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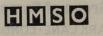
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The Occupational Effects of **Technological Change**

A worker's occupation is a key variable in the study of manpower problems. An occupation is what a worker does, and inseparable from it are the physical and mental powers he needs to do it. These powers may be briefly described as the worker's skill. The occupational distribution of a nation's manpower, therefore, represents the current deployment of its stock of skill. It is the skill aspect of occupations which makes them so important in manpower analysis. The acquisition of skill takes time, for some occupations a long time, and decisions to provide the facilities for education and training may have to be taken years ahead of an anticipated demand.

Technological change creates needs for new skills and renders others obsolete, and it, therefore, alters the occupational structure. The development of mass production had a profound effect on the skill requirements of the labour force, and the spread of automation is also likely to make a considerable impact on the skill structure. A study of the occupational effects of technological changes is essential to an understanding of the current deployment of the labour force and to any attempt to forecast its future occupational distribution.

When the occupations found in a modern economy are precisely described, very large numbers of different occupations may be distinguished. The latest edition of the U.S. Department of Labour's Dictionary of Occupational Titles, for example, contains 18,000 defined job titles, and in the United Kingdom, for its work in placing and vocational guidance, the Ministry of Labour is preparing a new dictionary which will contain between 4.000 and 5,000 definitions of basic occupation groups.

For statistical purposes and for analysing trends in occupations it is not possible to work with such detailed material and occupations are usually grouped in a structure made up of several levels of summarisation. Various grouping principles may be used to summarise occupations, and a vital one is a grouping by degrees of skill. If broad skill groups are formed these can be made the basis of comparisons over quite long periods of time even though the particular occupations contained in the groups may change considerably over the periods. However the effects of technological change are most clearly seen in precisely defined occupations. The changes which can be observed in the broad groups are the net effects of many changes in the particular occupations within the groups. Some of these changes may be large and some may be acting in opposite directions.

This article looks at the changes which have occurred, over various time periods, in occupational groups defined with varying degrees of precision, and attempts to relate these changes to technological factors. But first of all it is necessary to explain how the term technological change is used in it.

A possible definition may be based on the changes which can occur within a given industry. The methods of production used in an industry constitute a set of technical relationships between the inputs-in the most basic terms the factors of production, labour and capitaland the output, a single good or service, or more usually a given group of goods or services. The set of technical relationships may be described collectively as the industry's technology and the definition may be restricted to the ways in which an industry's technology can change.

A definition restricted in this way still encompasses a wide variety of changes. First of all a technical innovation may cheapen the production of a good at all levels of output; for example, the discovery of a cheap chemical fertiliser might give increased crop yields per acre on large and small farms alike. Secondly, and perhaps more frequently, an increased demand for an industry's output may allow a change to a larger and more economic scale of production. Such economies of scale have played an important part in cheapening the output of motor cars, of steel and of many other commodities. Thirdly, changes in the prices of the services of labour and capital may lead to changes in the ratio of these factors being used in the production process. Fourthly, some changes make it more easy to substitute capital for labour, as when a process requiring highly skilled labour is simplified and taken over by machines. Two or more of these four types of changes may occur together. When an industry takes advantage of a method of production from which it reaps economies of scale, it is most probable that the new technology also has a different ratio of inputs and it may also make capital more or less substitutable for labour.

This definition covers such diverse changes as increased mechanisation, the use of electronic data processing, the automation of machine tools, the substitution of printed circuits and transistors for wired circuits and thermionic valves, new methods of packing and storage and the introduction of self-service into retailing.

However, in analysing the changes which have ocurred in a national economy over longish periods of time the definition has certain shortcomings. First of all, it is not clear how it can cope with the introduction of completely new goods in the economy. Much of the growth of wealth in a modern economy takes the form of new goods, such as refrigerators and washing machines, or new services, such as entertainment and those provided by hotels and restaurants. Some new goods probably can be included in changes which occur to existing industries, as, for example, when the electronics industry substitutes colour for monochrome television. But some new goods require the creation of new industries.

Other changes, which cannot easily be included in the

narrower definition, but which have substantial productivity benefits for the nation as a whole, are the increased level of education and skill attainment of the labour force, the better organisation of markets and the removal of restrictions on the mobility of economic resources. As the concern of this article is with changes which affect the whole economy over long periods of time a wide definition of technological change is adopted which includes all the changes discussed in this section. However, this is intended only as a working definition for the purposes of this article. The problem of introducing technological change into economic models is very complex and has not yet been satisfactorily solved. The definition used here does not pretend to be a solution to these theoretical difficulties.

Occupational Changes, 1911-1951

The material for this broad historical survey of occupational changes comes from the Population Censuses which have been taken in Great Britain every 10 years since 1801, with the exception of 1941. Over the period surveyed there have been substantial changes in the detailed occupational structure of the economy, but case studies would be needed to identify the technical causal factors. We can only hope to discern very general trends, and so comparisons are restricted to a small number of broadly defined groups of occupations. In any case detailed comparisons are rendered difficult by changes in the occupation classifications used in different censuses and by the different conventions used in tabulating and presenting the data.

Table I is based on data presented by Dr. Guy Routh in his book "Occupation and Pay in Great Britain 1906-60". The most striking trend shown by the table is the decline in the proportion of the labour forces employed in manual occupations from 81 per cent. in 1911 to 72 per cent. in 1951, and the corresponding increase in the proportion employed in managerial, administrative, clerical, professional and technical occupations. Within this broad pattern the fastest growing group, which more than doubled as a proportion of the labour force, and almost trebled in numbers, was the clerical class. The other group which made significant headway was the one containing the professional and technical occupations. This group doubled in numbers over the forty years,

Table I Percentage analysis of gainfully occupied population in Great Britain: males and females

OCCUPATION GROUP	1911	1921	1931	1951
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent
I. Professional (a) Higher (b) Lower	· 0 3 · 1	1 · 0 3 · 5	1 · 1 3 · 5	1 · 9 4 · 7
2. Employers, Administrators, Managers	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.5
3. Clerical Workers	4.8	6.7	7 · 0	10.7
4. Foremen, Inspectors, Super- visors	1.3	1 · 4	1.5	2.6
5. Manual Workers, Skilled .	30.6	28.8	26.7	25.0
6. Semi-Skilled	39.5	33.9	35.0	32.6
7. Unskilled	9.6	14.2	14.8	12.0
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

These trends in occupational structure owe a great deal to the substantial changes in technology which took place in the first half of this century. The relative growth of "white collar" clerical occupations is a well-known phenomenon which has occurred also in other developed countries. The changing technology of the first half of the century has also been connected with the growth of larger, more complex industrial structures which have increased the demand for managers and administrators and the accompanying clerical staff. The new technologies also led to an increasing demand for the more highly qualified occupations as shown by the accelerating rate of growth for the higher professional group between 1921 and 1951.

Table II presents the annual percentage growth rates of the broad occupational groups given in table I. As well as the accelerating rates for the group of the higher professional occupations which was mentioned in the previous paragraph, the table shows that clerical workers also speeded up their advance between 1931 and 1951 after a slow down between 1921 and 1931. However, in all periods the rate of growth of these two groups was higher, and sometimes very much higher, than that of total employment. Among the manual worker groups all growth rates turned into rates of decline some time in the thirties.

OCCUPAT

I. Professi

- 2. Employe
- 3. Clerical
- 4. Foremen
- 5. Manual
- 6. Semi-Ski
- 7. Unskille
- All Oc

Occupational Changes between 1951 and 1961

Using occupation information collected in the 1951 and 1961 Censuses of Population, the Manpower Research Unit of the Ministry of Labour has prepared occupation by industry matrices for two points in time. These twoway tables show percentage occupational distributions within separate industries as well as the percentage distributions for the whole country. The matrices may be constructed at any level of occupational and industrial detail and the Manpower Research Unit is making a study of methods of projecting such matrices in order to forecast occupational distributions in considerable detail.

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1911-51, and the proportion of the labour force it accounted for rose from just over 4 per cent. to more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the same period the skilled and semiskilled groups remained fairly stable in terms of numbers while as a proportion of total employment they declined from 71 per cent. to 60 per cent.

TION GROUP	1911/1921 (10 years)	1921/1931 (10 years)	1931/1951 (20 years)	1911/195 (40 years)
ner	+ 0 · 6 + 2 · 0	+ 2 · 1 + 0 · 7	+ 3 · 0 + I · 9	+ 2 · 2 + 1 · 6
rs, Administrators, ers	+ 0 · 8	+ 0 · 8	+ 0 · 4	+0.6
Workers	+ 3 · 9	+1.2	+ 2 · 5	+ 2 . 5
, Inspectors, Super-	+ I · 7	+ I · 5	+ 3 · I	+ 2 · 3
Norkers, Skilled .	-0·1	+ 0 · 1	-0·1	Nil
lled	- I · O	+ I · 2	-0·1	+0.0
d	+ 4 · 5	+1.3	-0.7	+1.1
cupations	+ 0 · 5	+ 0 · 8	+ 0 · 3	+ 0 · 5

Table II Gainfully occupied population in Great Britain, annual percentage rates of change for broad occupational groups: males and females

Summarised versions of the two matrices are given in table III where the percentage distributions of 16 occupations are shown within four broad industrial sectors. A more detailed report with fuller descriptions of the methods used and a commentary on the results is being prepared for publication by the Ministry of Labour. The composition of the occupation groups is not identical with those shown in tables I and II and the figures in this table are for the United Kingdom, whereas in tables I and II they are for Great Britain. Furthermore those unemployed at the time of the Census have been removed from the figures in table III but not from the figures in the earlier Tables. However, there is sufficient similarity between the two exercises to regard the trends shown for the period 1951 to 1961 as related to those picked out in the period 1911 to 1951. The final column of table III gives the annual percentage rates of change for the separate occupations over the decade.

The occupations in table III are rather more narrowly defined than they are in the earlier tables, but they are still very wide groupings and permit only general inferences as to the effect of technological change.

The table indicates that during the decade 1951–1961 there was an acceleration in the shift away from manual occupations (occupations 8-16); the proportion of the labour force accounted for by these occupations had fallen to about 66 per cent. by 1961. Within the expanding groups of non-manual occupations there was however a notable change of emphasis. Although the clerical group was still growing much faster than total employment in the 1950s its rate of growth fell slightly compared with 1931 to 1951 and it was superseded in the position of fastest rate of growth by the scientists, engineers and technologists and the industrial technicians group. In particular there was virtually a doubling in both numbers and proportion of the scientists, engineers and technologists in manufacturing industries and of the industrial technicians group in the service industries.

Among the nine manual occupations only the skilled engineering occupations increased as a proportion of total employment during the 1950s. The growth in this group of occupations occurred mainly in the manufacturing industries, but there was also a not inconsiderable increase in the service industries. This presumably reflects the growing numbers of motor mechanics and radio and television mechanics doing service and repair on the increasing stocks of durable goods held by consumers. Another trend among the manual occupations which calls for comment is the growth in the proportion absorbed by both the skilled and the semi-skilled transport and service occupations within manufacturing industry. This must be a result of the growing practice among manufacturing industries of using their own transport and it counts as a technological change by the definition used in this article.

Table III Percentage distribution and annual percentage changes by occupation for certain industry groupings, United Kingdom: males and females.

DCCUPATION GROUP	Year	Agriculture, Mining and quarrying S.I.C. 1–11	Manufacturing Industries S.I.C. III-XVI	Construction, gas, electricity and water S.I.C. XVII-XVIII	Service industries S.I.C. XIX-XXIV	All industries	All industries percentage annual growth 1951–1961
I. Farmers, working proprietors, etc	1951	per cent.	per cent.	0 · 1	per cent.	per cent. 6.7 ک	0.8
	1961	26.5	0.5	0.5	10.1	6.8 5	0.9
2. Directors, managers, administrative & Executive staff	1951 1961	0·4 0·9	3.6 4.5	3·2 5·0	3·6 4·1	$\left \begin{array}{c}3\cdot3\\4\cdot1\end{array}\right\}$	3 · 1
3. Clerical and allied occupations	1951 1961	1.8 3.0	10·4 13·1	6·5 7·6	16·9 18·2	12·3 14·3	2.3
4. Scientists, engineers, technologists	1951 1961	0·3 0·5	0·9 1·6	1.7 3.3	0·9 1·1	0.9 1.4 }	5.6
5. Other (higher) professional and technical occupations	1951 1961	0·0 0·1	0·1 0·2	0·1 0·2	5·3 6·7	2·5 3·3 }	3.4
6. Industrial technicians	1951 1961	0·2 0·4	1.7 2.5	0.6 1.1	0.6 0.9	·0 ·5 }	5.3
7. Other (lower) professional and technical occupations	1951 1961	0·2 0·1	0.6 0.9	0·1 0·2	4·4 5·1	2·3 2·8 }	2.8
8. Skilled engineering occupations	1951 1961	3·1 3·9	19·9 20·1	14·3 14·4	3·4 3·4	10·3 10·6 }	1.0
9. Skilled textile and clothing occupations .	1951 1961	0.0	8·2 5·7	0·0 0·0	0·8 0·7	3·4 2·5 }	-2.4
10. Transport and other skilled service occupations	1951 1961	0·2 0·3	0·2 0·4	0·1 0·2	6·8 6·2	3·2 3·1 }	0.3
II. Other skilled occupations	1951 1961	14·6 16·9	10·6 9·2	40·4 38·6	·9 ·9	9·4 8·8 }	0.1
2. Semi-skilled engineering occupations .	1951 1961	0·1 0·1	5·5 5·0	0·9 0·6	0·6 0·7	2·4 2·2 }	0 · 1
 Semi-skilled textile and clothing occupa- tions 	1951 1961	0.0	8·4 6·4		0·2 0·2	3·2 2·5 }	-0.9
14. Semi-skilled sales and service occupations	1951 1961	1.3 1.6	2·0 2·5	2.6 3.0	24·7 23·0	12·4 12·2 }	0.2
5. Other semi-skilled occupations	1951 1961	27·2 21·6	12·7 13·0	12.7 8.8	2·9 2·8	9·5 8·5 }	-0.4
6. Labourers and unskilled occupations .	1951 1961	30·1 24·3	15·1 14·7	16·7 16·9	16·7 14·8	17·3 15·1	-0.3
All occupations	1951 1961	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 }	0.7

Note: The percentages shown above do not necessarily add to 100.0 in each case, as the totals have been rounded independently.

It is possible to analyse the total change in the proportion of the labour force in an occupational group over the decade into the part due to the growth or decline of the industries in which that occupation is represented (the industry effect) and the part due to the changed proportion of that occupation within industries (the occupation effect). The results of this analysis are given in table IV. Column 4 of the table gives an index of the actual change in the proportion of the labour force in the occupation up to 1961, column 5 is an index of how much of the change in column 4 was due to the rising or declining fortunes of industries in which the occupation was represented and column 6 is an index of the change in the proportion of the labour force in the occupation within industries.

Since technological change has been defined so as to include the development and production of new products and hence new industries it is not possible to infer that technological change shows itself entirely by changing the proportions of occupations within industries. However, we expect changes in technology to have a greater effect on the pure occupation-mix within industries than via the industry effect, because industry growth or decline can also be a result of changes in demand for existing products which may be independent of any change in technology. The figures for industries given in table IV were not calculated from those in table III, but from data which gave a much more detailed industrial breakdown. The industrial groupings in table III are very broad, and contain rather heterogeneous collections of industries. The present analysis gives more meaningful results when applied to homogeneous industrial groups, and for that

Table IV

	Percentages of place)	total employme	nt (to one decimal	Changes in per as indices (to n	centages, 1951 to earest whole num	1961, expressed nber)
OCCUPATION GROUP	(1)	(2)	1951 percentages applied to 1961 industry totals (3)	All changes <u>Col. (2) × 100</u> <u>Col. (1)</u> (4)	$\frac{\text{Changes in size}}{\text{Col. (3)} \times 100}$ $\frac{\text{Col. (1)}}{\text{Col. (1)}}$ (5)	$\frac{\text{Changes within}}{\text{Col. (2)} \times 100}$ $\frac{\text{Col. (3)}}{\text{Col. (3)}}$
I. Farmers, working proprietors, etc.	6.7	6.8	6.3	101	97	105
2. Directors, managers, administrative and executive staff	3.3	4.1	3.3	124	100	124
3. Clerical and allied occupations	12.3	14.3	12.9	116	105	III
4. Scientists, engineers and technologists	0.9	1.4	0.9	156	100	156
5. Other (higher) professional and technical occupations	2.5	3.3	3.3	132	132	100
6. Industrial technicians	0.9	1.5	1.1	167	122	136
7. Other (lower) professional and technical occupations	2.3	2.8	2.7	122	117	104
8. Skilled engineering occupations	10.3	10.6	10.9	103	106	97
9. Skilled textile and clothing occupations	3.4	2.4	2.8	71	82	86
0. Transport and other skilled service occupations	3.2	3.1	2.9	97	91	107
II. Other skilled occupations	9.4	8.8	9.3	94	99	95
2. Semi-skilled engineering occupations	2.4	2.2	2.6	92	108	85
13. Semi-skilled textile and clothing occupations .	3.2	2.5	2.6	78	81	96
14. Semi-skilled sales and service occupations	12.4	12.2	12.4	98	100	98
15. Other semi-skilled occupations	9.5	8.4	9.2	88	97	91
16. Labourers and unskilled occupations	17.3	15.6	16.6	90	96	94
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	-		

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reason the calculations for table IV were done on figures for the 24 order groups of the Standard Industrial Classification of 1958. Also the occupational changes isolated in table IV are only those of the rather broad occupational groups used in table III. Within the broad groups many occupational changes doubtless occurred about which the analysis tells us nothing.

Table IV shows that in 10 out of the 16 occupations the strongest influence operating to increase or decrease the size of the group was the occupation effect. Among these were the two fastest growing groups, the scientists, engineers and technologists and the industrial technicians. This gives further support to the hypothesis that technological change has stimulated the growth of demand for the most highly educated and qualified groups and also upon the most highly skilled section of the skilled labour force. The analysis of the change in the remainder of the highly qualified professional group (5) is interesting because it shows that the increase has been entirely through the industry effect and that the group has remained almost static within industries.

The continued growth of the administrative, managerial and executive (2) and the clerical groups has been largely the result of intra-industry employment changes which lends further support to the proposition that industry in the twentieth century has grown more complex and has needed larger numbers of managers and clerks. Among the manual groups it is interesting to note that, with exception of the skilled transport and service occupations. the operation of the occupation effect within industries reduced the proportion of the labour force employed in

Indices of change in the proportions of each occupational group due to (a) all changes, (b) changes in the relative size of industries, and (c) changes in the occupational structure within industries between 1951 and 1961

manual jobs. However, in three of the skilled and one of the semi-skilled groups the major influence on occupational structure was the industry effect, although in many cases the two influences were reinforcing each other with both tending to decrease the proportion in manual jobs.

It must not be forgotten, however, that technological change is not the only thing which can affect occupational structure. We have been looking at actual deployment of labour at two points of time but these were not necessarily equilibrium or long-term trend points in the sense that all existing demands for labour were satisfied. If more labour of particular types had been available it might have been absorbed into certain occupations. Moreover, it does not follow that the existing stock of skill is precisely the required one. Some workers may not be adequately qualified for their jobs, while others may not be fully utilising their skills. Any analysis of employment trends must take some account of supply inelasticities in particular occupations resulting from the length of time taken for the educational training systems to adjust to new patterns of demand. Institutional factors such as trade union or management practices can also affect the supply of or demand for workers in particular occupations. Population growth and/or a changing age distribution can alter the occupational structure via supply or demand and substantial government expenditure on defence or on social programmes will have repercussions on the demand for certain occupations through the industry effect.

Detailed Occupational Changes

In the preceding part of the article we have taken a synoptic view of the effects on occupations of technological change. We shall now narrow the field of vision and examine the occupational effects in much greater detail. In the recent past the Manpower Research Unit of the Ministry of Labour has undertaken a series of studies of particular industries with the principal aim of determining the effect of new technology and of estimating its consequences on the future employment of labour of different skills. These studies covered representative samples of the firms in each industry and information was usually collected by visiting each firm and interviewing senior officers. These inquiries provide us with close-ups of technological change in action.

The Metal Industries

In an examination of the occupational trends in these industries over the five years up to 1963 it was found that the increasing technical complexity of the processes was directly and indirectly responsible for much of a substantial increase in the numbers of scientists and technologists employed. More research had to be undertaken and more highly qualified people engaged to carry it out. The more important of the innovations mentioned in this connection were the extensive use of computers for production control, design and administration, the introduction of automatic machines or numerically controlled machine tools, automatic instrumentation of process controls, automatic assembly, the developing use of mechanical handling methods and the use of new materials, both plastics and metals.

These changes increased the number of technicians

employed even faster than that of the scientists. Many technicians-rated in some respects as super-craftsmenwere filling new supervisory roles made necessary by more instrumentation and control equipment generally.

Among draughtsmen the relative increase in numbers was much smaller, the suggested reasons being the application of computer techniques to certain parts of drawing and the growing influence of scientists and technologists in design.

In the skilled operatives category some firms reported a growing need for a higher level of skill with an emphasis on higher qualifications and willingness to accept responsibility. Other viewpoints, which probably depended on the size and type of firm and on the particular occupation being considered, revealed contradictory positions; suggesting on the one hand an increasing need for more flexibility and versatility, and on the other hand a growing need for more specialisation. The introduction of numerically controlled machines and machine tools frequently enable unskilled men to do the work previously done by skilled craftsmen and so "de-skill" occupations, but more highly trained people are needed as supervisors and supercraftsmen. On balance, occupations which were expected to expand as a result of technological change were those of instrument maker and mechanic, machine tool-setter and setter-operator, inspector and marker-off. There were also expectations of a substantially increased demand for electricians.

Effects on the occupational category "other employees", semi-skilled especially, were particularly difficult to evaluate. It was in this group that movements up or down were least uniform by way of trend and most likely to be affected by the type of machine or process introduced and the level of manning in the firm at the time. It was regarded as a simplification to assume that more advanced technologies always resulted in a reduction in the demand for semi-skilled workers. Although economies had been achieved in stores, material handling and in transport primarily among unskilled workers, their proportion of the labour force had not varied much, nor was it expected to do so.

The electronics industry

This is the most recent study completed by the Manpower Research Unit and the full report will be published soon. The study is of special significance because this industry is in the forefront of technological advance and is expected to expand rapidly. Thus although some occupations are expected to decline relatively the expansion of the industry in the future may keep their numbers fairly static. Office staff is noted as a case in point.

As might be anticipated the demand for scientists and technologists is expected to increase and each occupation requiring high qualifications in the administrative and technical area is expected to claim a higher proportion of total staff. Shortage occupations singled out for special mention include production engineers, systems engineers, circuit engineers, computer staff, physicists, chemists and mathematicians. Although in general the basic cause of shortage was the rapid expansion of the industry and technical innovation, within the individual firm the most important factor was a continuing transference of scientists and technologists to management posts.

For large numbers of draughtsmen employed in the capital goods and telecommunications sectors the effect of technological change was seen as having a potentially substantial influence on the balance between the design and the drawing office, but little alteration of the relative numbers in this occupation as a whole was expected.

With technicians filling a wide variety of roles throughout the industry, their numbers were expected to show a significant relative increase in electronics but in telecommunications to increase at the same rate as the labour force as a whole.

Practically all firms foresaw a relative fall in the numbers of skilled operatives, but in varying degrees in different occupations and in different sectors of the industry according to the particular type of innovation. The development and increasing use of micro-circuits and its effect on the employment of wiremen, sheet metal workers, machine shop operatives and inspectors amongst others was seen as a prime example of innovation leading directly to a relative decline in requirements. But in other occupations the impact of new equipment, for example, automatic test gear, was bringing about some polarisation in the range of necessary skills.

Among other employees firms forecast substantial increases of assemblers, viewers and other production workers-predominantly female workers.

Computers

One of the major products of the electronics industry, computers, has had a marked effect on the occupational structure of industry. They have given rise to a whole new range of occupations which, although requiring people of degree or equivalent calibre, in most cases are not directly matched with academic disciplines. Examples of this kind, of which there is clear evidence of shortages, are systems designers and advanced programmers, control system engineers and production engineers. In the case of occupations connected with software, the expanding use of computers for commercial purposes means that shortages are spread throughout the whole field of employment and not limited, as are the hardware specialists, to the electronics or other production industries.

The Government, in association with major computer manufacturers and consultants, made enquiries into the shortages of computer staff in 1965. Estimates indicated that by 1970 industry and commerce would need an additional 200 advanced programmers, at least 500 systems designers-two catagories clearly calling for people of honours degree calibre-and about 50,000 people in computer occupations which require rather lower levels of training. In part the current shortage of highly qualified people was being met by people who were finding their way into the computer world from a variety of disciplines such as mathematics, economics and physics. In office employment computer occupationsfor example programming, operating and card punching -to a certain extent replace the traditional office jobs of management, clerical work and typing.

An interesting occupational effect also connected with computers is that new generations of machines of more advanced design require less highly qualified people to

service and maintain them. Whereas at one time the complexity of the machines may have called for professional or graduate engineers for maintenance work at the present state of development the type of staff best suited for training are technicians with a good knowledge of electrical and mechanical engineering.

Occupations of highly qualified manpower

The invention and successful introduction of technological innovations depends in no small measure on the country's highly qualified manpower. Over the industrial field qualified engineers and scientific manpower resources are essential to research and development of new technologies and to the effective implementation of these in production techniques. With technological developments becoming increasingly complex and sophisticated, the quality of intellect and capacity for constructive thought demanded at all stages is increasing, and for the professional engineer and qualified scientist a minimum academic standard of first degree level is essential, apart from any additional post graduate training requirements. It is a function of government to study the current deployment of the stock of engineering and scientific manpower and to devise policies to ensure that the current stock is most efficiently used and that future supplies of highly qualified people in the right disciplines and numbers will be forthcoming. From the results of a triennial survey of scientific and engineering manpower carried out by government departments on behalf of the Committee on Manpower Resources for Science and Technology it emerged that there was a 15 per cent. increase in engineering and scientific manpower deployed in the industrial field between 1962 and 1965. The increase was more marked among scientists (plus 20 per cent.) than among engineers and technologists (plus 12 per

cent.). About the only industry where there had been no

increase was the aircraft industry. In industries employing relatively small numbers of engineering and scientific manpower, the most significant increases were in the food, drink and tobacco industry, in motor vehicles, and mineral oil refining. In the two sections of industry employing the largest numbers, mechanical and electrical engineering respectively, the most notable feature was the lower than average increased intake of engineers and technologists (8 per cent.) and marked increases (up to 50 per cent.) in the number of scientists.

In the 1965 survey industrial employers reported substantial current shortages of which half were in engineering-mechanical and electrical-with other significant numbers required in chemicals and allied industries and in construction. By disciplines the demands in industry were mostly for engineers and technologists. In scientific disciplines the demands were greatest for mathematicians, chemists and physicists. Looking to the future employers in industry estimated that they would need by 1968 an increase of about 26 per cent. in their engineering and scientific staff. In terms of disciplines, future demands in manufacturing industry were highest for mechanical and electrical engineers and chemists and, to a lesser extent, chemical engineers, metallurgists and mathematicians. At the other end of the scale future demands for mining engineers and geologists were negligible. The employers'

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estimates of their future needs were made in 1965 in the light of prevailing circumstances and according to the view of the future they took at that time.

General conclusions

The one common trend which has been discernible throughout this article has been the growing role of scientists, technologists and technicians. There is no doubting the connection between this trend and the process of technological change in the economy. Moreover, recent enquiries may indicate that the pace is not slackening, and that the demands for these highly qualified people are likely to be even greater in the future. Of course, the supply is being expanded now and will continue to expand in the future.

The trend from "blue-collar" to "white collar" occupations also still seems to be operating, but for the clerical workers in the traditional office occupations included in the "white collar" group it was pointed out in the section on computers that future developments of computerisation may slow down growth.

Looking at the rest of the immense range of specific occupations throughout employment it is not easy to draw general conclusions about the effect of technological change. Within a broadly defined skill group such as skilled operatives, in some cases new technology "deskills" occupations, while in others it increases the skill required. The average effect on the whole group is a resultant of a great many movements within it, many of which will be in opposite directions.

Even if the definition of technological change is restricted to changes in the methods of production it still covers everything from complete automation to simple replanning or job reorganisation, and it is not always easy to relate changes in the labour force to particular technological changes. Another difficulty is found in the problem of "job titles". Technological change may vary the content of a job without varying its "title" so that a real change in the structure of the labour force might go undetected. Problems concerned with detailed occupations will always require detailed industrial enquiries for their elucidation.

However, in the detailed studies done by the Manpower Research Unit employers frequently expressed a preference for skilled process workers who were adaptable to different situations and willing to accept responsibility, and this viewpoint has emerged from other industrial studies of labour force problems. At the same time it was seen that the increasing complexity of production processes and the introduction of automatically controlled machines and tools was creating a class of supervisors or "super-craftsmen". These persons, in technologically advanced plants, required greater mental ability in reasoning and application of experience which greatly outweighed the physical manipulative skills possessed by ordinary skilled craftsmen.

But the day is still far off (if ever) when there will cease to be a need for the relatively unskilled process worker who can learn a simple mechanical job and be fully productive in a few weeks. The long-term surveys and some of the detailed studies suggested this is a shrinking class, but in 1961 semi-skilled and unskilled workers still made up 40 per cent. of the labour force and their share of total employment was declining at the rate of less than 0.3 per cent. a year between 1951 and 1961.

Implications of the conclusions for manpower forecasting

The efficient use of manpower from the national level down to the level of the individual firm depends more and more upon making accurate forecasts of future manpower needs and relating these to the other planning objectives of whatever economic unit is involved. At the national level this means projecting industry by occupation matrices to particular dates in the future. General econometric methods will inevitably be needed for this purpose, but these general methods, relying as they must on past trends, are unlikely to predict occupational changes in industries undergoing very rapid technological change. This will be particularly true in those cases where the pace is so rapid as to amount to a technological revolution rather than a process of evolution.

In these industries studies in depth will be required to reveal the nature of the technological changes which are going on and to predict their likely repercussions on further technical changes and their effects on future labour requirements in terms of different occupations and scientific disciplines. Some of the changes which are occurring at the moment in small areas of the economy are of so radical a nature as to suggest that they may be the beginning of a new technological revolution. In such cases studies of current changes will be crucial because long-period past trends will throw little light on future change. However, even with the aid of special studies manpower forecasting, other than for quite short periods ahead, will be a hazardous exercise in these small areas.

Implications for education and training

It is generally accepted that the pace of technological change has been speeded up considerably over the last decade or two, largely as a result of the more rapid application of scientific knowledge and new techniques, and of the increased scale and sophistication of business operations. The analysis of changes in employment over the period 1951-1961 shows quite clearly the extent to which technological changes have been reflected in relatively large changes in the occupational structure. The move towards non-manual employment has been accelerated, and in particular the demand for people at professional and executive levels has increased very much faster than in earlier decades. At the same time, although the rate of increase of junior office staff has levelled off slightly, their number has continued to expand considerably. On the other hand, in all but one of the manual worker categories, there has been a decline relative to the total working population. It is, moreover, certain that these broad shifts in the occupational structure mask a substantially larger number of shifts in the characteristics of jobs within the major occupational categories.

These changes present a considerable challenge to the country's educational and training systems. In the first place, since occupational changes will take place more rapidly, education and training authorities will have to be better prepared and informed in order to anticipate the measures required to prepare the working population for the demands which will be made upon it. This means, among other things, an improvement in forecasting methods and a better understanding of the relationships between educational qualifications and occupational requirements. Secondly, the fact that technological changes are tending to raise the general educational and skill level in the labour force will mean that it will become necessary to raise the overall educational standards of the working population. Thirdly, the rapid changes that can be expected in the nature of jobs will require a constant readjustment of the skills and knowledge of the labour force.

It will no longer be possible to assume that the training a young person receives at the outset of his career will stand him in good stead throughout his working life. Periodic retraining and education courses will be needed to keep him up-to-date, and to enable him to remain fully efficient. As a corollary of this, the education and training the young person receives should be so designed as to make him adaptable. For this reason, it may be more desirable to have a broadbased education and training syllabus which does not allow early or narrow specialisation. Finally, it follows from all this that there will have to be very close co-operation between educational authorities and industry, and a ready recognition

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Within the last few years, a number of steps have been taken in Britain to meet these problems. A decision has been taken by the Government to raise the schoolleaving age to 16 in the year 1970-71. There has been a considerable increase in the emphasis given to the vocational preparation of young people, both in the later years of secondary schooling and through further education courses after leaving school. There has also been a large increase in post-graduate and post-experience training, both of scientists and technologists and of managers. And, perhaps most notably, an expansion and improvement in industrial training has been going forward under the stimulus of the Industrial Training Act, 1964. These measures may help the country to adjust more easily to the changes taking place; they will also make it easier for new changes to be put into effect more quickly and smoothly. This, in turn, could well mean that the changes in the coming decades in occupational structure are even more rapid and far-reaching than those that we have known hitherto.

This article is based on a paper read to a conference in Rome on Automation, Full Employment and a Balanced Economy.

of the dependence of each on the plans and developments of the other.

Occupational Guidance for Adults

An article in the October 1966 issue of the GAZETTE described the Ministry of Labour's experimental occupational guidance service for adults. The experiment was launched in March 1966 to test public demand for a service of this nature amongst persons over eighteen years of age. Eleven units, varying in size from two to four trained staff, were set up in selected areas. These were at Birmingham, Nottingham, Bristol, Cardiff, City of London, Croydon, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle and Reading. Each unit covers a working population of approximately half a million. Persons seeking occupational guidance may approach units directly or through the nearest employment exchange. Guidance is given orally, with written recommendations to the local employment exchange, whose responsibility it becomes to find suitable employment on the lines of the unit's recommendations.

As was expected, persons seeking guidance fell into four main categories. Firstly, the voluntary job changers, for reasons of dissatisfaction or under-employment; secondly, those forced to change employment because of redundancy or other reasons; thirdly, the unsettled and those with doubts about security; lastly, new entrants and those seeking to return to employment after a long break, as for example, married women when domestic preoccupations permit.

What demand has there been for the new service? The service was not widely publicised initially to avoid building up a demand too great to be met from limited resources. Figures quoted should therefore be judged with this in mind. As the guidance officers settled down, publicity was increased. Prominence has been given to the service on television, radio and the press and periodicals.

By March 1967, after twelve months working 10,215 interviews had been given by the eleven units. Of these, 8,082 or 79 per cent. were to men. The majority of clients, 56 per cent. comprised young persons between eighteen and twenty four years of age. Sixteen per cent. were over forty years of age; 28 per cent. were of professional and executive standard, and almost half (49 per cent.) were in employment. Demand for the service has expanded by 40 per cent. in the latter six months of operation, and it is significant that the general pattern of the statistics has remained consistent throughout. Units have been working to capacity, with waiting lists of appointments at most places. On occasions in some areas demand has been so heavy as to cause excessive delay in holding interviews. Where this has persisted, the staffing of the units has been increased.

