5 6.4 5 7.2 5 10.7 5 11.4	4 4.6 4 6.4 4 9.1 4 11.7 5 0.9 5 1.9 5 4.0 5 6.1 5 7.8	4 4.6 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 5 3.6 5 4.5 5 6.6 5 8.7 5 11.1	4 5.5 4 4.3 4 7.7 4 11.6 4 11.5 4 11.0 5 1.0 5 2.0 5 5.6	4 5.6 4 5.6 4 9.4 4 8.9 5 0.7 5 3.9 5 1.9	4 8·3 5 0·7 5 3·2 5 9·3 6 0·3 6 1·5 6 2·1 6 3·2 6 4·6	5 8·1 5 9·4 6 1·3 6 6·2 6 6·2 6 6·7 6 9·7 7 1·6	3 10·4 4 0·6 4 2·8 4 4·3 4 5·8 4 6·3 4 8·2 4 9·6 4 11·2	4 6.9 4 8.2 4 9.5 5 0.4 5 1.0 5 2.0 5 2.7 5 7.5 5 7.7	4 6.5 4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3 5 8.4 5 10.8	Oct. April 196

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on previous page.
† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

<sup>§</sup> Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

#### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
Males	4										
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	f. s. d. 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8 28 18 5 30 8 0	£ s. d. 23 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0 31 9 2 33 15 7	£ s. d. 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11 26 10 8 28 7 4	£ s. d. 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 27 5 5 29 5 11	£ s. d. 19 14 7 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3 26 17 4 28 2 9	£ s. d. 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4 27 17 3 29 15 7	£ s. d. 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5 27 15 7 29 12 5	£ s. d. 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8 28 3 2 29 19 1	f. s. d. 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8 27 18 9 29 10 4	£ s. d. 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8 27 4 7 28 12 7	£ s. d. 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9 29 7 11
Females						11					1 27 111
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2 11 7 10 12 5 6	9 8 6 9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7 12 3 2 12 11 11 13 14 5	8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0 11 9 9 12 4 6	8 9 7 8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8 11 13 3 12 4 2	7 13 2 7 17 5 8 8 4 9 5 1 9 15 11 10 14 1 11 9 10	8 12 3 8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8 11 13 0 12 9 7	8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 10 6 9 10 18 5 11 10 4	8 3 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8 10 14 6 11 8 5	8 14 1 9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2 11 7 0 12 6 5	8 8 5 8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3 10 10 11 11 3 7 11 16 1	8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8 10 16 10 11 8 2

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†
Males	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 A-01/2	a   87.6	1 1 1 1 2 2	25 1 25 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	145 74-8-18	2-0-00	28 10 1 10 8 8 7
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	f. s. d. 22 19 7 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2 31 16 4	£ s. d. 21 10 2 22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11 30 7 8	£ s. d. 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5 30 0 9	£ s. d. 20 0 0 0 21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6 25 15 3 28 2 11	£ s. d. 20 8 2 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4 30 1 6	£ s. d. 19 16 10 21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4 28 10 10	f. s. d. No. covered 1,345,000 22 2 2 1,375,000 23 11 7 1,373,000 25 8 11 1,424,000 26 14 1 1,486,000 27 18 7 1,504,000 29 17 11 1,553,000	£ s. d. 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 1127 17 4 29 11 8	£ s. d.   No. covere 21 2 8   2,200,000 22 5 1   2,267,000 23 10 7   2,283,000 25 10 8   2,341,000 26 13 9   2,433,000 27 18 1   2,501,000 29 15 5   2,571,000
Females									
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	9 10 2 9 18 6 10 11 11 11 4 11 12 1 2 12 12 2 13 7 10	8 9 8 8 16 3 9 8 1 10 0 8 10 14 5 11 6 3 12 0 11	8 12 11 8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9 11 12 5 12 7 2	10 5 8 10 15 2 11 8 9 12 2 11 12 11 3 12 19 8 14 3 4	8 7 7 8 14 7 9 7 4 9 19 5 10 13 4 11 4 2 11 16 2	10 15 5 11 4 1 11 9 11 12 2 9 13 1 2 13 6 10 14 0 11	8 15 8 631,000 9 2 9 636,000 9 14 7 630,000 10 9 1 650,000 11 2 7 670,000 11 14 9 661,000 12 9 5 682,000	13 2 11 13 18 1 14 10 0 15 17 3 16 5 4 16 16 6 17 15 0	11 6 11

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

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

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

|| Revised figure.

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

TABLE 124

1959 - 100

										1737 - 10
-6201	Pika I	2.50	(70-6) (3-6)	October	All employees	Males	Females	12.00	12.22	1 33
				1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	85·0 90·9 93·9 100·0 105·6 110·8 117·0 123·4 130·3 141·3 147·4 154·2 163·9	100·0 106·0 111·2 117·2 123·5 130·5 141·7 148·1 154·8 165·2	100·0 105·1 110·6 117·5 123·9 130·5 142·0 147·6 154·3 163·2	NAME OF STREET	AND STATES OF ST	A STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE P

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

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

# **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 125

- SCHOOL SE-	C	LERICAL AN	ID ANALOG	GOUS EMPL	OYEES ON	LY	TER THERE	ALL	"SALARIE	D" EMPLO	/EES	
Continue.	Service Control	Males		300	Females			Males		1 4 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Females	
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1958	307,000	£ s. d.	95.6	315,000	£ s. d. 8 9 7	91.3	898,000	£ s. d. 16 13 10	93 · 8	826,000	£ s. d. 10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100-0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106-1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105 - 5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109-6	358,000	10 7 2	111-6	953,000	19 15 0	111-1	915,000	12 4 6	110-3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117-6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125 · 5	972,000	13 15 7	124-4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124-7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131 - 2	992,000	14 7 3	129-6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134-4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143 · 4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141-7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136-8	433,000	12 17 5	138-7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149-5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143-6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155 - 8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150-5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155-1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165 · 6	1.178,000	17 11 11	158.8

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

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

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

10000		1 +01 5 0 400 5 0 000	0 50 cs 5 0 50 cs 5 7 tul	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))
		e #86.3	0-00[P]	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1955	April October	2-301	2.50	+ 9·5 + 9·0	+ 8·7 + 8·5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.6
1956	April October			+ 8·6 + 7·3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 0.6
1957	April October			+ 3·5 + 5·8	+ 3·6 + 6·5	+ 3.8 + 6.6	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1.3
1958	April October			+ 4·6 + 2·3	+ 5.5	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1.1
1959	April October			+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6	+ 3·5 + 2·9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0·0 + 1·5
1960	April October			+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
1961	April October			+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6·5 + 6·9	+ 6·2 + 6·4	+ 0.3 + 0.5
1962	April October			+ 4·0 + 3·2	+ 5·1 + 4·1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
1963	April October			+ 3·0 + 5·3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3·6 + 2·3	+ 0:4 + 1:3
1964	April October			+ 9.1	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
1965	April October			+ 7·5 + 8·5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5·3 + 7·3	+ 2·7 + 2·2
1966	April October			+ 7·4 + 4·2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1.7 + 0.9
1967	April October			+ 2·1 + 5·6	+ 2·8 + 5·3	+ 3.0	+ 2·7 + 5·3	+ 0·3 - 0·3
1968	April October			+ 8·5 + 7·8	+ 8·1 + 7·2	+ 7·7 + 6·9	+ 8.6	- 0·9† + 0·9