An attempt has been made to assess the quality of service in terms of satisfaction to clients. To this end, a form of follow-up was introduced after six months, and analysis of answers to a questionnaire indicate approximately 65 to 70 per cent. satisfaction with the service received. Various factors make such a follow-up difficult to evaluate, but it seems fair to say that such a percentage indicates a reasonably high degree of effectiveness. It is inherent in a service which offers objective and practical advice that the outcome will not always be entirely palatable to the recipients.

During the first year the service was supplemented in selected units by the services of a psychologist. Assistance from the psychologist to which the administration of psychometric tests was a preliminary has been sought in about 10 per cent. of cases dealt with. Such assistance has worked well, sometimes by throwing fresh light on individual problems, and sometimes by confirming the tentative conclusion of the interviewing officer. Informed outside opinion strongly supports the case for a psychologist being on call at all units, and it is hoped to make this possible in due course.

The degree of positive interest and help from various outside bodies both educational and industrial has been most encouraging. At its meeting on 25th January 1967 the National Joint Advisory Council welcomed warmly the progress made by the occupational guidance service. This reflected the widespread support which the service has received from both sides of industry.

So much for the past; what of the future?

The Ministry is satisfied that public demand has disclosed an unfulfilled need for occupational and vocational guidance amongst adults. Significant also is the level of demand from young people with many years of working life ahead of them. It must be essential in both the national interest and in terms of individual satisfaction and happiness that abilities are deployed to the full. It is apparent that the service is making a valuable contribution to this end.

Expansion Plans

Plans for immediate expansion cover the next twelve months. It has been agreed that the service shall be expanded by an additional 49 executive posts during the current financial year. This will bring the total strength up to 82 guidance officers. To provide for this expansion the Ministry's staff training organisation has been strengthened by the establishment of a full-time training centre for occupational guidance officers. Training will be in charge of a senior psychologist, and courses have been revised in the light of earlier experience. The basic training course remains of seven weeks duration with subsequent advanced training after approximately four months practical experience on the job. Each course will take ten students, the maximum consistent with efficient training.

The revised syllabus of training aims to teach occupational guidance by a graduated process of relating the client and his potential to the general employment field throughout. Practical exercises on case studies and job studies will figure prominently, together with interviewing practice with practical appraisal. Modern equipment in the form of closed circuit television, tape recorders, etc

will facilitate this developing process. Practical "live" interviews are planned, with co-operation from industrial rehabilitation units in the early stages. Towards the end of the course it is proposed to arrange interviews with service personnel approaching the end of their active service. In addition, there will be outside speakers from industry, and practical exercises in the form of job and occupational studies. The first of the new series of training courses began on 12th June.

It is probable that the pattern of clients will continue much as at present, but it is perhaps pertinent to mention certain clients who may be expected to seek our help in increasing numbers in the future. The wastage of potential and skill in young persons who for various reasons fail to complete courses of further education is a growing problem which has been the subject of discussion with University Appointments Boards, from whom the Ministry has received the utmost help and willing co-operation.

Expansion during the next year, within the limits of available staff and training resources will by no means provide a complete national coverage and questions of priorities for certain areas have presented difficult problems.

New Units

The 49 additional staff will be deployed in two main ways. Most of the existing units are working under pressure with waiting lists, and the first priority will be to strengthen them with additional staff. Then will follow the establishment of new units.

High on the list of priorities for new units are Edinburgh, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Luton, Southampton, Chelmsford, Plymouth, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Derby and Preston. These will be of a minimum size of two staff, whilst the ultimate size of some expanded existing units may reach seven or eight. The Ministry of Health and Social Services of Northern Ireland propose to set up a unit in Belfast and the training of up to three officers for this unit will be undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in London.

Progress in the expansion of the service is necessarily limited by the size of training courses. It is clearly of paramount importance to establish and maintain a high standard of training, and acceleration of expansion could only be achieved at the expense of quality of trained staff. This is considered to be too high a price to pay.

However, assuming all proceeds as planned, there will be a total of 24 units in Great Britain manned by 82 trained staff in operation by the summer of 1968. Later progress with the establishment of new units in other areas will depend on the public demand expressed, and the resources available to meet it. Much remains to be done to co-ordinate the adult guidance services with those provided by the Youth Employment Service, University Appointments Boards and other educational and advisory bodies.

On the basis of the widespread welcome which the service has received and the valuable experience gained in its first year of working, the Ministry is confident that the service can play an increasingly useful role in a modern and changing society.

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Regional Employee Activity Rates

Estimates of regional employee activity rates for males and for females for the years 1961 to 1966 are given in table 1. Corresponding estimates for broad age-groups are given in table 2 for 1965 and 1966. Table 1 also gives combined rates for males and females

The employee activity rate expresses the estimated number of employees in an age-sex group in an area on a place of work basis as a percentage of the corresponding estimated number of persons in the group in the *home* population on a place of residence basis. The employee estimates are made by the Ministry of Labour, for Great Britain, and the Ministry of Health and Social Services, for Northern Ireland; the home population estimates are made by the Registrars General.

The rates in table 1 relate to the age-group aged 15 years and over at mid-year; the rates in table 2 to the groups aged 15 to 24. 25 to 44, 45 to 64 (males) or 59 (females) and 65 (males) or 60 (females) years and above.

The home population estimates include

- (a) persons who are not available for employment-for example, in full-time education, women with domestic responsibilities, the incapacitated, the elderly;
- (b) members of Armed Forces;
- (c) employers and persons working on their own account and unpaid family workers and
- (d) persons who reside in the region but work in another region.

The employee estimates which include the registered unemployed make no distinction between those working or seeking work on a regular full-time basis and those who work or seek work on an irregular, occasional, seasonal or part-time basis. The latter include substantial numbers of married women, elderly workers and also school pupils and students in full-time education who undertake insured employment outside school hours, at weekends and during vacations. The activity rates relate only to employees and so take no account of categories (b) and (c) who are economically active, but not as employees.

The figures for 1965 and 1966 relate to the present Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes; those for years up to 1964 relate to the former Standard Regions. The south-east of England is treated as a single region by grouping the former London and South Eastern and the Eastern and Southern Regions or by grouping the new South East and East Anglia Regions; for 1966, separate figures are also given for the latter two regions.

The rates are given as percentages to one decimal place, but both the employee and home population estimates and so the rates calculated from them are subject to margins of error. The margins of error of the rates for age-groups in table 2 are relatively larger than those of rates in table 1. Small changes from year to year in the rates are unlikely to be significant.

Inter-regional differences in employee activity rates are not wholly attributable to economic differences. They are partly due to demographic, social and educational differences; for example, variations between regions in (a) the structure of the home population by age, sex and, in the case of females, marital status and (b) the proportions of the population who are

(i) employers, self employed or unpaid family workers;

(ii) serving in H.M. Forces and Women's Services;

(iii) incapacitated, including inmates of institutions;

(iv) wholly retired; or

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

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

These statistics are also being published in the ABSTRACT OF REGIONAL STATISTICS No. 3, 1967. Those for 1965 for regions of Great Britain are as published in the September, 1966 issue (page 566) of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. Those for the years 1961 to 1964 differ in many cases from figures for regions of Great Britain published in earlier editions of the ABSTRACT OF REGIONAL STATISTICS and in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (for 1964, in the July, 1965 issue, page 304, and for earlier years in the March, 1965 issue, pages 107 to 108). The figures for Northern Ireland have been provided by the Government of Northern Ireland.

The rates for 1961 to 1964 previously published were based on the employee estimates then available. As explained in March, May and July 1966 issues of this GAZETTE, the definition of employees has since been revised and the methods of compiling national and regional employee estimates have been changed. Regional estimates from 1965 are on the new basis; comparable estimates from 1956 onwards have been compiled and were published in table 3 of the ABSTRACT OF REGIONAL STATISTICS NO. 2, 1966; however, it has not been possible to prepare estimates by age-group for years before 1965. For this reason, table 2 is limited to 1965 and 1966.

The home population estimates now used are those based on the 1961 Census of Population. The available estimates for years up to 1960 are however based on the 1951 Census of Population. Because of the resultant discontinuity between 1960 and 1961 in the population series, it is not possible to calculate activity rates for years up to 1960 which are directly comparable with those in table 1. Comparisons between the figures now published and the previously published rates for earlier years are liable to be misleading.

As explained in the February 1966 issue of the GAZETTE (page 70), because the area covered by an employment exchange situated in one region sometimes extends across the boundary between two standard regions, the regional employee estimates do not relate to precisely the same geographical area as the population estimates. These differences affect the employee activity rates.

	REGION												Tant with "	Margare W
	South East England	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	North Midlands	East and West Ridings	Yorks and Humber-	North Western	North- ern	Scotland	Wales	GREAT
	(2) (3)	(3)	(4)	(3)	1 States		(4)	1	side		1	and the same		(1)
MALES														
1961	78.5			66.1	82.3		76.9	81.1		80.7	76.6	77.4	70.8	1 77.8
1962	78.5			65.6	82.0		76.8	81.0		80.0	75.6	77.6	70.0	77.5
1963	78.4			66.0	81.5		76.3	81.0		79.6	74.4	76.8	69.8	77.3
1964	77.9			65.7	81.0		76 · 1	80.4		79.1	73.2	76.7	68.9	76.8
1965	78.8			65.3	81.5	75.6			78.7	78.1	73 · 1	76.2	68.4	76.8
1966	78.1	79.3	66.0	65 · 1	81.7	75.0			78.3	77.8	72.7	76.0	67.7	76.3
FEMALES														
1961	41.1			31.0	42.7		37.3	39.6		42.8	32.5	38.2	27.5	38.9
1962	41.4			31.6	42.9		37.2	39.7		42.3	32.7	38.7	28.0	39.1
1963	41.5	a diseign	aveine.	31.9	42.5	1.1.1.1	37 · 1	39.6		41.8	32.9	38.7	28.3	39.1
1964	41.7	los nob	informa	32.3	43.3	and	37.4	39.8	1.1.1	42.3	33.6	39.2	29.2	39.5
1965	42.2	1.016	0	32.6	43.4	38.9			39.2	42.5	34.3	39.6	30.0	39.9
1966	43.0	43.8	33.9	33.1	43.9	39.8			39.9	42.7	34.9	40.3	30.5	40.5
MALES AND	•													
1961	1 58.7	1	1	47.8	62.0	1	1 56.5	59.3	1	60.5	53.7	56.6	48.3	57.4
1962	58.9			47.9	62.1		56.5	59.4	Section 2	59.9	53.4	56.9	48.2	57.4
1963	59.0	0.03.033	W	48.3	61.6	10. 1. /02	56.3	59.3	1268.70	59.6	53.0	56.6	48.3	57.3
1964	58.9	10		48.3	61.8	0.0000	56.3	59.2		59.6	52.8	56.9	48.4	57.3
1965	59.6			48.3	62.1	56.8			58.1	59.2	53.1	56.8	48.6	57.5
1966		60.6	49.8	48.5	62.4	57.0			58.3	59.2	53.3	57.0	48.5	57.6

Includes some civil servants stationed overseas not allocated to regions.
 From 1961 to 1964 South East England consists of London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions as then constituted, and from 1965 is a combination of South East and East Anglia Regions.

15 years and over

						REG	ION					
	South East England	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	GREAT
	(2)			and she and						a barrent		(1)
MALES												
	77·9 78·1	79.7	63:0	64·1 65·3	80·8 80·3	78·9 79·7	83·7 84·2	81 · 1 84 · 1	75·7 75·2	78·6 77·6	69·4 71·2	77·9 78·4
Aged 25-44 1965 1966		90:9	75:4	77·5 77·0	92·4 92·4	84·6 83·1	90·3 89·6	89·7 88·4	80·7 80·7	87·8 87·6	80·6 78·6	88·1 87·2
Aged 45-64 1965 1966	88·6 88·3	88:9	81:5	76·4 75·9	87·9 89·4	85·3 84·2	86 · 1 85 · 9	85·8 85·1	86·4 86·5	84·0 84·9	77·9 78·0	85·8 85·7
Aged 65 and over 1965 1966	21·7 21·4	22:2	14-1	14·4 14·2	24·6 25·1	18·2 18·5	18·1 19·2	19·5 19·1	12·7 12·4	18·7 17·6	-9 -7	19·2 19·0
EMALES												
Aged 15-24 1965 1966	71·2 71·5	72.3	61:4	59·4 59·3	67·3 65·6	66·5 66·7	68 · 1 66 · 0	69·7 69·2	65 · 1 66 · 0	67·3 64·2	56·5 54·5	67·9 67·3
Aged 25-44 1965 1966	46·2 47·0	48:0	35-6	37·3 36·7	45·7 46·0	40·9 41·8	42·7 44·0	47·5 47·9	35·4 36·5	42·6 44·9	32·7 33·6	43·3 44·3
Aged 45-59 1965 1966	50·2 52·1	53:0	41.8	38·3 41·1	51 · 7 53 · 7	46 · 1 47 · 6	45·8 46·9	52·2 53·1	37·7 37·7	45·8 46·4	34·4 36·0	47·2 48·7
Aged 60 and over 1965 1966		12:1	8.0	7·3 7·7	11.6 12.5	9·7 I0·2	· 9·7 I0·4	10·2 10·3	7·2 7·1	9·0 10·1	7·0 6·2	10·0 10·4

(96133)

ULY	1967	MINISTRY	OF	LABOUR	GAZETTE	55
				2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		

 Table 1
 Activity Rates: Employees at mid-year expressed as a percentage of the home population aged 15 years and over

(3) Throughout, Poole is included in South East England and Dorset (other than Poole) in South Western Region.
(4) Peterborough is included in North Midland Region up to 1964 and in East Anglia Region from 1965.

Table 2 Activity Rates for Broad Age-Sex Groups: Employees at mid-year expressed as a percentage of the home population aged

A* 4

Inter-Regional Migration of **Employees in Great Britain**

The estimates of inter-regional migration of employees between June 1965 and June 1966 which could not be published in the June 1967 issue of this GAZETTE (see page 468) are now included in the table associated with this article.

These annual estimates of inter-regional migration of employees relate to change of place of work and not to place of residence. They are based on data derived from a sample of national insurance records maintained by the Ministry of Social Security.

To be included in the sample, an individual must:

- (a) have had a national insurance card which was due for exchange on the first Monday in June;
- (b) have exchanged his card before the first Monday in September after the end of the current year;
- (c) have been classified as an employee (Class I contributor) in the current period of exchange (not necessarily in previous years of exchange).

The sample thus excludes all those civil servants and G.P.O. employees who do not have national insurance cards.

Most of the individuals in the sample would also have exchanged a card in the previous year; and, if the regions in which the cards were exchanged in the current and previous year differ, this change generally represents an inter-regional movement during the past year although in some cases the apparent movement may not involve a change of region of employment.

Cases occur where an individual in the sample did not exchange a card in the previous year, but did so in an earlier period. The national insurance records show the last region of card exchange in that earlier period and reveal whether an inter-regional movement has since occurred. These latter movements may not represent movements in the most recent year; nevertheless they are included in the estimates of inter-regional migration given below.

Migration figures derived on this basis from the sample include a substantial element of spurious migration i.e. where the region of card exchange but not the region of employment has changed. This occurs, for example, when during the year a firm centralises its personnel records and exchanges all the insurance cards in one region, even though some of the employees are employed in establishments in other regions and their cards were previously exchanged in those regions. In recent years, the growth of arrangements of this kind has been increasing, and this has reduced the reliability of figures which include these spurious movements. The effect of these arrangements cannot be ascertained however from the source of the sample data.

Adjustments to eliminate spurious migration, so far as is practicable, have to be based on information collected locally by the Ministry of Labour during the card exchange period. This information, however, is far from comprehensive: it is not available for males and females separately and in consequence the figures now published relate only to totals i.e. males and females combined.

The figures exclude the cases where an employee changes his region of employment, but his card is exchanged in the same region in the successive years; for example where a firm exchanges the cards centrally and an employee transfers from an establishment in one region to an establishment in another region. By definition, the figures also exclude movements of those individuals whose status changes from employee to self-employed, or from employee with insurance card to employee without insurance card. They also exclude, of course, movements within regions and movements into and out of Great Britain.

Where an individual makes more than one inter-regional movement in a period, only the movement from the initial to the final region is shown in the records. Similarly if, within the period, he leaves and returns to the same region, no movement is observed from the records.

The inter-regional migration figures are subject to sampling errors, and the sample itself gives estimates of changes in the region of card exchange rather than changes in the region of employment. The adjustments referred to earlier are made to bring the estimates more on to the latter basis, but, as mentioned, the adjustments are far from complete. Although the gross figures given in the table indicate the magnitudes of the migration flows, they should not be taken as precise figures. It follows that to subtract the "Out" figures from the "In" figures to obtain net migration can be misleading, especially where the net figures are small. Net figures are therefore not being published. Now that comparable estimates are available for four years, the publication of estimates not adjusted for spurious migration is not considered justifiable.

The movements into and out of each region, after making the adjustments outlined earlier, are given for each of the four periods 1962/63 to 1965/66 in the table on page 553. Boundary changes during the period mean that figures for some regions are not available for all four years. Separate estimates have not so far been made for the South East and the East Anglia Standard Regions; the two regions have been regarded as a single region, described as South East England. The figures for the four years show that the total number of inter-regional movements has been increasing and was of the order of 700,000 in the period June 1965 to June 1966.

Annual Estimates of Inter-Regional Migration of Employees by Region 1962 to 1966

Region		1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
South East England*	In	180	184	220	225
	Out	154	167	175	204
South Western	In	51	54	56	53
	Out	49	47	56	60
Midland†	In	63	67	81	81
	Out	61	64	77	79
North Midland†	In Out	58 52	61 59	Ξ	Ξ
East Midlands	In Out	Ξ	=	56 60	61 58
East and West Ridings†	In Out	54 58	50 53		
Yorkshire and Humberside	In Out		=	68 65	76 68
North Western	In	71	79	84	95
	Out	80	80	94	86
Northern	In	33	33	33	44
	Out	41	45	44	50
Scotland	In	31	35	35	40
	Out	44	47	51	59
Wales	In	30	32	28	30
	Out	32	33	39	42
Total movements	_	571	595	661	705

* South East England comprises the South East and East Anglia Standard Regions or the former London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Standard Regions.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 17th April, 1967 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958, was 655,379 compared with 654,482 at 18th April, 1966.

Details of the numbers of persons on the register at 17th April 1967, classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their application, are given in the table below. These disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment.

Separate statistics for women who at some time had served in H.M. Forces, though their disablements were not caused by

	MEN				WOMEN		PERSONS		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Nature of Disablement	1914-1918 War- disabled pension- ers Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Disabled during service in H.M. Forces		Boys Girls		tion and a				
Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism Diseases of digestive system Diseases of heart, etc. Diseases of heart, etc. Ere defects. Figures of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk. Injuries and diseases of lower limb Injuries and diseases of upper limb Injuries and diseases of spine Nervous and mental disorders Tuberculosis Other diseases and disabilities	6,174 403 597 1,682 1,864 1,225 2,463 5,960 9,246 9,246 9,246 9,581 314 2,197 1,068 865	9,745 4,502 6,807 4,808 8,626 4,570 5,656 5,410 16,029 9,804 5,368 8,115 7,709 3,647	7,162 7,080 6,417 19,213 16,133 1,875 8,993 5,146 12,084 9,412 14,427 12,850 6,978 6,603	21,241 10,723 8,000 26,697 29,688 13,953 24,382 8,333 36,556 21,909 21,135 35,343 12,343 12,343 12,054	36 102 24 63 79 45 27 18 18 18 18 51 90 128 131 65	3,726 5,101 1,334 6,593 4,442 7,914 6,687 1,198 11,658 6,393 6,296 16,895 5,075 5,641	92 21 14 108 145 212 218 19 262 172 138 728 14 182	60 30 8 91 109 205 139 13 220 151 130 647 22 134	48,236 27,962 23,201 59,255 61,086 29,999 48,565 26,097 86,173 57,473 47,898 76,903 33,340 29,191	7 · 4 4 · 3 3 · 5 9 · 0 9 · 3 4 · 6 7 · 4 4 · 0 8 · 8 7 · 3 11 · 7 5 · 1 4 · 5
Total	43,639	100,796	134,373	282,357	977	88,953	2,325	1,959	655,379	100.0

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† Midland, North Midland and East and West Ridings are former Standard Regions.

that service, are no longer maintained as the numbers involved are small.

There were 56,824 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 12th June, 1967, of whom 49,744 were males and 7,080 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 49,200 (43,071 males and 6,129 females), while there were 7,624 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 five weeks ended 7th June, 6,977 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,883 men, 969 women and 125 young persons. In addition 152 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Quarterly Statistics of Total Employment

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in December 1966 were 16,619,000 males and 8,956,000 females, a total of 25,575,000.

Between September and December 1966, there was a decrease in the working population of 163,000 including 118,000 females. There were decreases in civil employment of 168,000 males and 141,000 females. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was a decrease in the working population of 139,000. including 73,000 males and 66,000 females. The number in employment decreased by about 169,000 males and 82,000 females.

In the twelve months from December 1965 to December 1966 the working population decreased by about 117,000, a decrease of 123,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 5,000 females. The number in employment decreased by 246,000 males and 18,000 females.

The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures, and the changes since December 1965 and September 1966 are given in table 1.

Standard Regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each Standard Region in December 1966 are given in table 2 and the changes since September 1966 and December 1965 in tables 3 and 4.

As explained on page 101 of the February issue of the GAZETTE, because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards exchanged centrally by employers in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for September and December and so the estimated changes derived from them, are not so reliable as those for June.

Between September and December 1966, civil employment decreased by 64,000 in the South East Region, 55,000 in Scotland,

40,000 in the South Western, 34,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside and 33,000 in North Western Regions. Part of these changes are attributable to seasonal variations: seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from December 1965 to December 1966 there were decreases of 61,000 in the number in employment in the South East Region, 36,000 in West Midlands and North Western Regions 30,000 in Scotland and 28,000 in Wales.

Methods of Compilation

The national statistics are compiled by the methods described in the article "A New Quarterly Series of Total Employment" [MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1966, pages 207-214] and continue the series from June 1950, to September 1965 given in that article. Some figures from June 1961 are also given in table 101 of this issue.

The regional statistics are compiled by methods described in the article "Regional Employment Statistics" [MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1966, pages 389-391] and continue the series from June to December 1965 given in that article. Some figures are also given in table 102 of this issue.

The national and regional estimates assume no short-term changes in the numbers of employers and self-employed persons. Regional estimates of such persons obtained from the 1961 Census of Population were given on page 390 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE; they are subject to revision when the 1966 Census of Population results become available.

Correction

Total number of employees in Scotland at September 1966 should read 2,235,000, not 2,234,000 as published on page 302 of April 1967 issue of the Gazette.

									December 1966			Changes Sept. 196	6 to Dec. I	966	Changes Dec. 1965 to Dec. 1966			
									Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Inadjusted for seasonal varia	ation	s																
Working population H.M. Forces Employers and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••••	••••••	••••••		••••••	••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	16,619 403 1,346 14,870 373 15,843 14,497	8,956 16 327 8,613 94 8,846 8,519	25,575 419 1,673 23,483 467 24,689 23,016	$\begin{vmatrix} -46 \\ +2 \\ -33 \\ +120 \\ \end{vmatrix} - 168$	$\begin{vmatrix} -118 \\ + 1 \\ assumed \\ - 38 \\ + 23 \\ -141 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{ } -163 \\ + 3 \\ \text{no changes} \\ - 71 \\ +143 \\ -309 \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} -123 \\ -2 \\ -121 \\ +126 \\ -246 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 5 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 22 \\ - & 18 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ +1 \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$	
djusted for normal seasona	l var	iatio	ns															
Working population . Total in civil employment . Employees in employment	: :	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	16,588 15,823 16,588	8,985 8,879 8,985	25,573 24,702 25,573	- 73 - 169	- 66 - 82	-139 -251	-122 -247	+ 5 - 18	$\begin{vmatrix} -1\\ -2i \end{vmatrix}$	

 Table 2
 Civilian Labour Force, December 1966: By Standard Region

		South East	East Anglia	South Western
Employees in Em	ploym	ent	the services	end
	: :	4,912 3,045 7,957	395 214 609	824 465 1,289
Total in Civil Em	ploym	ent		
Males . Females . Total .		5,329 3,142 8,471	451 223 674	952 491 1,443
Wholly Unemplo	yed .			
Males . Females . Total .	: :	97 18 116	10 2 13	28 8 36
Total Employees				
Males . Females . Total .	: :	5,010 3,063 8,073	405 216 621	852 473 1,325
Total Civilian L	abour I	Force		
Males . Females . Total .	: :	5,427 3,160 8,587	461 225 686	980 499 1,479
	- 106.2	1.15		
Table 3 Ci	vilian	Labour Fo	orce: Chan	ges, Septe

			1	East	Anglia	Wester
mployees Total in Ci	in E ivil E	mpl	oymen oymen	t }†		a selan
Males Females Total			:	- 28 - 36 - 64	- 4 + 4	- 25 - 15 - 40
Wholly Un	emp	loyed	1			
Males Females Total			:	+ 38 + 5 + 44	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 3 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 5 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 11 + 4 + 14
otal Empl otal Civil	oyee ian	s Labo	our Fo	rce}†		
Males Females Total	:	:	:	+ 11 - 31 - 20	$\begin{vmatrix} - 1 \\ + 4 \\ + 4 \end{vmatrix}$	- 14 - 12 - 26

South East South

	So Ea	outh st	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Empl Total in Civil Empl	oyment)	} †	attenia inimate jate					and an order				
Males Females Total	:	- 67 + 6 - 61	$\begin{vmatrix} -24 \\ +1 \\ -23 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -23 \\ +1 \\ -22 \end{vmatrix}$	- 24 - 11 - 36	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 5 \\ + & 7 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	- 5 - 4 - 9	- 28 - 7 - 36	- 20 + I - I9	- 24 - 6 - 30	- 24 - 5 - 28	-246 - 18 -264
Wholly Unemployed	1											
Males Females Total	:	+ 42 + 5 + 47	+ 3 + 1 + 5	+ 10 + 2 + 12	+ 16 + 3 + 19	+ 8 + 2 + 9	+ 9 + 2 + 11	+ 12 + 2 + 14	+ 9 + 1 + 10	+ 9 + 2 + 11	+ 8 + 2 + 10	+ 126 + 22 + 148
Total Employees Total Civilian Labo	ur Forc	e}†										
Males Females Total	:	- 25 + 10 - 14	- 21 + 2 - 19	$\begin{vmatrix} - 13 \\ + 4 \\ - 9 \end{vmatrix}$	- 9 - 9 - 16	+ I + 8 + I0	+ 4 - 2 + 2	- 17 - 5 - 22	- 11 + 3 - 8	- 15 - 3 - 19	- 14 - 3 - 18	$\begin{vmatrix} -121 \\ + 4 \\ -116 \end{vmatrix}$

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	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
	1,481	909	1,329	1,834	841	1,317	646	14,497
	831	510	744	1,143	449	806	310	8,519
	2,312	1,419	2,073	2,977	1,290	2,123	957	23,016
	1,592	986	1,443	1,988	912	1,446	735	15,843
	861	529	774	1,197	466	830	331	8,846
	2,453	1,515	2,217	3,185	1,378	2,276	1,067	24,689
	27	18	27	45	37	55	29	373
	7	4	6	12	8	9	9	94
	34	21	33	57	45	74	38	467
	1,508	926	1,356	1,879	878	1,372	676	14,870
	837	514	750	1,155	458	826	319	8,613
	2,346	1,441	2,106	3,034	1,335	2,197	995	23,483
	1,619	I,003	1,470	2,033	949	1,501	765	16,216
	867	533	780	1,209	475	850	340	8,940
	2,487	I,537	2,250	3,242	I,423	2,350	1,105	25,156

ember 1966-December 1966: By Standard Region

	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
El and the State	Can period das ting dasate in	aut aut		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			
-	- 27 + 3 - 25	- 2 - 5 - 8	- 16 - 18 - 34	- 14 - 19 - 33	- 17 - 11 - 28	- 23 - 31 - 55	$ \begin{vmatrix} - 11 \\ - 14 \\ - 23 \end{vmatrix} $	
	+ 12 + 2 + 14	+ 6 + 1 + 6	+ 9 + 1 + 9	+ 10 + 2 + 13	+ 10 + 1 + 11	+ 13 + 4 + 17	+ 8 + 2 + 10	+ 120 + 23 + 143
	- 15 + 3 - 11	+ 3 - 14 - 1	- 8 - 17 - 25	- 4 - 16 - 20	- 7 - 9 - 17	- 11 - 26 - 38	- 2 - 12 - 13	- 48 -119 -166

February 1967 issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette (page 101).

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Details are given in the table below.

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

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

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

Estimates for October, 1966, were published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (January 1967, page 14).

Administrative, Technical and Clerical workers in Manufacturing Industries, mid-April 1967

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males		(Thousands)	11	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied	356	104	460	22.7
industries Metal manufacture	246 423	126 96	372 519	34·0 18·5
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	1,149	499	1,648	30.3
engineering Vehicles	158 526	29 176	187 702	15·7 25·1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	305 280	72 65	377 345	18·9 18·7
Leather, leather goods and fur	27	5 29	32	16·4 21·2
Clothing and footwear . Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	215	46	261	17.5
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and pub-	186	34	220	15.5
lishing Other manufacturing in- dustries	316 153	101 48	417 201	24·3 23·8
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,447	1,430	5,877	24.3

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 541,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 8th May, 1967, it is estimated that about 259,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 76,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 94,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 113.000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table below.

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

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technica and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Females		(Thousands)	Treated office	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	262	73	335	21.7
Chemicals and allied in- dustries	76	66	142	46.3
dustries	35	38	73	52.0
Engineering and electrical			10	52 0
goods	376	229	605	37.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering.	3			70.0
engineering Vehicles	52	8	11	70·8 52·3
Metal goods not elsewhere	52		107	52 5
specified	146	45	191	23.4
Textiles	319	42	361	11.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	4	23	17.5
Clothing and footwear	339	32	371	8.6
Bricks, pottery, glass,			5/1	00
cement, etc	55	22	77	28.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	35	21	56	37.7
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	145	68	213	32.3
Other manufacturing in-	145	00	213	32.3
dustries	101	29	130	22.1
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,963	734	2,697	27.2

Total Males and Females

Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	618	177	795	22.3
dustries	322	192	514	37.4
Metal manufacture	458	134	592	22.6
Engineering and electrical		and shall the	Server Server	and a start of
	1,525	728	2,253	32.3
goods			State of States	
engineering	161	37	198	18.9
Vehicles	578	233	811	28.7
Metal goods not elsewhere	S			
specified	451	117	568	20.4
Textiles	599	107	706	15.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	46	9	55	16.8
Clothing and footwear	446	61	507	12.0
Bricks, pottery, glass,	110		507	12 0
cement, etc.	270	68	338	20.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	221	55	276	20.0
Paper, printing and pub-		STORE STORE	a Diana annua	
lishing	461	169	630	20.7
Other manufacturing in-		March 19		
dustries	254	77	331	23.1
Total, all manufacturing				
industries	6,410	2,164	8,574	25.2
industries	0,110	2,101	0,074	LJL
and the second while the later of the second s	and the second s	a service and the service and	the second share a loss	and the second se

Entitlement to Benefit

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	204	24	23	7	259
benefit and supple- mentary allowance* .	68	5	I I	2	76
Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit	272	29	24	9	334
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	78	П	2	4	94
Others registered for work.	68	12	19	13	113
Total	418	52	45	.26	541

Thousands

* Formerly termed national assistance. Note.—Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 and the sum of the constituent items in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 13th MAY 1967

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries during the four weeks ended 13th May 1967, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

Number of

engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period

Males |Females| Total

5·4 3·8 4·9 6·8

5.56.72.35.26.83.27.74.16.72.3

2.6 1.5 4.0 2.8 3.3

2.7

3.3 2.3

4·4 5·7

2.1 1.8

2·0 2·0 0·8

2·5 2·6

2·1 2·2

1.8

1.9 2·3 1·4 2·0

2.7 2.3 2.9 2.1 2.4

1·1 2·5

2·6 2·9 1·6 2·2

2.1

1.9

3.0

2.9 2.0 3·5 1·9 2·1 2·1

3·0 2·0 4·2 3·9

 $\begin{array}{c}
 I \cdot 7 \\
 2 \cdot 0 \\
 0 \cdot 6 \\
 1 \cdot 7 \\
 1 \cdot 6 \\
 2 \cdot 3 \\
 1 \cdot 7 \\
 2 \cdot 4
 \end{array}$

1.5

1.6 2.1

1.8 1.5 2.7 2.0 1.9

1.6

2.0

2·5 2·1 2·3 1·9 2·3 0·9 2·3

2·1 2·3 1·4 1·9

1.6

2·3 1·6 2·2

1.5

1.7 1.8

2.3

1.2 1.3 1.6

 1.7
 3.0

 1.6
 3.2

 1.8
 3.6

 1.2
 2.2

 1.9
 2.5

4.5 3.6 4.2 3.1 3.0 1.8 3.2

3·5 3·4 2·2 2·7

2.7

4·3 3·5 3·2

3·2 3·4

4.8

1.7 2.8 1.9

3.0 1.6

Industry		
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	•	
Bread and flour confection	nery	· :
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat ar	id	fish
products		
Milk products Sugar	:	:
Cocoa, chocolate, etc. Fruit and vegetable produ	·	•
Animal and poultry foods Other food industries	•	
Brewing and malting. Other drink industries	:	:
Other drink industries Tobacco	•	:
Chemicals and allied ind	ust	ries
Coke ovens Mineral oil refining .	1	:
Lubricating oils and greas Chemicals and dyes	es	1.
Pharmaceutical preparatio	ons,	etc
Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	:	:
Vegetable and animal oi	ls,	fats
	pla	stic
materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesiv	ves,	etc
Metal manufacture .		
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes		
Iron castings, etc	:	
Light metals Copper, brass and othe	er	base
metals	•	
Engineering and electrica Agricultural machinery		
ing tractors) Metal-working machine t		
Engineers' small tools and	d ga	uge
Industrial engines . Textile machinery, etc.	•	
Contractors' plant and qu	uarr	yin
machinery . Mechanical handling equi	· pme	ent
Office machinery .	202	
Other machinery Industrial plant and steel	wor	k
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engine	• •	
Scientific, surgical and	ph	
graphic instruments, e Watches and clocks .		
Electrical machinery . Insulated wires and cable		
relegraph and te	lep	hon
apparatus Radio and other el	ect	roni
apparatus . Domestic electric appliar		
Other electrical goods		
Marine engineering .	•	
Vehicles	No. No.	
Motor vehicle manufactu	ring	g
Motor cycle, three-whee and pedal cycle manu	fact	urin
Aircraft manufacturin	g	an
Locomotives and railw	ay	trac
equipment		

Railway carriages, etc. Perambulators, etc.

on the pay roll at the end of the period.