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

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

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

Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

† The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

#### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

		AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture etc.
1963	January	81·8	80·6	79·2	81·3	74·6	81·0	79·9	81·4	83·4	81·1	77-2	78·9
	April	84·6	81·6	81·7	81·8	75·6	82·6	81·2	81·0	84·2	82·1	81-3	82·9
	July	86·7	83·7	85·0	84·4	78·5	86·2	85·9	86·7	92·8	86·5	84-0	88·6
	October	84·5	83·5	86·1	84·4	78·8	86·9	85·1	85·7	90·3	85·5	85-5	89·1
1964	January	86·6	85·9	88·6	88·3	83·7	86·9	88·3	87·2	87·6	87·3	86·6	88·0
	April	88·8	86·4	91·5	90·1	83·6	93·1	89·8	89·2	90·2	89·1	89·6	91·9
	July	92·1	90·0	92·5	91·4	87·5	93·2	97·0	93·7	91·6	92·8	92·1	95·9
	October	90·4	89·7	93·0	91·6	87·9	93·4	92·0	91·7	93·2	90·8	93·4	93·9
1965	January	94·0	93·9	95·1	93·8	91·4	95·7	93·4	93·7	94·2	91·6	93·0	95·0
	February	93·3	99·8	96·0	93·9	91·2	95·9	94·9	93·9	94·4	92·6	94·2	95·0
	March	100·6	94·5	97·3	95·4	93·5	98·0	95·7	94·6	95·1	95·6	94·8	99·2
	April	95·1	94·4	96·5	93·2	90·5	94·9	93·7	91·9	94·3	94·1	94·9	95·2
	May	96·6	96·4	98·3	97·7	94·4	99·8	97·8	96·4	96·2	95·3	98·6	98·7
	June	97·8	98·5	99·1	97·1	98·0	99·3	98·0	96·7	98·3	95·3	98·2	101·2
	July	96·8	97·0	99·2	96·2	101·0	98·9	99·5	97·7	102·4	98·7	98·1	98·7
	August	96·4	93·8	98·1	93·8	93·3	96·6	97·7	95·7	100·8	94·6	96·0	98·7
	September	96·6	95·1	99·7	95·5	96·2	97·4	98·1	95·9	99·1	97·5	97·3	101·3
	October	97·3	96·4	100·8	98·2	96·6	99·8	100·1	98·3	100·5	98·9	100·3	102·1
	November	99·4	96·5	101·3	98·9	97·7	99·8	98·7	99·3	100·4	98·0	99·0	101·3
	December	103·4	98·5	98·6	96·8	93·0	98·9	98·6	94·6	98·2	94·7	95·3	94·7
1966	January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	February	100·6	108·3	101·7	100·0	99·2	102·7	101·6	100·8	101·4	101·0	100·4	100·0
	March	109·4	101·5	103·5	102·2	103·3	111·9	103·9	102·5	102·9	103·0	101·7	102·8
	April	103·3	101·7	102·9	102·3	104·6	106·2	103·0	102·4	101·7	102·7	103·1	103·0
	May	103·8	101·6	103·3	103·0	104·1	106·6	103·4	101·9	103·6	102·5	104·4	103·8
	June	105·5	105·1	105·3	103·1	103·8	107·5	104·7	103·9	102·8	104·3	105·5	107·3
	July	104·7	102·7	104·8	103·2	107·8	106·0	104·3	104·2	102·5	106·3	103·4	107·1
	August	102·4	100·3	103·5	100·7	100·9	102·4	102·8	102·8	98·7	103·4	102·5	101·4
	September	103·3	101·1	103·6	101·0	103·7	99·6	101·4	101·9	101·1	103·3	103·9	104·3
	October	103·2	101·3	103·2	102·3	103·2	99·2	102·7	102·7	103·3	104·1	105·1	105·1
	November	104·5	104·0	102·4	101·6	103·8	98·1	103·3	103·5	103·3	103·8	104·8	103·5
	December	108·4	102·7	101·1	99·9	98·8	97·1	98·5	100·9	101·7	100·9	99·7	97·0
1967	January	103·7	102·5	102·6	102·3	103·8	101·3	102·0	102·6	100·0	103·3	103·4	102·8
	February	104·5	110·6	104·3	103·0	103·0	101·6	102·8	104·4	100·5	103·8	104·2	104·4
	March	111·8	101·8	103·2	100·9	98·5	100·0	101·0	97·9	99·2	103·4	102·1	101·3
	April	105·5	103·6	104·6	103·8	104·4	104·9	105·0	105·1	103·2	104·8	106·6	107·3
	May	106·1	103·5	104·9	104·8	105·4	106·0	105·4	105·5	102·0	104·1	107·1	107·6
	June	110·7	105·7	106·7	105·2	105·3	106·3	107·3	107·5	103·4	106·5	109·4	111·3
	July	111·1	107·8	109·2	106·3	108·4	106·0	109·0	109·7	105·6	106·5	107·4	112·9
	August	109·0	104·4	107·6	104·2	102·8	104·2	105·7	106·9	101·5	103·9	105·2	109·2
	September	109·1	106·1	108·4	105·9	105·2	103·8	108·1	107·9	107·1	105·6	108·8	114·1
	October	109·7	107·5	108·5	107·3	104·4	109·5	108·6	110·2	108·7	107·9	109·1	113·4
	November	110·8	112·8	109·0	108·2	106·1	111·7	111·7	110·8	107·3	109·0	110·0	115·2
	December	117·8	111·0	106·9	105·7	100·3	107·5	105·6	106·1	100·1	109·9	108·2	105·1
1968	January February March	121·6 111·5 121·7	112·5 119·6 113·5	110·0 111·6 113·1	109·1 110·0 112·3	109·8 107·8 110·8	112·2 113·8 115·8	111·5 111·7 113·9	112·9 114·0 115·4	106·3 108·2 111·8			113·7 115·6 117·4
	April	114·3	112·2	113·1	110·8	111·9	114·1	111·8	112·8	111·2	109·9	113·7	116·4
	May	115·6	112·8	113·9	112·3	115·1	116·6	114·4	116·5	112·6	112·5	115·6	118·0
	June	120·4	115·8	115·8	114·3	114·7	117·0	115·6	118·0	113·1	115·0	116·4	118·4
	July	119·5	113·5	117·1	113·8	118·0	117·6	115·2	118·7	114·2	115·6	115·0	119·0
	August	117·4	112·8	115·9	111·6	111·8	115·9	113·2	116·4	111·3	112·8	115·4	116·5
	September	118·3	113·5	117·2	113·3	115·7	115·0	114·0	117·0	114·5	114·3	117·0	118·8
	October	117·5	114·5	117·0	113·5	113·7	117·6	116·8	119·3	115·7	115·9	116·7	119·8
	November	119·5	117·9	117·8	116·0	118·8	120·3	120·1	120·1	118·2	117·0	119·3	120·6
	December	127·2	118·3	117·8	117·0	117·8	117·9	115·6	117·7	113·9	117·8	118·2	111·6
1969	January*	121.7	120-2	121.9	119.0	118-2	122.6	117-6	121.8	114-6	117.9	123.0	120-3

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

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

\* Provisional.

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

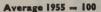
TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
80·5	79·3	80·2	83·0	83·2	77·6	83·5	79·6	83·9	80·2	80·2	January	1963
83·0	80·7	81·6	83·1	85·5	84·1	84·0	80·3	86·2	82·2	81·9	April	
84·8	84·5	84·9	89·6	86·8	88·7	86·8	83·2	87·3	85·5	83·7	July	
84·6	83·0	84·7	95·9	88·2	88·5	85·0	82·6	85·8	85·4	84·9	October	
86·7	85·6	87·6	89·2	89·5	88·5	85·3	83·8	87·4	87·4	87·4	January	1964
88·3	87·5	89·5	87·6	89·4	93·8	89·0	86·8	92·0	89·7	88·4	April	
90·1	90·0	91·9	95·3	89·3	95·7	92·3	89·5	92·6	92·1	90·2	July	
91·4	89·2	91·4	99·1	92·8	96·0	91·5	89·6	91·2	92·0	91·5	October	
93·4	93·0	93·7	90·2	93·8	94·3	92·9	91·4	93·0	93·4	93·4	January	1965
94·3	92·9	94·4	92·6	94·5	98·2	93·7	92·7	94·1	94·7	94·1	February	
96·0	93·1	96·0	91·9	94·1	100·8	94·8	94·3	95·7	96·2	94·5	March	
94·8	90·9	93·8	94·7	96·1	96·4	93·8	94·4	96·4	94·4	94·1	April	
97·1	95·9	97·3	98·3	97·6	103·3	95·6	97·2	98·1	98·1	96·6	May	
95·3	97·7	97·5	99·8	96·5	102·6	95·0	98·1	96·7	98·1	95·6	June	
96·0	97·0	97·4	105·5	98·1	102·3	94·0	97·6	96·0	98·1	96·1	July	
94·2	95·0	95·2	103·0	99·2	99·5	94·0	96·9	94·0	96·2	96·3	August	
97·3	96·2	96·6	104·0	98·8	103·0	95·3	98·7	94·9	97·8	97·6	September	
97·5	96·6	98·4	110·8	99·0	103·7	99·1	98·5	97·8	99·4	98·8	October	
99·0	97·1	99·0	104·0	99·6	100·2	98·3	99·0	98·2	99·2	98·9	November	
95·4	95·9	97·1	101·3	102·8	97·8	97·6	100·2	95·8	97·8	99·1	December	
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	January	1966
100·7	100·0	101·3	97·9	100·1	101·9	100·5	100·3	101·4	101·1	100·5	February	
104·2	101·2	103·4	99·1	100·6	108·2	101·0	101·4	103·5	104·1	102·3	March	
102·9	101·4	103·0	104·7	101·5	106·4	102·1	103·7	102·9	103·5	103·1	April	
103·7	101·5	103·5	104·6	102·9	108·8	103·9	103·4	102·7	104·1	102·5	May	
104·1	103·2	104·7	106·5	104·1	112·3	103·7	105·2	103·4	105·7	103·0	June	
102·0	101·6	104·1	110·3	102·1	111·0	104·7	106·4	102·6	105·2	103·0	July	
100·7	101·0	101·6	108·8	103·0	106·5	104·9	105·3	100·4	102·9	103·0	August	
101·8	101·2	101·8	111·5	104·0	111·4	102·4	105·0	102·2	103·7	103·5	September	
101·8	99·8	102·2	116·1	103·8	110·6	102·6	104·7	103·7	104·0	103·4	October	
102·3	99·6	102·2	109·3	104·6	108·6	102·9	104·1	104·6	103·6	103·3	November	
99·8	98·1	100·3	106·5	106·9	106·2	101·4	104·6	103·4	102·0	103·3	December	
101·9	100·1	102·2	102·7	105·3	106·5	103·5	104·1	105·9	103·1	103·1	January	1967
102·1	101·3	103·5	102·1	105·4	108·0	103·2	104·2	105·2	104·1	103·4	February	
102·4	100·4	101·8	103·0	107·3	102·1	102·7	104·3	106·3	102·4	103·3	March	
103·4	102·9	104·4	108·7	106·4	111·4	103·2	106·5	108·1	105·6	104·2	April	
103·8	102·8	105·0	109·9	105·2	110·9	104·0	106·9	107·1	105·9	104·3	May	
106·1	103·9	106·5	110·6	106·7	115·7	105·3	109·4	107·4	108·0	105·3	June	
104·5	107·6	107·5	115·4	107·2	116·5	105·1	109·1	107·9	108·8	106·5	July	
102·8	102·7	105·0	114·8	105·2	111·1	106·2	107·8	104·6	106·2	106·4	August	
106·2	105·8	106·7	118·1	106·1	115·9	105·7	108·3	110·8	108·2	108·0	September	
106·8	107·2	108·2	117·1	106·7	115·9	104·5	108·0	111·1	109·2	108·6	October	
107·8	107·7	109·7	112·8	109·3	116·3	107·1	111·7	110·4	110·6	110·3	November	
108·1	106·6	107·5	107·1	111·9	108·2	105·5	109·0	110·4	107·8	109·2	December	
109·9 110·4 113·7	110·0 110·2 113·0	110·7 112·0 114·3	109.6	110·3 110·3 111·7	114·1 116·9 120·7	107·8 108·8 109·4	110·9 111·7 112·4	114·4 115·6 120·1	110·9 112·2 114·6	110·9 111·5 112·6	January February March	1968
111·9	111·5	112·3	115·2	110·6	120·5	109·4	112·9	117·5	113·4	112·9	April	
113·3	112·6	114·1	116·2	110·4	122·8	111·6	113·5	116·2	114·9	113·1	May	
116·7	113·4	116·0	114·6	111·3	124·2	112·7	113·9	115·8	116·4	113·5	June	
113·9 112·7 115·2		115·8 113·8 115·1	120·6 119·9 120·2	109·0 110·8 111·7	123·7 120·9 123·8	111·9 112·7 111·4	115·5 117·1 119·6	115·2 114·6 116·8	116·3 114·9 116·3	113·9 115·0 116·1	July August September	
115·8	113·9	115·8	125·8	112·0	124·8	111·2	121·8	117·4	117·3	116·6	October	
118·1	115·5	118·1	120·2	113·3	124·9	112·0	123·0	119·8	118·9	118·6	November	
116·4	116·5	117·9	115·8	111·9	118·8	112·1	122·5	115·9	117·7	119·2	December	
118-6	116.0	120.0	115.9	116.5	123.8	113-1	122.4	119.7	120.1	120-1	January*	1969

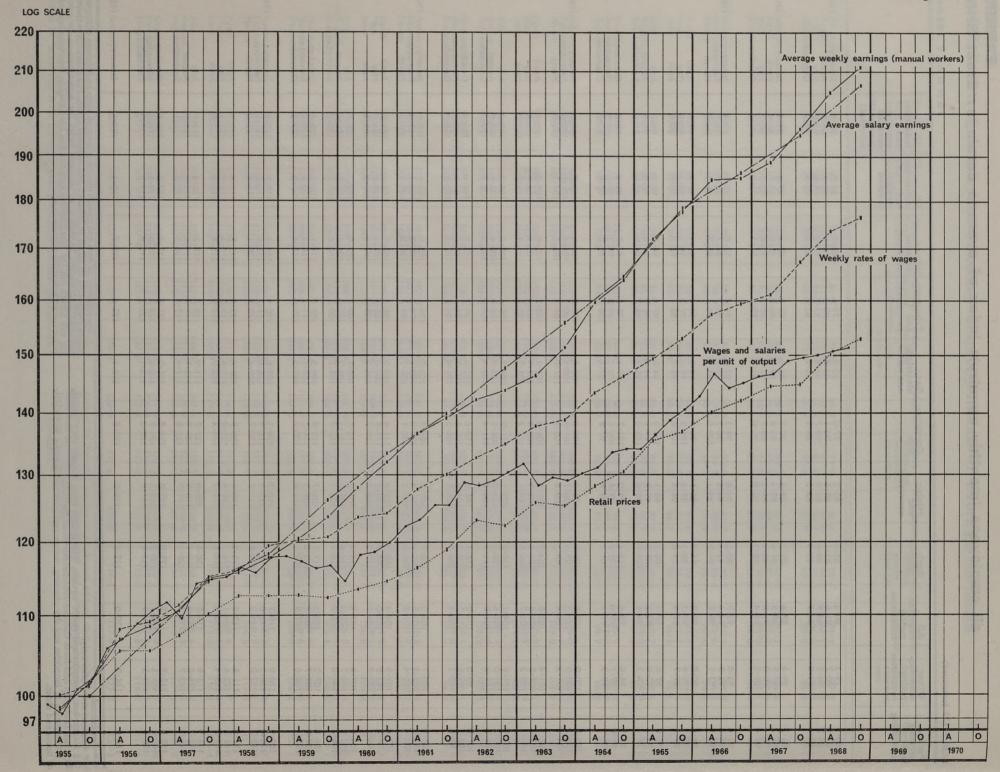
<sup>\*</sup> Provisional.
† England and Wales only.
‡ Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.
§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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



MARCH 1969

**EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE** 



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

TABLE 128	Average	weekly e	arnings inc	luding over	time prem	ium	Average	hourly ear	nings exclu	ding over	ime premi	The second
Industry Group	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	June 1968
ENGINEERING*									-			1
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers		114·6   108·1   112·2   112·4	117·5 112·8 116·3 116·1	121·1 119·7 119·5 121·0	127·1 126·0 127·0 127·3	s. d. 495 7 435 7 355 7 455 3	120·3   117·3   118·4   119·0	121·2   117·2   119·1   120·1	122·8   118·1   120·7   121·2	129·2 126·3 126·5 128·3	132·1 127·8 130·6 130·8	d. 123·4 104·7 85·7 111·4
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	119·3 116·6 116·1 117·8 118·8 116·4 117·6	115·4 108·9 112·0 112·2 114·9 108·5 112·2	118·6 114·1 114·9 116·3 117·9 113·3 116·1	120·4 116·9 118·8 118·6 120·6 118·0 119·4	127·9 124·7 123·3 126·1 127·4 125·1 126·2 126·5	513 9 463 11 366 7 483 7 503 11 450 1 358 0 468 4	121·6 119·0 117·6 120·1 120·9 118·2 118·4 119·6	123·0 117·1 118·1 120·0 121·9 117·0 119·0 120·0	125·0 119·9 118·6 122·2 123·5 118·7 120·5 121·6	129·8 124·9 126·1 127·2 129·0 125·1 126·5 127·4	133·6 129·3 128·6 131·2 132·4 128·1 130·3 130·7	137·1 123·6 91·2 128·6 129·5 114·0 86·9
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING†											
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	129·4 130·5 122·2 126·1	124·5 131·3 119·3 126·2	131·3 130·5 122·9 130·8	127·5 137·2 122·8 129·8	130·2 141·3 129·0 133·4	s. d. 442 l 393 9 343 5 404 8	122·8 125·0 119·0 120·9	126·9 126·7 121·3 127·5	132·8 127·1 123·4 131·4	134·7 133·5 131·3 135·6	138·5 133·6 135·2 138·2	
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All labourers All workers covered	130·9 127·4 119·4 129·6 131·0 128·3 120·2 129·4	128·5 125·7 116·2 126·8 127·9 127·1 118·8 127·2	131·0 127·2 114·2 128·9 130·9 128·0 118·2 129·4	130·9 128·0 118·0 129·6 130·2 130·3 120·8 129·7	140·8 138·9 131·9 140·1 139·4 139·5 132·7 139·5	517 4 407 10 414 6 485 3 505 2 404 4 387 8 468 4	125·5 123·6 117·6 125·2 125·6 124·2 117·7 125·0	128·9 123·7 118·7 127·1 128·7 124·7 121·0 128·0	130·9 126·6 120·2 129·7 131·0 126·8 121·9 130·2	135·7 130·5 124·8 134·6 135·2 130·9 128·3 134·8	140·9 140·8 129·2 140·6 141·0 139·1 133·1 141·0	89·0 118·8 126·5 95·0 85·7
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	123·7 128·3 124·7		124·2 124·5 124·3	130·7   132·7   131·2	133·5 135·3 133·9	s. d. 452 5 508 8 465 4	123·7 124·6 124·1	127·3 124·3 126·5	127·6 124·6 127·2	137·2 134·8 136·8	139·2 138·4 139·3	125.0
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	121·8 120·4 121·2 123·1 125·0 123·3	117·3 114·2 116·5 119·6 119·8 119·5	122·0 122·0 121·6 123·4 123·4 123·2	127·7 129·6 128·1 129·5 131·5 129·9	131·7 132·0 131·8 132·9 134·1 133·2	468   567 6 481 6 459 7 517 2 472 8	121·7 116·4 120·1 123·6 121·2 122·7	121·5 114·9 119·7 125·2 120·1 123·8	123·8 120·4 122·5 126·6 122·6 125·4	129 · 6 125 · 2 128 · 3 134 · 3 130 · 6 133 · 3	136-1	130·3 122·4 115·1 127·4
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTU	JRE§											
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All timeworkers		114·3 115·8 116·0 110·8 113·8 115·5	114·5 118·0 119·1 113·3 115·2 116·9	119·4 120·9 126·2 116·8 120·6 121·6	124·8 133·1 134·5 125·2 126·3 130·6	s. d. 440 2 531 2 458 8 418 7 373 5 443 10	122·1   123·0   115·4   116·3   118·3   121·1	120·9 121·4 112·8 117·6 117·7 120·5	116·0  122·3  113·3  118·4  118·9  119·8	124·3 127·0 126·5 118·8 123·1 125·3	144·0 130·5 125·0 124·7	130·5 103·1 99·0 85·3
Payment-by-result workers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance workers (semi-skilled) Service workers Labourers All payment-by-result workers All process workers	110·9 114·7 110·2 111·8 114·0 111·7	108·4 112·0 106·7 110·7 112·6 109·4		115.9 118.5 113.9 119.5 121.6 117.0 116.4	123·3 124·2 119·3 126·7 126·1 123·6	491 7 532 9 453 3 455 9 399 10 483 0 485 11	114-0 119-8 114-4 113-3 116-5 114-9 115-2	115·0 118·4 113·0 116·6 118·0 115·8	116.7	122.3	127·3 121·5 127·7 128·7 126·7	134.9 113.1 113.5 96.5 124.2 126.2
All maintenance workers (skilled) All maintenance workers (semi-skilled) All service workers All labourers All workers covered	115·0 110·8 112·6 114·9 113·1	112·7 108·6 111·0 113·8 110·9	112·6 114·5 118·2		125·9 121·9 126·0 127·0 125·1	532 4 453 11 441 4 390 0 475 4	119·6 115·1 114·7 117·8 116·6	118·8 114·1 117·4 118·9 117·5	116·6 118·6 120·0	120·8 121·0 124·2	123 · 9 126 · 4 128 · 2	111·8 107·8 2 92·2

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

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

† 370·1.