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

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

other I per 100	rges and losses) employ inning of	ved	Industry	per 10	ements 0 employ inning of		other le per 100	ges and	red
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
3.1	4.7	3.8	Metal goods not elsewhere					Kalla	
2.4	4.0	2.8	specified	2.6	3.8	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.6
4.2	4.4	4.3	Tools and implements	1.9	3.1	2·3 1·8	2·4 2·0	4·3 4·9	3·1 3·5
4.3	5.1	4.8	Cutlery	2.3	2·4 3·2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
3.7	5.1	4.4	Wire and wire manufactures .	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.9
2.3	4.2	3.0	Cans and metal boxes	3.1	4.9	4.1	3.2	6.4	5.0
1.8	3.4	2.2	Jewellery and precious metals .	1.9	2.4	2.1	2·4 3·7	3.4	2.8
2.4	4·0 6·4	3·3 5·4	Other metal industries	2.8	3.9	2.1	3.1	4.0	2.0
2.8	3.8	3.0	Textiles	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.5	4.0
3.6	6.5	5.0	Production of man-made fibres .	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.6
2·1 3·8	3.5	2·3 4·1	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	3.9	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.8	4.9
1.3	4·7 3·4	2.5	Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.4	4.3
			Woollen and worsted	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.6
			Jute	5.1	4.3	4·8 2·6	6·7 4·9	6·4 5·3	6.6
2.0	3.5	2·4 1·7	Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.1	3.6
0.8	1.6	0.9	Lace	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.3
3.1	3.9	3.3	Lace	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	3.4	2.8
1.8	2.9	2·0 3·3	Narrow fabrics	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	3·5 4·1	3.3
2.3	4·1 3·6	2.5	Textile finishing	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.8	3.9
3.0	4.0	3.3	Textile finishing	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.6	5.6	4.2
	1.2	2.0	Leather leather goods and fur	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.7
2.2	4.3	2.8	Leather, leather goods and fur.		4.1	2.5	3.4	3.2	3.4
2.0	3.7	2.2	Leather and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	2.2	3.4	3.0	4.6	3.2	3.7
3.4	3.4	3.4	Fur	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.4
	inter 145		Clothing and footwear	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.2	4.1	3.8
2.3	3.0	2.4	Weatherproof outerwear .	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.3
1.9	2.7	1.9	Men's and boys' tailoring	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.3
2.8	3.7	3.0	Women's and girls' tailoring .	3.1	3.0	3.0	6.4	5.5	5.7
3.1	2.5	3.0	Overalls and men's shirts, under- wear, etc.	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.8	4.7	4.6
2.2	3.1	2.3	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	2.7		1 2 0	1		
3.0	3.6	3.1	etc	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.0
	and the second		Hats, caps and millinery	1.4	1.5	1.5	3.5	3·3 4·0	3.3
2.4	3.9	2.8	Other dress industries	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.8
								1	12 1015
1.8	3.3	2.0	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9
2.4	3.9	2.6	etc	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.0
2.0	3.1	2.1	Pottery	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.9
2.9	3.8	3.0	Pottery	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.6
	1	2.4	Cement	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.3
2.2 2.6	4.1	2.4	Abrasives and other building materials	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
2.2	3.5	2.6			C. C				
2.5	3.5	2.7	Timber, furniture, etc	2.8	3.4	2.9	3·2 3·2	4.1	3.4
2.9	3.0	2.9	Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.6	3.8	2.9
2.6	3.9	2.9	Bedding, etc.	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5
		and the second second	Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets.	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1
2.5	3.7	3.0			4.7	3.4	4.4	6.7	4.9
2·4 2·0	3.6	2.3	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.1	5.1	4.4
2.4	3.0	2.6		AL CONTRACTOR		1			
		PERSONAL CO	Paper, printing and publishing .	1.7	3·1 2·7	2.2	2·0 2·3	3.6	2.5
2.4	3.8	3.0	Paper and board Cardboard boxes, etc	1.8	4.5	3.6	3.0	4.6	3.8
2.2	4.6	3.2	Other manufactures of paper and		1200	A COLOR	1 32 17 18		The state
2.6	3.3	2.9	board	2.5	3.6	3.0	2.8	4.9	3.8
2.8	4.5	3.7	Printing, publishing of news-	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.4	3.1	1.8
		a series and a series of	papers and periodicals Other printing, etc	1.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.1
3.3	3.0	3.3							1 .
		ALCON DU S	Other manufacturing industries	2.9	4.6	3.6	3·0 2·3	4·6 3·8	3.6
2.0	3.5	2.2	Rubber	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.4
2.4	3.5	2.5	Brushes and brooms	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.7	3.9	3.3
	*	Constant (12)	Toys, games and sports equip-		and the second		1.	100	5.
3.6	5.3	4.1	ment .	5·2 5·4	7.3	6·6 4·5	4.6	6·2 3·4	3.4
1.4	2.7	1.6	Miscellaneous stationers' goods . Plastics moulding and fabricating		4.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.
			Miscellaneous manufacturing				A TRUE	1	2
1.6	2.5	1.7	industries	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.0	4.2	3.6
1.7	4.0	1.8	All the above industries	2.2	3.5	2.6	2.6	4.0	3.

News and Notes

EXTENDED PERIOD FOR S.E.T. REGISTRATIONS

The Minister of Labour has decided to extend until 4th September next the period in which employers can make late applications for registration for claiming refunds and premiums under the Selective Employ- it would not be right to go on indefinitely ment Payments Act. This will mean that employers will have had 12 months from the date on which the selective employment tax first became payable in which to make to an end. their applications for registration under the

up to and including 4th September for establishments which satisfy the require- ers will be notified by the Ministry in writing ments of the Act and have done so since 5th September 1966 will be accepted, and the establishment registered from 5th September 1966. Any establishment whose application is received after 4th September this year will be registered if eligible from the date the application is received.

Similar arrangements are being made by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Employers in agriculture, horticulture and forestry will thus have until 4th September this year in which to register their establishments and qualify for refunds of tax from 5th September last year.

The extension of the period does not relate to employers setting up in business for the first time or opening new establishments of existing businesses. In such cases decide that a larger survey was worthwhile. the question of backdating should not arise and the date of registration will normally be the date on which the application is received by the appropriate Ministry.

When the Act was before Parliament last year the Minister of Labour indicated that he would take advantage of the powers it gave him to register establishments from 5th September 1966, the date on which the tax first became payable, on applications which satisfied the conditions of the Act and which were received by him by the end of December. Employers were invited to make applications from the beginning of October onwards. Many applied for registration in good time, but some were slower in doing so, and it was clear that by the end of the year there was still a considerable number of applications to come, and the Minister decided to continue to exercise his powers under the Act to register any qualified establishment from 5th September, 1966

In the last few months local offices of the Ministry of Labour have continued to made by the Ministry of Labour. receive a small number of applications from employers, usually from small firms, who

requirements of the Act, or, in some cases, will involve both the Factories Act, 1961, not to have realised they were qualified to receive payments under it. The Minister, therefore, felt that it was right that these employers should be given a reasonable time in which to make applications and have their establishments registered, but that accepting belated applications. Accordingly he proposed to extend the concession until 4th September next, and that it should come

Employers wishing to register can get application forms from any local office of Any application received by the Ministry the Ministry of Labour and obtain a copy of a guide which explains the Act. Employif their establishments satisfy the conditions of the Act. They will be able to appeal to an industrial tribunal in the case of disputes which cannot otherwise be resolved.

MARKET RESEARCH ON MANPOWER RECRUITMENT

In the GAZETTE for December 1966 reference was made to a pilot survey aimed at finding out the use employers made of the public employment service compared with other methods of labour recruitment.

This survey was carried out in Nottingham and Hull by a firm of management consultants sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, and the results have proved sufficiently encouraging for the Ministry to

The survey will be based on interviews with a random sample of about 800 employers throughout the country in a wide range of industries and services. A questionnaire will be completed and the results subsequently processed by computer. It is hoped to obtain information about recruitment practices in relation to differing types of workers, from the unskilled to the managerial the costs of various methods of recruitment and the degree of satisfaction afforded to employers by the Ministry's services compared with other methods of recruitment

In the long term it is hoped to use the results of the survey as a basis for the planning of improvements to the public employment services.

SAFETY LEGISLATION OVERHAUL

Preliminary moves in preparation for a comprehensive revision of existing safety, health and welfare legislation have been

The plan to undertake a complete revision of this legislation was announced recently claimed not to have been aware of the by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour. It

and the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, and may well lead to an amalgamation of these two Acts

Preparatory work has already begun, and there will be full consultation with all interested bodies.

This will be the first complete overhaul since 1937, and the first major reconstruction for more than 60 years.

The Factories Acts date back to the early nineteenth century. The law was extended and revised by various Acts throughout the century, ending with the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, which is still to a considerable extent the basis of present legislation although it was replaced by an Act in 1937 which consolidated the law with considerable amendment. Limited amendments to this Act were made subsequently, in 1948 and 1959 and the law again consolidated as it now stands by the Factories Act 1961.

The Act provides for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in factories and in some operations outside factories of which the most important are building operations, much of civil engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing and work in the docks. The Act itself is reinforced by a large number of detailed regulations. Enforcement rests, with minor exceptions, in the hands of HM Factory Inspectorate.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, passed in 1963, came into general operation in August 1964. It makes separate, but in many respects similar, provisions as the Factories Act for a large number of premises not covered by protective legislation. This Act is also supplemented by regulations although the number is small so far. Enforcement rests mostly with local and fire authorities, but HM Factory Inspectors are also fairly heavily involved, and to a less extent, HM Inspectors of Mines and Ouarries.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In June, 42 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 60 in May. This total included 25 arising from factory processes, 15 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 fourteen in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 24th June, compared with 8 in the four weeks ended 27th May. These fourteen included ten underground coal mineworkers and none in guarries compared with seven and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were seven

fatal accidents in June and seven in the was necessary to take account of the subprevious month.

In June, one seaman employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom was fatally injured, compared with two in May.

In June, 52 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. One fatal case of anthrax was reported; 18 were of chrome ulceration, 24 of lead poisoning, of mercurial poisoning, one of phosphorous poisoning, one of compressed air illness and four of epitheliomatous ulceration.

CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS

From 9th December next the presence, manufacture and use, in places to which the Factories Act applies, of certain chemicals which can be used in the rubber, chemical, paint and dyestuffs industries, will be prohibited by special regulations made by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, (Carcinogenic Substances Regulations: HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 10d. net). The substances are betanaphthylamine, benzidine, 4-aminodiphenyl, 4-nitrodiphenyl and their salts, and substances containing any of these compounds other than in very small concentrations.

For a number of years it has been known that these substances can cause cancer, and their manufacture in this country has been given up. There is, however, still a possibility that they are being imported, and to prohibit their importation by Order in Council under the Factories Act, regulations are first being made prohibiting manufacture and use in this country.

The regulations also impose controls on the employment of persons in connection with the making and use of other substances suspected of causing cancer. These substances are alpha-naphthylamine, orthotolidine, dianisidine, dichlorbenzidine and their salts. The manufacture but not the use of auramine and magenta is also controlled. This is because although these two substances are harmless in themselves, the manufacturing process can be dangerous.

Provision is made for the medical supervision of persons who are, or have at any time been, employed in the making or use of these substances. Not only are periodic medical examinations required of persons actually engaged in the specified processes, but examinations are required after workers describe as particularly important, is that transfer to other work with the same employer.

On termination of employment, an employer is required to issue a worker with a warning card advising him to continue medical tests voluntarily either by arrangement made by his former employer or by reporting to his family doctor.

The preliminary draft of these regulations was issued to interested organisations on 20th August 1964. At this stage they were simply prohibiting the manufacture and use of beta-naphthylamine, benzidine, 4-aminodiphenyl, 4-nitrodiphenyl and their salts, subject to the power of the Chief Inspector vision of barriers to prevent passers-by of Factories to grant exemptions in certain cases

A number of comments were received including many from medical experts. Substantial revision of the draft regulations

A revised preliminary draft was issued on 30th September, 1965. This considerably widened the scope of the regulations, and, in addition to the original prohibitions, controls were imposed on the manufacture 2 of anthrax, one of aniline poisoning, one and use of certain other substances suspected of carcinogenicity. The revised draft was generally welcomed and only minor amendments were necessary. Provision was made for the medical examination, including exfoliative cytology of the urine, of workers employed in processes involving the controlled substances. Arrangements for the cytological screening were made with the Ministry of Health. SAFETY IN CUTLERY AND SILVER-WARE TRADES Important recommendations on safety in

machinery used in the cutlery and silverware trades in Sheffield and district are contained in a report from a working party appointed in May 1965 at a meeting of representatives of the Sheffield cutlery and silverware trades and the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net).

The working party studied operations in manufacturers' premises with the object of solving difficulties outlined in the report of the Joint Advisory Committee for the Cutlery and Silverware Trades published in 1964 That committee had pointed out that in

these trades the guarding recommended by the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses was not in general provided nor maintained. Statistics showed that half the accidents at the tools of power presses occurred through absence of fencing, and a smaller proportion through inadequate or improperly maintained guards. It was recognised that the recommendations presented difficulty, and that an investigation appeared necessary.

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missions that had been made-these were to the effect that the original draft did not go far enough.

In their report the working party emphasise that the 'difficult' operations are performed 'cold', and involve both drop stamps and power presses. They made separate recommendations for each of these two types of machines. One, which they power presses used in connection with scissors blank trimming, a process which is largely undertaken on 'Sheffield' type presses, should be equipped with interlocking guards.

Another recommendation is that development should be undertaken in automatic fash ejection. This is important because the effective stripping and automatic ejection of fash will reduce the need for manual approach to the tools and facilitate the adoption of a high standard of guarding. The working party also recommend that consideration should be given to the profrom colliding with operators engaged in cold stamping operations or approaching dangerously close to the tup from the back of the machine.

The Joint Standing Committee in pre-

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senting the report to the Minister of Labour have also made an additional recommendation that the trades concerned should consider extending the present limited use of automatic feeding equipment. even though this may necessitate consideration of the techniques adopted in forging or other preliminary operations and the replacement of drop stamps by power presses. The committee also state that the adoption of the recommendations in the report would make a substantial contribution to the safe use of drop stamps and power presses in the cutlery and silverware trades

WAGES RATES

Information about minimum or standard rates of wages and of the normal weekly hours for manual workers covered by nearly 300 agreements and statutory orders in the United Kingdom is given in TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK. compiled by the Ministry of Labour the latest edition of which has just been published (HMSO or through any bookseller price £1 7s. 6d. net).

This new volume gives details of the position at 1st April this year, but some changes which are known to have come into operation since have been incorporated. Much of the information in the tables can be kept up to date by reference to the monthly list of changes in the publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net a month or £1 4s. annually)

In addition to the minimum time rates there are particulars, where available, of basic rates for piece workers and the additional rates payable to shift workers and to night workers. There is some information included of the arrangements for guaranteed weekly wage, or period of employment, where these are known to exist.

The source of the information is given in each case and also the date from which the rates or hours became operative. Details of the rates for some young workers as well as overtime rates and holidays with pay arrangements are given in appendices.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 7th June 1967 was 26,031, consisting of 24,504 men and 1,527 women, of whom 13,406 men and 760 women were in employment.

During the period 9th March 1967 to 7th June 1967 the number of vacancies filled was 1,976. The number of vacancies unfilled at 7th June was 9,720.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 9th June 1967 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £29,342,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 10th March 1967 the corresponding figure was £31,147,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 10th June 1966 it was £11,668,000.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRAINING

Proposals submitted by the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board for a levy on employers coming within the scope of the board equal to 0.4 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1967 have been approved in an order made by the Minister of Labour which came into operation on 13th July. (SI 1967, No. 925, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10d. net).

The bulk of the levy will be used to make grants to employers for certain kinds of approved courses, and for the training of, for example, training officers, operatives and graduate trainees and for other aspects of training which the board wishes to encourage

The Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board, which covers approximately 2,000 establishments employing more than 200,000 workers, was constituted in July 1966.

In its annual report published recently (HC No. 527, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net) the board says that the first levy is intended to cover half a year's training grants and a full year's administration costs.

The report adds that to assist the training committee in its recommendations to the board a number of sub-committees were appointed to investigate training needs. and to suggest the amount payable for various forms of training. These subcommittees covered four types of personnel -directors, managers and assistant managers; supervisors, foremen, technologists and technicians; operatives; commercial and administrative staffs.

Construction Board Scope Redefined

The activities in relation to which the Construction Industry Training Board exercises its functions have been redefined in an order made by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour and presented to Parliament recently (SI 1967, No. 924, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. net).

This order came into operation on 13th July.

from the scope of the board the manu- and knitting yarn spinners, flax spinners, facture from concrete or cast stone of and flax cordage manufacturers who will industrialised building components or sec- pay 2 per cent. of their payroll. tions, prefabricated buildings or sections and civil engineering sections or structures instalments, the second being due three when carried out in a factory. Similar months after the first.

activities carried out on the site of building or civil engineering work and for the purposes of that work remain within the board's purview.

The effect of other main amendments is to bring within scope open-cast coal-mining; the restoration of land affected by open-cast coal mining or ironstone working; wholesale dealing by a merchant or factor in certain building materials; monumental masonry; the cutting, bevelling, silvering or decorating of flat glass; and the maintenance or repair of contractors' plant. The remedial or curative treatment of wood forming part of buildings is excluded from the Board's scope. The Order incorporates a number of other amendments with a view to clarifying the definition of the industry.

This is the third amending order made by the Minister under the Industrial Training Act. The two previous orders amended the scope of the Wool Industry Training Board and the Engineering Industry Training training grants by the firm concerned. Board.

Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Levy

Proposals for a levy on employers in the wool, jute and flax industry equal to 1.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ending 5th April, 1967 submitted by the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board have been approved by the Minister of Labour in an order presented to Parliament recently (SI 1967 No. 989 H.M.S.O. or through any bookseller, price 1s. net). The order came into operation on 10th

Merchants and brokers, and those employers dealing in and converting worsted raw materials or those dealing in and converting woollen raw materials who do not process materials or who do not need to employ skilled labour to the extent normal in the industry, will pay reduced levies of 0.5 per cent. and 1 per cent. of their payroll respectively.

Employers in those groups in the industry where there is almost no interchange of trained personnel between them and other sections of the industry will pay increased levies. Those affected are employers engaged in woollen varn production and worsted One of the principal amendments excludes spinning who will pay 1.75 per cent;

The levy will be payable in two equal

The bulk of the levy will be used to make grants to employers in respect of the training of operatives, training officers and instructors, apprentices, managers and supervisors, and for other aspects of training which the Board wishes to encourage.

The Wool Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1964. In April 1966 its scope was extended to include additional activities, and the board was re-named The Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board. It covers approximately 2,250 establishments with about 200,000 employees.

The board's grant scheme provides that claims submitted by firms for all forms of training, other than training of operatives. will be met in full. Grants towards the cost of operative training will be paid on a dividend basis related to the total sum collected as levy and available for distribution, and the total amount claimed as

Boards Reconstituted

The Minister has reconstituted the Wool. Jute and Flax Industry Training Board for a further period of three years from 29th June, and re-appointed Mr. P. M. Shepherd and Mr. F. Thornton as chairman and vicechairman respectively.

The Minister has also reconstituted the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board for a further period of three years from 3rd July, reappointed Mr. C. H. T. Williams as chairman of the board, and named fifteen of the eighteen members. He is enlarging the board by the appointment of two additional employer members to provide a proper balance of interests between the National Steel Corporation and the private sector of the industry. Two additional employee members are also being appointed.

Chairman for Civil Air Transport Board

Mr. A. M. A. Majendie, Divisional Managing Director, Smiths Industries Limited, Aviation Division, has been appointed by Mr. Gunter as chairman of the Civil Air Transport Industry Training Board from 1st August. He succeeds Mr. J. L. Grumbridge, who accepted the chairmanship for a limited period after the death of the first chairman, Mr. G. R. Scott-Farnie, shortly after the board was set up. Mr. Grumbridge will continue as a member of the board

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,135,600 in May (8,278,500 males 2,857,100 females). The total included 8,538,000 (5,852,900 males 2,685,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,612,000 (1,519,200 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 24,000 lower than that for April 1967 and 422,000 lower than in May 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 36,000 lower than in April 1967 and 333,000 lower than in May 1966. The number in construction was 15,000 higher than in April 1967 and 71,000 lower than in May 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 12th June in Great Britain was 463,665. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 524,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 505,000 in May.

In addition, there were 2,194 unemployed school leavers and 33,952 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 499,811, representing 2.1 per cent. of employees. This was 41,604 lower than in May when the percentage rate was 2.3.

Among those wholly unemployed in June, 187,941 (40.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 203,773 (41.0 per cent.) in May; 84,113 (18.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 88,810 (17.9 per cent.) in May.

Between May and June the number temporarily stopped fell by 10,710 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 1 330

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 7th June 1967, was 186,770; 6,714 more than on 3rd May. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 161,800, compared with about

168,000 in May. Including 94,650 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 7th June was 281,420; 19,631 more than on 3rd May.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 13th May 1967, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,903,800. This is about 33.0 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 81 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 105,100 or about 1.8 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th June 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 157.5 and 173.2, compared with 157.4 and 173.1 at 31st May 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 20th June the official retail prices index was 119.9 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 119.4 at 16th May and 117.1 at 21st June 1966. The index figure for food was 121.8 compared with 120.1 at 16th May.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 164, involving approximately 53,300 workers. During the month approximately 54,700 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 184,000 working days were lost, including 13,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

A**

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-May 1967, and for the two preceding months and for May 1966. Figures from March 1967 onwards are based on the amended estimates for June 1966 published on page 472 of the June issue of the GAZETTE.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at midyear which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

March 1967* May 1966 April 1967* May 1967* Industry Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total Males | Females | Total Males | Females | Total Total, Index of Production industriest 8,554 8 3,002 7 11,557 5 8,301 7 2,876 1 11,177 8 8,290 8 2,868 9 11,159 7 8,278 5 2,857 1 11,135 6 Total, all manufacturing industriest 6,037·7 2,833·2 8,870·9 5,887·6 2,704·1 8.591.7 5.877.4 2.696.7 8.574 . 1 5.852.9 2.685 . 1 8.538.0 Mining, etc. Coal mining 557·7 499·3 22·7 17·4 580·4 516·7 561 · 5 497 · 9 535·4 477·2 **538 · 7** 480 · 5 22·8 17·4 537·3 479·1 22·8 17·4 560 · 1 496 · 5 22·8 17·4 558·2 494·6 Food, drink and tobacco **462 · 3** 31 · 5 87 · 1 17 · 6 43 · 9 24 · 6 11 · 9 39 · 9 30 · 5 17 · 1 24 · 4 74 · 6 41 · 7 17 · 5 803.4 341 . 1 336 . 1 **796 · 2** 38 · 9 146 · 7 49 · 6 83 · 1 15 · 2 89 · 8 73 · 1 21 · 7 45 · 8 92 · 9 63 · 5 39 · 8 460.3 335.3 795 . 6 460 . 338.2 798·3 460 · 1 30 · 8 87 · 0 18 · 2 43 · 7 23 · 6 11 · 5 39 · 4 31 · 3 16 · 9 25 · 1 73 · 3 41 · 6 17 · 7 38.7 Grain milling . Bread and flour confectionery 8·3 62·4 31·0 38·5 13·1 3·8 53·8 39·6 4·8 19·9 20·0 23·4 22·5 39.8 149.5 48.6 82.4 37.7 15.7 93.7 70.1 21.9 44.3 94.6 65.1 40.0 8·1 59·7 31·4 39·4 12·5 3·7 50·4 41·8 4·8 20·7 19·6 21·9 22·1 30.6 87.1 17.9 43.6 24.1 11.6 39.3 31.2 16.7 25.4 73.2 42.0 17.6 8-1 60-3 31-6 39-3 12-8 3-6 50-5 39-9 4-8 20-5 19-4 22-4 22-1 30.5 87.0 17.9 43.5 24.6 11.5 39.7 30.9 16.6 25.2 73.0 42.1 17.6 8·1 60·6 32·1 39·5 13·2 3·6 51·1 40·1 4·8 20·8 19·5 22·9 21·9 38.6 147.6 50.0 83.0 37.8 15.1 90.8 71.0 21.4 46.0 92.5 65.0 39.5 49.5 82.9 36.9 15.2 89.8 71.1 21.5 45.9 92.6 64.4 39.7 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 376·2 16·3 23·6 5·7 176·1 34·6 19·0 33·8 25·7 31·6 9·8 147.3 143.1 141.6 Chemicals and allied industries 523.5 373.0 372.2 142.2 514.4 **371 · 2** 15 · 5 23 · 6 5 · 5 173 · 3 35 · 4 19 · 6 32 · 5 25 · 6 30 · 8 9 · 4 512.8 5 L6 · 1 16 · 1 27 · 7 7 · 4 220 · 3 78 · 5 30 · 8 46 · 0 38 · 2 37 · 0 14 · 1 514.4 16.0 27.8 7.3 219.7 78.1 30.8 46.2 37.8 36.9 13.8 Coke overs and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink § 4·1 1·7 46·0 42·4 11·2 13·4 12·0 6·0 4·2 16·1 27·7 7·2 16·9 27·6 7·5 15·5 23·6 15.4 8 4.0 1.8 46.9 45.0 11.2 13.9 12.7 6.5 4.7 × 4·1 1·7 46·0 42·7 11·2 13·5 12·1 6·0 4·3 23.7 5.6 173.7 35.4 19.6 32.7 25.7 30.9 9.5 5.6 174.2 35.4 19.6 32.7 25.8 30.9 9.7 223.0 79.6 30.2 47.7 219·3 77·8 30·8 45·9 37·6 36·8 13·6 Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. 38·4 38·1 14·5 521 · 3 258 · 7 48 · 0 100 · 9 47 · 7 66 · 0 594·5 284·2 56·7 114·2 58·4 81·0 544.5 271.8 48.6 106.7 48.0 69.4 591 · 4 283 · 4 56 · 4 113 · 3 57 · 8 80 · 5 588 · 1 282 · 3 56 · 3 112 · 3 57 · 7 79 · 5 515 · 7 257 · 1 47 · 7 99 · 0 47 · 1 64 · 8 Metal manufacture . Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes 76.5 25.8 9.0 14.3 11.3 16.1 621 · 0 297 · 6 57 · 6 121 · 0 59 · 3 85 · 5 73 · 2 25 · 5 8 · 7 13 · 3 10 · 7 15 · 0 518·7 257·9 47·8 100·1 47·2 65·7 72.7 25.5 8.6 13.2 10.6 14.8 72 · 4 25 · 2 8 · 6 13 · 3 10 · 6 14 · 7 Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools 608 · 9 5 · 1 14 · 5 2,242.7 1,672.9 636.5 2,309-4 1,653 . 3 2,262 · 2 37 · 0 94 · 9 71 · 2 42 · 2 50 · 2 30 · 3 58 · 3 63 · 0 360 · 9 158 · 1 25 · 3 243 · 7 135 · 9 14 · 8 · 224 · 7 63 · 9 91 · 5 292 · 5 55 · 8 148 · 0 1,648 · 2 32 · 0 80 · 3 54 · 5 35 · 8 42 · 1 26 · 7 45 · 0 296 · 7 138 · 8 18 · 7 188 · 8 87 · 8 87 · 8 87 · 8 87 · 8 87 · 8 87 · 8 42 · 4 52 · 3 166 · 8 34 · 2 79 · 7 605 • 4 5 • 1 14 • 5 16 • 8 6 • 2 8 • 2 3 • 6 6 • 2 8 • 2 3 • 6 6 • 7 17 • 8 18 • 4 5 • 7 53 • 8 8 • 2 54 • 7 53 • 8 47 • 6 8 • 2 54 • 7 38 • 2 54 • 7 21 • 0 38 • 2 54 • 7 21 • 0 38 • 2 56 • 7 21 • 0 38 • 2 56 • 7 21 • 0 38 • 2 56 • 7 21 • 0 38 • 2 56 • 7 21 • 0 38 • 2 56 • 7 21 • 0 38 • 2 56 • 7 3 57 • 7 57 2,253 . 6 1,640 · 4 32 · 0 79 · 6 54 · 3 35 · 5 41 · 7 26 · 8 50 · 5 45 · 1 294 · 8 138 · 0 18 · 6 188 · 2 87 · 4 6 · 6 167 · 2 42 · 2 51 · 9 166 · 9 33 · 9 79 · 2 602 · 3 5 · 1 14 · 4 16 · 7 6 · 1 8 · 1 7 · 3 17 · 9 63 · 7 18 · 4 5 · 6 53 · 5 8 · 2 21 · 0 37 · 8 126 · 3 21 · 0 65 · 8 $\begin{array}{c} 32.8\\ 80.9\\ 54.2\\ 37.6\\ 43.5\\ 27.7\\ 53.0\\ 43.8\\ 299.5\\ 140.9\\ 20.0\\ 192.5\\ 87.6\\ 6.8\\ 173.2\\ 43.2\\ 140.9\\ 20.0\\ 192.5\\ 87.6\\ 6.8\\ 173.2\\ 164.7\\ 32.2\\ 32.2\\ 164.7\\ 32.2\\ 164.7\\ 32.2\\ 164.7\\ 32.2$ 5·3 14·5 17·1 37.1 94.8 71.3 42.0 50.3 30.3 58.0 62.8 360.6 2.8 360.6 157.2 24.4 242.6 157.2 24.4 242.6 157.2 24.4 242.6 157.2 24.4 242.6 157.2 24.4 242.6 157.2 24.5 5 5 5.5 5 293.5 5 55.5 293.5 37.1 94.0 11.0 41.6 49.8 30.5 57.8 63.0 358.5 57.8 63.0 358.5 57.8 63.0 358.5 156.4 24.2 241.7 134.9 14.8 221.4 63.2 89.7 293.2 54.9 293.2 54.9 145.0 31-9 80-4 36-0 42-0 26-7 51-0 45-1 297-0 139-6 19-4 189-6 88-0 6-6 169-4 42-7 52-5 166-4 34-5 180-1 38.1 95.4 71.3 44.0 52.2 31.3 60.5 62.1 365.3 159.3 26.2 248.9 136.5 15.4 232.4 66.0 91.6 300.4 60.1 152.4 Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery 16.8 6.2 3.6 7.3 17.9 63.9 5.9 54.1 47.9 8.5 5.3 21.2 39.0 126.1 21.3 67.9 6·4 8·7 3·6 7·5 18·3 65·8 18·4 6·2 56·4 48·9 8·6 59·2 22·3 39·4 135·7 24·0 70·2 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

‡ Order III-XVI. § Under 1,000.

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1967 count of national insurance cards. † Industries included in the Index of Production *i.e.* Order II (Mining and quarrying)— Order XVIII (Gas. electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

Industry

Shipbuildin Shipbuildin Marine eng

Vehicles Motor veh Motor cycl Aircraft ma Locomotiv Railway ca Perambula

Metal goods Tools and i Cutlery Bolts, nuts, Wire and y Cans and r Jewellery, Other met

Textiles Production Spinning of Weaving of Woollen an Jute . Rope, twinn Hosiery and Lace . Carpets . Narrow fab Made-up te Textile finis Other text

Leather, lea Leather (ta Leather go Fur .