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.

#### WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

United Kingdom: movement in earnings: salaries, hours of work and basic rates of wages

TABLE 129

1955 AVERAGE=100

				ALL MANUAL	WORKERS*			AVERAGE
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	SALARY EARNINGS§
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968		73·1 79·3 85·8 89·8 93·7 100·0 107·9 113·4 117·5 120·6 123·7 128·8 133·6 138·4 144·9 151·2 158·3 164·2	73·0 79·2 85·7 89·7 93·6 100·0 108·0 113·6 117·9 121·1 126·3 134·3 140·5 145·7 153·2 162·9 173·7 180·8 193·1	100·2 100·2 100·1 100·1 100·1 1100·0 1100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9	97·7 98·4 97·7 98·5 99·3   100·0(47·0) 99·5 99·0 98·3 99·1 98·3 97·2 96·3 96·5 97·4 96·3 94·3 94·3 94·3	68·1 75·0 80·9 85·9 91·5 100·0 118·0 116·9 122·2 130·1 138·0 142·9 148·9 161·8 174·8 185·0 192·3 208·1	69·7 76·1 82·8 87·1 92·2 100·0 108·4 114·0 118·9 123·2 132·5 141·9 148·4 154·3 166·1 181·6 196·2 204·1 219·8	
1961	January April July October	127·3 128·1 129·0 130·1	132·0 133·1 134·6 136·4	96·4 96·3 95·8 95·4	97·7 96·8	136·7 139·2	140·0 143·8	139.9
1962	January April July Ocotber	130·7 132·7 134·4 134·9	137·3 139·5 141·3 142·0	95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147·1 149·6	_  -  47·7
1963	January April July October	136-3 137-8 138-6 138-9	143·4 145·0 145·8 146·2	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	155.8
1964	January April July October	142·5 143·7 145·6 146·2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97·7 97·2	159·8 	163·7 168·5	— — — 164·5
965	January April July October	148·4 149·4 152·2 153·1	158·2 160·1 164·5 166·1	93·8 93·3 92·5 92·2	96·8 — 95·7	171·8 	177·5 185·7	
966	January April July October	155·9 157·6 159·3 159·4	170·2 173·0 175·1 175·2	91·6 91·1 91·0 91·0	94·7 93·8	184·7 185·2	194·9 — 197·4	- - 186·1
967	January April July October	160·4 161·4 165·4 167·5	176·3 177·5 182·2 184·5	91·0 91·0 90·8 90·8	94·0 94·3	188·5 — 196·0	200·4 207·9	
968	January February March	172·3 172·9 173·3	190·0 190·6 191·1	90·7 90·7 90·7	Ξ	Ξ	三	Ξ
	April May June	173·5 173·8 173·9	191·4 191·6 191·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	94·5 — —	205·0 	216·9 —	Ξ
	July August September	174·9 175·4 176·0	192·9 193·4 194·1	90·7 90·7 90·7	Ξ	Ξ	<u> </u>	Ξ
	October November December	176·4 178·1 180·7	194·5 196·4 199·4	90·7 90·7 90·7	94.9	211·2 	222·6 —	206·9 —
969	January February	181·2 181·6	199·9 200·4	90·6 90·6	=		_	=

#### Note.

#### **WAGES AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 130

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WE	EKLY HOU	JRS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	theories (1975)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All
All ir	ndustries and serv	vices											
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	104·8   110·0   113·8   116·8   119·7   124·6   129·1   133·6   139·8   145·7   152·2   157·9   168·6	109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1 164·1 170·3 181·5	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7 153·5 159·3 169·9	100·0 (44·4) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·8 91·1 90·9	100·0 (45·2) 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2 91·0	100·0 (44·7) 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·5 92·7 91·1 90·9	100·0 (44·6) 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8 156·9 167·0 173·8 185·9	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7 190·8	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4 156·1 167·5 180·1 187·4 200·1	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·6 157·9 168·5 175·3 187·3
1968	February March	166·5 166·9	170·8 171·0	178·7 179·1	167·7 168·1	90·7 90·7	90·8 90·8	90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7	183·6 184·1	188·3 188·5	196·9 197·4	184·9 185·3
	April May June	167·1 167·2 167·4	171·6 172·1 172·3	179·5 180·1 180·4	168·4 168·6 168·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	184·3 184·4 184·6	189·0 189·6 189·9	197·9 198·6 198·9	185·6 185·8 186·0
	July August September	168·3 168·9 169·4	173·2 173·3 174·0	181·6 181·9 182·4	169·7 170·2 170·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·8 90·8 90·8	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	185·6 186·2 186·8	190·8 190·9 191·7	200·2 200·5 201·1	187·0 187·6 188·2
	October November December	169·7 171·4 174·1	175·0 176·3 177·7	183·2 185·1 188·4	171 · 1 172 · 8 175 · 3	90·7 90·7 90·6	90·8 90·8 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	90·7 90·7 90·7	187·1 189·0 192·0	192·8 194·3 195·8	202·0 204·0 207·7	188·7 190·5 193·3
969	January February	174·5 174·9	178·5 178·8	189·1 190·1	175·8 176·2	90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7	90·6 90·6	90·7 90·7	192·5 193·0	196·8 197·2	208·7 209·7	193·9 194·4
1956 1957 1958 1959	facturing industr	ies	103·9	104.9	104-7	100.0							
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	113.6   116.5   119.1   123.9   127.4   131.0   137.0   141.9   148.1   154.0   165.7	109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·6	100·0 (44·1) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0	100·0 (44·5) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7	100·0 (44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5	100·0 (44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·6	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6 154·5 164·4 171·6 184·9
961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	February March	113.6   116.5   119.1   123.9   127.4   131.0   137.0   141.9   148.1   154.0   165.7	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0	(44·1) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0	(44·5) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7	(44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5	(44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·6 90·6	110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·6	109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6 154·5 164·4 171·6 184·9
961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	averages	113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 165.7	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·6	(44·1) 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8	(44·5) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·3	(44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·8 90·5	(44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6	110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4 153·0 162·2 169·2 182·6	109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6 154·5 164·4 171·6 184·9
961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	February March April May	113.6   116.5   119.1   123.9   127.4   131.0   137.0   141.9   148.1   154.0   165.7	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·6	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.0 90.8	(44·5) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7 90·3 90·3	(44·3) 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·5 90·5 90·5	(44·2) 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0 94·8 92·7 91·3 90·9 90·6 90·6	110 · 1   113 · 9   117 · 0   122 · 8   129 · 6   133 · 8   137 · 7   144 · 4   153 · 0   162 · 2   169 · 2   182 · 6	109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6 154·5 164·4 171·6 184·9
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	February March April May June July August	113.6   116.5   119.1   123.9   127.4   131.0   137.0   141.9   148.1   154.0   165.7	113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3	110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0 176·5 176·9	110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0 143·3 150·1 156·0 167·6	90.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 90.8	90·3 90·3 90·3 90·3 90·3	90·5 90·5 90·5 90·5 90·5 90·5	90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6	110 · 1   113 · 9   117 · 0   122 · 8   129 · 6   133 · 8   137 · 7   144 · 4   153 · 0   162 · 2   169 · 2   182 · 6   181 · 0   181 · 1   181 · 7   181 · 8   182 · 3   182 · 3	109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9	110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7	110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6 154·5 164·4 171·6 184·9

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

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).

<sup>†</sup> See footnotes to table 130.

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

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

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

<sup>1.</sup> These indices measure the movement in minimum weekly entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and minimum hourly entitlements of manual workers in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. They are based on minimum entitlements (i.e. basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Details of the representative industries and

services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.

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

variations in output, etc.

3. The figures relate to the end of the month.

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

<sup>5.</sup> Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

#### WAGES AND HOURS

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

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Basic weekly rates of wages						,		The solves to	and and appealing 2
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	\[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	118 119 126 129 135 139 145 152 156 163	119 123 128 132 138 144 150 156 161	112 115 118 124 131 139 144 149 152 158	117 119 125 127 130 136 140 147 155	112 116 121 124 128 133 139 145 148 152	118 121 122 126 131 135 142 148 150 157	118 123 124 132 135 144 151 157 161	115 120 126 131 138 146 155 161 165 172
1968 March April	174	161	166	158	169	150	154	163	169
May June	174	161	169	158 158	169	153 153	154 154	167	170 170
July August September	174 174 174	162 162 162	171 171 171	158 158 158	169 169 169	154 154 154	158 158 158	167 167 170	173 173 174
October November December	174 174 174	162 169 169	171 171 172	158 161 161	169 169 178	154 154 154	164 164 164	170 170 170	174 177 177
969 January February Normal weekly hours*	174 185	169 169	173 173	164	179 179	155 155	164	170 170	178 178
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 967 968	\[ \begin{pmatrix} (47.5) \\ 99.9 \\ 98.0 \\ 97.8 \\ 97.5 \\ 95.6 \\ 95.5 \\ 93.4 \\ 93.3 \end{pmatrix}	(39·1) 100·0 100·0 96·7 96·6 96·6 95·0 94·1 94·0 93·8 93·7	(45·0) 99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1 89·3 89·2 89·2	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 91.8	(44·0) 99·6 96·4 95·6 95·4 95·3 92·4 91·3 91·1	(45·0) 100·0 99·7 94·8 94·6 94·6 94·5 93·8 92·2 91·4 90·1	(45·0) 100·0 100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4 91·0 89·9	(44·2) 100·0 98·7 95·8 95·4 95·3 95·3 93·6 91·2 90·5	(44·7) 99·9 98·7 95·5 95·3 95·3 95·3 94·7 92·9 91·5 91·0
968 March	93.4	93.7	89·2	91.8	90.9	90 · 1	89.9	90.5	91.0
April May June	93·4 93·4 93·4	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90·1 90·1 90·1	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91·0 91·0
July August September	93·4 93·4 93·4	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90·0 90·0 90·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91·0 91·0 91·0
October November December	93·4 93·4 93·0	93·7 93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	90·9 90·9 90·9	90·0 90·0 90·0	89·9 89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	91·0 90·6 90·6
969 January February	93·0 93·0	93·7 93·7	89·2 89·2	91.8	90.9	89·8 89·8	89·9 89·9	90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6
asic hourly rates of wages									
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966 967 968	117   122   130   135   142   150   159   170   174   186	118 119 130 134 140 147 155 161 166 174	120 126 135 140 147 155 165 174 181	112 118 123 130 137 145 154 163 165 172	118 124 130 133 136 142 151 161 170 187	112 116 127 131 135 141 148 157 162 169	118 121 127 132 137 142 152 161 165 175	118 125 130 138 142 152 161 172 178 184	115 121 132 137 145 154 163 174 181
968 March	186	172	187	172	186	166	171	180	186
April May June	186 186 186	172 172 172	189 189 189	172 172 172	186 186 186	166 170 170	171 171 171	184 184 184	186 187 187
	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1299 B. Lat. E.	100		1 1000	174		100

187

October

December

January February

Note.—

If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation

172 172 172

172

181

191 191 192

192 192 193

172 172 172

172 175 176

186 186 186

186 186 196

in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

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171

# WAGES AND HOURS

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

Y 1956 = 100	StJANUAR	3	1500	Transcentia	Commen	*0000 and	Line Francis	describe Plan	continued)	TABLE 131 (d
		Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.
rates of wages	Basic weekly				E Incompany	Cabus and Cabus	Main			
y averages { 1956   196		118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161 172	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164 171	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164 177	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169 175	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154 161	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155 177	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162 170	118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156 160 170
1960	March April	171 171 171	177	168	172	173	172	176	169	170 170
	May June	171	177	169	172 172	173 173	172 172	176 176	169	170 170
	July August September	171 171 172	178 178 182	171 171 171	178 183 183	173 173 178	172 172 172	176 176 176	169 169 169	171 171 171
	October November December	173 175 175	182 184 185	173 175 175	183 183 184	178 178 178	172 178 176	177 177 178	173 173 173	172 172 172
196	January February	175 175	185 185	177	184	178	176 176	179	173 173	175 175
195   196   196   196   196   196   196   196   196   196		(45·9) 99·9 99·2 97·9 96·7 96·6 96·5 94·4 92·8 92·7 92·7	(45· I) 97·7 97·4 93·5 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·0 88·9 88·8 88·8	(45·6) 100·0 99·8 96·9 95·5 95·5 95·5 92·9 91·2 91·1	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4 89.1 88.9	(44·2) 100·0 96·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 90·6 90·6	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8	(45·0) 98·6 96·2 94·5 94·2 94·1 93·9 91·9 89·5 89·1 88·9	(43·2) 99·1 96·9 95·8 94·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 92·0 91·7	(44·0) 100·0 98·0 96·1 95·5 95·5 94·5 92·8 91·4 90·9
196	March April	92·7 92·7	88.8	91-1	88-8	90.6	88.8	88.9	91.7	90-9
	May June	92·7 92·7 92·7	88.8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	July August September	92·7 92·7 92·7	88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	October November December	92·7 92·7 92·7	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 91·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	88·9 88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
ly rates of wage	January February Basic hour	92·5 92·5	88.8	91.1	88.8	90·6 90·6	88.8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9
199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199		118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174 185	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192 202	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180 187	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177 184	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181 187	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173 182 194	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169 174 199	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176 185	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170 176 188
190	March	184	199	185	194	191	193	198	184	186
	April May June	184 184 184	199 199 199	185 185 187	194 194 194	191 191 191	193 194 194	198 198 198	184 184 184	186 186 187
	July August September	185 185 185	201 201 205	187 187 188	200 206 207	191 191 197	194 194 194	198 198 198	184 184 184	188 188 188
	October November December	186 189 189	205 208 208	190 192 192	207 207 208	197 197 197	194 201 199	199 199 201	189 189 189	189 189 189
19	January February	189	208 208	194	208 208	197	199	201	189	192 192

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on previous page.

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

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

O(V)	LE 132	ALL					FO	OD*			PTHANKS.	
ter bu	order to the species of	ITEMS	And the shall of	AII	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainthe United Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food
17th	JANUARY 19	56 = 100										1
Weigh	nts	1,0	000	350								650
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	Monthly averages		02-0 05-8 09-0 19-6 10-7 14-5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1	600 600 600 600		1 SM	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			926 926 926 1524	102·0 106·3 110·0 110·4 112·5 117·5
l6th J	ANUARY 1962 =	= 100						1	1			
Weigh	15 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00	00 00 00 00	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0-65·3 62·0-63·8 55·8-57·7 52·1-53·8 53·2-54·5 53·9-54·9	253·7-256·0 255·2-257·0 256·3-258·2 257·2-258·9 243·5-244·8 238·1-239·1	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81·4-82·4 84·0-84·7 82·4-83·1 78·2-78·8 74·3-74·8 75·7-76·1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711
	1968 1969	1,00		263 254	46-4-48-0	215.0-216.6	39-6-40-7	64-4-64-9	104-0-105-6	53 · 4	57.6	737 746
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	17th January 1956 = 100 119·3	101·6 103·6 107·0 112·1 116·5 119·4 125·0	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7	102·1 104·4 110·0 113·1 116·0 118·4 123·8	102·0 103·0 106·5 109·3 112·0 114·6 118·9	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2	100·5 103·2 109·3 111·7 114·7 116·5 119·0	101·2 103·1 106·0 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7
1962	April 17 July 17 October 16	119·7 120·4 119·1	101·9 102·5 101·4	104·1 104·6 100·5	119·3 112·3 88·6	100·3 102·6 103·5	100·4 102·9 103·0	101·1 106·1 106·2	100·8 104·9 105·0	99·5 100·1 103·2	100·0 100·5 101·3	100·9 101·5 101·9
1963	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	Visit Visit Augus Birtas	102·7 104·0 103·3 103·7	103·8 106·5 103·7 104·2	102·2 120·0 103·8 96·0	104·2 103·2 103·7 106·3	102·7 102·8 102·9 103·3	107·3 107·9 108·1 110·7	105·7 106·0 106·2 108·0	103·4 101·1 99·6 103·1	102·3 99·9 102·1 105·6	102·2 102·9 103·2 103·5
1964	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	132	104·7 106·1 107·4 107·9	105·4 107·4 108·9 108·0	98·4 100·9 101·1 95·4	107·1 109·1 110·8 111·2	105·0 105·8 107·0 107·4	111·2 111·6 112·3 112·7	108·9 109·5 110·4 110·8	103·6 109·8 112·5 112·7	106·5 107·8 110·1 110·7	104·3 105·3 106·7 107·7
1965	January 12 April 13 July 13 October 12	O Add	109·5 112·0 112·7 113·1	110·3 111·6 112·0 111·4	99·9 107·8 109·0 102·7	112·9 112·7 112·9 113·7	108·9 109·8 109·4 109·6	114·8 115·4 115·0 114·9	112·6 113·4 113·0 113·0	113·9 113·0 114·7 117·1	112·5 111·0 111·4 112·1	109·2 112·2 112·6 113·8
1966	January 18 April 19 July 19 October 18		114·3 116·0 116·6 117·4	113·0 115·2 116·2 115·4	109·7 115·5 113·8 109·9	113·9 115·3 116·9 116·9	109·8 111·0 113·1 113·7	115·3 116·4 116·9 117·8	113·3 114·5 115·6 116·4	117·3 119·1 121·5 119·7	112·3 113·8 115·7 115·5	114·8 116·3 116·8 118·2
967	January 17 April 18 July 18 October 17		118·5 119·5 119·2 119·7	117·6 119·6 118·4 117·0	118·5 124·3 119·9 112·5	117·6 118·8 118·3 118·3	113·9 114·3 114·7 114·8	119·6 121·0 120·3 120·1	117·6 118·6 118·3 118·2	119·1 122·6 121·2 120·7	116·5 116·1 115·8 116·4	119·0 119·4 119·5 120·8
968	January 16 February 20 March 19	Staff Staff VLDS	121·6 122·2 122·6	121 · 1   121 · 8   122 · 1	121·0 121·2 122·9	121·3 122·2 122·2	115·9 116·4 116·5	120·9 123·9 124·7	119·2 121·2 121·7	128·2 127·7 127·5	119·3 119·3 118·5	121·9 122·4 122·8
	April 23 May 21 June 18	MARK TO THE PARK THE	124·8 124·9 125·4	123·5 123·6 124·1	125·7 126·0 127·4	123·3 123·4 123·7	118·8 119·2 119·2	125·8 126·1 126·5	123·2 123·6 123·8	129·0 129·0 129·3	118·4 118·0 118·6	125·3 125·5 125·9
	July 16 August 20 September 17	MICO I	125·5 125·7 125·8	123·8 123·2 122·6	122·5 117·5 113·9	124·4 124·7 124·8	119·3 120·6 120·3	126·8 127·1 127·1	124·1 124·8 124·7	131·7 131·5 132·0	118·7 118·8 119·0	126·1 126·6 127·0
	October 15 November 12 December 10	Carlot A	126·4 126·7 128·4	123·4 123·9 125·4	117·4 119·0 125·7	125·0 125·2 125·6	120·2 120·3 120·5	127·5 127·9 128·3	124·9 125·1 125·5	131·9 131·8 132·2	119·2 119·6 120·0	127·6 127·8 129·5
969	January 14 February 18	-	129·1 129·8	126·1 128·2	124·6 132·2	126·7 127·6	121·7 122·1	129·6 131·5	126·7 128·1	133·4 133·4	121·1 121·6	130·2 130·5