Clothing an Weatherp Men's and Women's a Overalls ar Dresses, lin Hats, caps, Other dress Footwear Footwear

Bricks, potto Bricks, fire Pottery . Glass . Cement . Abrasives a

Timber, fur Timber Furniture a Bedding, et Shop and o Wooden o Miscellaneo

Paper, print Paper and Cardboard Other man Printing, p Other prin

Other man Rubber Linoleum, Brushes an Toys, game Miscellanee Plastics mo Miscellanee

Constructio

Gas, electri Gas . Electricity Water sup

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Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

	May 196	5	and the second	March I	967*		April 19	67*		May 100	7*	
and an and a second second second	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	May 196 Males	Females	Total
g and marine engineering ng and ship repairing gineering	189·8 145·0 44·8	11.6 8.5 3.1	201 · 4 153 · 5 47 · 9	187 · 1 145 · 1 42 · 0	11.8 8.8 3.0	198 · 9 153 · 9 45 · 0	187 · 3 145 · 5 41 · 8	11.7 8.7 3.0	199 · 0 154 · 2 44 · 8	185 · 3 144 · 2 41 · 1	11.7 8.7 3.0	197 · 0 152 · 9 44 · 1
icle manufacturing le, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing anufacturing and repairing es and railway track equipment rriages and wagons, etc. tors, hand-trucks, etc.	739.8 435.4 19.2 209.3 32.8 39.8 3.3	114·8 62·8 7·0 37·8 2·9 2·2 2·1	854.6 498.2 26.2 247.1 35.7 42.0 5.4	703 · 3 395 · 6 18 · 1 216 · 8 30 · 6 39 · 3 2 · 9	108 · 9 56 · 1 6 · 7 39 · 1 2 · 9 2 · 2 1 · 9	812.2 451.7 24.8 255.9 33.5 41.5 4.8	701 · 8 394 · 8 18 · 1 216 · 1 30 · 5 39 · 3 3 · 0	108 · 4 56 · 1 6 · 6 38 · 8 2 · 9 2 · 1 1 · 9	810·2 450·9 24·7 254·9 33·4 41·4 4·9	699.8 392.7 17.9 216.7 30.4 39.2 2.9	108 · 1 55 · 9 6 · 6 38 · 8 2 · 9 2 · 1 1 · 8	807 · 9 448 · 6 24 · 5 255 · 5 33 · 3 41 · 3 4 · 7
s not elsewhere specified implements , screws, rivets, etc. wire manufactures netal boxes plate and precious metals refining tal industries	389 · 9 16 · 0 7 · 1 28 · 2 34 · 3 16 · 7 16 · 3 271 · 3	204·6 8·6 6·2 17·5 10·8 21·6 11·8 128·1	594 · 5 24 · 6 13 · 3 45 · 7 45 · 1 38 · 3 28 · 1 399 · 4	377 · 2 16 · 1 6 · 9 28 · 2 32 · 8 16 · 6 16 · 1 260 · 5	191 · 4 8·7 6·0 15·5 10·2 20·8 11·4 118·8	568.6 24.8 12.9 43.7 43.0 37.4 27.5 379.3	376 · 8 16 · 1 6 · 9 28 · 2 32 · 9 16 · 4 16 · 1 260 · 2	190.8 8.7 6.0 15.3 10.1 20.7 11.6 118.4	567 · 6 24 · 8 12 · 9 43 · 5 43 · 0 37 · 1 27 · 7 378 · 6	373 · 9 16·0 6·8 28·1 32·7 16·3 16·1 257 · 9	190 · 2 8 · 6 5 · 9 15 · 4 10 · 2 20 · 4 11 · 4 118 · 3	564 1 24 6 12 7 43 5 42 9 36 7 27 5 376 7
n of man-made fibres	363 2 37.5 38.4 40.6 84.6 8.8 4.4 40.9 3.6 23.8 7.8 9.4 44.5 18.9	394 •1 7·9 57·7 50·5 89·1 8·3 6·3 90·9 4·0 17·7 13·3 19·4 21·2 7·8	757 · 3 45 · 4 96 · 1 91 · 1 173 · 7 17 · 1 10 · 7 131 · 8 7 · 6 41 · 5 21 · 1 28 · 8 65 · 7 26 · 7	346.0 34.6 36.6 80.9 8.5 4.3 40.4 3.5 23.0 7.8 9.1 43.0 17.7	363.7 7.5 51.9 44.2 80.8 7.8 87.0 3.7 16.6 12.3 17.9 20.5 7.7	709 • 7 42 • 1 88 • 5 80 • 8 161 • 7 16 • 3 10 • 1 127 • 4 7 • 2 39 • 6 20 • 1 27 • 0 63 • 5 25 • 4	345.0 34.6 36.2 36.4 80.3 8.4 4.3 40.6 3.4 23.1 7.8 9.3 43.1 17.5	360.8 7.4 51.0 43.4 80.2 7.7 5.8 86.6 3.6 16.7 12.3 17.9 17.9 20.5 7.7	705 · 8 42 · 0 87 · 2 79 · 8 160 · 5 16 · 1 10 · 1 127 · 2 7 · 0 39 · 8 20 · 1 27 · 2 63 · 6 25 · 2	342.9 34.6 35.8 35.8 80.0 8.3 4.2 40.5 3.4 23.1 7.8 9.3 42.8 17.3	355 · 9 7 · 4 50 · 3 42 · 7 79 · 3 7 · 5 5 · 7 85 · 3 3 · 6 16 · 6 12 · 2 17 · 8 20 · 0 7 · 5	698-1 42-0 86- 78-1 159- 159- 15- 9- 125- 7- 39- 20- 27- 27- 62- 24-
ather goods and fur anning, etc.) and fellmongery bods	33·7 20·4 9·0 4·3	25 · 9 6 · 0 15 · 7 4 · 2	59 · 6 26 · 4 24 · 7 8 · 5	31·9 19·4 8·6 3·9	23·3 5·5 14·2 3·6	55·2 24·9 22·8 7·5	32.0 19.3 8.7 4.0	23·3 5·5 14·2 3·6	55·3 24·8 22·9 7·6	31 · 4 19 · 0 8 · 4 4 · 0	23 ·4 5·5 14·3 3·6	54· 24· 22· 7·
d footwear roof outerwear and girls' tailored outerwear and men's shirts, underwear, etc. ngerie, infants' wear, etc. , millinery ss industries	140 · 0 7 · 5 31 · 3 18 · 1 6 · 4 15 · 4 3 · 8 8 · 6 48 · 9	387 · 9 22 · 1 87 · 3 45 · 2 38 · 1 96 · 2 8 · 0 32 · 4 58 · 6	527 · 9 29 · 6 118 · 6 63 · 3 44 · 5 111 · 6 11 · 8 41 · 0 107 · 5	135 · 6 7 · 5 30 · 5 17 · 2 7 · 1 15 · 0 3 · 8 8 · 8 45 · 7	21.9 84.6 42.3 34.6 91.6 8.1 31.5	504.3 29.4 115.1 59.5 41.7 106.6 11.9 40.3 99.8	135 · 6 7 · 4 30 · 6 17 · 0 7 · 2 15 · 1 3 · 8 8 · 8 45 · 7	370.7 21.9 85.5 42.2 34.7 93.0 8.0 31.4 54.0	506.3 29.3 116.1 59.2 41.9 108.1 11.8 40.2 99.7	134·3 7·4 30·6 16·5 7·0 14·9 3·7 8·8 45·4	41.2 34.0 92.4 7.8 31.3	501 - 29 - 115 - 57 - 41 - 107 - 110 - 100 - 1
tery, glass, cement, etc	268 · 8 62 · 3 30 · 0 60 · 1 16 · 2 100 · 2	79 · 8 7 · 0 35 · 0 20 · 1 1 · 6 16 · 1	348 · 6 69 · 3 65 · 0 80 · 2 17 · 8 116 · 3	260 · 2 57 · 5 29 · 4 59 · 2 16 · 2 97 · 9	6·3 33·9 19·4 1·6	337 · 0 63 · 8 63 · 3 78 · 6 17 · 8 113 · 5	261 · 2 57 · 7 29 · 6 59 · 3 16 · 2 98 · 4	76.9 6.2 34.2 19.4 1.6 15.5	338 · 1 63 · 9 63 · 8 78 · 7 17 · 8 113 · 9	261 · 4 58 · 0 29 · 5 59 · 1 16 · 2 98 · 6	34·1 19·4	338 64 63 78 17 114
niture, etc	233.0 83.0 79.0 9.2 28.8 18.0 15.0	59·2 13·5 21·3 8·3 4·9 5·4 5·8	292 · 2 96 · 5 100 · 3 17 · 5 33 · 7 23 · 4 20 · 8	220 · 3 81 · 5 72 · 7 8 · 7 27 · 0 16 · 8 13 · 6	18·8 7·5 4·8 5·5	275 · 8 95 · 0 91 · 5 16 · 2 31 · 8 22 · 3 19 · 0	220 · 4 81 · 4 72 · 8 8 · 5 27 · 0 16 · 9 13 · 8	55.5 13.5 18.9 7.5 4.7 5.5 5.4	275 · 9 94 · 9 91 · 7 16 · 0 31 · 7 22 · 4 19 · 2	219.6 81.5 72.4 8.5 27.0 16.7 13.5	55.0 13.4 18.8 7.4 4.7 5.4 5.3	274 94 91 15 31 22 18
ting and publishing	419 · 1 75 · 6 33 · 8 37 · 5 109 · 1 163 · 1	221 · 3 21 · 0 32 · 2 37 · 4 33 · 0 97 · 7	640 · 4 96 · 6 66 · 0 74 · 9 142 · 1 260 · 8	417 · 1 75 · 7 32 · 7 37 · 1 108 · 5 163 · 1	213·2 20·8 29·5 35·8 32·9 94·2	630 · 3 96 · 5 62 · 2 72 · 9 141 · 4 257 · 3	417.0 75.3 32.6 37.1 108.6 163.4	213·4 20·7 29·7 35·5 32·9 94·6	630 · 4 96 · 0 62 · 3 72 · 6 141 · 5 258 · 0	416 · 2 74 · 9 32 · 6 37 · 0 108 · 6 163 · 1	212.7 20.6 29.7 35.1 32.9 94.4	628 95 62 72 141 257
ufacturing industries leather cloth, etc	204 · 5 94 · 6 9 · 4 7 · 0 13 · 6 5 · 2 53 · 1 21 · 6	132.6 36.8 2.4 7.0 25.5 5.9 40.2 14.8	337 · 1 131 · 4 11 · 8 14 · 0 39 · 1 11 · 1 93 · 3 36 · 4	201 · 2 91 · 9 8 · 8 7 · 0 13 · 9 5 · 1 53 · 1 21 · 4	129.5 36.0 2.3 7.0 25.5 5.8 38.6 14.3	330 · 7 127 · 9 11 · 1 14 · 0 39 · 4 10 · 9 91 · 7 35 · 7	200 · 9 91 · 9 8 · 7 7 · 1 13 · 8 5 · 1 52 · 8 21 · 5	129.6 35.9 2.3 7.1 25.5 5.7 38.8 14.3	330 · 5 127 · 8 11 · 0 14 · 2 39 · 3 10 · 8 91 · 6 35 · 8	200 · 7 91 · 8 8 · 8 7 · 0 13 · 9 5 · 2 52 · 8 21 · 2	129.6 35.7 2.3 7.1 25.8 5.7 38.9 14.1	330- 127- 11- 14- 39- 10- 91- 35-
on	1,590.6	92.3	1,682.9	1,501·2	92.8	1,594.0	I,504·2	92.8	1,597.0	1,519.2	92.8	1,612
icity and water. . .	368·8 105·4 221·5 41·9	54·5 18·1 32·9 3·5	423 · 3 123 · 5 254 · 4 45 · 4	374·2 108·7 223·3 42·2	56·4 19·0 33·6 3·8	430 · 6 127 · 7 256 · 9 46 · 0	371 · 9 107 · 6 222 · 2 42 · 1	56.6 19.3 33.5 3.8	428 · 5 126 · 9 255 · 7 45 · 9	371 · 0 107 · 5 221 · 5 42 · 0	56·4 19·3 33·3 3·8	427 126 254 45

• Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1967 count of national insurance cards. *Note:* From the May 1966 issue of the Gazette, the publication of monthly estimates for some other industries was discontinued. The unpublished figures are available

each month on request from the Director of Statistics (Division C.1), Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts., even though some are not considered sufficiently reliable for publication

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 13th May, 1967, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,903,800, or about 33.0 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8¹/₂ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 105,100 or 1.8 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended 13th May, 1967

	OP	ERATIVES		ING			OF	PERATIVI	ES ON SH	ORT-TIM	1E		
			Hours	of over- worked	Stood whole		Worki	ing part o	f week		Tot	al	
Industry	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo	st Average	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st Averag
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	1944	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	175 · 5 34 · 5	32·5 33·4	1,611 304	9·2 8·8	<u>0·2</u>	7·1	0·9 0·1	6 ⋅ 5 0⋅7	7·4 5·0	1.0 0.1	0·2 0·1	13·6 0·7	13·1 5·0
Chemicals and allied industries	76 · 3 34 · 1	26 · 7 28 · 2	755 361	9·9 10·6	0 · I 0 · I	4·0 2·9	<u>0·1</u>	0.6	6 · 1 1 · 8	0·2 0·1	0 · 1 0 · 1	4·7 2·9	23·1 36·9
Metal manufacture .	118·8 33·9 33·6	27 · 5 16 · 4 38 · 7	1,018 300 288	8.8 8.8 8.6		2·0 1·8 —	18·7 10·8 6·2	165-0 96-0 53-3	8.8 8.9 8.6	18·8 10·8 6·2	4·3 5·2 7·1	167 · 0 97 · 8 53 · 3	8·9 9·0 8·6
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	632 · 0 448 · 6 183 · 4	43 .6 49.5 33.8	5,119 3,711 1,405	8·1 8·3 7·7	0·4 0·4	18·1 16·9 1·3	6·1 3·3 2·7	63 · 7 28 · 7 35 · 2	10·4 8·7 13·0	6.5 3.7 2.7	0·4 0·4 0·5	81 · 8 45 · 3 36 · 5	12.6 12.2 13.5
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	209 · 4 126 · 1 66 · 1	37 · 9 37 · 0 47 · 6	1,541 882 521	7·4 7·0 7·9	0·9 0·9	39 · 3 39 · 1	12·4 1·9	152·0 147·0	12·3 12·4	13·3 12·8	2·4 3·8	191 · 3 186 · 1	14·4 14·5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified .	146.6	35 · 4	1,206	8.2	0 · 1	3.4	6.6	53·4	8 · 1	6.6	1.6	56.8	8.6
Textiles	109 · 4 16 · 8 37 · 1 10 · 4 17 · 3	19·3 11·6 28·0 10·1 35·0	895 133 330 60 147	8·2 7·9 8·9 5·8 8·5	2·5 0·9 0·1 1·0 0·1	104 · 9 38 · 8 4 · 4 41 · 7 4 · 7	25 · 2 11 · 7 2 · 1 7 · 3 2 · 2	249 · 2 119 · 1 19 · 4 71 · 9 20 · 9	9·9 10·2 9·1 9·9 9·3	27.7 12.6 2.3 8.3 2.4	4·9 8·7 1·7 8·1 4·8	354.0 157.8 23.8 113.6 25.6	12.8 12.5 10.6 13.7 10.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.5	22.2	66	7.8	-		0.3	1.7	4.9	0.3	0.9	1.7	5.0
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	35·1 2·0 11·3 4·2	8·7 8·7 12·2 8·8	175 12 56 20	5·0 6·2 5·0 4·7	0 · 5 0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	22.7 3.3 3.9 3.2	22 · 9 · 2 · 7 · 7	175 · 6 9 · 0 27 · 2 15 · 8	7.7 7.9 10.0 9.4	23·4 1·2 2·8 1·7	5·8 5·3 3·0 3·6	198-3 12-3 31-1 18-9	8·5 10·2 11·1 10·8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2·2 4·8 2·8 7·6	6.6 5.8 9.2 9.1	11 22 17 34	5·1 4·7 6·3 4·5	0·1	1.2 1.0 2.5 1.8	1.6 2.0 0.9 12.5	12·4 20·1 10·4 77·0	7·9 9·9 11·4 6·1	1.6 2.1 1.0 12.6	4·9 2·5 3·2 15·0	13.6 21.1 12.8 78.8	8·5 10·2 13·3 6·3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery	85·6 8·2	34·1 15·7	865 65	10·1 8·0	-	1·3 0·2	1.8 1.4	14·0 11·8	7·9 8·2	1 · 8 · 4	0·7 2·8	15·3 11·9	8·5 8·3
Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery	77 · 5 32 · 5 21 · 1	39 · 8 47 · 3 31 · 3	631 266 145	8·1 8·2 6·9	0·2 	7.6 	$\frac{2 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3}$	22.8 13.9	9.6 10.3	2.6 1.5	$\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 2}$	30·5 18·6	11.9
Paper, printing and publishing	156-2	38.2	1,274	8.2		1.5	1.3	12.7	9.6	1.4	0.3	14.2	10.4
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	34.1	47.0	256	7.5	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
etc.	64.3	39.8	489	7.6	-	0.9	-	0.2	9.9	0.1		1.3	20.0
Other manufacturing industries	73 · 0 30 · 6	30 · 4 32 · 1	648 262	8.9 8.6	<u>0·</u> 1	2.6 0.9	1·4 0·6	11·7 4·8	8·6 7·9	1·4 0·6	0·6 0·7	14:3 5:7	10·0 9·
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,903.8	33.0	15,803	8.3	5 · 1	214.2	99.9	929·0	9.3	105 · 1	1.8	1,143.5	10.9

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

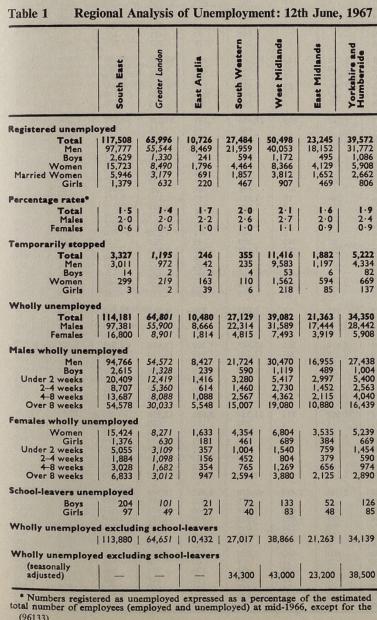
Note: Because of rounding of figures independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 12TH JUNE 1967

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 12th June 1967 was 463,665; 376,447 males and 87,218 females and 29,564 lower than on 8th May 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure was 524,200 or $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. of employees, compared with $2 \cdot 1$ per cent in May 1967 and 1.2 per cent. in June 1966. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 18,800 in the four weeks between the May and June counts and by about 19,100 per month on average between March and June.

Between 8th May and 12th June, the number of school Of the 465,859 wholly unemployed, including school leavers,

leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,330 to 2,194 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 10,710 to 33,952. The total registered unemployed fell by 41,604 to 499,811, representing 2.1 per cent. of employees compared with 2.3 per cent. in May. The total included 40,837 married women. 84,113 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 39,619 from 2 to 4 weeks, 64,209 from 4 to 8 weeks and 277,918 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.6 per cent. of this total, compared with 27.9 per cent. in May, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks for $40 \cdot 3$ per cent. of the total, compared with $41 \cdot 0$ per cent. in May.



JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 565

Wholly Unemployed: Great Britain: Duration

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in June are analysed by category and region in Table 1 and by the industry, if any, in which they were last employed in Table 2. The wholly unemployed in Great Britain are analysed by the duration of their registration in Table 3.

Analysis 12th June 1067

Duration in weeks			Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less . Over I, up to 2	:	:	34,198 26,505	3,214 2,149	8,563 6,322	1,838 1,324	47,813 36,300
Up to 2.	•		60,703	5,363	14,885	3,162	84,113
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	:	:	13,609 15,562	1,011 995	3,219 4,047	593 583	18,432 21,187
Over 2, up to 4			29,171	2,006	7,266	1,176	39,619
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	:	:	13,695 34,261	677 1,484	3,601 9,030	436 1,025	18,409 45,800
Over 4, up to 8			47,956	2,161	12,631	1,461	64,209
Over 8			227,455	3,062	45,300	2,101	277,918
Total			365,285	12,592	80,082	7,900	465,859
Up to 8-per cent	11-11		37.7	75.7	43.4	73.4	40.3

Table 1 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 12th June, 1967

			in June	,		filled by the	- NY-WASSING		110				C A MARINE
East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
10,726	27,484	50,498	23,245	39,572	68,948	48,689	76,982	36,159	499,811	39,338	539,149	84,605	43,629
8,469	21,959	40,053	18,152	31,772	51,698	38,645	55,564	26,604	390,693	25,723	416,416	70,893	35,353
241	594	1,172	495	1,086	1,747	1,597	2,077	1,315	12,953	1,153	14,106	1,824	1,046
1,796	4,464	8,366	4,129	5,908	14,441	7,525	18,023	6,998	87,373	11,638	99,011	10,947	6,572
691	1,857	3,812	1,652	2,662	6,999	3,846	10,203	3,169	40,837	6,675	47,512	4,033	2,604
220	467	907	469	806	1,062	922	1,318	1,242	8,792	824	9,616	941	658
1.7	2·0	2·1	1.6	1.9	2·3	3·6	3.5	3·6	2·1	7·7		1·4	1.6
2.2	2·6	2·7	2.0	2.4	2·9	4·6	4.2	4·1	2·7	8·5		2·0	2.0
1.0	1·0	1·1	0.9	0.9	1·3	1·9	2.3	2·5	1·1	6·4		0·5	0.7
246	355	11,416	1,882	5,222	5,491	1,888	2,879	1,246	33,952	2,283	36,235	1,370	2,203
42	235	9,583	1,197	4,334	2,655	1,533	2,331	487	25,408	432	25,840	1,121	1,932
2	4	53	6	82	49	25	112	14	361	56	417	11	5
163	110	1,562	594	669	2,651	285	359	599	7,291	1,463	8,754	235	227
39	6	218	85	137	136	45	77	146	892	332	1,224	3	39
10,480	27,129	39,082	21,363	34,350	63,457	46,801	74,103	34,913	465,859	37,055	502,914	83,235	41,426
8,666	22,314	31,589	17,444	28,442	50,741	38,684	55,198	27,418	377,877	26,388	404,265	71,585	34,462
1,814	4,815	7,493	3,919	5,908	12,716	8,117	18,905	7,495	87,982	10,667	98,649	11,650	6,964
8,427	21,724	30,470	16,955	27,438	49,043	37,112	53,233	26,117	365,285	25,291	390,576	69,772	33,421
239	590	1,119	489	1,004	1,698	1,572	1,965	1,301	12,592	1,097	13,689	1,813	1,041
1,416	3,280	5,417	2,997	5,400	9,451	6,014	7,751	3,931	66,066	2,587	68,653	15,381	6,444
614	1,460	2,730	1,452	2,563	4,236	2,825	4,671	1,919	31,177	2,056	33,233	6,588	2,733
1,088	2,567	4,362	2,115	4,040	6,872	4,895	7,044	3,447	50,117	3,430	53,547	10,219	4,556
5,548	15,007	19,080	10,880	16,439	30,182	24,950	35,732	18,121	230,517	18,315	248,832	39,397	20,729
1,633	4,354	6,804	3,535	5,239	11,790	7,240	17,664	6,399	80,082	10,175	90,257	10,712	6,345
181	461	689	384	669	926	877	1,241	1,096	7,900	492	8,392	938	619
357	1,004	1,540	759	1,454	2,851	1,435	2,561	1,031	18,047	926	18,973	3,885	1,527
156	452	804	379	590	1,294	804	1,498	581	8,442	903	9,345	1,380	660
354	765	1,269	656	974	2,095	1,393	2,523	1,035	14,092	1,602	15,694	2,162	1,220
947	2,594	3,880	2,125	2,890	6,476	4,485	12,323	4,848	47,401	7,236	54,637	4,223	3,557
21	72	133	52	126	107	291	219	205	1,430	196	1,626	49	76
27	40	83	48	85	46	68		151	764	57	821	72	52
10,432	A DESCRIPTION	38,866	21,263	34,139	63,304	46,442	73,765	34,557	463,665	36,802	500,467	83,014	41,298
-leavers	34,300	43,000	23,200	38,500	68,200	52,000	81,700	39,200	524,200	38,500	-	94,800	51,500
	10,726 8,469 241 1,796 691 220 1.7 2.2 1.0 246 42 2 2 1.3 39 10,480 8,666 1,814 8,427 2,46 42 163 39 10,480 8,666 1,814 1,088 5,548 1,633 181 1,06 1,633 1,633 1,633 1,655 1,655 1,633 1,633 1,655 1,556 1,565 1,565 1,565 1,575 1,565 1,575 1,565 1,575 1,565 1,575 1,0432 1,0455 1,045	10,726 27,484 8,469 21,959 241 594 1,796 4,464 691 1,857 220 4,667 1.77 2.0 2:2 2:6 1.0 1.0 2:4 335 42 235 2 4 163 110 39 6 10,480 27,129 8,666 22,314 1,814 4,815 8,427 21,724 239 590 1,416 3.280 614 1,460 1,088 2,567 5,548 15,007 1,633 4,354 181 461 357 1,004 354 765 354 765 947 2,594 21 72 40 10,432 27,017 1-leavers 10,432<	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Table 3

1966 figures are not yet available.

A** 3

 Table 2
 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 12th June, 1967

Table 1 and by the property if any in which they we	65 months			AT BRIT	and the second				ED KING	
ndustry	WHOLL UNEM- PLOYED Males		TEMPOR STOPPE			Females	Total	Males	TOTAL	Total
otal, all industries and services*	377,877 211,317 113,902	87,982 32,263 31,277	25,769 23,774 23,659	8,183 7,937 7,933	403,646 235,091 137,561	96,165 40,200 39,210	499,811 275,291 176,771	430,522 250,125 143,674		539,149 297,660 190,100
riculture, forestry, fishing	9,796 7,706 317 1,773	1,091 1,047 26 18	1,166 42 1,124	35 34 	10,962 7,748 317 2,897	1,126 1,081 26 19	12,088 8,829 343 2,916	13,767 10,442 352 2,973	1,211 1,163 26 22	14,97 11,60 37 2,99
shing	8,972 7,904 447 259	170 120 18 7 25	- - -		8,973 7,904 448 259 362	170 120 18 7 25	9,143 8,024 466 266 387	9,142 7,907 566 288 381	172 120 20 7 25	9,3 8,0 5 2 4
Other mining and quarrying	362 10,614 514 2,229 486	4,605 50 709 364	67 2 3 	56 2 3 32	10,681 516 2,232 486 1,136	4,661 50 711 367 632	15,342 566 2,943 853 1,768	11,457 590 2,358 496 1,353	5,469 62 777 383 737	16,9 3,1 2,0
con curing, meat and fish products lk products gar icoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery it and vegetable products imal and poultry foods od industries not elsewhere specified ewing and malting ther drink industries	1,079 513 328 743 822 616 489 1,319 1,019 457	600 152 65 581 838 68 285 201 502 190	-2 -2 -1 -1	32 	1,136 513 330 743 824 616 490 1,319 1,019 457	152 65 583 853 68 285 201 504 190	665 395 1,326 1,677 684 775 1,520 1,523 647	580 332 771 933 635 501 1,338 1,077 493	208 66 600 1,046 71 288 212 528 491	73339
obsecco.	6,628 256 837 99 2,867 529 315 655 421	1,385 5 51 11 344 347 294 99 129	18 2 9 3 3 3	52 — — — — — 27 — 19 — _ _ 1 4	6,646 256 839 99 2,876 532 315 658 422	1,437 5 51 11 371 366 294 100 133	8,083 261 890 110 3,247 898 609 758 555	6,770 256 850 99 2,953 540 317 669 427	1,466 5 52 11 382 371 298 106 134	8,
egetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	382 267 10,837 5,229 859 2,867	69 36 805 239 60 226 114	8,332 3,820 402 3,586 487	 	382 267 19,169 9,049 1,261 6,453 1,140	70 36 941 278 68 310 118	452 303 20,110 9,327 1,329 6,763 1,258	388 271 19,248 9,084 1,272 6,468 1,146	71 36 949 280 68 312 119	20 9 1 6
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools . Engineers' small tools and gauges . Industrial engines . Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery . Mechanical handling equipment . Office 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 . Dother electrical goods .	1,229 25,431 466 1,245 685 441 567 389 804 433 5,733 2,415 2,844 1,831 81 81 862 2,120 1,143 1,400	166 6,317 47 170 86 38 80 28 44 146 736 135 58 402 366 202 612 1,368 435 667	12 121 79	I 830 I 28 163 17 7 17 7 44 5 340 155 3 3 277 4 108 27	1,264 1,479	167 7,147 48 198 86 39 143 28 44 146 753 142 58 446 371 542 767 148 579 1,372 543 694 220	1,433 34,831 516 1,803 796 485 891 418 908 590 6,674 2,831 353 3,561 1,220 751 2,919 973 1,658 3,504 1,807 2,173 9,253	846 1,097 2,941 1,297 1,511 10,043	170 7,864 52 209 87 50 169 29 49 168 768 145 61 467 407 543 820 173 664 1,688 602 713 236	1, 36, 1, 1 6 22 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 10
hipbuilding and marine engineering	. 8,706 . 7,771 . 935	213 168 45 997	317 10	312	8,088 945 15,747	175 45 1,309	8,263 990 17,056	8,943 1,100 16,075	188 48 1,377 956	
nicles Notor vehicle manufacturing Notor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Nircraft manufacturing and repairing ocomotives and railway track equipment ailway carriages and wagons and trams	. 6,107 . 465 . 1,480 . 685 . 512 . 159	658 76 195 22 14	153 27 	287 12 7 — —	618 1,507 685 515	202 22 14	706 1,709 707 529	623 1,676 689 525	94 249 23 15	
tal goods not elsewhere specified	. 10,040 . 467 . 205 . 432 . 493 . 250 . 273 . 7,920	2,41 2 121 97 140 105 235	1,287 11 22 60 60 14 		478 227 5 492 2 507 5 250 2 319	122 107 145 117 245 122	600 334 637 624 495 2 44	482 4 243 7 494 4 516 5 259 1 324	123 118 153 117 253 125	
extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	8,160 375 1,369 1,024 1,900 549 165 650 549	4,947 199 733 866 977 120 165 886 977 120 165 88 0 22 3 24	5 – 3 467 5 799 7 110 5 79 4 0 4 0 4 0 2 9 4 0 5 29 1 153	83 1,09 35 18 1 66 1 5	5 375 5 1,836 3 1,823 6 2,016 3 62 7 167 3 1,058 1 75 7 496	200 1,568 1,959 1,333 309 1,544 309 1,544 300 1,544 1,5441 1,544 1	57: 3,40 3,378 3,378 3,34 9,378 3,34 9,378 3,34 9,35 3,34 9,35 3,34 9,35 3,34 9,35 3,34 9,35 3,34 9,35 3,34 9,35 3,34 9,35 3,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,35 3,46 9,36 9,37 9,37 9,37 9,37 9,37	5 433 4 2,361 2 2,074 9 2,064 7 638 3 193 1 1,205 8 81 4 563	221 2,351 2,391 1,387 312 1,222 1,702 82 331	
Carpets	· 152 · 260 · 932	2 11 27 27 27	4 2 7 1 2 418	5 5 14	1 154 6 267	333	6 1,76	0 324 6 1,512	996	

Table 2 (continued)

JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 567

		turnet 1	GR	EAT BRIT	AIN			UNI	TED KING	SDOM
Industry	U	HOLLY NEM- OYED*	TEMPO STOPPE	RARILY D	uneran Mente	TOTAL			TOTAL	
the sublicities in the case work in a factorial and	Ma	les Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur		903 340 531 103 269 202 103 35	57 42 6 9	26 3 18 5	960 573 275 112	366 106 220 40	1,326 679 495 152	1,006 613 281 112	393 117 230 46	1,399 730 511 158
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	• • • •	826 4,344 148 201 461 959 646 433 137 455 381 1,208 87 69 175 384 791 635	590 15 143 160 1 30 47 1 193	2,073 67 636 95 381 219 61 300 314	3,416 163 604 806 138 411 134 176 984	6,417 268 1,595 528 836 1,427 130 684 949	9,833 431 2,199 1,334 974 1,838 264 860 1,933	3,565 171 644 808 192 427 137 184 1,002	9,212 290 1,927 537 2,638 1,808 150 827 1,035	12,777 461 2,571 1,345 2,830 2,235 287 1,011 2,037
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	. 1, . 1,	741 848 769 148 710 282 271 268 129 15 862 135	481 166 255 51 9	364 32 321 11 —	6,222 1,935 965 1,322 129 1,871	1,212 180 603 279 15 135	7,434 2,115 1,568 1,601 144 2,006	6,434 2,029 984 1,329 135 1,957	1,254 182 624 284 22 142	7,688 2,211 1,608 1,613 157 2,099
Timber . <td>. I, . 2,</td> <td>705 655 864 149 327 243 227 101 491 38 464 69 332 55</td> <td>723 8 670 22 5 14 4</td> <td>71 45 14 12</td> <td>6,428 1,872 2,997 249 496 478 336</td> <td>726 149 288 115 38 69 67</td> <td>7,154 2,021 3,285 364 534 547 403</td> <td>6,655 1,948 3,115 254 509 483 346</td> <td>761 157 309 118 40 69 68</td> <td>7,416 2,105 3,424 372 549 552 414</td>	. I, . 2,	705 655 864 149 327 243 227 101 491 38 464 69 332 55	723 8 670 22 5 14 4	71 45 14 12	6,428 1,872 2,997 249 496 478 336	726 149 288 115 38 69 67	7,154 2,021 3,285 364 534 547 403	6,655 1,948 3,115 254 509 483 346	761 157 309 118 40 69 68	7,416 2,105 3,424 372 549 552 414
Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	. 1, . 1,	434 1,739 100 328 532 351 417 270 050 233 335 557	378 61 3 1 207 106	90 22 4 3 2 59	4,812 1,161 535 418 1,257 1,441	1,829 350 355 273 235 616	6,641 1,511 890 691 1,492 2,057	4,914 1,175 573 421 1,284 1,461	1,954 357 416 284 248 649	6,868 1,532 989 705 1,532 2,110
Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms. Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods.	. 1, . . . 1,	469 1,670 752 362 268 62 142 79 377 379 112 78 351 494 467 216	339 43 1 2 113 1 92 87	231 55 145 20 11	4,808 1,795 269 144 490 113 1,443 554	1,901 417 62 79 524 78 514 227	6,709 2,212 331 223 1,014 191 1,957 781	4,943 1,844 272 155 509 120 1,485 558	1,994 442 62 87 560 78 533 232	6,937 2,286 334 242 1,069 198 2,018 790
Construction	. 84,	546 599	105	3	84,651	602	85,253	93,214	693	93,907
Gas, electricity and water . </td <td>: ;</td> <td>897 217 709 88 765 112 423 17</td> <td>9 6 3</td> <td>- - -</td> <td>3,906 1,709 1,771 426</td> <td>218 88 113 17</td> <td>4,124 1,797 1,884 443</td> <td>4,095 1,792 1,860 443</td> <td>236 90 127 19</td> <td>4,331 1,882 1,987 462</td>	: ;	897 217 709 88 765 112 423 17	9 6 3	- - -	3,906 1,709 1,771 426	218 88 113 17	4,124 1,797 1,884 443	4,095 1,792 1,860 443	236 90 127 19	4,331 1,882 1,987 462
Road passenger transport	· 6, . 3, . 5, . 6, . 1, . 3,	390 1,886 815 249 054 647 748 111 082 109 912 28 493 60 750 457 536 225	434 5 3 44 40 308 4 30	5 4 	29,824 6,820 3,057 5,792 6,122 2,220 493 3,754 1,566	1,891 249 647 111 109 29 60 461 225	31,715 7,069 3,704 5,903 6,231 2,249 553 4,215 1,791	32,219 6,976 4,009 6,059 6,367 2,720 511 3,997 1,580	1,997 255 677 117 115 30 78 495 230	34,216 7,231 4,686 6,176 6,482 2,750 589 4,492 1,810
Distributive trades . Wholesale distribution . Retail distribution . Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	. 10, . 17,	406 15,484 368 2,389 722 12,646 994 182	129 79 30 8	110 41 65	36,535 10,447 17,752 4,002	15,594 2,430 12,711 183	52,129 12,877 30,463 4,185	38,611 11,031 18,782 4,303	17,246 2,695 14,033 230	55,857 13,726 32,815 4,533
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	. 4,	322 267	12	3	4,334	270	4,604	4,495	288	4,783
Insurance, banking and finance	6, 2, 2,	754 1,014 660 5,606 321 111 355 1,395 260 209 455 3,585 172 47 097 259	7 12 3 -4 -4 4	2 13 7 5 1	7,761 6,672 322 2,358 260 2,459 172 1,101	1,016 5,619 111 1,402 209 3,590 47 260	8,777 12,291 433 3,760 469 6,049 219 1,361	7,937 6,935 336 2,444 265 2,577 192 1,121	1,116 6,286 122 1,565 264 3,991 60 284	9,053 13,221 458 4,009 529 6,568 252 1,405
Laundries 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	3, 1, 1, 1, 5,	597 15,718 141 1,037 682 318 296 440 583 7,066 932 1,219 390 310 924 957 248 19 836 727 810 2,213 755 1,412	195 15 7 6 29 — 7 6 1 9 4 111	77 8 3 5 20 1 - 1 - 1 22 6	31,792 3,156 1,689 1,302 11,612 932 397 5,930 249 845 814 4,866	15,795 1,045 321 445 7,086 1,220 310 958 19 738 2,235 1,418	47,587 4,201 2,010 1,747 18,698 2,152 707 6,888 2,68 1,583 3,049 6,284	33,195 3,264 1,761 1,395 12,115 987 412 6,220 273 884 893 4,991	17,211 1,079 334 453 7,517 1,354 339 1,003 20 819 2,781 1,512	50,406 4,343 2,095 1,848 19,632 2,341 7,51 7,223 293 1,703 3,674 6,503
Public administration	. 19,	761 2,603 109 1,401 652 1,202	52 12 40	4 2 2	19,813 8,121 11,692	2,607 1,403 1,204	22,420 9,524 12,896	20,909 8,595 12,314	2,909 1,614 1,295	23,818 10,209 13,609
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	. I,	308 126	1-1	-	1,308	126	1,434	1,364	133 /	1,497
Aged 18 and over	. 22,	888 12,191 458 11,427 430 764			23,888 22,458 1,430	12,191 11,427 764	36,079 33,885 2,194	25,460 23,839 1,621	12,983 12,163 820	38,443 36,002 2,441

* The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (4,030 males and 206 females in Great Britain and 4,484 males and 230 females in the United Kingdom).

A** 4

2 3.492

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Details for some principal towns and districts in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below. It also gives similar information for each of the new Development Areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The Development Areas replace, and in most but not all cases, incorporate former Development Districts.

Former principal towns and development districts tables were mutually exclusive i.e. in no case were the figures for any given area included in both tables. In the present series figures for principal towns and for districts which are part of Development Areas are also included in the Development Areas tables.

N

		June 196		egisters		
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*
NCIPAL TOWNS A	ND DISTR	ICTS (by	Region)			
eater London .	. 55,544	8,490	1,962	65,996	1,195	1.4
dershot lesbury	. 185	38 38	19 17	242 262		0.7
sildon	. 936	95	65	1,096	8	3.3
dford	. 626	104	46	776 2,080	-	1.6
urnemouth . acknell	. 1,779	268 18		2,080	_	0.5
entwood	. 264	36	7	307	7	1.1
ighton and Hove.	. 1,710	322	31	2,063	-	2.3
terham atham	. 285	36 388	13 138	334 1,667		2.3
elmsford	. 326	65	12	403	1	0.9
audau	. 647	106	32	785	3	1.9
awley rtford	· 123 . 357	24 36	6	153 409	7	1.2
tbourne	. 474	21	3	498	1	1.8
	. 481	93 98	102 102	676 845	17 30	2.1
ays iildford	. 195	57	8	260	8	0.7
rlow	. 493	72	36	601	121	2.1
stings mel Hempstead .	. 851 . 273	117 19	12 22	980 314	30	3.5
gh Wycombe .	. 418	136	11	565	69	1.0
on	. 1,257	194	75	1,526	18	1.9
idstone	. 551	116	39 24	706 454	_	1.4
wport IOW .	. 615	45	10	670	-	2.0
cford	. 2.303	152	44	2,499	1,596	2.6
rtsmouth ading	. 2,919	585 149	113 69	3,617	4	1.3
Albans	. 200	40	7	247		0.8
ough	. 758	96 487	45 91	899	16	0.9
uthampton . uthend-on-Sea .	. 2,067 . 1,864	487	59	2,645 2,409	15	4.2
aines	. 325	40	13	378		0.9
evenage	. 178	61 79	15 57	254 683		0.9
atford eybridge	· 547 211	53	6	270	_	0.7
oking	. 305	58	38	401	-	1.0
orthing	. 694	79	2	775	14	2.5
Anglia						
mbridge reat Yarmouth .	· 435 500	54 60	13 25	502 585		0.7
wich	. 1,028	254	36	1,318	6	2.0
rwich	. 1,495	234	52	1,781	-	- 1.9
erborough .	. 615	427	105	1,147	171	2.2
h]Western						
th	. 532	99	24	655		2.0
stol	. 4,831	564	191	5,586	42	2.1
eltenham	· 619 . 624	246	37 20	902 824	69	1.7
oucester	. 635	240	68	943	-	1.6
mouth	. 2,023	554	67	2,644	6	2.8
sbury	. 300	100	60 76	460	12	1.4
indon Inton	536	104	29	669	- 1	2.2
rquay	. 682	64	23	769		2.5
vil	. 244	72	20	336		1.5
Midlands				1		
esterfield	1.393	345	52	1,790	36	2.3
lville	. 132	77	20	229	49	0.7
y	. 375	100 258	51 39	526	50	2.0
by	. 1,147	67	23	438	2	1.6

484

1.5 2.3 0.8 1.4 1.0 2.3 2.2

Kettering Leicester Lincoln . Loughborough Mansfield

Northampton ingham . in-Ashfield

		June 1967		egisters	•	
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate of unem- ploy- ment*
CIPAL TOWNS A	ND DIST	RICTS (by Regio	n)—conti	nued	
mingham	11,333	2,294	526	14,153	1,505	2.1
nnock	348 284	69 44	15 49	432 377	25	1.4
ventry dley	5,389	958 263	312	6,659	2,398	3.4
reford	587	98	93	778		2.5
lderminster	422 535	97	14 29	533 673	147	1.8
wcastle-under-Lyme .	550	123	22	695	10	2.4
neaton	922	233	120	1,275	419	4.0
kengates dditch	337	313	169	819 183	380	3.2
aditen	319	89	34	442	81	1.5

RIN

PRINCIPAL TO West Midlands †Birmingham . Burton-on-Trent Cannock . Coventry . Dudley . Hereford . Kidderminster Leamington and Newcastle-under Nuneaton . Oakengates . Redditch . Rugby . Shrewsbury . Stafford . †Stoke-on-Trent Stourbridge . †Walsall . †Walsall . †West Bromwich †Wolverhampton Worcester . 442 463 317 2,927 618 2,382 2,857 1,973 4,242 627 53 54 674 79 277 131 309 770 76 385 243 2,168 533 2,008 2,677 1,593 3,351 534 $1 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 3$ 25 20 85 6 97 49 71 121 17 | 458 106 821 1,891 714 1,373 23 orkshire and Humb Harnsley Baraford Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby Halifax Harrogate Huddersfield Hull Keighley Leeds Keighley Leeds Scunthorpe Scheffield Wakefield York 87 181 17 100 57 28 7 508 313 2,059 3,398 451 1,870 1,515 384 409 686 4,689 701 4,449 1,159 1,922 1,051 5,972 432 999 $\begin{array}{c} 2.7\\ 2.0\\ 1.5\\ 2.2\\ 2.4\\ 0.8\\ 1.4\\ 0.7\\ 2.8\\ 2.2\\ 1.6\\ 3.5\\ 4\\ 2.0\\ 0.9\\ 1.6\end{array}$ 1,713 2,688 339 1,262 250 324 489 4,025 561 3,663 757 1,616 627 5,203 369 823 259 529 95 380 196 106 78 164 515 126 603 309 150 312 606 54 140 8 22 35 224 235 286 60 598 63 1,670 6 , 33 149 14 183 93 156 112 163 9 36 North Western Altrincham . . Ashton-under-Lyne †Barrow-in-Furness . †Birkenhead . . Blackborn . . Blackborn . . Bury . . . Chester . . Crewe . . Ellesmere Port . Lancaster . Leigh . . Liverpool . . *Salford . *Oldham and Chadderton Preston . 29 15 48 138 39 42 77 59 31 62 3 347 38 111 519 60 $\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 4\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 2\cdot 7\\ 3\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 2\\ 1\cdot 7\\ 1\cdot 5\\ 2\cdot 2\\ 1\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 1\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 5\end{array}$ 393 495 579 2,258 979 1,278 785 392 561 284 539 276 14,468 7,701 1,586 1,386 1,386 1,386 1,079 688 693 1,107 478 898 455 634 1,093 3,081 1,503 1,768 1,620 1,316 538 702 657 407 604 522 18,448 9,027 1,885 1,905 1,489 9,900 1,441 815 1,384 785 1,285 33 124 466 685 485 485 472 140 106 122 72 72 47 210 3,035 970 210 478 326 283 419 117 213 259 366 6 34 24 51 18 34 945 356 89 41 84 21 39 5 64 43 21 11 27 108 389 139 463 175 155 1.9 2.01.82.53.01.71.32.8Preston Rochdale St. Helens Southport Stockport Warrington Wigan . 7 45 65 179 Northern †Bishop Auckland †Carlisle †Chester-le-Street †Darlington Durham †Hartlepools †Sunderland †Tees-side †Tyneside †Workington 1,448 785 1,142 1,236 729 1,593 4,157 5,191 12,462 1,307 1,752 1,081 1,475 1,504 793 2,024 5,025 6,733 15,391 1,863 215 263 210 212 27 300 555 1,118 2,287 468 5.9 2.6 3.9 2.7 2.8 5.5 5.2 3.9 6.9 156 89 33 123 56 37 131 313 424 642 88 6 10 15 58 64 770 515

PRINCIPA

Scotland †Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarto †Dumfries †Dundee †Dunfermlir †Edinburgh †Falkirk tGlaspow

Wales +Bargoed +Bridgend +Cardiff . +Ebbw Vale †Llanelli

Wholly U Variations.

GREAT BR of which Male Fem

Standard R definitio South East East Anglia of which L East South Wes West Midla Yorkshire a North Wes North Wes Northern Scotland Wales

JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 569

Boys and girls unde 18

ons on registers

(by Region)-continued

940 1,778 865 986 2,070 593 2,437 1,275

Total

Tempo rarily stoppe (inc. in total)

137

centage rate of unem-ploy-ment*

3.0 2.6 2.9 8.0 1.6 3.9 3.5

3.5

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas (continued)

	Number at 12th	June 196	sons on 7	registers	•	34.19			ers of pe June 19
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage		Men 18 and over	Wome 18 and over
L TOWNS A		RICTS (b	y Regio	n)—contin	nued		PRINCIPAL TOWNS A		RICTS
• • •	1,533 1,002 775 659 935 2,168 1,104 3,286 1,190 19,711	317 302 323 249 273 472 793 594 1,094 3,925	56 61 75 60 56 140 92 123 69 891	1,906 1,365 1,173 968 1,264 2,780 1,989 4,003 2,353 24,557	7 44 15 10 2 153 12 8 277 428	1.9 3.5 3.6 3.8 4.4 3.0 4.1 1.7 4.1	Wales—continued †Newport . Pontypridd . Port Talbot . †Rhondda . †Shotton . †Swansea . †Wrexham .	572 1,411 675 547 1,493 365 1,989 959	254 112 100 298 448 193 349 275
c and Islands ck . narkshire .	19,711 1,666 4,516 1,010 780 1,371 4,918 1,648	3,925 646 773 543 469 951 2,687 519	151 381 83 45 106 346	24,527 2,463 5,670 1,636 1,294 2,428 7,951	428 23 646 6 41 9 337	5.8 6.7 6.0 3.7 4.9 4.8	DEVELOPMENT AREAS	3,619	704
: : :	658 624	91 292	44 39 43	2,211 788 959	115 10 13	2.8 2.5 2.2	Merseyside Northern	19,104 39,376	4,589 8,040

6·9 3·1 3·2 4·9 3·8

DEVELOPMENT AREA	AS‡	
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Total all Dev Areas	elopn	nent	133,573	36,901	9,282	179,756	6,155	3.6
Welsh	•		18,871	5,996	1,975	26,842	1,147	4.1
Scottish			52,603	17,572	3,308	73,483	2,872	3.8
Northern .	•		39,376	8,040	2,568	49,984	1,954	3.6
Merseyside .			19,104	4,589	1,248	24,941	141	3 · 1
South Western	•	•	3,619	704	183	4,506	41	3.4
DEVELOTHER								

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1965. † Figures include those for certain adjacent employment exchange areas details of which appear on page 666 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

1,155 461 4,283 1,102 1,037

1,834 807 4,986 1,955 1,578

[‡] 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.

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.

nemployed	(excluding	School-leavers)	Males and	Females:	Actual	Numbers	and	Numbers	Adjusted	for	Normal	Seasonal	
S.											тно	USANDS	

	12th June	1967*	Change M	1ay/June*†
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
ITAIN‡ es nales	464 376 87	524 430 99	- 30 - 20 - 9	+ 19 + 17 + 3
egions (January 1966 ns) a	114 10 83 41 27 39 21 34 63 46 74 35	··· 95 52 34 43 23 39 68 52 82 39	92654	···· 4 4 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

• Where no figure is available the sign . . has been used. † The sign — denotes "no change".

12th June 1967* Change May/June*†

		Actual	Adjusted	Act	ual	Adju	sted
Industry of previous emp	loyment						
And the second sec	S.I.C. Orders					1 Nat	
Industries covered by the	orders					1000	
index of production	II-XVIII	244	272	_	10	+	11
Manufacturing industries	III-XVI	145	153	-	5	1 +	7
Construction industry .	XVII	85	108	-	5	+	2
Agriculture, forestry and	1999		Contraction of the second		1110	Cardina -	Man
fishing		11	15	-	2	+	
Transport and communi-	XIX	31	36		2		
Distributive trades	XX	52	58	and the second	4	++++	1
Catering, hotels, etc.	MLH 884	19	26	-	4	+	4
All other industries and	FILT 004	13	20	-	-	T	
	XXI-XXIV§	107	119	-	7	+	3
				in the second se	-	-	
Northern Ireland		37	39	-	2	1 +	1

‡ 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 M.L.H. 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII.

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the five weeks ended 7th June, 1967, 159,427 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 281,420 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 3rd May, 1967 the figures were 146,787 and 261,789 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 1.

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

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

Table 1

	Four wee 3rd May Placings	ks ended 1967 Unfilled Vacancies	Five wee 7th June Placings	Total number o placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 7th June 1967 (26 weeks)	
Men	80,179	96,871	91,681	98,047	470,115
Women	38,848	83,185	44,621	88,723	232,060
Total Adults	119,027	180,056	136,302	186,770	702,175
Boys	16,224	39,794	13,458	47,769	84,372
Girls	11,536	41,939	9,667	46,881	67,589
Total Young Persons	27,760	81,733	23,125	94,650	151,961
Total	146,787	261,789	159,427	281,420	854,136

Table 2 (continued)

Region

South East Greater Lo East Anglia South West West Midlan Yorkshire an North West Northern Scotland Wales

Great Brita London and Eastern and

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 164. In addition, 22 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

Industry g

Agriculture, ing . Coal mining All other quarrying Food, drink Chemicals, e Metal manuf Engineering Shipbuilding engineering Shipbuilding engineering Motor vehic Aircraft. Other vehic Other netal Textiles Clothing and Bricks, pott Timber, furn Paper and pi Remaining industries Construction Gas, electric Port and transport All other tra Distributive Administrati sional, etc

Table 2	2
---------	---

	Placings 7th June		weeks end	led		Number at 7th Ju		ies remain	ing unfilled	n nganan Ngang
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	91,681	13,458	44,621	9,667	159,427	98,047	47,769	88,723	46,881	281,42
Total, index of Production industries	58,115	7,435	15,861	3,850	85,261	56,589	26,305	28,871	19,227	130,99
Total, all manufacturing industries	33,728	5,359	15,331	3,725	58,143	38,983	20,347	27,901	18,388	105,61
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,240	415	1,644	61	3,360	1,385	1,437	413	331	3,56
Mining and quarrying	504 259	176 158	62 32	5 2	747 451	6,043 5,767	1,274 1,217	128 37	43 16	7,48 7,03
Food, drink and tobacco	3,376	697	3,055	592	7,720	1,917	970	3,545	1,746	8,17
Chemicals and allied industries	2,062	122	672	142	2,998	1,857	593	1,190	793	4,43
Metal manufacture	2,503	277	272	56	3,108	2,137	1,793	414	345	4,68
Engineering and electrical goods	8,806 6,310 2,496	1,067 775 292	3,359 1,375 1,984	515 228 287	13,747 8,688 5,059	15,898 10,622 5,276	6,893 5,179 1,714	6,080 2,583 3,497	2,541 1,281 1,260	31,41 19,66 11,74
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,189	120	64	16	2,389	1,335	288	83	40	1,74
Vehicles	2,263	180	546	58	3,047	4,998	1,463	962	407	7,83
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,058	736	1,378	271	5,443	2,951	2,288	1,464	1,000	7,70
Textiles	1,708	324	1,265	451	3,748	1,463	1,196	2,969	2,956	8,58
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) . Woollen and worsted	396 418	62 59	323 257	76 96	857 830	353 302	196 439	570 763	506 851	1,62
Leather, leather goods and fur	260	96	141	61	558	167	200	331	357	1,05
Clothing and footwear	398	227	1,664	772	3,061	664	795	6,833	4,901	13,19
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,911	226	359	31	2,577	1,614	749	756	486	3,60
Timber, furniture, etc	2,220	761	411	105	3,497	1,542	1,176	546	444	3,70
Paper, printing and publishing . <	1,290 892 398	291 151 140	962 631 331	392 217 175	2,935 1,891 1,044	1,154 637 517	1,210 440 770	1,389 742 647	1,680 707 973	5,43 2,52 2,90
Other manufacturing industries	1,684	235	1,183	213	3,315	1,286	733	1,339	692	4,05
Construction	23,210	1,859	336	105	25,510	10,852	3,932	629	543	15,95
Gas, electricity and water	673	41	132	15	861	711	752	213	253	1,92
Transport and communication	4,997	298	673	122	6,090	8,818	1,498	1,703	715	12,73
Distributive trades	7,964	3,230	6,139	3,526	20,859	6,768	8,489	12,266	13,346	40,86
Insurance, banking and finance	429	73	539	251	1,292	1,622	1,665	1,137	2,323	6,74
Professional and scientific services	1,265	138	2,646	424	4,473	6,560	2,510	17,688	2,381	29,13
Miscellaneous services	11,506	1,645	14,743	1,288	29,182	8,754	3,918	23,272	7,059	43,00
Entertainments, sports, etc.	1,072 7,217	112	391	51 393	1,626 18,952	500 3,584	238 799	925 13,005	218	18,46
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	421	282	906	309	1,918	244	269	1,677	898	A CONTRACT
Public administration	6,165 1,784 4,381	224 88 136	2,376 1,506 870	145 83 62	8,910 3,461 5,449	7,551 4,303 3,248	1,947 795 1,152	3,373 2,105 1,268	1,499 809 690	14,37 8,01 6,35

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								Placings of 7th June	during five 1967	weeks end	ed		Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th June 1967				
								Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
ndon orn ds s d Humberside ern i i i i i i i i i i i i i				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				35,016 19,572 2,952 5,599 5,534 3,735 6,104 13,184 5,896 8,197 5,064	4,438 2,420 322 876 1,288 586 1,106 1,807 1,807 894 1,417 724	17,967 11,043 1,274 2,770 2,518 1,506 2,923 6,302 2,663 4,629 2,069	2,454 1,072 218 721 804 484 1,069 1,273 843 1,126 675	59,875 34,107 4,766 10,366 10,144 6,311 11,202 22,566 10,296 15,369 8,532	40,756 17,476 2,812 6,255 9,023 8,300 8,035 9,757 3,508 5,382 4,219	16,154 8,297 1,267 3,452 7,520 3,498 6,031 4,225 1,316 3,244 1,062	39,870 21,425 2,534 6,525 5,919 4,423 7,653 10,272 3,705 5,626 2,196	16,601 8,332 1,584 3,492 5,552 3,574 4,494 4,730 1,954 3,899 1,001	113,38 55,53(8,19) 19,722 28,014 19,799 26,211 28,98 10,48 18,15 8,47(
ı								91,681	13,458	44,621	9,667	159,427	98,047	47,769	88,723	46,881	281,420
outh Eastern	0.035	÷	•	•	:	•	•	25,452 12,516	3,092 1,668	14,536 4,705	1,529 1,143	44,609 20,032	24,913 18,655	11,472 5,949	28,556 13,848	11,921 6,264	76,86 44,71

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 54,700. This total includes 1,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 53,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 43,900 were directly involved and 9,400 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 184,000 working days lost in June includes 13,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Stoppages of work in the first six months of 1967 and 1966

and the second	a branch and real	and have a starting of the second			the second s		
	Januar 1967	y to June	a Annia - 19	Januar 1966	y to June		
roup	No. of stop- pages begin-	Stoppages progress	r in	No. of stop- pages begin-	Stoppage progress		
	ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	
, forestry, fish-	2 217	200 21,300	† 54,000	1 323	1,300 28,600	7,000 71,000	
mining and and tobacco . etc. facture .		7,200 2,300 28,700	12,000 17,000 109,000	3 19 16 54	200 3,000 2,100 14,900	1,000 8,000 6,000 73,000	
and marine ng cles and cycles	159 44 108 23	83,400 15,000 86,700 17,700	205,000 102,000 211,000 20,000	177 64 112 28	71,700 6,300 92,800 12,900	221,000 23,000 272,000 38,000	
les I goods d footwear	4 33 23 8	600 7,500 3,400 1,500	2,000 36,000 15,000 3,000	2 36 15 5	800 5,300 2,300 400	2,000 15,000 9,000 1,000	
ery, glass, etc. niture, etc. rinting .	19 9 6	2,200 800 800	8,000 7,000 3,000	13 8 9	3,300 400 2,000	7,000 1,000 4,000	
n	27 146 7	10,200 21,200 1,400	26,000 129,000 5,000	23 153 4	4,100 17,000 800	16,000 79,000 1,000	
ansport trades . tive, profes-	42 38 16	25,300 14,500 800	22,000 63,000 6,000	37 54 17	27,300 42,600 1,100	63,000 797,000 5,000	
c., services . us services .	8 8	1,200 1,000	1,000 1,000	12 8	4,400 500	65,000 2,000	
Total	1,060‡	354,700	1,055,000	1,190†	345,900	1,786,000	

Causes of stoppages

	Beginning June 1967	g in	Beginning in the first six months of 1967		
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 Hours of work	48 24 2	10,800 4,000 100	250 202 21	59,800 40,700 2,400	
Employment of particular classes or persons	30	15,500	231	69,500	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade union status Sympathetic action	50 8 2	10,800 2,100 600	300 47 9	70,200 13,600 11,100	
Total	164	43,900	1,060	267,200	

Duration of stoppages-ending in June

	Number of	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved					
Not more than I day . 2 days	. 48 . 46	16,700 5,600	13,000 11,000					
3 days 4 6 days Over 6 days	· 19 · 26 · 22	3,600 9,100 1,700	8,000 37,000 47,000					
Total	161	36.800	115.000					

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

totals shown.
t Less than 500 working days.
\$ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Principal Stoppages of Work during June

A dispute about the manning of the international freight terminal which British Rail planned to open at Stratford, East London, on Monday, 19th June resulted in a stoppage of work by about 250 goods handlers and drivers who were being transferred from other depots to commence work at Stratford. The terminal was intended to provide all facilities for forwarding agents engaged in import-export traffic and using their own staff for loading and unloading freight. The railway workers claimed that all work at the terminal should be done by railway employees. In the week following 19th June the numbers involved in the stoppage rose to about 5,000 as the staff of other handling and cartage departments at London goods and parcels depots also stopped work. Work was resumed on 4th July following a decision of the national conference of the trade union concerned.

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

At 30th June 1967 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st JANUARY 1956=100

Date				All indu services	stries and		Manufacturing industries only			
Date				Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly	
1966 1967 1967	June May June	:	•	153·6 157·4 157·5	91 · 1 90 · 9 90 · 9	168·7 173·1 173·2	149·7 153·7 153·7	91-3 91-0 91-0	164-0 168-8 168-8	

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Full details of changes 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.

Changes becoming effective in June

There were relatively few changes in rates of wages or hours of work in June.

The principal changes were the outcome of wages regulation orders, under which statutory minimum rates were increased in six industries, while in two of these normal weekly hours were also reduced.

The industries affected were:

Laundering-Great Britain: Increase of 3d. an hour (10s. 6d. a week) for men and women (27th June).

Toy manufacture-Great Britain: Increase of 2¹/₂d. an hour for men and women (19th June).

Rope, twine and net making-Great Britain: Increases in time rates ranging from 3d. to 3³/₄d. an hour for men and 3d. or 3¹/₄d. for women (19th June).

Milk distribution-Scotland: Increases of 11s. or 13s. a week for adult workers (19th June).

Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving-Great Britain: Time rates increased by 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41¹/₄ to 41 (2nd June).

Aerated waters manufacture-Scotland: Increase of 2⁴/₄d. an hour for men and 2¹/₄d. for women. Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 421/2 (2nd June).

Industries affected by small cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments included the printing of national newspapers (London and Manchester), wholesale newspaper distribution (London), and mechanical cloth manufacture (Bury).

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in June show that 150,000 workers received increases of £60,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and 6,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of just less than half an hour. Of the total increase of £60,000, about £57,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, and £3,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January-June

Details, by industry groups, of the number of workers affected by increases in basic full-time rates of wages or minimum entitlements and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions, are set out in the following table.

	wages			
dustry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
griculture, forestry, fishing .	375,000	£ 105,000		
ining and quarrying	55,000	40,000	23,000	23,000
ood, drink and tobacco	55,000	70,000	4.000	4,000
hemicals and allied industries .	10,000	5,000		4,000
etal manufacture		5,000		
ing.	2,650,000	735,000	6,000	1 000
chicles etal goods not elsewhere speci- fied	2,030,000	733,000	6,000	6,000
extiles	165,000	45,000	125,000	145 000
ather, leather goods and fur	103,000	45,000	125,000	145,000
othing and footwear	170,000	60,000	65,000	65.000
icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	70,000	25,000	70,000	70.000
mber, furniture etc	105,000	10,000	_	
per, printing and publishing .	100,000	5,000	11,000	16,000
ther manufacturing industries .	30,000	35,000	1,000	1,000
onstruction	1,490,000	790,000	-	
as, electricity and water	75,000	45,000		-
ansport and communication .	310,000 695,000	150,000	10,000	10,000
blic administration and pro-	075,000	375,000	25,000	25,000
fessional services	765.000	450,000		
scellaneous services	110,000	55,000	10,000	10,000
Total	7,230,000	3,000,000	350,000	375,000

Basic full-time

Normal weekly

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 295,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966, about 8.260,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £3,690,000 in their basic fulltime weekly rates of wages, and approximately 4,115,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 5,530,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th June, 1967 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total	
Extended hourst	21,797	1.386	2.864	26.047	
Double day shifts‡	29,980	1,690	2,256	33,926	
Long spells	7,223	341	504	8,068	
Night shifts	9,741	1,195	-	10,936	
Part time work§	13,725	-	-	13,725	
Saturday afternoon work .	2,129	155	70	2,354	
Sunday work	10,654	587	207	11,448	
Miscellaneous	5,441	296	347	6,084	
Total	100,690	5,650	6,248	112.588	

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however

RETAIL PRICES, 20th June 1967

At 20th June 1967 the official retail prices index was 119.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 119.4 at 16th May and 117.1 at 21st June 1966.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for most fresh vegetables, the prices of which vary seasonally.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were $131 \cdot 4$ for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fesh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 123.0 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 117.9 for other items. The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of most fresh vegetables, and apples, were partly offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes and onions. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 131.4, compared with $124 \cdot 6$ in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $121 \cdot 8$, compared with $120 \cdot 1$ in May.

Other groups

In the remaining nine groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

CORRECTION

In the article on the Use of New Medical Certificates in the April issue of the GAZETTE (page 300), the word 'final' in line seven of the first paragraph should have read 'first'. As indicated in the note below part 2(a) of the doctor's certificate on form Med. 3. a final certificate cannot cover more than seven calendar days.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The Professional and Executive Register serves employers wishing to fill professional, executive and technical posts and also people who are seeking fresh employment of this nature. It operates through a network of 39 selected employment exchanges spread throughout the country.

Besides providing a placing service, the Register can give enquirers and registrants information about prospects and opportunities in professions and business to enable them to decide on the choice of career or the advisability of a change of employment. It also answers employers' enquiries about the availability of people with specific qualifications. From time to time officers of the Register are invited by

technical colleges and colleges of further education to give talks to students. These and students from universities and other education establishments, and other young people with special qualities who wish to further their careers, may find suitable jobs through the Register which caters especially for people seeking trainee executive positions.

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Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

	FOOD:	Mark M. Sal
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon	122 125
	Fish	1125
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	109
	Milk, cheese and eggs	111
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	124
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	160 110
	Other food	113
	TOTAL (Food)	121.8
α	Alcoholic drink	125.4
ш	Товассо	120.8
IV	Housing	134.1
v	Prove AND	
•	FUEL AND LIGHT:	100
	Coal and coke Other fuel and light	120 121
	TOTAL (Fuel and light)	120.2
VI	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	
	appliances	100
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	112
	TOTAL (Durable household goods)	109.0
VII	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
	Men's outer clothing	116
	Men's underclothing	110
	Women's outer clothing	109
	Women's underclothing	112
	Children's clothing	111
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery	
	hats and materials Footwear	107 115
	TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.5
vш	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	101
	Motoring and cycling	104
	Fares	129
57651	TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	111.4
IX	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning	131
	materials, matches, etc. Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys	, 103
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	113
	TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	112.9
x	Services:	a Marine Indi
	Postage and telephones	123
	Entertainment	119
	Other services, including domestic help,	. Aller and
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing	
	laundering and dry cleaning	132
	TOTAL (Services)	, 126 ·0
	ALL ITEMS	119.9

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes persons without recent employment who have registered whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young persons seeking their first employment, who are described as 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 per week by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by halfyearly earnings enquiries.

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

- not available nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

...

S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classifications (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 subject to sampling and other errors.

4	B	L	Е	1	0		

Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numb	ers unadjusted for seasor	al variations						a la		Renarden
1961	June September December	22,373 22,493 22,375	1,673 1,673 1,673	24,046 24,166 24,048	255 291 355	24,301 24,457 24,403	474 464 454	24,774 24,921 24,856	16,369 16,426 16,430	8,406 8,494 8,426
1962	March June September December	22,482 22,572 22,601 22,486	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,155 24,245 24,274 24,159	411 372 439 524	24,566 24,617 24,713 24,683	446 442 436 433	25,012 25,059 25,149 25,116	16,496 16,528 16,568 16,585	8,516 8,531 8,581 8,532
1963	March June September December	22,343 22,603 22,670 22,759	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,016 24,276 24,343 24,432	636 461 468 451	24,652 24,737 24,811 24,883	431 427 424 423	25,083 25,163 25,235 25,307	16,528 16,588 16,583 16,656	8,555 8,575 8,653 8,651
1964	March June September December	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,385 24,565 24,723 24,751	415 317 335 340	24,800 24,882 25,058 25,091	424 424 423 425	25,224 25,306 25,482 25,515	16,548 16,605 16,663 16,715	8,676 8,701 8,818 8,801
1965	March June September December	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,690 24,820 24,882 24,953	343 270 304 319	25,033 25,090 25,186 25,272	424 423 421 420	25,457 25,513 25,607 25,692	16,603 16,682 16,659 16,742	8,854 8,831 8,947 8,951
1966	March June September December	23,194 23,301* 23,325 23,016	1,673 1,673 1,673 1,673	24,867 24,974* 24,998 24,689	307 253 324 467	25,173 25,227* 25,322 25,156	418 417 416 419	25,591 25,644* 25,738 25,575	16,619 16,651* 16,665 16,619	8,973 8,993 9,074 8,956
Numb	pers adjusted for seasonal	variations								
1961	June September December	22,353 22,448 22,388		24,026 24,121 24,061	1248.15			24,793 24,894 24,854	16,376 16,422 16,398	8,418 8,47 8,455
1962	March June September December	22,534 22,552 22,556 22,499		24,207 24,225 24,229 24,172		1. 1. 4. 1. A. 1.		25,021 25,078 25,122 25,114	16,524 16,535 16,564 16,553	8,497 8,543 8,558 8,556
1963	March June September December	22,395 22,583 22,625 22,772		24,068 24,256 24,298 24,445	1-100 1-205		2-2000 (6-0 2-2000 (6-0 2-2000 (6-0)	25,092 25,182 25,208 25,305	16,556 16,595 16,579 16,624	8,53 8,58 8,63 8,68
1964	March June September December	22,764 22,872 23,005 23,091		24,437 24,545 24,678 24,764	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1-1162 - 5-5 2-1152 - 5-5	25,233 25,325 25,455 25,513	16,576 16,612 16,659 16,683	8,65 8,71 8,79 8,83
1965	March June September December	23,069 23,127 23,164 23,294	2.201.5 1 8.001.5 1 9.001.5 10	24,742 24,800 24,837 24,967				25,466 25,532 25,580 25,690	16,631 16,689 16,656 16,710	8,83 8,84 8,92 8,98
1966	March June September December	23,246 23,280* 23,280 23,029		24,919 24,953* 24,953 24,702				25,601 25,664* 25,712 25,573	16,647 16,658* 16,661 16,588	8,95 9,00 9,05 8,98

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Standa	ard Regions											
965	June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
	September . December .	7,915 8,018	615 632	1,328 1,311	2,356 2,348	1,422 1,418	2,080 2,082	3,017 3,013	1,308 1,309	2,166 2,153	990 985	23,209 23,280
966	March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375*	1,426	2,094	2,999*	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
	September . December .	8,021 7,957	609 609	1,329	2,337 2,312	1,427 1,419	2,107 2,073	3,010 2,977	1,318 1,290	2,178 2,123	980 957	23,325 23,016

The estimates for the Revised Standard Regions are not completely comparable with those for the former Standard Regions, even where there were no boundary changes. See pages 389–391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. * Amended figures, see page 472 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

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EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

	TA	BI	E	103
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TABL	.E 103		a constantistation	In the second second	and the second										тнои	SANDS
Mid-n	nonth		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(a) .	:	. 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∥ .	:	· 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
1964	July . August . September		23,050·0	11,435·8 11,488·0 11,544·1	8,752 · 8 8,792 · 9 8,842 · 2		654·0 653·2 651·7	818·2 822·9 817·2	509·6 512·2 513·8	624 · 1 625 · 4 629 · 6	2,189 · 1 2,201 · 5 2,220 · 2	204·0 203·9 206·7	868 · 9 868 · 8 872 · 3	570·0 573·0 577·6	779·6 781·0 781·6	62·0 62·1 61·9
	October . November December	:	23,078·0	11,572·2 11,599·2 11,600·2	8,866 · 3 8,886 · 5 8,894 · 3		649 · 5 647 · 9 645 · 2	820·6 822·2 817·4	514-4 513-8 513-9	630·9 633·2 635·6	2,229 · 9 2,240 · 1 2,249 · 0	206 · 5 207 · 8 207 · 6	872 · 3 871 · 5 872 · 2	581 · 4 584 · 8 586 · 6	781 · 2 782 · 5 782 · 3	61 · 7 61 · 7 61 · 6
1965	January . February . March .	÷	23,017-0	11,513·0 11,533·9 11,523·5	8,839 · 2 8,849 · 6 8,841 · 0		642.6 640.2 637.5	797 · 2 794 · 9 793 · 2	511·2 513·8 514·0	634·0 634·7 635·1	2,244·8 2,251·3 2,251·6	207·2 208·2 208·9	869·0 869·2 866·7	584·5 585·6 586·9	777 · 8 779 · 2 776 · 5	61 · 5 61 · 4 61 · 3
	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		609 · 1 605 · 3 602 · 4	828 · 0 829 · 7 826 · 0	521 · 9 522 · 8 523 · 4	634·0 634·6 635·4	2,298 · 1 2,304 · 5 2,311 · 7	207·4 207·2 209·0	860 · 9 861 · 2 861 · 1	598·7 601·0 602·3	765 · 7 766 · 6 767 · 3	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		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 .	:	Contraction of the second second second	11,534·6 11,557·5	8,879 · 0 8,870 · 9		584·9 580·4	799·2 803·4	523·5 523·5	622 · 1 621 · 0	2,310·9 2,309·4	201 · 6 201 · 4	857·5 854·6	595·2 594·5	760·4 757·3	59·9 59·6
1966	June .		23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868 · 2	466 · 5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618-8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59 ·3
	July . August . September	:	23,325.0	11,539·7 11,565·3 11,533·7	8,876 · 6 8,909 · 4 8,897 · 7		572·8 570·6 568·8	829 · 1 835 · 1 823 · 2	527·0 529·7 527·4	618·6 618·3 619·9	2,305 · 9 2,314 · 9 2,324 · 5	198-8 198-9 200-0	846 · 1 845 · 4 846 · 7	593·6 593·6 591·6	755·0 758·9 755·0	59·0 59·3 58·5
	October . November December	•	•	11,503·8 11,440·4 11,387·5	8,867·5 8,813·2 8,766·3		567·7 567·2 565·9	826 · 1 825 · 0 819 · 9	527·8 525·4 522·6	615·5 611·3 607·7	2,317·2 2,309·5 2,302·2	200·6 201·5 202·5	842 · 0 825 · 4 820 · 8	589·9 585·1 582·4	749·6 742·9 736·4	57·3 57.3 56·4
1967	January . February . March .	•	· All All All All	11,264·8 11,216·5 11,177·8	8,677 · 4 8,630 · 2 8,591 · 7		564·4 563·3 561·5	803 · 7 797 · 1 796 · 2	518·4 517·5 516·1	601 · 8 598 · 1 594 · 5	2,283·9 2,273·6 2,262·2	201 · 9 199 · 9 198 · 9	816·2 813·7 812·2	575 · 7 571 · 1 568 · 6	725·6 717·8 709·7	55·7 55·2 55·2
	April . May .	: :		11,154·7 11,135·6	8,574 · I 8,538 · 0		560 · I 558 · 2	795·6 798·3	514·4 512·8	591·4 588·1	2,253 · 6 2,242 · 7	199•0 197•0	810·2 807·9	567 · 6 564 · 1	705 · 8 698 · 8	55·3 54·8

*The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of 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).