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

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

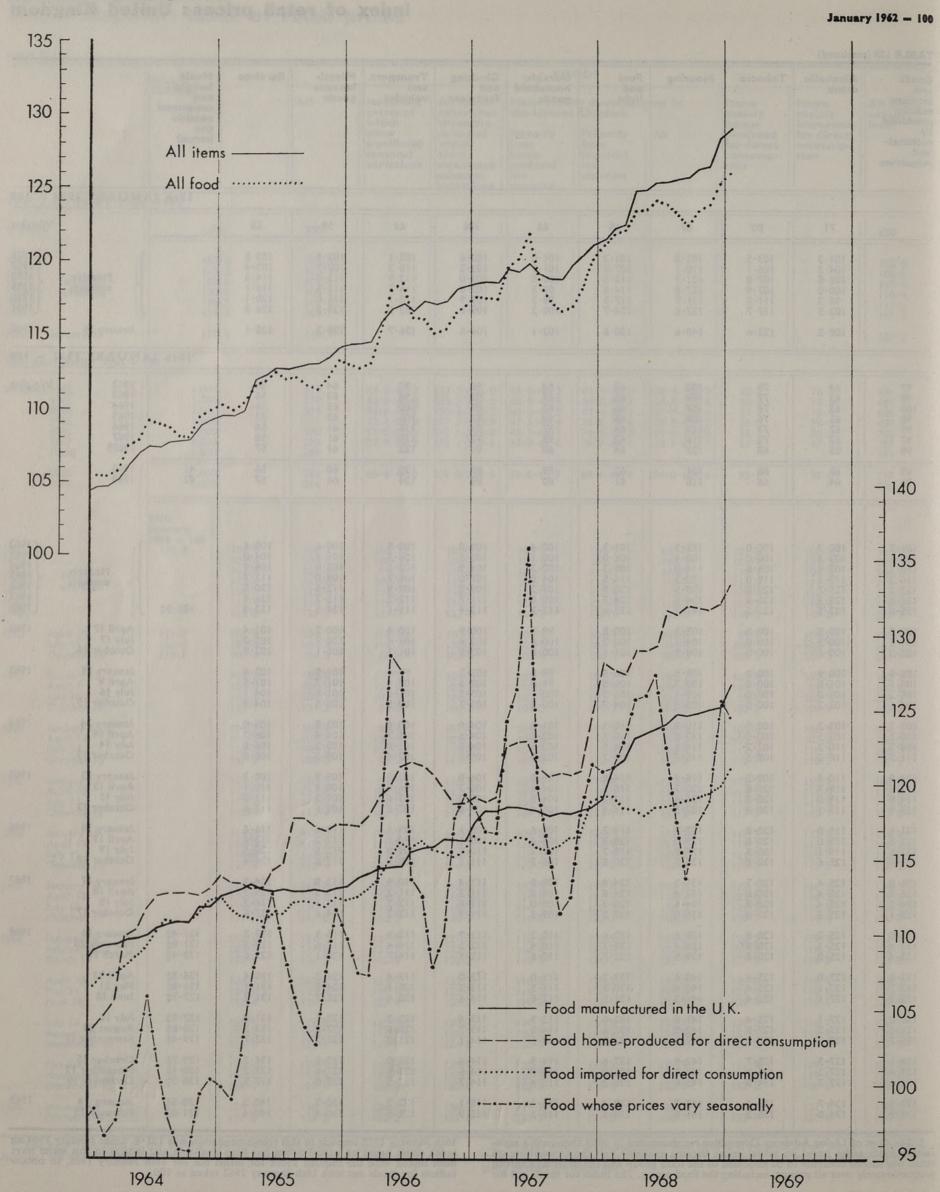
Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡		
	1,							Control of the Contro		17th J	ANUARY 195	6 = 100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			Weights
	101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9	102·8 110·1 121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101·0 101·1 100·5 98·5 98·3 100·3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2		Monthly averages  January 16	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 196
	108-2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128-2	130-1	léth J	ANUARY 196	
97 98 100 98 99 97 98	64 63 63 65 67 67 67	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58 57		1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	Weight
95 93	63 64	66 68	121	62 61	59 60	89 86	120 124	60 66	56 57	41 42	1968 1969	
101·7 106·1 110·2 116·2 123·3 126·8 135·0	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8 120·8 125·5	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8	100·4 100·1 102·3 104·8 107·2 109·0 113·2	102·0 103·5 104·9 107·0 109·9 111·7 113·4	100·5 100·5 102·1 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5	100·6 104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4	126-9‡	Monthly averages  April 17	{ 196 196 196 196 196 196 196
100·7 101·3 102·3	100·0 100·3 100·6	100·0 100·0	103·3 104·1 104·9	100·8 100·2 101·1	99·8 100·6 100·8	100·9 102·6 103·0	100·4 101·4 101·1	100.7	102·0 102·9	25	July 17 October 16	
105·9 106·1 105·2 106·1	100·9 101·0 103·0 103·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	105·5 107·7 109·1 109·8	106·5 106·8 104·2 104·9	99·8 99·8 100·1 100·3	103·2 103·5 103·5 103·7	99·6 100·4 101·0 100·5	101·0 101·7 101·8 102·6	102·4 103·5 104·1 104·9		January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	196
109·7 110·1 108·2 111·2	103·2 103·5 110·2 110·0	100·0 100·0 107·2 109·5	110·9 113·8 114·6 115·7	110·1 110·1 106·5 109·7	101·2 102·2 102·5 102·9	104·0 104·5 104·8 105·5	100·6 101·7 101·8 102·4	102·9 104·4 105·2 105·3	105·0 106·7 106·8 108·0	42	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	196
114·9 112·3 114·9 117·9	110·9 118·7 119·0 119·1	109·5 120·8 120·8 120·8	116·1 120·7 121·6 122·5	114·8 110·5 112·2 115·4	104·0 104·6 104·9 105·4	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	196
121·8 122·8 122·6 123·9	119·0 119·0 119·1 125·6	120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8	123·7 129·0 129·9 130·5	119·7 120·3 119·7 120·8	105·6 106·4 107·2 108·7	108·1 109·1 110·2 111·1	109·1 110·1 109·8 109·9	110·6 112·2 112·5 113·6	116·6 118·6 120·5 124·4		January 18 April 19 July 19 October 18	196
126·8 126·9 124·3 129·1	125·4 125·4 125·4 125·3	120·7 120·8 120·8 120·8	131·3 133·4 134·6 136·8	124·9 124·8 120·3 127·2	108·8 109·0 109·0 109·3		110·9 111·2 112·7 113·2	113·8 113·3 113·1 114·6	124·7 125·7 126·3 127·6	1	January 17 April 18 July 18 October 17	196
133·0 133·4 133·4	125·0 125·1 125·0	120·8 120·8 120·8	138·6 139·4 139·5	132·6 132·7 132·7	110·2 110·4 110·6	111·9 112·3 112·5	113·9 114·4 114·7	116·3 117·6 120·1	128·0 129·3 129·6	121·4‡ 121·9‡ 122·4‡	January 16 February 20 March 19	196
133·8 132·2 132·9	127·0 127·1 127·1	125·4 125·4 125·4	140·6 140·9 141·3	133·3 130·8 131·9	113·0 113·3 113·6	113·0 113·2 113·4	119·4 120·1 120·4	124·2 124·8 126·7	130·4 131·1 131·3	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	April 23 May 21 June 18	
133·0 134·2 135·7	127·1 127·2 127·2	125·4 127·8 127·8	141·6 142·0 142·2	132·0 132·6 133·2	113·9 114·0 114·1	113·4 113·7 114·1	120·3 120·6 121·0	127·1   127·2   127·3	131·8 132·3 133·7	127·9‡ 128·6‡ 129·4‡	July 16 August 20 September 17	
139·1 139·4 139·6	127·3 127·2 132·7	125·7 125·9 134·8	142·9 143·3 143·6	137·6 138·0 138·2	114·9 114·9 115·4	114·4 114·6 114·7	121·0 121·1 122·5	127·6 127·6 128·0	136·8 137·3 137·7	129·7‡ 130·1‡ 130·3‡	October 15 November 12 December 10	
139·9 139·9	134·7 134·8	135·1 135·2	143.7	138·4 138·5	116.1	115.1	122·2 122·6	130·2 130·4	140·2 140·4	130·5‡ 131·0‡	January 14 February 18	19