THOUSANDS

‡Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
§Figures after June 1966 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1967.
|| The figures for June 1966 and later dates have been amended, see page 472 in the June issue of this GAZETTE.

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EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

OUSANDS		1			1		1		1	1				3 (continued	1
Mid-month		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(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 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	546.6 565.3 569.2 561.1 542.8 536.4
1965 1966	(b)‡ June June∥	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
1964	July August September					1.214 1.214			403 · 2 404 · 2 405 · 6	1,625 · 8 1,637 · 7 1,644 · 6	322·2 324·6 328·9	625·2 630·6 636·6	289·5 292·9 294·6	352 · 5 352 · 9 355 · 0	537·9 541·1 546·2
	October November December					3			407 · 9 408 · 4 409 · 4	1,648·5 1,656·4 1,651·3	332.6 334.2 334.2	637·2 635·2 636·5	295.6 296.9 297.3	356 · 0 357 · 0 357 · 0	546 · 0 545 · 6 543 · 1
1965	January February March								409 · 9 409 · 8 409 · 8	1,621 · 3 1,634 · 3 1,635 · 2	331 · 3 332 · 5 333 · 3	633 · 9 633 · 2 632 · 2	295·2 295·0 294·7	354·5 355·0 353·9	537·1 535·6 532·7
	April May June	758·0	544.9	1,573 • 9	611.6	3,044 · 7	2,961 · 9	I,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								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							16	416·1 419·3 420·4	1,685·6 1,677·2 1,648·8	336·6 338·4 338·6	643 · 8 643 · 7 642 · 9	299 · 1 298 · 9 297 · 7	354·8 354·3 353·8	534·5 534·4 532·4
1966	January February March					A NOT -		- 200	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								424·5 423·3	1,646·2 1,682·9	337·5 337·1	640·2 640·4	292.7 292.2	348 · 1 348 · 6	530·2 527·9
	Juneil	789·3	556.8	1,598-2	608·8	3,155.8	2,973.7	1,602.9	423.3	1,681.0	338.2	641.0	290.8	348.3	524.8
	July August September								423·3 424·3 426·2	1,667·0 1,661·0 1,641·0	339·5 341·3 340·7	642·7 647·2 646·6	289·8 291·0 289·7	349·0 349·7 348·3	522 · 5 526 · 1 525 · 6
	October November December								427 · 6 430 · 0 431 · 3	1,641∙0 1,630∙0 1,624∙0	340·2 338·9 335·8	645 · 6 643 · 4 640 · 2	287 · 1 285 · 4 282 · 5	346·4 344·4 343·0	522·2 517·7 513·9
1967	January February March			-		4-925			431 · 0 431 · 0 430 · 6	1,592·0 1,592·0 1,594·0	332 · 1 331 · 4 330 · 7	635 · 4 632 · 8 630 · 3	278·6 277·6 275·8	339·5 337·9 337·0	508·9 506·5 504·3
	April May								428 · 5 427 · 4	1,592·0 1,612·0	330·5 330·3	630·4 628·9	275·9 274·6	338·1 338·4	506·3 501·3

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		ΤΟΤΑΙ	. REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		IOLLY UNEMP	
								Seasona	ally 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
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	284.8 232.2 257.0 312.5 457.4 475.2 360.4 340.7 463.2 573.2 380.6 328.8 359.7	-3 -1 -2 -4 2-1 2-2 -6 -5 2-0 2-5 -6 -4 -5	271.6 213.2 229.6 294.5 410.1 444.5 345.8 312.1 431.9 520.6 372.2 317.0 330.9	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4		1.2 1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4
63	June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453 . 9	513-3	2.2
	July 15	449·2	1.9	436·0	12·4	13·2	423.6	497·9	2·2
	August 12	502·0	2.2	491·5	61·0	10·5	430.5	490·0	2·1
	September 9	485·6	2.1	468·0	38·1	17·6	429.9	480·4	2·1
	October 14	474 · 4	2·1	461 · 7	13·9	12.6	447.8	462·6	2·0
	November 11	474 · 4	2·1	463 · 1	7·0	11.2	456.1	444·3	1·9
	December 9	459 · 8	2·0	451 · 5	4·5	8.4	447.0	431·2	1·9
64	January 13	500·7	2·2	478·0	6·9	22.7	471 · 2	406 · 9	·8
	February 10	464·1	2·0	455·8	4·5	8.3	451 · 2	383 · 0	·7
	March 16	425·4	1·8	415·4	2·5	10.0	412 · 9	369 · 3	·6
	April 13	411.6	1.8	405 · 1	10·9	6.5	394·2	377·0	·6
	May II	369.1	1.6	360 · 9	3·7	8.2	357·2	366·8	·6
	June 15	321.9	1.4	316 · 9	2·1	5.0	314·9	359·8	·6
	July 13	317·5	1.4	312·2	9·6	5·3	302.6	361 · 7	1.6
	August 10	368·5	1.6	364·1	50·1	4·4	314.1	362 · 3	1.6
	September 14	341·7	1.5	335·4	20·9	6·3	314.5	351 · 4	1.5
	October 12	347·8	1.5	340·3	8·1	7.5	332·2	340·3	·5
	November 9	350·0	1.5	342·1	3·6	7.9	338·4	327·0	·4
	December 7	348·8	1.5	339·6	2·3	9.2	337·3	323·6	·4
5	January II	376 · 4	1.6	367 · 1	4·1	9·3	363·0	309·2	·3
	February 8	367 · 9	1.6	358 · 1	2·6	9·8	355·5	301·7	·3
	March 8	372 · 1	1.6	343 · 0	1·7	29·1	341·3	305·8	·3
	April 12	341 · 2	.5	326·0	13·3	15·2	312.7	298·8	·3
	May 10	306 · 9	.3	300·2	3·6	6·8	296.6	305·0	·3
	June 14	276 · 1	.2	269·9	1·4	6·2	268.5	308·6	·3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10·7	5.6	264·2	318-4	·4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38·9	21.2	278·9	323-7	·4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16·9	11.7	286·7	320-5	·4
	October II	317·0	-4	309·2	6·0	7.8	303·2	309·4	·3
	November 8	321·2	-4	315·1	2·6	6.1	312·5	301·1	·3
	December 6	332·0	-4	319·3	1·7	12.7	317·6	304·3	·3
6	January 10	349·7	1.5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335·9	284-7	·2
	February 14	339·4	1.4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326·5	277-0	·2
	March 14	314·2	1.3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305·3	273-9	·2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7·4	8·5	291.5	278·5	·2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2·2	9·0	269.0	276·9	·2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1·4	7·9	251.8	290·1	·2
	July II	264·2	·	258·2	5.9	5·9	252·3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317·0	· 3	309·9	36.2	7·1	273·7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340·2	· 4	324·2	16.8	16·0	307·4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436·2	1.9	374·6	7.6	61.6	367·1	377 · 1	1.6
	November 14	542·6	2.3	438·9	3.4	103.6	435·5	423 · 7	1.8
	December 12	564·2	2.4	467·2	2.4	97.0	464·8	448 · 8	1.9
7	January 9	600 · 2	2·5	527·4	4·2	72·8	523·2	453 · 9	1.9
	February 13	602 · 8	2·6	537·7	2·7	65·2	534·9	453 · 9	1.9
	March 13	569 · 0	2·4	524·8	2·0	44·2	522·8	466 · 9	2.0
	April 10	567·4	2·4	525·5	8·3	41 · 9 -	517·2	495·3	2·1
	May 8	541·4	2·3	496·8	3·5	44 · 7	493·2	505·4	2·1
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465·9	2·2	34 · 0	463·7	524·2	2·2

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UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	The residence of the second se	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPL uding school lea	
	Section of the sec							Seasonal	ly adjusted
	in the second se	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
2500	1000 (citeres)	(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	Yonthly averages	184.4 146.7 168.8 216.6 321.4 343.8 259.8 249.6 344.9 344.9 344.9 344.9 344.9 344.9 344.9 344.9 345.1	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	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	2.9 2.3 2.0 3.0 5.0 7.5 5.4 4.3 7.9 11.1 6.4 5.1 4.5	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7 25.5	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	-	·2 ·0 ·1 ·4 2·0 2·2 ·7 ·5 2·1 2·6 ·8 ·6 ·7
1963	June 10	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341 · 1	389.8	2.6
	July 15	337·2	2·3	327 · 9	7·4	9·3	320·5	377 · 1	2·5
	August 12	369·0	2·5	362 · 0	35·4	7·0	326·5	370 · 6	2·5
	September 9	359·2	2·4	347 · 4	23·1	11·8	324·3	364 · 7	2·5
	October 14	352·0	2·4	341 · 7	8.6	10·3	333·1	349 · 3	2·4
	November 11	353·4	2·4	344 · 5	4.5	8·9	339·9	335 · 3	2·3
	December 9	346·2	2·3	339 · 8	3.0	6·3	336·8	325 · 1	2·2
1964	January 13	383 · 6	2.6	363 · 5	4·4	20·1	359·1	304·9	2·1
	February 10	350 · 3	2.4	344 · 3	3·0	6·0	341·3	285·5	1·9
	March 16	321 · 5	2.2	313 · 6	1·6	7·9	312·0	277·1	1·9
	April 13	309·9	2·1	305 · 2	7·2	4·7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	• May 11	277·9	1·9	271 · 6	2·5	6·3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243·7	1·6	240 · 3	1·3	3·4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240·2	·6	236·4	5·7	3·8	230.7	273 · 1	1.8
	August 10	272·0	·8	269·4	29·5	2·7	239.9	273 · 2	1.8
	September 14	253·7	·7	248·9	12·6	4·8	236.3	266 · 0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4·9	6·0	247 · 7	258 · 8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2·2	6·4	252 · 4	248 · 2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1·4	6·9	253 · 1	243 · 2	1.6
1965	January II	285 · 8	.9	278 · 9	2.5	6·9	276 · 4	232·4	1.6
	February 8	276 · 3	.9	269 · 9	1.6	6·4	268 · 3	225·0	1.5
	March 8	283 · 3	.9	258 · 8	1.0	24·5	257 · 8	230·2	1.5
	April 12	256·4	1.7	243 · 4	7.6	12·9	235.8	225·9	1.5
	May 10	231·5	1.6	226 · 5	2.3	5·1	224.1	233·6	1.6
	June 14	212·3	1.4	207 · 4	0.9	4·9	206.5	237·0	1.6
	July 12	215·7	• 4	211·3	6·2	4·4	205 · 1	243 · 4	1.6
	August 9	259·4	• 7	240·2	22·7	19·2	217 · 4	248 · 1	1.7
	September 13	240·3	• 6	230·7	10·2	9·5	220 · 5	248 · 2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	·6	233 · 8	3.6	6·8	230·2	240·3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	·6	239 · 2	1.6	5·1	237·6	233·5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	·7	247 · 4	1.0	10·6	246·4	236·5	1.6
1966	January 10	274·8	1.8	265 · 6	.9	9·2	263 · 7	221·2	1.5
	February 14	267·1	1.8	257 · 2	.	9·9	256 · 1	214·9	1.4
	March 14	245·4	1.6	238 · 8	0.7	6·6	238 · 1	213·2	1.4
	April 18	241 · 4	1.6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229 · 1	219·6	1.5
	May 16	219 · 9	1.5	212·0	1·4	8·0	210 · 5	219·3	1.5
	June 13	206 · 5	1.4	199·5	0·9	7·0	198 · 6	228·0	1.5
	July II	209 · 1	1.4	204 · 1	3·4	5.0	200 · 6	238·2	·6
	August 8	245 · 5	1.6	239 · 5	21·9	6.0	217 · 7	248·4	·7
	September 12	266 · 4	1.8	253 · 2	10·2	13.3	243 · 0	273·4	·8
	October 10	348·7	2·3	292.2	4.5	56·5	287·7	301·2	2·0
	November 14	435·8	2·9	345.8	2.0	90·0	343·8	339·2	2·3
	December 12	460·3	3·1	373.4	1.5	86·9	372·0	359·4	2·4
1967	January 9	487 · 4	3·3	425·2	2.6	62·2	422 · 7	360·6	2·4
	February 13	483 · 2	3·2	430·8	1.7	52·4	429 · 1	358·2	2·4
	March 13	453 · 4	3·0	420·8	1.3	32·6	419 · 5	369·8	2·5
	April 10	452.5	3·0	421 · 2	5.5	31-3	415·7	398·8	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2·9	398 · 9	2.3	34-4	396·6	413·4	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2·7	377 · 9	1.4	25-8	376·4	429·8	2.9

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

ere e	COLUMIA (visit is	stiets Iodea a	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP	
bankatailine s									Seasona	lly adjusted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
Janes weg			(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	verages	-	100-4 85-5 88-2 95-9 136-0 131-4 100-6 91-1 118-3 133-1 94-4 78-5 74-6	1.4 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.8 1.7 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.4 1.6 0.9 0.9	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	2.8 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9	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	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		1.3 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8
63 June 10			119-8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
July 15 August I Septemb		: :	122.0	1.4 1.6 1.5	108 · 1 129 · 6 120 · 6	5·0 25·6 15·0	3·9 3·4 5·8	103 · 1 104 · 0 105 · 6	122·3 121·6 115·0	1.5 1.5 1.4
October Novemb Decembe	er II	: :	122·4 121·0 113·7	1.5 1.5 1.4	120·0 118·7 111·6	5·3 2·4 1·4	2·4 2·3 2·0	114·7 116·2 110·2	112·8 108·7 106·4	1.4 1.3 1.3
64 January February March 16	10	:	117·1 113·8 103·9	1·4 1·4 1·2	114·5 111·5 101·8	2·4 1·6 0·9	2.6 2.3 2.1	112·1 109·9 100·9	100·1 95·8 90·4	·2 · ·
April 13 May 11 June 15	:	: :	101·7 91·2 78·2	1.2 1.1 0.9	99·9 89·3 76·6	3·7 1·3 0·7	· 8 · 8 · 7	96·3 88·1 75·8	91.4 88.9 88.3	
July 13 August I Septemb		: :	77 · 3 96 · 5 88 · 0	0.9 1.2 1.1	75+8 94+8 86+5	3·9 20·6 8·3	1.5 1.7 1.4	71.9 74.2 78.2	90-6 90-4 86-3	· · · 0
October Novemb Decembe	er 9	: :	89·2 89·1 87·4	· · · 0	87·7 87·5 85·1	3·2 1·4 0·9	1.5 1.6 2.3	84·5 86·0 84·2	82·0 79·1 79·3	1.0 0.9 0.9
55 January February March 8	8.	:	90·6 91·6 88·8	· · · 0	88 · 1 88 · 2 84 · 1	1.6 1.0 0.6	2·4 3·4 4·6	86.5 87.3 83.5	72·8 72·7 73·4	0.9 0.9 0.9
April 12 May 10 June 14	:	:		1.0 0.9 0.8	82.6 73.7 62.5	5·7 1·3 0·6	2·3 1·7 1·3	76·9 72·4 61·9	72·4 75·1 74·9	0.9 0.9 0.9
July 12 August 9 Septemb) . er 13	:	64·8 79·7 75·1	0.8 0.9 0.9	63·6 77·7 72·9	4·5 16·2 6·6	1·2 2·0 2·2	59·1 61·5 66·2	77.5 77.1 73.7	0.9 0.9 0.9
October Novemb Decembe	er 8	:	76·4 76·9 74·0	0.9 0.9 0.9	75-4 75-9 71-9	2·4 · 0·7	.0 .0 2.1	73·0 74·8 71·2	70·3 68·2 65·8	0.8 0.8 0.8
56 January February March I4	/ 14		72.3	0-9 0-8 0-8	73·4 71·1 67·7	1·2 0·7 0·5	·4 ·2 ·0	72·2 70·3 67·3	57·6 55·4 57·7	0.7 0.6 0.7
April 18 May 16 June 13		:	66 · 1 60 · 3 54 · 6	0.8 0.7 0.6	64·9 59·3 53·7	2·5 0·8 0·5	· · 0·9	62·4 58·5 53·2	58·2 63·0 66·5	0.7 0.7 0.8
July II August 8 Septemb	3 . 9 .		55·1 71·5 73·8	0.6 0.8 0.9	54·2 70·4 71·0	2·5 14·3 6·6	0·9 1·2 2·8	51.7 56.0 64.4	70·0 71·4 71·8	0.8 0.8 0.8
October Novemb December	er 14	:	87·5 106·8 103·9	1.0 1.2 1.2	82·4 93·1 93·8	3·0 1·4 0·9	5·1 3·7 0·1	79·4 91·7 92·9	76-8 84-7 88-4	0.9 1.0 1.0
67 January 9 February March 13	/ 13	÷	112·7 119·7 115·6	1.3 1.4 1.3	102 · 1 106 · 9 104 · 0	1.6 1.0 0.8	10·6 12·8 11·5	100·5 105·9 103·3	87·8 91·7 92·7	1.0 1.1 1.1
April 10 May 8 June 12		•	114.9	1·3 1·2 1·1	104·2 97·8 88·0	2·8 1·2 0·8	10·7 10·3 8·2	101 · 5 96 · 6 87 · 2	96·5 96·4 99·3	

TABLE 107

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: London and South Eastern Region

NET CLESPIERU TA Present Londre La	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		UNEMPLO	
Seminarity adject	-						Seasonall	y adjusted
and the second sec	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
PROPERTY.	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
onthly averages	52-1 38-4 43-8 55-6 72-2 68-7 52-6 54-3 72-7 85-7 57-4 57-4 50-5 54-9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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	0.9 0.6 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.7 1.8 1.1 1.0 0.9	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	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		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
lune 10	71 · 1		70 · 1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	Whenter and
luly 15 August 12 September 9	63·0 72·4 67·7	::	62·6 72·1 67·6	0·3 8·2 4·1	0·5 0·3 0·1	62·3 63·9 63·6	76·7 76·2 74·8	
October 14 November 11 December 9	71·2 72·2 68·6		71.0 71.8 68.3	1.2 0.5 0.3	0·2 0·4 0·3	69·7 71·3 68·0	71-2 68-0 65-4	
January 13 February 10 March 16	77 · 3 73 · 1 65 · 0		75·9 72·8 64·6	0·4 0·3 0·2	1.4 0.3 0.4	75·4 72·5 64·4	62·3 59·0 56·6	
April 13 May II June 15	63·6 55·8 47·5		63·2 55·4 46·9	1.0 0.3 0.1	0·4 0·4 0·6	62·2 55·2 46·7	59·1 57·0 55·6	
luly 13 August 10 September 14	45·2 54·2 49·7		44·8 54·0 49·5	0·1 7·6 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·1	44.7 46.4 47.2	57·0 56·9 55·8	
October 12. . . November 9 . . December 7 . .	52·2 53·2 51·7	::	52·0 52·9 51·3	0.8 0.3 0.2	0·1 0·3 0·4	51.2 52.6 51.2	50-7 48-7 48-6	
lanuary II February 8 March 8	57·4 56·2 54·4	· 0 · 0 0 · 9	57·0 55·8 53·9	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·5	56·7 55·6 53·8	45.6 45.5 47.0	0.8 0.8 0.8
April 12 May 10 June 14	51 · 4 48 · 5 43 · 2	0·9 0·8 0·7	51·2 48·3 42·8	∙8 0∙4 0∙1	0·2 0·2 0·4	49·4 47·9 42·7	46·9 49·8 51·3	0.8 0.9 0.9
luly 12 August 9 September 13	42·1 49·2 52·6	0·7 0·8 0·9	41 · 9 49 · 0 47 · 7	0·1 5·3 2·2	0·2 0·2 4·9	41.7 43.7 45.5	53.6 53.9 53.8	0·9 0·9 0·9
October II November 8 December 6	50·5 51·1 50·0	0·9 0·9 0·9	50·1 50·9 49·8	0·9 0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2 0·2	49·3 50·6 49·6	48.6 46.7 47.0	0.8 0.8 0.8
lanuary 10 February 14 March 14	55 · 3 54 · 3 50 · 1	0·9 0·9 0·9	54·8 53·8 49·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.4 0.3	54·5 53·7 49·7	43·7 44·0 43·3	0.7 0.8 0.7
April 18 May 16 June 13	48·5 43·8 40·4	0·8 0·7 0·7	48 · I 43 · 4 40 · I	0·9 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·4 0·3	47·2 43·1 39·9	44·8 45·1 48·3	0.8 0.8 0.8
luly II August 8 September 12	40·5 48·5 52·0	0·7 0·8 0·9	40 · 1 48 · 0 51 · 3	0·1 4·8 2·1	0·4 0·4 0·7	39.9 43.2 49.2	51.6 53.3 58.1	0·9 0·9 I·0
October 10 November 14 December 12	63·7 77·9 83·4	· ·3 ·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	· · 2 · 3
lanuary 9 February 13 March 13	98·5 100·0 95·4	·7 ·7 ·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	-3 -4 -4
April 10 May 8 June 12	96·2 91·1 84·6	1.6 1.6 1.4	94·9 89·6 83·2	0·9 0·4 0·2	1.4 1.5 1.4	94·0 89·3 83·0	89·5 90·7 94·8	1.5 1.6 1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT

Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	elimpida. Inderitan la Antonia Lostifica.	2.2	TOTAL P	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL	
							The second second		Seasonal	ly adjusted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	una sea a sea sea		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	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	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	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	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 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8	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		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
963	June 10		31.2		31+1	0.3	0.5	30.8	38.7	61 ano++ (+ 100)
	July 15 August 12 September 9 .	•	29·4 33·8 32·7		29 · 1 33 · 6 32 · 3	0·3 4·7 2·6	0·2 0·2 0·4	28·8 29·0 29·6	38·2 36·9 35·6	
	October 14 November 11 . December 9 .	•	34·1 34·6 33·8		33·9 34·3 33·6	0.8 0.3 0.2	0·3 0·3 0·3	33.0 34.0 33.4	34·1 33·0 31·6	
964	January 13 February 10 . March 16	•	37·0 36·0 33·6		36·3 35·5 33·3	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.5 0.3	36 · 1 35 · 3 33 · 2	29·0 27·1 27·1	t new conter in state
	April 13 May II June 15	•	32·0 26·8 21·9		31.7 26.6 21.8	0.7 0.2 0.1	0·3 0·3 0·1	31·0 26·4 21·7	28·1 27·3 27·7	4.1 (1992) •••
	July 13 August 10 September 14 .	•	21 · 4 26 · 1 25 · 3		21 · 3 25 · 9 25 · 0	0·1 3·9 1·5	0·1 0·2 0·4	21·2 22·0 23·5	29·2 28·8 28·5	filosofie ersenseter ersenseter
	October 12 November 9 . December 7 .	•	26·9 27·4 28·0		26.7 27.2 27.5	0.5 0.2 0.1	0·2 0·2 0·4	26·2 27·0 27·4	27·1 26·0 25·5	and a state of the
65	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	.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 1.0 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
66		•	29·4 30·8 27·7	· · · 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
		•	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	0·9 0·9 1·0
	July II August 8 September 12 .	•	21 · 9 26 · 7 29 · 3	0·8 1·0 1·1	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	· · · 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	·3 ·6 ·6
67		•	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	·6 ·6 ·6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	•	51 · 8 50 · 8 43 · 6	1.9 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 1.7 1.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

TABLE 109

JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 583

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: South Western Region

Y UNEREPLOYED	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		LLY UNEMPLC	
majan Thanmanri							Seasonally	adjusted
antiac Acaro at conce	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
en lotte	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
nthly averages	16.7 13.5 14.9 21.2 26.8 26.1 20.6 17.8 22.5 27.9 27.9 20.5 20.9 24.5	·4 ·1 ·3 ·8 2·2 2·1 ·7 ·4 ·7 ·4 ·7 ·5 ·5 ·6 ·8	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	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	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		1.4 1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.7
une 10	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.5	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
uly 15	18·1	1.4	17.9	0·1	0·3	17·8	24·1	· 8
August 12	20·6	1.6	20.4	1·8	0·2	18·6	23·6	· 8
September 9	20·8	1.6	20.8	1·2	0·1	19·6	23·4	· 8
October 14	24·2	1.8	24 · 1	0·4	0·1	23·7	23·4	• 8
November 11	26·2	2.0	26 · 0	0·2	0·2	25·8	23·2	• 8
December 9	26·0	2.0	25 · 9	0·1	0·2	25·7	22·7	• 7
anuary 13	27·6	2·1	27·3	0·2	0·3	27·1	21 · 8	1.6
ebruary 10	26·2	2·0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25·8	20 · 8	1.6
1arch 16	23·3	1·7	23·1	0·1	0·2	23·0	19 · 9	1.5
April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0·4	0·2	21-2	20·3	1.5
1ay 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0·1	0·2	18-3	19·6	1.5
une 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0·1	15-4	19·7	1.5
uly 13	14·6	·	14·6	0·1	0·1	14-5	19·9	1.5
August 10	17·1	· 3	17·1	1·4	0·1	15-7	20·3	1.5
Geptember 14	17·4	· 3	17·3	0·7	0·1	16-6	20·1	1.5
October 12	20·5	• 5	20·4	0·3	0·2	20·1	19-8	1.5
November 9	21·6	• 6	21·4	0·1	0·1	21·3	19-0	1.4
December 7	22·5	• 7	22·3	0·1	0·2	22·2	19-5	1.5
lanuary II	24·3	· 8	24·1	0·2	0·2	23·9	19·0	+4
February 8	24·3	· 8	23·3	0·1	1·0	23·2	18·7	+4
March 8	23·4	· 7	22·3	0·1	1·1	22·2	19·2	+4
April 12	20·5	· 5	20·3	0.5	0·2	19·8	19·0	1 · 4
May 10	18·3	· 4	18·1	0.1	0·2	18·0	19·3	1 · 4
June 14	16·4	· 2	16·2	0.1	0·1	16·2	20·7	1 · 5
luly 12	19.1	·2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1.7
August 9		·4	18·3	1·2	0·8	17·1	21·9	1.6
September 13		·4	18·8	0·6	0·1	18·2	21·9	1.6
October II	22.7	1.6	21.6	0·2	0·1	21.4	21·1	1.6
November 8		1.8	24.0	0·1	0·1	23.9	21·4	1.6
December 6		1.8	23.5	0·1	0·1	23.4	20·6	1.5
January IO February IA March IA	25.0	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	18.4	1.6	20·9	0·3	0·2	20.6	19·7	1.5
May 16		1.4	18·3	0·1	0·1	18.2	19·5	1.4
June 13		1.2	16·5	0·1	0·1	16.5	21·1	1.6
July II	22.1	1.2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16-3	22 · 2	·6
August 8		1.4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17-7	22 · 6	·7
September I2		1.6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21-2	25 · 2	·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
F 1 10	41.0	3·0	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6	31.7	2·3
	39.5	2·9	38·3	0·1	1·1	38·2	31.0	2·3
	36.8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3	31.8	2·3
April 10	34·6	2.6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0	32.6	2·4
	31·9	2.4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4	33.4	2·5
	27·5	2.0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	34.3	2·5

Including Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT

West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE IIO

	COTC: LOGBER 1179 BUNNEL CAMPELIA	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP luding school le	
								Seasona	ally adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	turney to burney	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966	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	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3	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	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 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	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		0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8
963	June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15	34·3	1.5	32 · 1	0.5	2·3	31.6	35·7	1.6
	August 12	41·8	1.8	39 · 5	6.5	2·3	33.0	35·4	1.5
	September 9	40·3	1.8	35 · 6	3.5	4·7	32.2	33·9	1.5
	October 14	35·8	1.6	31 · 3	0·9	4·5	30·4	31+5	1 · 4
	November 11	32·7	1.4	30 · 1	0·4	2·6	29·7	30+1	1 · 3
	December 9	30·4	1.3	28 · 0	0·2	2·4	27·8	28+5	1 · 2
964	January 13	30·0	·3	28.6	0·2	• 4	28·4	25·3	·
	February 10	27·0	·2	25.9	0·1	• 2	25·7	22·4	· 0
	March 16	23·3	·0	22.3	0·1	• 1	22·2	20·6	0 · 9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21 · 9	0.8	0.6	21 · 2	20·9	0·9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19 · 4	0.2	2.4	19 · 2	19·5	0·8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17 · 4	0.1	0.9	17 · 3	18·8	0·8
	July 13	16·7	0·7	16·4	0·3	0·3	16·1	18·0	0·8
	August 10	23·7	1·0	23·1	5·6	0·6	17·5	18·4	0·8
	September 14	19·2	0·8	18·7	1·8	0·6	16·8	17·1	0·7
	October 12	19·5	0.8	17.5	0·5	2.0	17.0	17·1	0·7
	November 9	18·7	0.8	16.2	0·1	2.5	16.0	16·0	0·7
	December 7	18·1	0.8	15.9	0·1	2.2	15.8	16·4	0·7
65	January II	17·8	0·8	16·8	0·1	1.0	16·7	15·2	0·6
	February 8	17·2	0·7	16·3	0·1	0.9	16·2	14·7	0·6
	March 8	32·9	1·4	15·8	0·1	17.0	15·8	15·0	0·6
	April 12	21 · 6	0·9	17·2	2·9	4·4	14·3	14·2	0.6
	May 10	15 · 4	0·7	14·5	0·3	0·9	14·2	14·3	0.6
	June 14	15 · 0	0·6	13·7	0·1	1·4	13·6	14·6	0.6
	July 12	18·4	0.8	17·0	3·4	1+4	13.6	15·1	0.6
	August 9	33·9	1.4	20·5	5·7	3+4	14.9	15·6	0.7
	September 13	19·4	0.8	17·4	2·0	+9	15.5	15·7	0.7
	October 11	19·7	0·8	16·2	0·5	3·5	15.7	15.7	0·7
	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0·1	1·4	15.5	15.5	0·7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0·1	1·5	14.8	15.4	0·7
66	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8		0.9 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 II	14·8	0.6	13.6	0·2	·	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	·0
	November 14	84·6	3·5	30·6	0.2	54·0	30.4	30·9	·3
	December 12	87·8	3·7	33·9	0.2	53·9	33.8	34·6	·4
67	January 9	70·3	2.9	38·7	0·2	31 · 6	38·4	34·1	· 4
	February 13	68·0	2.8	41·0	0·2	27 · 0	40·8	34·7	· 5
	March 13	54·9	2.3	40·7	0·2	14 · 2	40·6	36·6	· 5
	April 10	54·3	2·3	41 · 6	0·8	12·6	40·9	40·0	1.7
	May 8	54·5	2·3	39 · 8	0·3	14·7	39·5	41·0	1.7
	June 12	50·5	2·1	39 · 1	0·2	11·4	38·9	43·0	1.8

TABLE III

1963

1964

1966

1967

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

COLOR DE LEOREN SERVICE	att v Hanne	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL	
								Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
NINSE STATION		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
≻Monthly averages		6.4 5.8 6.9 10.8 19.7 18.6 13.1 13.0 17.9 24.7 13.6 13.3 15.8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	0.7 0.9 1.0 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2	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		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
June 10		20.2		18.5	0.5	1.6	18.3	19.9	Constant State
July 15 . August 12 . September 9		18·3 21·1 19·7	::	16-8 20-5 18-8	0·2 3·3 2·0	1.5 0.6 0.9	16·6 17·2 16·8	19·1 18·8 18·3	A Desperie
October 14. November 11 December 9		17 · 4 17 · 1 16 · 7		16·8 16·4 16·3	0·7 0·3 0·2	0.6 0.7 0.4	16·1 16·1 16·1	17·2 16·7 16·0	n operation theorem
January 13 . February 10 March 16		17·8 16·9 15·8		17·2 16·4 14·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	0.6 0.4 1.1	17·0 16·3 14·6	14·8 13·8 13·0	
April 13 . May 11 . June 15 .		15·1 13·1 11·5		14·7 12·8 11·3	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·2	4· 2·7 1·2	13·5 13·0 12·3	
July 13 . August 10 . September 14		10·8 14·0 12·4		10.5 14.0 12.2	0·1 2·7 0·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	10.5 11.3 11.2	2· 2·3 2·2	t and the second
October 12. November 9 December 7	:	12.0 11.8 11.9	::	11.6 11.5 11.6	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·3	11.3 11.4 11.5	12·2 11·8 11·4	agence T
January II . February 8 . March 8 .		13·6 14·1 15·0	0·9 1·0 1·0	12.7 12.8 12.7	0·1 0·1	0.8 1.2 2.3	12.6 12.8 12.6	10·8 10·8 11·2	0·8 0·8 0·8
April 12 . May 10 . June 14 .		14·3 12·7 1,1·8	1.0 0.9 0.8	12.8 11.5 10.9	1.2 0.1 0.1	1.5 1.2 0.9	1.6 1.4 0.8	· ·6 ·9	0.8 0.8 0.8
July 12 August 9 September 13		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 9.9
October 11. November 8 December 6		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
January 10 . February 14 March 14		4·8 4·5 3·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1 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		·8 4·8 5·9	0·8 ·0 ·	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	:	18-9 23-3 24-9	·3 ·6 ·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
January 9 February 13 March 13	:	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 .		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 1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMP luding school le	
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjusted
		- Andre	rate	- otal	school leavers	Total	number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	<u>141334</u>	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 24.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 25.4	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8	·9 ·7 ·8 ·1 7 ·9 4 ·2 0 ·8 ·3 4 ·0 5 ·4 0 ·7 0 ·6 2 ·1	16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6	200	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
63	June 10	35 · 1		33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	54 gen
	July 15 August 12 September 9	33·3 38·0 36·0		30·8 36·9 34·6	0.5 6.0 3.9	2·4 1·1 1·4	30·3 30·9 30·6	35·3 34·5 33·3	
	October 14 November 11 December 9	34·1 33·3 32·3		32·7 32·3 31·7	1.4 0.6 0.3	1.4 1.0 0.6	31 · 2 31 · 7 31 · 4	32·2 30·8 30·0	
64	January 13 February 10 March 16	34·4 32·2 29·8		33·3 31·4 29·0	0·4 0·3 0·1	1 · 1 0 · 7 0 · 9	32.9 31.2 28.8	28·6 26·9 26·2	
	April 13 May II June 15	28·9 25·3 21·7		28 · 2 24 · 6 21 · 3	∙0 0∙3 0∙1	0.8 0.7 0.4	27·2 24·4 21·1	26·5 25·1 23·7	1 beg
	July 13 August 10 September 14	21 · 3 26 · 9 24 · 5		20·8 26·7 23·9	0.6 5.5 2.4	0.5 0.2 0.6	20·3 21·2 21·5	24·0 24·1 23·5	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	24·3 24·2 23·8		23·5 23·5 23·3	0·9 0·4 0·2	0.7 0.7 0.5	22.6 23.2 23.1	23·2 22·4 22·1	
55	January II February 8 March 8	25·6 25·2 24·3	·2 ·2 ·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 1.0 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 1.0 1.0
	July 12 August 9 September 13	19·0 23·9 22·1	0·9 ·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 1.1 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	· 0 · 0 · 0
56	January 10 February 14 March 14	24·5 23·8 21·9	· 2 · 1 · 0	23·3 22·4 20·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	·2 ·4 ·0	23·2 22·3 20·8	20 · 1 19 · 3 19 · 0	1.0 0.9 0.9
	April 18 May 16 June 13	22·2 19·8 19·0	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9	20·9 18·8 17·3	0·9 0·2 0·1	• 4 • 0 • 7	20·0 18·5 17·2	19·3 18·8 19·3	0·9 0·9 0·9
	July II August 8 September 12	18·5 24·6 26·0	0·9 1·2 1·2	17.6 23.3 24.0	0.5 3.8 1.8	0.9 1.3 2.0	17·1 19·5 22·2	20·4 22·3 24·3	.0 . .2
	October 10 November 14 December 12	30·3 36·3 38·0	•4 •7 •8	27·3 31·5 33·1	0.8 0.3 0.2	3.0 4.8 5.0	26.5 31.2 32.8	27 · 3 30 · 3 31 · 3	1.3 1.4 1.5
67	January 9 February 13 March 13	43 · 7 43 · 6 41 · 9	2·1 2·1 2·0	37 · 1 37 · 8 37 · 7	0·3 0·2 0·2	6.7 5.8 4.2	36·8 37·6 37·5	32.0 32.3 34.0	1.5 1.5 1.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	44·7 42·2 39·6	2·1 2·0 1·9	38·6 36·2 34·4	0·8 0·3 0·2	6·2 5·9 5·2	37·8 35·9 34·1	37·2 37·3 38·5	1.8 1.8 1.8

TABLE 113

1963 June

1964

1965

1967

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

E STATISTICS CONTRACT CONTRACTOR STATISTICS	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPLO Iuding school lea	
incenting Warenes2							Seasonal	ly adjusted
Landon Calina	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
00500	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
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	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	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	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7	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		·4 ·0 ·2 ·5 2 ·1 2 ·4 ·8 ·5 2 ·2 2 ·7 2 ·0 ·5 ·4
June 10	83.7	2.8	80.2	1.1	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
July 15	79·0	2.6	76.5	2·0	2·5	74·6	83·0	2·7
August 12	91·4	3.0	88.7	13·6	2·7	75·1	81·9	2·7
September 9	89·6	3.0	82.5	8·5	7·0	74·0	79·5	2·6
October 14	80 · 4	2·7	78·6	2·7	1.8	75.9	77 · 2	2.6
November 11	78 · 1	2·6	76·7	1·1	1.4	75.6	73 · 9	2.4
December 9	74 · 3	2·5	73·1	0·6	1.2	72.5	72 · 2	2.4
January 13	78·0	2.6	75·7	0.6	2·2	75·2	68·9	2·3
February 10	74·3	2.4	72·8	0.4	1·5	72·5	65·6	2·2
March 16	68·6	2.3	67·4	0.2	1·2	67·2	62·1	2·0
April 13	69·0	2·3	67 · 5	1.9	1·4	65·6	63 · 1	2·1
May II	62·8	2·1	61 · 4	0.5	1·4	60·9	60 · 6	2·0
June 15	55·8	1·8	55 · 1	0.2	0·7	54·9	59 · 2	2·0
July 13	55 · 5	1.8	53·8	1.7	1.7	52·1	58·7	1.9
August 10	62 · 7	2.1	62·1	8.6	0.6	53·5	58·9	1.9
September 14	57 · 5	1.9	56·3	4.0	1.3	52·3	56·0	1.8
October 12	55.9	1.8	54·9	1.3	• 0	53·6	54·3	·8
November 9	55.6	1.8	54·3	0.5	• 3	53·8	52·4	·7
December 7	53.7	1.8	52·0	0.3	• 7	51·7	51·5	·7
January II	56·9	1.9	55·5	0·3	1.4	55·2	50·2	.7
February 8	54·3	1.8	52·8	0·2	1.5	52·6	47·3	.6
March 8	53·3	1.8	51·3	0·1	2.0	51·2	47·3	.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
January 10	45 · 3	1.5	44·6	0·2	0.7	44·4	40 · 1	·3
February 14	43 · 4	1.4	42·6	0·1	0.8	42·5	38 · 0	·3
March 14	41 · 3	1.4	40·8	0·1	0.5	40·7	37 · 7	·2
April 18	41 · 1	1 · 4	40·6	0·9	0·5	39·7	37·8	·2
May 16	38 · 1	1 · 3	37·7	0·2	0·4	37·5	37·4	·2
June 13	36 · 4	1 · 2	35·8	0·1	0·7	35·7	39·0	·3
July 11	36·3	·2	35·8	0.7	0·5	35·2	40·5	·3
August 8	42·1	·4	41·9	4.8	0·3	37·1	41·5	·4
September 12	46·7	·5	44·1	2.3	2·6	41·9	44·8	·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
January 9	7/0	2·4	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2	60·4	2·0
February I3		2·5	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61·6	2·0
March I3		2·5	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63·1	2·1
April 10	/0 0	2.6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
May 8		2.5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
June 12		2.3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·2

UNEMPLOYMENT

Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

		ΤΟΤΑΙ	. REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPI cluding school le	
								Seasona	lly adjusted
	nant lota are Data ini ma destana	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
1	114 May (1997)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly 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	2.3 1.8 1.5 1.7 2.4 3.3 2.9 2.5 3.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.6	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 · 5 33 · 7	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0	1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8 1.4	26 · 4 20 · 7 18 · 5 20 · 4 28 · 6 39 · 2 35 · 0 30 · 2 43 · 8 57 · 1 41 · 8 32 · 3 32 · 7		2·1 1·6 1·4 2·2 3·0 2·7 2·3 3·3 4·3 3·2 2·4 2·4
963	June 10	56-5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58-2	4.4
	August 12	51·8 58·6 58·2	3-9 4-5 4-4	50·5 57·8 57·5	2.0 8.6 6.6	1·3 0·8 0·8	48.6 49.2 50.9	56·9 56·8 56·8	4·3 4·3 4·3
	October 14.	57·5 58·3 57·8	4:4	56·4 57·3 57·0	3·2 2·0 1·5	1·2 1·0 0·8	53·2 55·3 55·6	54·5 52·3 50·9	4·1 4·0 3·9
964	Eshausen 10	56·8 52·9 48·6	4·3 4·0 3·7	55·9 52·2 47·6	1·3 0·9 0·6	0·9 0·7 1·1	54·6 51·3 47·0	48·2 44·8 42·3	3.7 3.4 3.2
	May II	47·0 43·1 38·7	3.6 3.3 2.9	46.6 42.6 38.3	2·1 1·0 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·4	44.5 41.6 37.7	43·3 43·2 42·3	3·3 3·3 3·2
	August 10	36·5 44·6 40·4	2·8 3·4 3·1	36·2 44·4 40·1	0·8 7·8 3·5	0·4 0·3 0·3	35·4 36·6 36·6	41 · 8 42 · 4 40 · 8	3·2 3·2 3·1
	October 12 November 9 . December 7 .	40·0 40·1 39·7	3.0 3.0 3.0	39.6 39.8 39.3	1.5 0.8 0.5	0·4 0·3 0·4	38 · 1 39 · 0 38 · 8	39·0 37·1 36·1	3·0 2·8 2·7
65	January II February 8 March 8	41 · 4 39 · 9 37 · 4	3·1 3·0 2·8	40·3 38·8 36·4	0.5 0.3 0.2	· · · 0	39·9 38·5 36·2	34.6 33.5 32.8	2.6 2.5 2.5
	April 12 May 10 June 14	34·7 31·2 28·3	2.6 2.3 2.1	34·3 30·9 28·0	1.5 0.6 0.3	0·4 0·4 0·3	32.8 30.3 27.7	31 · 6 31 · 2 31 · 3	2·4 2·3 2·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13 .	27·8 35·1 32·4	2·1 2·6 2·4	27 · 5 34 · 9 32 · 1	0.5 6.0 2.5	0·3 0·2 0·3	27·0 28·9 29·6	32·2 33·5 32·9	2·4 2·5 2·5
		32·3 32·9 37·8	2·4 2·5 2·8	32.0 32.0 34.5	0·9 0·4 0·3	0·3 0·9 3·2	31 · 1 31 · 6 34 · 3	31 · 8 30 · 1 32 · 1	2·4 2·3 2·4
966	February 14	36·6 36·6 32·9	2.7 2.7 2.5	34-9 34-4 31-8	0·3 0·2 0·1	1.7 2.1 1.1	34.6 34.2 31.7	29·9 29·7 28·8	2·2 2·2 2·2
	April 18 May 16 June 13	32·0 28·9 26·6	2·4 2·2 2·0	30·9 28·0 26·1	0·9 0·3 0·2	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 5	30·0 27·7 25·9	28 · 8 28 · 4 29 · 1	2·2 2·1 2·2
	July 11 August 8 September 12 .	26·5 34·7 34·2	2.0 2.6 2.6	26 · 3 34 · 5 33 · 8	0·4 5·5 2·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	25 · 9 29 · 0 31 · 3	30·9 33·7 34·8	2·3 2·5 2·6
		38·2 46·8 47·5	2.9 3.5 3.6	36·9 42·1 45·2	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1·3 4·7 2·3	35·8 41·6 44·8	36·6 39·5 41·4	2.7 3.0 3.1
967	January 9 February 13 . March 13	52·3 52·1 50·7	3.9 3.9 3.8	50·4 50·2 49·1	0·4 0·3 0·2	• 9 • 8 - • 6	50·0 49·9 48·8	44·0 43·6 44·0	3·3 3·3 3·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12	52·4 49·5 48·7	3.9 3.7 3.6	50·5 48·2 46·8	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1.9 1.3 1.9	49·4 47·7 46·4	48 · 1 49 · 7 52 · 0	3.6 3.7 3.9

TABLE 115

1963

1964

1965

1966

Janua Febru Marc April May June 1967

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

n (anese 1.5 read	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED		OLLY UNEMPL luding school lea	
			-	1			Seasonal	ly adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
une de la comme	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
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	2.8 2.4 2.4 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9	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	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	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 2.2 3.6	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		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
June 10	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
July 15	94·5	4·3	92.6	5·3	1.9	87·3	97·3	4-4
August 12	94·9	4·3	92.8	5·2	2.1	87·6	96·5	4-4
September 9	91·6	4·2	89.8	3·3	1.7	86·5	95·2	4-3
October 14	90·8	4·1	88·3	1.6	2.5	86.7	92.0	4·2
November 11	92·7	4·2	89·3	1.0	3.4	88.3	87.9	4·0
December 9	91·2	4·2	89·2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3·9
January 13	101 · 4	4.6	98·4	2·8	3·1	95.6	83 · 9	3.8
February 10	97 · 0	4.4	95·0	1·9	2·0	93.1	80 · 8	3.7
March 16	92 · 1	4.2	88·5	0·9	3·6	87.5	79 · 3	3.6
April 13	86-3	3.9	84·5	1.5	1.8	83·0	79·8	3.6
May 11	79-1	3.6	77·2	0.7	2.0	76·5	78·5	3.6
June 15	70-6	3.2	69·3	0.5	1.4	68·8	76·5	3.5
July 13	74·4	3·4	72·9	4.6	1.5	68·4	77·4	3.5
August 10	74·9	3·4	73·0	4.1	1.9	68·9	76·6	3.5
September 14	71·7	3·3	69·2	2.0	2.5	67·2	73·6	3.3
October 12	71 · 2	3·2	68·9	1.0	2·4	67·9	71·9	3·3
November 9	71 · 5	3·2	69·6	0.6	1·9	69·0	68·4	3·1
December 7	73 · 2	3·3	70·4	0.5	2·9	69·9	67·0	3·0
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	62.2	3·1	65·8	1 · 1	1.9	64·7	62·2	2.8
May 10		2·8	60·4	0 · 5	1.8	59·9	62·1	2.8
June 14		2·5	54·7	0 · 4	1.4	54·3	61·3	2.8
July 12	(2 0	2.7	57·8	3·2	2·1	54·6	63·1	2.9
August 9		2.9	59·6	2·9	3·4	56·7	63·5	2.9
September 13		2.7	57·6	1·3	1·2	56·3	61·5	2.8
October 11	59·6	2.7	58·3	0·7	1.2	57·7	60-9	2·8
November 8	61·5	2.8	60·0	0·4	1.5	59·6	58-9	2·7
December 6	66·5	3.0	62·8	0·4	3.7	62·5	59-6	2·7
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
May 16	58·5	2.7	56·2	0.8	2·2	55 · 4	53·3	2·4
	55·0	2.5	52·5	0.4	2·5	52 · 1	54·2	2·5
	52·4	2.4	50·3	0.3	2·2	50 · 0	56·8	2·6
	54·9	2·5	53·3	2.9	1.7	50·4	58·7	2.7
	58·9	2·7	55·4	2.9	3.4	52·6	59·3	2.7
	60·6	2·8	57·1	1.3	3.6	55·8	61·0	2.8
	67·3	3·1	61-8	0.7	5·5	61 · 1	64·6	2.9
	78·1	3·6	69-9	0.5	8·2	69 · 4	68·8	3.1
	80·2	3·7	74-2	0.4	6·0	73 · 8	71·0	3.2
	. 88.9	4·1	84·3	1.6	4·6	82.7	71 · 8	3.3
	. 90.1	4·1	83·4	0.8	6·7	82.6	71 · 5	3.3
	. 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
	. 82·9	3.8	77 · 8	0 · 5	5·1	77·3	79·4	3.6
	. 77·0	3.5	74 · 1	0 · 3	2·9	73·8	81·7	3.7

UNEMPLOYMENT

Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

	navoliventies y	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPI cluding school le	OYED avers
	Basentally affertate	Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjusted
	la part has	hedros	rate	to on Resolution	school leavers		number		of total employees
	nes nois (1900)	(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	Monthly averages	22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4	2·4 I·8 2·0 2·6 3·8 3·8 2·7 2·6 3·1 3·6 2·6 2·6 2·6 2·9	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	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8	0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0	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		2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·7
963	June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
	July 15	27·5	2.8	27·1	1.4	0·4	25·7	29·7	3·0
	August 12	29·4	3.0	29·2	3.1	0·2	26·1	28·9	2·9
	September 9	29·0	2.9	28·6	2.4	0·4	26·1	28·8	2·9
	October 14	29·0	2·9	28.8	1.0	0·2	27.8	28·0	2·8
	November 11	29·2	3·0	29.0	0.6	0·2	28.3	27·4	2·8
	December 9	28·7	2·9	28.5	0.5	0·2	28.1	26·8	2·7
964	January 13	40.6	4·1	29·5	0·4	11·1	29·0	25·3	2·5
	February 10	28.5	2·9	27·7	0·3	0·8	27·4	23·9	2·4
	March 16	25.3	2·5	25·1	0·2	0·2	24·8	22·9	2·3
	April 13	25·3	2·5	25 · 1	1.0	0·2	24·2	23·2	2·3
	May 11	22·7	2·3	22 · 5	0.4	0·1	22·1	22·9	2·3
	June 15	20·3	2·0	20 · 2	0.2	0·1	20·0	22·8	2·3
	July 13	21.0	2·1	20·8	1.3	0·2	19·5	23·0	2·3
	August 10	24.2	2·4	24·0	3.0	0·2	21·0	23·6	2·4
	September 14	23.5	2·4	23·3	1.7	0·2	21·7	23·9	2·4
	October 12	25·3	2·5	25·1	0.8	0·2	24·3	24·3	2·4
	November 9	25·9	2·6	25·6	0.5	0·2	25·2	24·1	2·4
	December 7	26·1	2·6	25·9	0.3	0·2	25·6	24·4	2·4
965	January II	28-0	2.8	27·6	0·4	0·4	27·3	23·7	2·4
	February 8	27-6	2.8	27·4	0·3	0·2	27·1	23·7	2·4
	March 8	27-1	2.7	26·6	0·2	0·5	26·4	24·3	2·4
	April 12	25 · 1	2-5	24·9	0.8	0·3	24·1	23·2	2·3
	May 10	23 · 5	2-3	23·3	0.5	0·2	22·9	23·6	2·4
	June 14	21 · 5	2-1	21·4	0.2	0·1	21·2	24·2	2·4
	July 12	22.7	2·3	22.6	1.2	0·1	21·4	25·0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2·6	25.7	2.7	0·4	23·0	25·7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2·6	25.6	1.6	0·2	24·0	26·4	2.6
	October II	26·8	2·7	26.6	0·7	0·3	25·9	26·0	2.6
	November 8	27·7	2·8	27.5	0·4	0·3	27·1	26·2	2.6
	December 6	28·4	2·8	27.8	0·3	0·6	27·5	26·3	2.6
966	January 10	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0.7	29·4	25.6	2·5
	February 14	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0.3	28·9	25.2	2·5
	March 14	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1.0	26·6	24.5	2·4
•	April 18	27·6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1.2	25.5	24·6	2·4
	May 16	23·8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0.1	23.3	24·1	2·4
	June 13	21·7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0.2	21.3	24·3	2·4
	July II	22·4	2·2	22·2	0.8	0·2	21·4	25 · 1	2.5
	August 8	26·5	2·6	26·4	2.9	0·1	23·4	26 · 1	2.6
	September I2	28·4	2·8	28·2	1.9	0·2	26·3	29 · 0	2.9
	October 10	35·5	3.5	32·4	1 · 1	3.1	31 · 3	31.6	3·1
	November 14	39·4	3.9	36·2	0 · 7	3.1	35 · 6	34.8	3·5
	December 12	39·5	3.9	38·1	0 · 5	1.3	37 · 6	36.2	3·6
1967	January 9	42.7	4-2	40·9	0·5	1.9	40·3	35.6	3.5
	February 13	42.6	4-2	40·9	0·4	1.6	40·5	35.2	3.5
	March 13	40.7	4-0	39·9	0·4	0.8	39·6	36.2	3.6
	April 10	41-2	4-1	40·4	1·2	0.8	39·2	38·1	3.8
	May 8	38-5	3-8	37·8	0·6	0.8	37·2	38·3	3.8
	June 12	36-2	3-6	34·9	0·4	1.2	34·6	39·2	3.9

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order

Actual num

1966

1967

1966

1967

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

3

	All industries	Index of pro	duction industri		Other indust			Currie	
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
Order	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	1	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV
numbers unadjusted for	or seasonal varia	itions							
Monthly averages	<pre>209 226 289 402 433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323</pre>	88 100 131 196 209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147	61 69 86 133 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85	24 28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52	9 9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10	17 17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 25 24 24 24	23 24 30 42 49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37	18 19 22 28 28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19	54 57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87
April May June	. 313 . 297 . 269	137 130 121	83 79 74	44 42 39	11 10 8	23 23 21	37 35 31	18 15 12	88 84 76
July August September	· 264 · 279 · 287	118 126 126	72 76 75	38 41 42	8 8 9	20 21 23	30 32 34	12 13 14	77 80 82
October · · November · · December · ·	. 303 . 312 . 318	128 131 136	77 77 75	42 45 53	8 10 12	25 26 25	35 35 34	20 22 22	87 89 88
January February March	. 336 . 326 . 305	148 143 132	81 81 77	57 53 46	13 12 10	26 26 24	39 38 36	22 21 19	89 87 84
April May June	: 292 : 269 : 252	129 118 113	76 71 68	44 39 37	10 9 8	23 22 20	34 31 29	16 13 11	81 76 72
July August September	: 252 : 274 : 307	112 123 140	67 74 82	36 41 49	7 8 9	20 21 23	28 31 37	11 12 15	73 78 84
October November December	. 367 . 436 . 465	167 206 228	97 19 128	60 76 88	10 13 15	26 31 31	43 49 51	23 29 30	97 108 110
January February March	. 523 . 535 . 523	266 273 267	146 154 152	107 106 101	16 16 15	35 36 35	58 61 59	30 30 28 25	120 119 120
April May June	. 517 . 493 . 464	265 254 244	155 150 145	97 91 85	4 3 1	35 34 31	58 56 52	23 23 19	114 107
pers adjusted for norm	. 309	1 136	84	42 41	10	23 22 23	37	19 18	88
February March April	. 302 . 306 . 299	132 135 130	81 81 78 78	44 44 47	10	23 22 24	35 34 35	19 18 18	86 84 85
May June July	305 309 318	32 33 37	79 81	47	12	24 25 25 25 25	35 37 37	18 18 19	86 88 88
August September October	: 324 : 321 . 309	141 140 137	83 81 80	51 51 48		25 25 24 24	37	18 18 17	88 85 84
November December January	301 304 . 285	133 135 125	80 80 77 72	48 45 49 42 40	10 10 9	25	35 35 33 31	18 17 16	84
February March	277 274 279	22 2 23	72 71 71	40	9 8 9	22 22 22 22	31	16 16 17	79 78 78 78
May June	. 277 . 290 . 305	120 124 130	71 73 76	44 43 45 47	9 10 11	22 23 25 25 25	31 33 35 36	17 18 18	81 84 87
August September	. 318 . 344 . 377	138 157 179	80 89 102	50 60 69	 2 3 3	26	36 40 44 49 52	19	90 95 102
November December January	: 424 : 449	210 226 226	121 130 136	79 84 77	12	29 30 30 31	51	23 24 25 25 25 25	105
February March	: 454 : 467	225 233 253	137 139 145	75 81 96	 2 3	32	51 53 54	25	113
April May June	· 495 · 505 · 524	253 261 272	146	106 108	14 15	35 36	56 58	25 26	116

*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

TABLE II8

						MALES A		S			
		Total	2 weeks or	less	Over two up to 4 we	weeks and eks	Over 4 we up to 8 we		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
Year		(1)	(000's) (2)	(per cent) (3)	(000's) (4)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	271-6 213-2 229-6 294-5 410-1 444-5 345-8 312-1 431-9 520-6 372-2 317-0 330-9	81·2 69·1 70·8 77·7 93·7 90·1 75·3 73·6 93·7 95·7 76·6 72·6 79·5	29·9 32·4 30·8 26·4 22·8 20·3 21·8 23·6 21·7 18·4 20·6 22·9 24·0	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7	(5) 2:4 1:0 0:7 1:0 1:7	(6) 67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1	(7) 15.5 14.6 13.3 13.7 14.8	(8)	(9)	(10)
963	June 10	460.7	70.2	15-2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13-5	Section 2		
	July 15 August 12 September 9	436·0 491·5 468·0	82·2 94·4 92·7	18-9 19-2 19-8	44.7 78.3 48.9	10·3 15·9 10·5	51.6 61.0 71.7	11.8 12.4 15.3	112.2	72.2	73·I
	October 14 November 11 December 9	461.7 463.1 451.5	99·9 92·3 79·3	21.6 19.9 17.6	54·6 51·2 47·5	11.8 11.1 10.5	66·2 72·4 66·9	14·3 15·6 14·8	105.6	58.4	77·I
64	January 13 February 10 March 16	478.0 455.8 415.4	99·0 84·8 72·0	20·7 18·6 17·3	50·0 45·8 39·1	10·5 10·0 9·4	67·7 66·4 53·3	14·2 14·6 12·8	130.9	53-4	76-9
	April 13 May 11 June 15	405 · 1 360 · 9 316 · 9	84·5 67·3 59·2	20·9 18·6 18·7	34·9 34·4 30·1	8.6 9.5 9.5	50·5 42·7 35·3	12.5 11.8 11.1	107.3	54·1	73.7
	July 13 August 10 September 14	312·2 364·1 335·4	69·6 81·3 76·2	22·3 22·3 22·7	30·3 60·2 36·7	9·7 16·5 10·9	37·6 44·8 47·0	12·0 12·3 14·0	67 • 4	62·1	65·2
	October 12 November 9 December 7	340·3 342·1 339·6	82.6 75.4 67.9	24·3 22·0 20·0	40-8 38-3 37-7	2·0 1·2 1·1	47·3 52·3 50·2	13·9 15·3 14·8	70.2	36 · 1	63-2
5	January II February 8 March 8	367 · 1 358 · 1 343 · 0	86·8 73·7 67·0	23·7 20·6 19·5	36·6 37·9 33·1	10·0 10·6 9·6	53·6 50·5 47·2	4·6 4·1 3·8	94.7	35.3	60·1
	April 12 May 10 June 14	326·0 300·2 269·9	77 · 7 63 · 8 54 · 0	23·8 21·3 20·0	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·4 9·0 10·3	38·3 38·8 35·0	11.7 12.9 13.0	82.9	39.8	56.7
	July 12 August 9 September 13	275.0 317.9 303.6	69·1 78·2 76·5	25·1 24·6 25·2	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·3 16·1 10·4	32·8 39·8 44·7	11.9 12.5 14.7	59.5	33.5	51.8
	October 11 November 8 December 6	309·2 315·1 319·3	80·5 75·0 69·0	26·0 23·8 21·6	38·5 37·7 36·9	12.5 12.0 11.6	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·0 15·5 15·3	64.6	31.2	51 • 1
6	January 10 February 14 March 14	339·0 328·2 306·5	85·0 72·9 64·9	25 · 1 22 · 2 21 · 2	30·2 35·2 31·0	8·9 10·7 10·1	52·2 46·4 41·2	15·4 14·1 13·4	89·5	32.0	50·0
	April 18 May 16 June 13	299·0 271·2 253·2	66-9 60-4 57-9	22·4 22·3 22·9	35.7 28.5 22.3	11.9 10.5 8.8	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·2 12·2 13·1	72.6	37.0	47.3
	July II August 8 September 12 .	258·2 309·9 324·2	67 · 1 82 · 5 92 · 3	26.0 26.6 28.5	27.5 50.2 35.2	10.6 16.2 10.9	31.5 39.3 49.2	12·2 12·7 15·2	56.7	30.6	44.8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	374·6 438·9 467·2	108 · 1 103 · 6 92 · 6	28.9 23.6 19.8	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·0 13·4 12·3	57.6 81.0 85.2	15·4 18·4 18·2	76.5	31.8	48.0
,	January 9 February I3 March I3	527·4 537·7 524·8	117·3 97·8 88·5	22.2 18.2 16.9	51 · 6 60 · 1 52 · 6	9·8 11·2 10·0	94·0 82·2 77·0	17·8 15·3 14·7	166•7	44+1	53.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	525·5 496·8 465·9	105·4 88·8 84·1	20 · 1 17 · 9 18 · 1	45 · 8 49 · 5 39 · 6	8·7 10·0 8·5	76·4 65·4 64·2	14.5 13.2 13.8	167-3	71.9	58.8

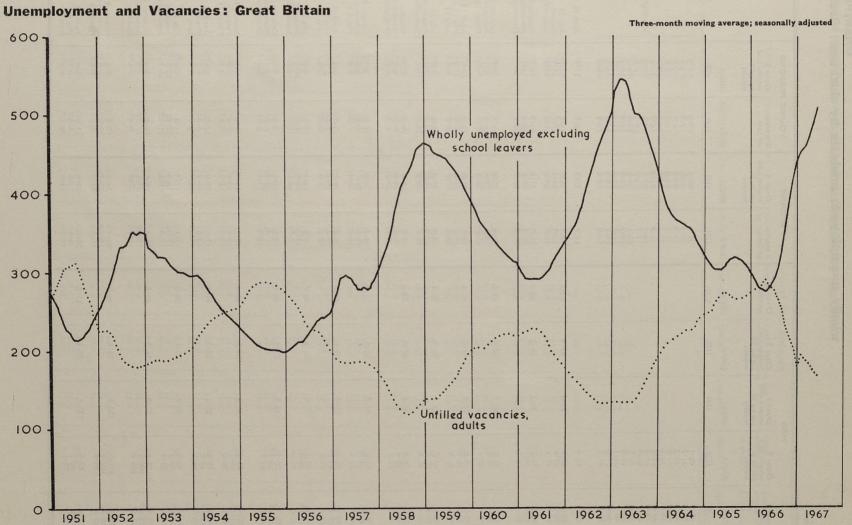
UNEMPLOYMENT

, . . .

wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

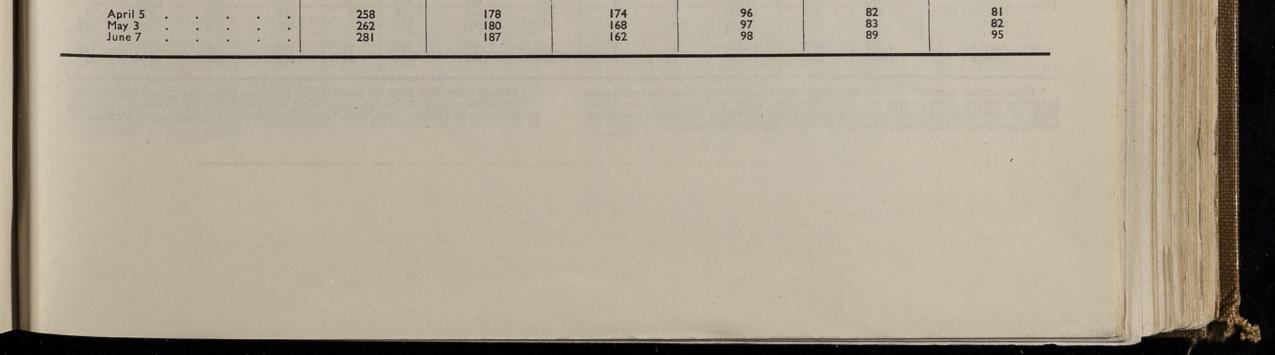
	1 E MARKE	PERSONS	YOUNG	MEN	wo			EN	MI		
		Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 52 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Fotal
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(20)	(19)	(18)	(17)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)
s { 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Monthly averages	5·2 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 9.6 9.2 13.9 16.0 11.8 11.3 10.8	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	27.0 23.6 22.8 21.4 23.7 21.9 18.9 17.7 20.1 18.9 16.2 14.7 15.3				42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1	45.7 38.5 41.3 48.0 59.1 57.3 46.9 46.7 59.8 60.7 48.7 46.6 53.4	168.6 130.9 144.5 195.3 279.3 304.4 235.2 215.0 301.4 365.6 262.4 226.9 245.5
19	June 10	11-3	8.8	27.9	14.1				65.6	47 · 4	326.8
	July 15 August 12 September 9	10·5 48·0 33·2	15.6 27.7 19.6	22.9 24.0 24.0	16·1 16·3 18·7	62.3	55.4	75.6	62·9 67·4 63·4	50·6 50·4 54·4	306·9 310·3 307·8
	October 14 November 11 December 9	14·7 10·2 8·7	12.9 10.9 8.7	31.9 34.3 30.2	23·2 20·6 16·3	65.6	44.2	70.3	74·3 79·1 75·5	63·8 60·9 54·3	318·3 325·9 324·2
19	January 13 February 10 March 16	9·9 9·1 6·9	13·3 10·0 7·5	25·9 28·4 25·4	21 · 4 18 · 6 15 · 1	66.0	40.6	92+1	82·0 74·8 60·1	64·3 56·2 49·4	345 · 0 328 · 7 301 · 3
	April 13 May 11 June 15	10·4 7·3 4·8	13·7 7·9 6·7	21 · 2 21 · 2 17 · 5	18+1 14+5 12+3	63·1	41.2	75.9	53·9 48·7 43·1	52·7 44·9 40·2	286 · 8 259 · 4 230 · 7
	July 13 August 10 September 14	5.8 37.1 18.6	14·4 24·5 15·2	17·4 17·8 19·2	12·9 14·0 16·5	56 · 1	32.5	46.5	44·7 50·0 45·8	42·3 42·8 44·4	222 · I 228 · 6 224 · 0
	October 12 November 9 December 7	9·7 6·8 6·3	10·9 9·3 7·6	23·9 25·3 24·2	19·5 17·2 14·6	54.4	27.7	47.8	54·4 58·4 57·4	52·2 48·9 45·7	236·5 242·2 243·8
19	January II February 8 March 8	6·7 6·3 5·4	11·4 8·5 7·0	20·1 23·1 22·3	19+1 16+5 14+2	51.9	27.5	66.6	63·3 59·0 52·2	56·3 48·7 45·9	265 · 6 258 · 5 249 · 4
	April 12 May 10 June 14	4·5 5·7 4·0	18·7 7·5 5·9	19·2 17·0 16·3	14·2 14·2 10·5	48·8	30.6	58.8	45 · 1 43 · 2 42 · 6	44·9 42·1 37·6	228·2 216·6 199·8
	July 12 August 9 September 13	4·2 28·5 14·8	15·6 21·4 13·8	14·5 14·9 16·1	11.8 13.2 15.7	44.7	26.4	43·0	42·4 47·8 45·6	41 · 6 43 · 6 47 · 0	198·2 208·0 210·4
	October 11 November 8 December 6	7·9 5·8 5·4	10·2 8·2 6·9	21.0 22.9 20.8	18·2 16·4 12·9	44.0	24.8	46.9	52.9 58.1 59.7	52 · 1 50 · 4 49 · 2	220 · 6 229 · 1 238 · 2
19	January 10 February 14 March 14	5·3 5·0 4·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	15·7 18·6 17·2	17·7 14·4 13·9	43 • 4	25 · 9	66-2	61 · 5 58 · 1 50 · 8	57·4 51·1 44·8	254·4 247·8 230·8
	April 18 May 16 June 13	5·5 4·3 3·4	11·2 6·4 5·9	17·0 14·2 12·7	12·4 12·5 11·4	41+1	29.7	55-2	52.6 43.0 39.5	43·3 41·5 40·5	221 · 9 203 · 8 192 · 1
	July 11 August 8 September 12	4·0 25·3 15·5	11.0 22.3 15.7	12.7 13.9 15.5	11.7 13.3 17.6	39.0	25 · 1	42.8	42·3 50·5 53·4	44·4 46·9 59·0	193·6 208·1 230·8
	October 10 November 14 December 12	10·6 9·8 9·6	12·8 11·3 9·4	23·5 29·6 27·8	22.6 19.8 16.2	41 • 9	26.2	57.8	76 · 1 100 · 2 105 · 0	72·7 72·6 67·0	274·6 330·0 358·2
190	January 9 February 13 March 13	9.8 9.8 8.4	13·2 10·5 9·2	24·6 28·3 26·4	21 · 4 18·7 16·9	46.7	36.6	129.9	111-2 104-1 94-8	82.6 68.7 62.4	407 · 1 414 · 5 406 · 5
	April 10 May 8 June 12	10·4 8·7 6·8	13·8 9·5 8·5	23·9 23·8 19·9	20·0 16·6 14·9	51.2	59.4	132.4	87·8 82·5 77·1	71.6 62.8 60.7	402 · 4 384 · 3 365 · 3