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

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

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

#### Index of retail prices



#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

		NUMBER		NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVE STOPPAGE	DIN	WORKING	DAYS LOS	ST IN ALL	STOPPAGES	IN PROGR	ESS IN PERI	OD‡
	1 221 2	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress In period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communi- cation	All other industrie and services
A TOP	1 1 828 1 8	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967		2,648 2,859 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,379	2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,391	(000's) 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871§ 869 530§ 732 2,254§	(000's) 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883§ 876 544§ 734 2,401§	(000's) 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,689	(000's) 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 56	(000's) 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,364	(000's) 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40	(000's) 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 235	(000's) 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 557	(000's) 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 437
965	January February March	201 246 264	212 280 300	76 134 87	83 155 110	123 371 421	17 32 17	62 217 324	1 1 3	9 20 14	27 94 40	8 8 22
	April May June	208 265 187	257 301 229	52 124 74	67 130 122	263 503 328	19 209 64	150 198 210	25 7 8	9 12 15	14 46 8	47 32 23
	July August September	138 164 201	179 198 238	67 49 56	75 59 84	183 169 149	12 6 9	143 139 95	_i	7 9 13	9 6 12	12 9 19
	October November December	184 198 98	225 227 125	46 70 36	75 70 55	195 145 74	17 7 5	120 74 33		14 8 5	32 4 13	10 51 17
966	January February March	211 188 262	225 228 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 186 153	25 6 12	81 141 100	-	12 13 13	16 16 15	12 9 11
	April May June	171 206 152	204 233 185	51 83 48	55 85 88	121 391 790	7 7 14	77 110 134	1 5 2	13 17 11	10 214 588	13 38 40
	July August September	100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	=	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6
	October November December	176 155 72	192 185 91	58 37 23	61 42 28	163 135 57	15 12 3	39 68 32	=	18 19 1	76 25 9	15 10 11
967	January February March	176 199 154	193 233 189	49 47 44	51 52 48	133 171 155	7 8 9	89 130 106	5	13 12 25	8 7 3	10 12 12
	April May June	180 188 182	205 224 205	79 81 56	82 104 57	184 227 195	5 15 16	111 145 105	5 4	34 27 18	6 15 46	24 20 9
	July August September	141 179 179	168 207 18	60 50 104	70 57 113	164 142 379	24 5 7	86 81 199	7 1	14  12  11	21 17 153	18 21 7
	October November December	246 206 86	281 258 128	79 52 31	106 70 38	600 321 115	8 2 1	198 137 33	1 2	13 18 4	338 143 66	42 19 9
968	January February March	170 168 180	182 205 218	54 53 52	56 63 71	157 268 289	1 6 2	112 205 126	3 3	20 14 12	4 5 117	17 35 31
	April May June	199 239 178	231 286 216	64 1,589 73	77 1,607 82	257 1,861 277	5 3 8	110 1,650 188	3 11 3	13 36 27	114 100 39	13 60 13
	July August September	211 194 221	263 223 266	71 62 66	81 68 82	179 217 403	4 5 3	115 124 251	1 3	8 11 41	21 29 36	30 47 68
	October November December	255 253 111	317 324 160	74 75 21	91 94 29	377 289 115	10 7 2	208 200 75	5 5 2	28 14 11	51 30 12	77 33 13
969	January February	205 198	235 248	132	142	362 447	10 2	197 368	3 4	9 23	119	24 29

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

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

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

<sup>§</sup> Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began

|| Direct comparison of number of stoppages with earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages following decasualisation in the port transport industry.

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

N. ST	AND THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF MAIN		N N N	PER T	10124	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1960=10
							1		Hall Class	1 1702	1,765	1 .,,,	1703	1700	1707
1	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and out	nut ner	nerson	employ	hav		- markets								
la lb lc	Gross domestic product . Employed labour force* . GDP per person employed* .	put per	person	employ :	· · ·	90·8 97·6 93·1	94·9 98·3 96·6	100·0 100·0	101·8 101·0 100·8	103·2 101·4 101·8	106·6 101·5 105·0	113·0 102·9 109·8	116·0 103·8 111·8	117·7 104·0 113·2	119·4 102·5 116·5
ld le lf	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	egral S		99: 93:		96·8 98·7 98·8	98·4 99·4 99·5	100.0	103·2 105·2 105·5	106·8 109·6 110·1	108·8 110·0 110·8	110·9 112·3 113·0	115·0 116·4 117·6	118·7 122·6 125·7	122·5 125·3 128·6
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION IN	DUST	RIES									272			
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and out Output Employment† Output per person employed†	put per	person	employ : :	red :	=	=	100.0	101·2 101·3 99·9	102·3 101·0 101·3	105·8 99·9 105·9		117·2 102·7 114·1	118·6   102·4   115·8	118·5 99·4 119·2
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	17 A	: :			100·6 100·7	99·3 99·4	100.0	105·2 105·6	107·8 108·5	107·7 108·8	109·4 110·5	115.4	120.4	122-1
3	MANUFACTURING INDUSTR	RIES													
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output	out per	person (	employ : :	ed .			100·0 100·0	100·2 101·2 99·0	100·6 100·5 100·1	104·7 99·3 105·4	113·0 100·7 112·2	116·8 101·9 114·6	118·3 101·9 116·1	117·1 99·1 118·2
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs		: :			100·7 100·8	100.2	100.0	106.3	108·7 109·5	107·4 108·6	108·7 109·9	114.8	120·3 123·9	123·3 122·1
4	MINING AND QUARRYING														
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output Employment† Output per person employed†	out per	person (	employ	ed	=	=	100·0 100·0	98·6 95·7 103·0	101·3 92·9 109·0	101·2 89·2 113·5	101·5 85·8 118·3	97·8 81·3 120·3	92·1 75·4 122·1	91·1 71·7 127·1
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs		: 00		:	103.8	100-1	100.0	102·4 102·7	100.8	99·7 100·9	99.6	102·4 104·4	106.9	107.7
5 SE 504	METAL MANUFACTURE		95												
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and outp Output	out per	person e	employ	ed	Ξ	Ξ	100·0 100·0	94·1 101·8 92·4	88·9 97·1 91·6	93·1 96·3 96·7	105·5 100·6 104·9	110·2 102·3 107·7	103·5 100·1 103·4	97·2 95·3 102·0
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs		: :		:	103·6 103·7	103·3 103·4	100.0		115-3	112·9 115·0	113·8 115·8	119·7 122·0	129·8 134·2	135·3: 135·1
DE	Output, employment and outp			mploy	ad .		. 14					271		Yuson	
6a 6b 6c	Output	ic per	·	·		Ξ	=	100·0 100·0	106·6 104·3 102·2	108·4 105·8 102·5	110·9 105·0 105·6	120·7 107·7 112·1	126·7             	133·8 113·4 118·0	134·7 112·1 120·2
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs		: ;		:	98·6 98·7	98·1 98·3	100.0	102·9 103·3	105-1	104·5 105·8	106·1 107·4	112.6	114-9	118·0 117·0
	VEHICLES  Output, employment and outp	ut per i	person e	mploy	ed I									20000000	
7a 7b 7c	Output					Ξ		100·0 100·0	93·1 97·9 95·1	94·9 96·5 98·3	102·5 95·4 107·4	107·1 95·6 112·0	109·6 94·8 115·6	111·2 93·3 119·2	102·7 90·2 113·9
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs				:	101·7 101·8	99·6 99·5	100.0	110.8	109.7	106·0 106·9	110.9	115·1 116·4	115.3	125·4 124·3
	TEXTILES Output, employment and outp	ut per	orcan a	malow	-d		Jak.				Line .	963		40	
8a 8b 8c	Output	i.	: :	:	:	Ξ	P I F I	100·0 100·0	96·6 99·1 97·5	94·7 95·2 99·5	99·3 93·0 106·8	105·3 92·7 113·6	107·0 91·2 117·3	106·3 89·6 118·6	103·2 83·6 123·4
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs		: :		:	102·3 102·5	97·9 98·0	100.0	109·1 109·2	111.0	108·1 109·1	108·6 109·9	112·8 114·6	120·0 124·2	120·3 119·2
30	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WAT Output, employment and outp		area	mala								1		41800	
9a 9b 9c	Output		erson e	inploye		+ _   1011 = 1 1	=	100·0 100·0	104·6 102·1 102·4	112·9 104·0 108·6	120·4 106·9 112·6	124·3 108·5 114·6	131·5 110·3 119·2	136·9 113·6 120·5	141·4 113·9 124·1
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	10 mg	1000 No. 10	Spelies Date less Contracts		99.1	100·1 100·4	100.0	102·7 103·4	103·0 103·5	103·9 104·9	109·0 109·8	115·9 116·9	116·7 118·7	116-6

\*Civil Employment and H.M. Forces.

†These indices have been revised in this issue to take account of improved estimates of seasonal adjustment factors.

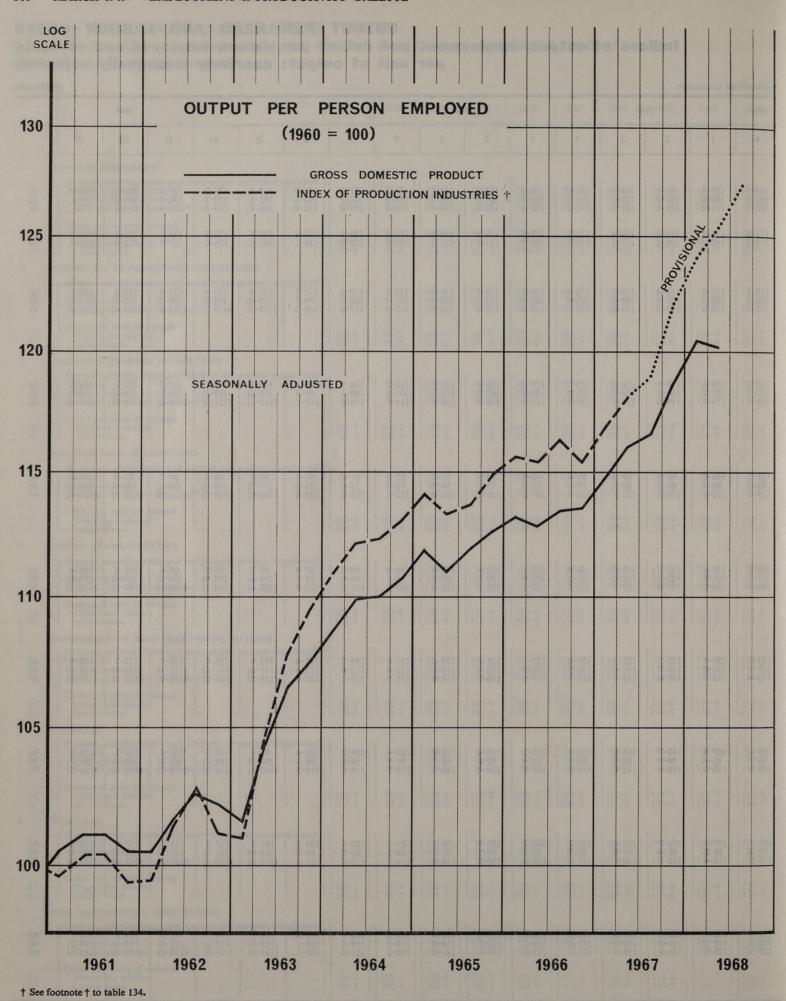
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

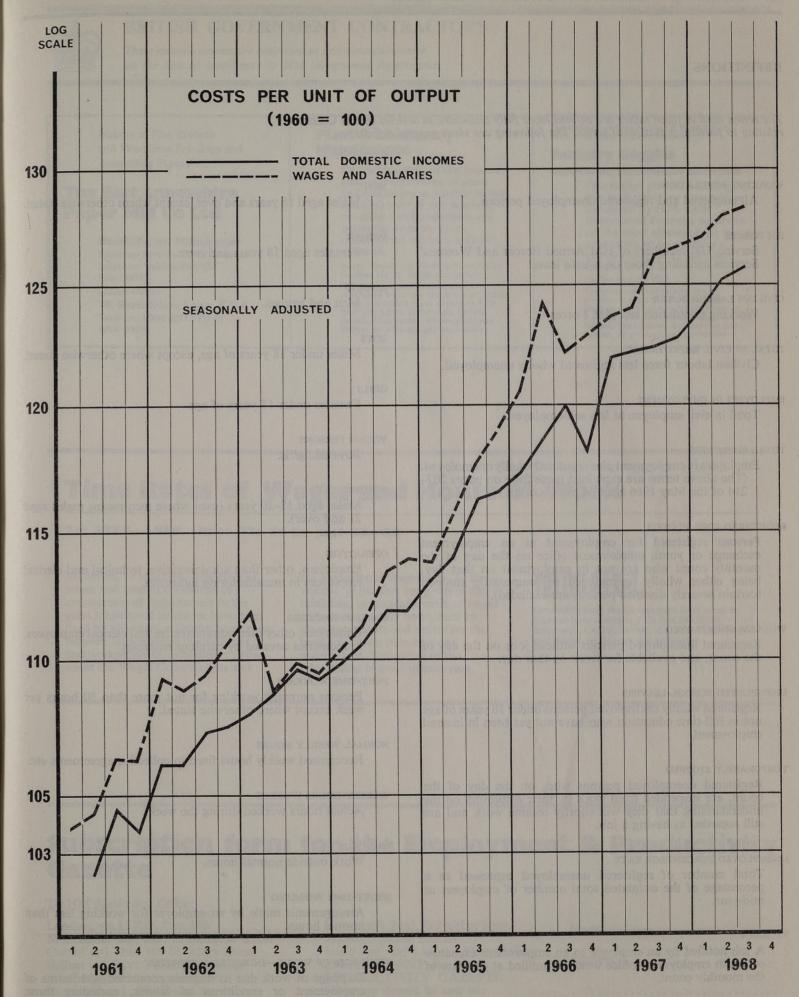
1964	1965				1966			1967			1968					
4	1	2	3	4	i	2	3	4	007 =	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	
14·5 03·4 10·7	115·9 103·6 111·8	115·1 103·7 111·0	116·0 103·7 111·9	117·2 104·2 112·5	118·0 104·3 113·1	117·6 104·2 112·8		117·2 103·2 113·5	117·9 102·7 114·8	119·0 102·6 116·0	119·5 102·6 116·5	121·2 102·2 118·6	122·9 102·0 120·4	122·3 101·8 120·2	124.4	la Ib Ic
11.8	113·0 113·7	114·0 115·5	116·4 117·6	116·7 118·9	117·5 120·9	118·8 124·3	120·0 122·2	118.3	122·1 123·8	122·3 124·1	122·7 126·3	122·8 126·6	124·1 127·0	125·2 128·0	125·7 128·3	ld le
115·7	117·3	116·4	117·0	118·3	119·2	118·7	119·2	117·1	117·6	117·9	117·9	120·4	122·0	122·8	124·7	2a
102·3	102·6	102·6	102·8	102·9	102·9	102·8	102·4	101·4	100·5	99·7	(99·0)	(98·5)	(98·2)	(97·9)	(97·7)	2b
113·1	114·3	113·5	113·8	115·0	115·8	115·5	116·4	115·5	117·0	118·3	(119·1)	(122·2)	(124·2)	(125·4)	(127·6)	2c
14·8	116·6	116·1	116·4	118·1	119·6	118·6	118·9	116·0	116·7	116·4	116·4		120·9	122·3	124·5	3a
01·4	101·7	101·8	102·0	102·2	102·3	102·2	102·1	101·1	100·1	99·4	(98·6)		(98·1)	(98·1)	(98·2)	3b
13·2	114·7	114·0	114·1	115·6	116·9	116·0	116·5	114·7	116·6	117·1	(118·1)		(123·2)	(124·7)	(126·8)	3c
01·2	100·9	97·2	97·4	95·4	93·9	93·3	91·1	90·2	91·8	91·9	90·1	90·3	89·7	87·8	86·0	4a
84·6	83·4	82·2	80·7	79·1	77·4	75·8	74·7	73·9	73·0	72·5	(71·5)	(69·9)	(68·2)	(65·9)	(64·0)	4b
19·6	121·0	118·2	120·7	120·6	121·3	123·1	122·0	122·1	125·8	126·8	(126·0)	(129·2)	(131·5)	(133·2)	(134·4)	4c
08·9	111·6	110·6	109·9	108·8	107·1	105·6	102·4	98·8	98·2	97·4	95·2	97·9	99·6	102·8	105·4	5a
01·9	102·5	102·5	102·2	102·2	101·4	100·5	100·0	98·6	96·9	95·7	(94·6)	(94·0)	(93·9)	(93·9)	(94·0)	5b
06·9	108·9	107·9	107·5	106·5	105·6	105·1	102·4	100·2	101·3	101·8	(100·6)	(104·1)	(106·1)	(109·5)	(112·1)	5c
23·8	125·1	125·1	127·3	129·8	133·1	131·8	134·0	136·0	134·3	135·4	134·0	135·0	135·5	138·3	139·4	6a
09·1	110·0	110·7	111·6	112·2	112·9	113·4	113·8	113·4	112·8	112·4	(111·8)	(111·6)	(111·1)	(110·9)	(110·8)	6b
13·4	113·7	113·0	114·1	115·7	117·9	116·2	117·8	119·9	119·1	120·5	(119·9)	(121·0)	(122·0)	(124·7)	(125·8)	6c
09·0	107·4	110·7	106·8	112·9	114·2	113·4	112·8	103·4	104·2	103·6	99·3	104·5	106·9	107·5	113·6	7a
95·7	95·4	94·9	94·5	94·5	94·4	93·8	93·3	91·9	90·8	90·5	(89·9)	(89·7)	(89·8)	(89·6)	(89·7)	7b
13·9	112·6	116·6	113·0	119·5	121·0	120·4	120·9	112·5	114·8	114·5	(110·5)	(116·3)	(119·0)	(120·0)	(126·6)	7c
06·1	107·1	106·7	107·4	106·7	108·2	109·9	106·1	101·2	102·1	102·0	101·5	107·2	113·2	117·5	118·2	8a
92·3	92·0	91·4	91·0	90·5	90·3	90·1	89·9	88·2	85·8	84·0	(82·6)	(81·9)	(82·2)	(82·7)	(83·1)	8b
15·0	116·4	116·7	118·0	117·9	119·8	120·0	118·0	114·7	119·0	121·4	(122·9)	(130·9)	(137·7)	(142·1)	(142·2)	8c
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17·3	119·1	116·5	119·3	121·2	119·6		121·0	122·3	121·4	125·1	(121·8)	(127·8)	(135·3)	(129·8)	(133·5)	9c

†Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

Note.—This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.







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 Womens' 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

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.

Females aged 18 years and over.

Men and women.

BOYS

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

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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