594

VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

ABI	LE 119	1		and the second second			THOUSAN
		TOTAL	- WARNY TO GAR		DULTS		YOUNG
		1	Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted	Men	Women	
59 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	>Monthly averages -	223 314 320 214 196 317 384 371	157 212 213 149 144 221 265 255		88 2 24 24 78 71 15 43 38	69 91 89 72 73 106 122 117	67 102 107 64 53 96 119 116
3	June 5	215	158	133	77	81	57
	July 10	233 220 214	160 153 158	131 134 146	79 77 79	81 77 80	73 66 56
	October 9 November 6 December 4	215 214 213	160 157 155	160 173 181	81 80 79	79 77 76	55 57 58
4	January 8 February 5 March II	229 250 297	166 178 202	193 198 213	83 90 104	83 88 99	63 73 95
	April 8 May 6 June 10	307 327 368	212 227 251	209 215 226	108 116 128	104 111 122	95 100 118
	July 8 August 5 September 9	380 357 335	250 239 239	222 220 226	128 123 125	123 115 114	130 119 96
	October 7	325 319 311	233 230 222	233 246 248	24 25 20	110 105 102	91 89 89
	January 6 February 3 March 3	311 326 358	221 229 249	248 250 260	118 124 137	103 105 112	90 96 109
	April 7 May 5 June 9	408 420 449	274 287 302	271 275 277	149 155 162	125 132 140	33 33 47
	July 7 August 4 September 8	452 422 392	296 282 275	268 263 263	158 153 148	138 129 127	156 139 117
	October 6	373 355 347	265 253 246	265 269 273	144 138 135	122 115 111	107 102 100
	January 5 February 9 March 9	346 373 405	245 260 274	272 281 285	132 141 149	113 120 126	101 113 131
	April 13 May II June 8	432 439 450	289 296 300	286 284 275	155 159 161	134 137 139	143 143 150
	July 6	455 410 351	296 273 247	268 255 235	158 148 132	138 126 115	159 137 104
	October 5	301 253 234	217 186 173	217 201 200	117 102 97	100 84 76	84 67 61
	January 4 February 8 March 8	224 236 256	164 168 174	191 188 184	89 91 94	75 76 80	60 68 82
	April 5	258	178	174	96	82	81



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

TABLE 120

		v	VORKING	OVERTIME		PERATIVES	S (EXCLUE	ING MAIN		CE STAFF	R 25 Dia Carlo			
Week	Ended	Number	Percent- age of all	Hours of wor			f for whole veek	Work	ing part of			Tota	ıl	
Week	Linded	opera- tives	opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo Total	ost Average	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st Average
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	1
1959	May 30	1,461	25.7	11,006	7 1	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 1961	May 28 May 27	1,773 1,743	31·4 29·4	14,027 12,776	8 7 <u>1</u>	 4	54 151	30 30	250 277	81/2 9	31 34	0·5 0·6	303 428	10 121/2
1962 1963	May 26 May 18	1,824 1,824 1,771	29·3 29·6 29·7	13,376 14,260 13,945	7 1 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32 18 85	293 1,160 746	9 10 8½	36 123 92	0.6 2.0 1.5	452 1,390 1,022	2]
1963	September 14.	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
	October 19 . November 16. December 14 .	1,953 2,004 2,004	32·3 33·1 33·0	15,697 16,169 16,391	8 8 8		59 63 65	45 34 23	404 271 172	9 8 8	46 35 24	0·8 0·6 0·4	463 334 237	10 91 10
1964	January 18 . February 15 . March 21 .	1,897 1,971 2,029	31 · 4 32 · 6 33 · 5	15,286 15,916 16,599	8 8 8	 2 3	67 88 101	23 24 20	180 219 173	8 9 8 <u>1</u>	24 26 23	0·4 0·4 0·4	247 307 274	10 111 12
	April 18 . May 16 June 20	2,050 1,952 2,064	33·8 32·2 34·0	16,912 15,556 17,204	8 8 8 <u>1</u> 2	 2	57 54 72	20 33 27	172 269 226	81 81 81 81 2	21 34 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	229 323 298	
	July 18 August 15 . September 19.	1,946 1,739 2,046	32·1 28·5 33·4	16,670 14,258 17,039	81/2 8 81/2	 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	101- 101- 91- 91-
	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 81 81 81 81		57 49 49	25 36 27	192 322 217	8 9 8	26 37 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	249 371 226	9 ¹ / ₂ 10 9 ¹ / ₂
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	81 81 81 81 21	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	81 71 101	35 43 55	0.6 0.7 0.9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 . May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	81 81 81 81 81	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 8½ 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 8½ 8½ 8½	 6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	81/2 171/2 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	10 ¹ / ₂ 20 ¹ / ₂ 11
	October 16 . November 13. December 11 .	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	 2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7 ¹ / ₂ 9 7 ¹ / ₂	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	81/2 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	812 812 812 812		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 8 ¹ / ₂	38 30 28	0.6 0.5 0.4	344 270 283	9 9 101
	April 23 . May 21 June 18	2,183 2,212 2,172	35.6 36.2 35.5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81 81 81 81 81		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	28 33 28	0·5 0·5 0·5	242 263 246	81/2 8 81/2
	July 16 . August 13 . September 17.	2,077 1,836 2,023	34·0 29·9 33·0	17,996 15,346 17,078	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	-1 -7	43 19 282	32 29 67	250 213 627	8 7 <u>1</u> 9 <u>1</u> 2	33 29 73	0·5 0·5 I·2	293 232 910	9 8 12½
	October 15 . November 19. December 17 .	1,998 1,945 1,914	32.9 32.2 31.9	16,784 16,294 16,174	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	5 12 4	207 486 177	159 176 161	1,522 2,027 1,599	9 <u>1</u> <u>1</u> 0	164 187 165	2.7 3.1 2.8	1,729 2,513 1,775	10 ¹ / ₂ 13 ¹ / ₂ 11
967	January I4 . February I8 . March I8 .	1,765 1,823 1,880	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,352 15,034 15,566	8 8 8 ¹ / ₂	9 10 6	372 420 235	153 147 103	1,435 1,318 915	9 <u>1</u> 9 9	162 157 109	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,807 1,738 1,151	
	April 18 . May 13	1,899 1,904	32·8 33·0	15,731 15,803	81 81 81	75	291 214	97 100	905 929	9 <u>1</u> 9 <u>1</u> 9 <u>1</u>	104 105	1.8	1,196 1,144	

• Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. Prior to May 1961 the figures relate to establishments which rendered employment returns in the month concerned. Subsequently they include an allowance for those not rendering returns.

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

HOURS OF WORK

manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

	anglast in gradas	IN			EKLY HOU		ED	IND	EX OF AV		EEKLY HO	URS WOR	RKED
		All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966		104.6 103.9 100.4 100.9 103.9 102.9 100.0 98.4 100.7 99.8 97.1	98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 100.8	106 · 9 104 · 6 101 · 6 104 · 9 107 · 9 102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1 99 · 1 96 · 2 91 · 3	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.6	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 1	103 · 6 103 · 1 99 · 6 100 · 5 104 · 9 103 · 7 100 · 0 98 · 9 102 · 8 103 · 0 99 · 5	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8	103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8 97 · 4	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7	104 · 3 104 · 5 103 · 0 104 · 5 104 · 8 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 5 101 · 4 100 · 3 98 · 5	102 · 8 102 · 7 102 · 5 102 · 0 101 · 7 100 · 4 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 9 99 · 0 98 · 0	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6
1964	January 18 .	101 · 0	101·4	101 · 4	100·7	96·2	102.6	100·2	100·2	100-6	101 · 1	98·8	100·6
	February 15 .	101 · 5	102·1	101 · 4	101·4	95·5	103.3	100·5	100·6	100-8	101 · 6	99·0	100·9
	March 21	101 · 8	102·5	101 · 5	101·8	95·6	103.8	101·0	100·9	101-9	100 · 8	99·6	101·3
	April 18	102·6	103·3	102·5	102 · 1	96.5	104·5	101 · 1	101 · 1	102·2	102·0	99.9	101 · 4
	May 16	102·4	103·1	102·3	102 · 1	97.9	104·4	100 · 3	100 · 2	101·2	101·5	99.8	100 · 6
	June 20	102·7	103·6	102·5	101 · 3	98.0	104·6	100 · 9	101 · 2	101·4	101·9	99.7	101 · 2
	July 18*	97·3	99.5	87·7	92.5	98.9	100·0	101 · 1	101·2	101-4	101 · 9	100·9	101 · 5
	August 15* .	84·6	84.6	87·4	80.2	90.1	85·7	101 · 0	100·8	100-8	101 · 2	101·5	101 · 5
	September 19 .	103·5	104.9	101·0	101.3	99.8	105·9	100 · 6	100·7	99-8	101 · 0	99·9	101 · 2
	October 17 .	103 · 6	105 · 1	100·7	101 · 1	99·9	106·0	100·5	100·5	99+9	100·8	99·8	101 · 1
	November 14 .	103 · 7	105 · 7	100·8	100 · 9	100·0	106·1	100·8	101·2	99+9	100·9	99·6	101 · 4
	December 12 .	103 · 5	105 · 1	99·9	100 · 8	99·1	106·4	100·1	99·5	99+1	101·2	100·0	101 · 2
1965	January 16 .	101.5	103·6	99·0	98·8	94·4	104·5	99-4	99.0	98.7	100·3	98·2	100·3
	February 13 .	101.9	104·0	99·8	98·9	94·3	104·9	99-8	99.4	99.3	100·7	98·5	100·7
	March 13 .	101.5	103·9	97·3	98·3	94·8	105·1	99-9	99.3	99.3	100·5	99·0	100·8
	April 10	102·4	104·7	99·8	98·3	96·2	105·8	100·0	99·6	100·4	100 · 1	99·3	100·8
	May 15	102·3	104·3	100·4	98·2	96·4	105·7	99·9	99·7	100·2	100 · 3	98·9	100·7
	June 19	102·2	104·2	100·3	97·8	97·5	105·1	99·8	99·5	100·1	100 · 5	99·2	100·4
	July 17*	95·7	97·3	85.6	89·3	98·3	100·2	99.5	98·2	99·3	100·6	99·8	100 · 4
	August 14* .	83·4	84·0	81.9	77·6	90·0	86·0	99.2	98·2	95·7	100·3	100·5	100 · 6
	September 18 .	101·8	103·3	97.2	97·7	99·8	105·1	98.8	97·8	96·5	100·2	98·8	100 · 0
	October 16 .	101 · 8	103·8	97·3	97·4	99·7	104·8	98.9	98·2	96·8	100·0	98·4	99·9
	November 13 .	101 · 9	104·8	97·4	97·5	99·4	104·5	98.8	98·2	97·2	100·1	98·5	99·9
	December 11 .	101 · 7	104·7	98·1	96·9	98·9	103·9	99.0	98·3	98·0	100·2	99·3	99·8
1966	January 15 .	99·2	102·7	96·8	94·6	93·5	101 · 3	97 · 9	97·3	97·2	99·0	97·0	98.6
	February 19‡ .	99·3	103·1	96·6	94·8	93·1	101 · 4	97 · 6	97·3	96·8	98·9	96·7	98.5
	March 19	99·8	103·2	97·1	95·0	93·9	101 · 6	98 · 2	97·8	97·5	99·2	97·5	98.9
	April 23	100 · 4	103·7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97·9	98·2	98·9	98·3	99·1
	May 21	100 · 5	104·0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98·3	98·1	99·1	98·5	99·3
	June 18	100 · 3	103·6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97·9	97·5	99·1	98·5	99·2
	July 16*†	94·2	98.0	82 · I	86·0	97·2	97·8	98.6	98·1	97·7	98·9	99 · 1	99·2
	August 13* .	81·8	84.0	80 · 3	74·8	88·2	83·5	98.4	97·9	96·1	98·6	99 · 4	99·3
	September 17 .	99·3	103.1	92 · I	93 [[] 1	97·6	101·9	97.4	97·0	94·5	97·9	98 · 1	98·4
	October 15	98·0	101 · 9	88.6	92·1	97·2	100·6	96·8	96·6	92·0	97·7	97.6	97·8
	November 19† .	96·6	101 · 0	84.2	91·0	96·4	99·5	96·4	96·4	90·8	97·3	97.5	97·3
	December 17	96·3	100 · 8	85.2	90·1	96·0	98·7	96·7	96·6	92·0	97·5	98.3	97·4
1967	January 14 .	94·1	98·5	85·1	87·7	91 · 7	96·5	95·8	95·7	92.7	96·5	96·5	96·5
	February 18 .	93·6	98·1	85·2	86·6	90 · 7	96·3	96·3	96·6	93.5	96·7	96·6	97·0
	March 18	93·7	97·9	86·2	86·5	91 · 3	96·2	96·8	96·6	94.9	97·1	97·3	97·5
	April 15	93·7	97·6	87·0	86·8	91·4	96·2	96·9	96·6	95·5	97·0	97·4	97·5
	May 13	93·3	97·1	86·2	85·9	92·0	96·3	96·9	96·7	95·1	96·9	97·4	97·7

* 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 1964, 1965 and 1966 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and compared with previous years, the indices for July 1964–66 are less affected by holidays and the indices for August 1964–66 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 1964–66 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1964–66 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1964 approximately 14 points higher, and the indices for August 1965-66 approximately 13 points higher.

† Figures for dates after June 1966 may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1967. The figures from November 1966 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1967 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.
‡ Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence are not available.

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

TABLE 121

EARNINGS AND HOURS

United Kingdom: wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked

TABLE 122									MEN (21	YEARSAN	DOVER)*
6338 10000 10000	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.
Average Wee				ant) None					Calefor Brown		
962 April Oct. 963 April Oct. 964 April Oct. 965 April 966 April Oct. 966 April	£ s. 14 17 15 1 15 18 16 8 17 3 17 15 18 14 19 11 19 15	£ s. 16 4 16 4 17 8 18 0 18 19 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5	£ s. 16 12 16 18 17 1 19 10 20 7 21 3 21 10 21 9	£ s. 16 4 16 5 16 18 17 18 18 7 19 2 19 16 20 11 20 12	£ s. 15 14 15 9 15 17 16 4 17 10 17 17 19 6 19 16 21 13 21 6	£ s; 18 13 19 6 19 6 19 17 21 1 22 9 22 9 23 15 21 19	f s. 15 14 16 0 16 3 16 18 17 19 18 5 19 2 19 16 20 8 20 6	£ s. 14 2 14 14 15 7 16 1 16 7 16 18 17 18 10 18 11	£ s. 13 18 14 7 15 7 15 8 16 4 16 8 17 7 18 0 17 13	£ s. 13 18 14 2 14 7 15 16 16 4 17 5 17 12 17 16	£ s. 15 18 16 4 16 6 17 4 18 0 18 12 19 5 20 1 20 11 20 17
Average Hou	rs Worked										
962 April Oct. 963 April Oct. 964 April Oct. 965 April Oct. 966 April Oct.	48.2 47.9 47.8 48.2 48.0 48.0 48.0 47.7 47.5 47.3	46-9 46-3 46-6 46-7 46-9 46-9 46-9 46-0 46-1 45-1	45.6 45.3 46.5 46.9 46.6 46.7 46.0 45.5 44.9	47.0 46.3 46.0 46.7 47.2 47.1 46.6 46.0 45.9 45.2	46.8 45.6 46.1 47.4 47.4 47.8 47.8 46.1 47.1 45.9	45.6 44.4 45.0 45.4 46.1 45.0 45.1 43.6 44.3 41.3	46.7 46.4 46.3 47.2 47.7 47.3 47.1 46.4 46.0 45.4	46.2 46.4 46.5 47.0 47.2 46.9 46.9 46.7 46.5 45.7	45.9 46.2 46.4 47.2 46.6 46.1 45.8 46.1 45.6 44.1	43.2 43.0 43.0 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 43.0 42.3 41.5	48.9 48.8 48.7 49.4 49.6 49.3 49.3 48.7 48.3 47.8
verage Hou		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
962 April Oct. 963 April Oct. 964 April Oct. 965 April Oct. 966 April Oct.	s. d. 6 2.0 6 3.4 6 6.0 6 10.0 7 1.6 7 4.8 7 10.0 8 2.7 8 4.1	s. d. 6 10.9 6 11.9 7 2.4 7 5.5 7 8.2 8 0.8 8 3.9 8 10.3 9 3.1 9 5.0	s. d. 7 3.3 7 5.6 7 6.1 7 8.5 8 1.5 8 4.5 8 4.5 8 8.5 9 2.4 9 5.5 9 6.8	s. d. 6 10.6 7 0.4 7 0.9 7 2.8 7 7.1 7 9.5 8 2.4 8 7.3 8 11.6 9 1.3	s. d. 6 8.5 6 9.2 6 10.4 6 11.7 7 6.5 8 1.0 9 2.3 9 3.3	s. d. 8 2.0 8 2.9 8 6.8 9 2.7 9 4.2 9 11.4 10 8.6 10 7.7	s. d. 6 8.8 6 10.7 6 11.8 7 2.0 7 6.3 7 8.6 8 1.4 8 6.3 8 10.3 8 11.4	s. d. 6 1.3 6 2.6 6 3.8 6 6.4 6 9.5 6 11.8 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5 8 1.3	s. d. 6 0.7 6 2.6 6 2.3 6 5.9 6 7.4 7 0.2 7 2.0 7 6.4 7 10.6 8 0.0	s. d. 6 5-2 6 6-7 6 8-0 6 9-6 7 0-3 7 2-7 7 6-4 8 0-2 8 4-0 8 6-9	s. d. 6 5.9 6 7.6 6 8.4 6 11.6 7 3.1 7 6.4 7 9.6 8 6.2 8 8.7

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				E LEON						They are
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	£ s. 77 6 8 5 9 6 8 4 9 9 8 9 9 5 9 6	£ s. 7713 7719 855 814 907 913 916	£ 19 7 8 19 8 8 6 8 8 10 9 9 5 9 9 11 9 18 9 18	£ s. 8 6 8 11 8 13 9 7 9 13 9 18 10 7 10 9	£ s. 7 8 7 17 7 18 8 18 8 13 9 17 10 0 10 11 10 4	£ s. 9 7 9 19 9 19 10 15 10 10 11 3 11 4 12 0 11 5	£ s. 7 12 7 15 7 17 8 10 8 12 8 18 9 12 9 13	f s. 7 14 7 17 8 0 8 7 8 13 8 13 8 17 9 0 9 9 9 15 9 19	£ s. 7 9 7 13 7 14 8 2 8 7 8 13 9 7 9 10	f s. 7 12 7 15 7 17 8 2 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 7 9 14 9 18	£ s. 7 112 7 15 8 9 8 11 9 0 9 14 9 15
Aver	age Hou	rs Worked								1 14 F.S.		
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	40·3 40·2 40·3 40·4 40·5 40·4 39·6 39·1 39·1 38·8	40 · 1 40 · 1 40 · 0 40 · 1 40 · 2 39 · 3 39 · 6 38 · 9 38 · 6 38 · 6	39·4 38·8 39·0 39·1 39·4 38·9 38·4 37·6 37·8 37·4	40·2 40·0 40·2 40·2 39·7 39·2 38·5 38·3 38·1	39 · 1 40 · 0 40 · 5 40 · 2 41 · 6 39 · 3 41 · 1 39 · 5 39 · 2 38 · 4	40 · 2 39 · 9 40 · 3 39 · 9 40 · 5 39 · 5 39 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 8 36 · 8	39·4 38·9 39·1 39·3 39·4 38·7 38·5 37·9 37·8 37·3	39-2 39-3 39-4 39-8 39-9 39-3 39-2 39-1 38-6 38-4	38.6 39.3 39.2 39.4 38.8 38.5 38.3 38.4 38.4 38.2 37.6	38.4 38.1 38.2 38.4 38.9 38.4 38.1 37.9 37.5 37.0	39.0 38.5 38.5 38.7 39.3 38.7 38.6 38.1 37.6 37.7
		rly Earnings s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 3 10·4	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	3 9.1 3 10.5 3 11.8 4 0.9 4 2.1 4 3.7 4 6.4 4 9.5 4 11.9 5 0.7	3 9.7 3 10.8 3 11.8 4 1.2 4 2.2 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 9.7 5 0.1 5 1.0	4 0.5 4 I.7 4 2.0 4 6.2 4 7.6 4 9.7 5 2.7 5 3.6	4 1.6 4 3.2 4 3.6 4 4.5 4 7.3 4 8.4 4 10.9 5 1.7 5 4.9 5 5.7	3 9·3 3 11·0 3 10·7 4 0·8 4 3·4 4 4·7 4 9·5 5 0·7 5 4·6 5 3·9	4 7.8 4 8.8 4 10.1 4 11.8 5 3.7 5 3.9 5 7.8 5 9.9 6 2.3 6 1.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 11.6 4 0.9 4 1.3 4 2.5 4 4.8 4 6.3 4 7.9 4 11.3 5 2.1 5 4.1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

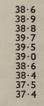
* Working full-time.

TABLE 122

Timber, furniture etc.

 $\begin{array}{c} \underline{f} & \mathbf{s.} \\ \mathbf{14} & \mathbf{18} \\ \mathbf{15} & \mathbf{11} \\ \mathbf{15} & \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{16} & \mathbf{10} \\ \mathbf{16} & \mathbf{19} \\ \mathbf{17} & \mathbf{16} \\ \mathbf{19} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{19} & \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{19} & \mathbf{10} \end{array}$

45.6 46.3 45.1 47.2 46.5 46.9 46.0 46.5 45.2 45.3



4.2 6.5

EARNINGS AND HOURS

wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

2 (c	ontinued)		•				5		MEN (21	YEARSAN	DOVER)*
	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscellane- ous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
	• •								A Reported	Average We	ekly Earnings
	£ s. 18 4 18 13 19 10 20 6 21 4 21 15 22 17 23 18 23 17	£ s. 15 19 16 5 16 11 17 6 17 17 18 12 19 0 19 17 20 14 20 7	£ s. 16 4 16 7 16 12 17 6 18 4 18 13 19 9 20 3 20 19 20 16	£ s. 14 15 15 19 16 8 17 2 17 13 18 8 19 1 19 8 20 1	£ s. 15 13 16 2 16 1 17 12 18 4 19 2 19 15 20 0 20 11	£ s. 14 17 15 0 15 13 16 6 16 10 17 13 17 12 18 8 18 17 19 2	£ s. 14 18 15 5 16 2 17 13 18 15 19 15 20 6 20 18	£ s. 13 9 13 12 14 1 14 5 14 17 15 2 15 16 16 10 17 5 17 8	£ s. 11 17 12 5 12 16 13 19 14 7 15 14 15 13	£ s. 15 13 15 17 16 3 16 15 17 12 18 2 18 18 19 12 20 5 20 6	April 1962 Oct. April April 1963 Oct. April April 1964 Oct. April April 1965 Oct. April April 1966 Oct. Oct.
										Average H	lours Worked
	46.4 45.9 45.8 46.4 46.5 46.8 46.4 46.5 46.3 45.5	47 · 4 47 · 4 47 · 0 47 · 8 47 · 9 47 · 7 47 · 0 47 · 0 47 · 0 46 · 5 45 · 1	46.6 46.2 46.1 46.8 47.1 46.9 46.7 46.7 46.1 46.0 45.0	50-1 50-8 51-3 51-4 51-6 51-2 51-8 50-8 50-8 50-8	49·4 49·5 48·9 49·7 49·8 49·7 49·8 49·5 49·8 47·7 48·5	48.4 48.5 48.4 49.2 48.6 48.7 46.3 43.8 43.7 43.8	49.7 49.4 50.5 50.6 50.5 50.7 50.6 50.3 50.3	46.1 45.8 46.2 46.0 45.9 45.9 45.9 45.4 45.0 44.7	44.6 44.9 44.9 44.8 44.9 44.8 45.1 44.9 44.9 44.0 43.7	47·3 47·0 46·9 47·6 47·8 47·7 47·5 47·0 46·4	April 1962 Oct. April April 1963 Oct. April April 1964 Oct. April April 1965 Oct. April April 1966 Oct. April
											ourly Earnings
35304	s. d. 7 10-1 8 2-9 8 4-9 8 8-7 9 0-7 9 4-5 9 9-8 10 3-8 10 5-8	s. d. 6 8.6 6 10.4 7 0.4 7 3.0 7 5.4 7 9.6 8 0.9 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2	s. d. 6 11.4 7 0.9 7 2.5 7 4.7 7 8.8 7 11.5 8 3.9 8 9.0 9 1.4 9 2.8	s. d. 5 10.7 6 1.2 6 2.6 6 4.6 6 7.5 6 10.8 7 1.1 7 6.1 7 7.6 7 10.6	s. d. 6 4·1 6 6·0 6 6·7 7 1·1 7 3·7 7 8·7 7 11·3 8 4·6 8 5·7	s. d. 6 1.7 6 2.3 6 5.6 6 7.4 6 9.4 7 3.0 7 7.2 8 4.8 8 7.6 8 8.7	s. d. 6 0.0 6 2.1 6 6.0 6 6.9 6 9.9 6 11.9 7 4.7 7 9.8 8 0.9 8 3.6	s. d. 5 10.0 5 11.1 6 1.1 6 5.1 6 5.1 6 7.0 6 10.6 7 3.2 7 7.9 7 9.4	s. d. 5 3.7 5 5.9 5 8.4 5 9.0 6 0.3 6 2.6 6 4.5 6 8.3 7 1.6 7 1.9	s. d. 6 7·4 6 9·0 7 0·4 7 4·5 7 7·1 7 11·5 8 4·0 8 8·7 8 9·9	April 1962 Oct. April April 1963 Oct. April April 1964 Oct. April April 1965 Oct. April April 1965 Oct. April

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

÷,	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries	All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscellan- eous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	
	£ s. 8 6 8 !0 8 14 8 16 9 5 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15	£ s. 7 12 7 16 7 19 8 4 8 11 8 14 8 14 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14	£ s. 7 17 8 1 8 3 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 9 19	£ s. 7 17 7 9 8 7 8 11 8 8 9 1 8 12 9 1 9 15 9 15	£ s. 7 3 7 11 7 12 7 16 7 18 8 1 8 9 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 17 8 19	£ s. 8 9 9 2 8 5 9 0 9 3 10 7 10 4 11 4	£ s. 10 16 11 3 11 5 11 11 12 4 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0	£ s. 6 18 7 1 7 4 7 11 7 14 8 6 8 11 8 15	£ s. 7 19 8 4 8 14 8 16 9 2 9 7 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 2	Average We £ s. 7 17 8 1 8 4 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1	ekly Earnings April 1962 Oct. April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct.
,	39.9	39.9	1 39.4	40.2	39.0	1 38-6	1 43.8	1 40.2	40.2	39.6	ours Worked April 1962
	39.6 39.7 39.5 39.9 39.8 39.8 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.0	39.8 39.6 40.3 40.1 39.6 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.2	39·3 39·4 39·6 39·8 39·3 38·9 38·6 38·3 38·0	38 · 1 40 · 6 40 · 1 39 · 9 40 · 7 39 · 5 38 · 9 39 · 2 39 · 3	39·1 39·3 38·8 37·7 38·2 37·9 37·7 37·0 37·4	39·1 38·0 38·3 38·3 38·2 38·0 37·6 37·1 37·2	43.7 43.5 44.0 43.6 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 43.0	40.0 40.5 39.8 40.3 39.8 40.0 39.2 39.3 39.3 39.1	40.0 40.7 40.8 40.9 40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8	39 · 4 39 · 5 39 · 7 39 · 9 39 · 4 39 · 1 38 · 7 38 · 5 38 · 1	Oct. April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct.
	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Average Ho	ourly Earnings
2938815853	s. d. 4 1.8 4 3.6 4 4.6 4 5.6 4 7.6 4 8.5 4 10.7 5 1.8 5 4.5 5 6.1	s. d. 3 9.8 3 10.9 4 0.1 4 0.9 4 3.0 4 4.6 4 6.4 4 9.1 4 11.7 5 0.9	s. d. 3 11.8 4 1.0 4 1.8 4 3.0 4 5.2 4 6.6 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 2.5 5 3.6	s. d. 3 10.8 3 10.8 4 1.2 4 3.0 4 2.5 4 5.5 4 4.3 4 7.7 4 11.6 4 11.5	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 7 \cdot 9 \\ 3 & 10 \cdot 3 \\ 4 & 2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 & 2 \cdot 6 \\ 4 & 5 \cdot 6 \\ 4 & 5 \cdot 6 \\ 4 & 9 \cdot 5 \\ 4 & 9 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	5. 4.9 4 3.8 4 9.5 4 7.2 4 8.3 5 0.7 5 9.3 5 9.3 6 0.3	5. 11.1 5 1.3 5 2.0 5 3.1 5 7.2 5 8.1 5 9.4 6 1.3 6 6.2	3 5.0 3 6.2 3 7.1 3 7.5 3 8.9 3 10.4 4 0.6 4 2.8 4 4.3 4 5.8	3 11.5 4 1.3 4 3.2 4 3.9 4 5.4 4 6.9 4 8.2 4 9.5 5 0.4 5 1.0	3 11.6 4 1.0 4 1.7 4 2.9 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.5 4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4	April 1962 Oct. April 1963 Oct. April 1964 Oct. April 1965 Oct. April 1966 Oct.

See footnote on previous page.
 Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.
 Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS

Great Britain: administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)

TABLE 123

October		Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal 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								•		<u> </u>		1
1960 . 1961 . 1962 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 . 1966 .	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	£ s. d. 19 12 3 20 13 2 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8	f s. d. 21 13 7 22 10 0 23 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0	£ s. d. 18 14 10 19 11 6 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11	£ s. d. 18 13 5 19 14 4 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 9	£ s. d. 18 1 10 18 18 8 19 14 7 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3	f s. d. 18 12 5 19 16 1 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4	£ s. d. 19 16 7 20 14 4 21 9 11 22 6 10 23 10 3 25 4 5 26 9 5	£ s. d. 20 4 7 21 0 0 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8	£ s. d. 19 17 9 20 13 4 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8	£ s. d. 18 15 3 19 13 2 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8	f s. d. 18 19 1 19 19 3 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3
emales												
1960 . 1961 . 1962 . 1963 . 1964 . 1965 . 1966 .		7 14 9 8 3 10 8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2	8 1 4 8 8 0 9 8 6 9 5 0 0 8 5 1 8 7 2 3 2	7 17 1 8 7 0 8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0	7 12 7 8 1 2 8 9 7 8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8	7 3 2 7 10 9 7 13 2 7 17 5 8 8 4 9 5 1 9 15 11	7 15 10 8 5 2 8 12 5 8 15 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8	7 11 6 8 0 2 8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 10 6 9	7 9 5 7 17 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8	7 17 6 8 7 7 8 14 1 9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2	7 11 5 7 18 3 8 5 8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3 10 10 11	7 12 0 7 18 7 8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8

October	Paper, printing, and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industries and services covered
Males 1960 . . 1961 . . 1962 . . 1963 . . 1963 . . 1964 . . 1965 . . 1966 . .	£ s. d. 20 18 1 21 19 11 22 19 7 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9	£ s. d. 19 7 1 20 13 0 21 10 2 22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3	£ s. d. 19 7 0 20 7 1 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & \text{s. d.} \\ 18 & 2 & 4 \\ 19 & 0 & 2 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 5 & 8 \\ 22 & 2 & 5 \\ 23 & 16 & 4 \\ 25 & 3 & 6 \end{array}$	f s. d. 18 4 1 19 7 8 20 8 2 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2	£ s. d. 18 12 5 18 18 6 19 16 10 21 0 5 22 10 5 22 4 9 3 26 4 11	£ s. d. No. covered 19 3 7 1,293,000 20 2 11 1,331,000 21 1 7 1,345,000 22 2 2 1,375,000 23 11 7 1,373,000 25 8 11 1,424,000 26 14 1,486,000	£ s. d. 18 19 4 19 17 3 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2	f. s. d. No. covered 19 2 0 2,103,000 20 0 9 2,165,000 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
Females 1960 . . . 1961 . . . 1962 . . . 1963 . . . 1963 . . . 1964 . . . 1963 . . . 1964 . . . 1965 . . . 1966 . . .	8 12 2 9 2 5 9 10 2 9 18 6 10 11 11 11 4 11 12 1 2	7 14 10 8 5 7 8 9 8 8 16 3 9 8 1 10 0 8 10 14 5	7 16 7 8 5 4 8 12 11 8 19 9 9 11 10 10 6 7 10 19 9	9 0 3 9 12 9 10 5 8 10 15 2 11 8 9 12 2 11 12 11 3	7 10 4 8 1 1 8 7 7 8 14 7 9 7 4 9 9 5 10 13 4	10 6 9 10 8 0 10 15 5 11 4 1 11 9 11 12 2 9 13 1 2	7 19 5 618,000 8 8 0 629,000 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 15 4 12 6 5 13 2 11 13 18 1 14 10 0 *15 17 3 16 5 4	10 3 0 1,452,000 10 13 6 1,500,000 11 6 11 1,529,000 11 19 4 1,562,000 12 11 1 1,576,000 *13 14 3 1,635,000 14 4 11 1,705,000

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and opera-tives 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. * Revised figures.

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

TABLE 124

Octob	er			All employees	Males	Females	
1955			•	79.2		tin when the part	1.99. P. 10.
1956	•			85.0			
1957		•	a.•.	90.9		······································	
1958	•	•		93.9			
1959			2.	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1960	•	•	No.4	105-6	106.0	105 · 1	
1961	•		•	110.8	111.2	110.6	
1962		•		117.0	117-2	117.5	
1963	•			123.4	123.5	123.9	
1964	•		•	130-3	130.5	130.5	
1965				141-3	141.7	142.0	
1966	•			147.4	148.1	147.6	

* "Salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. † National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Railways; British Transport docks; air transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking

and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also British Waterways and London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

1959 = 100

Note:

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 125

- Company		CL	ERICAL AN	D ANALOG	OUS EMPL	OYEES ON	LY†	and many	AL			ES	
		and the second second	Males		1	Females		Constant descalation	Males		1	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)
1956 .	•	321,000	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 9 7 6	84-6
1957 .	•	312,000	11 13 4	94-4	311,000	863	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808.000	10 0 3	90.4
1958 .		307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959 .		300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960 .		298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106-3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961 .	•	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111-1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962 .	•	301,000	14 2 5	114-3	370,000	10 14 11	115-8	975,000	21 1 1	118-4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963 .		246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119-2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964 .		277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131-2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965 .	•	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134-4	1,045,000	25 IO I	143-4	1,033,000	\$15 13 11	±141.7
1966 .	•	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138-7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149-5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5

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

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

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

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

									Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col (3) minus col. (4))
									(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
953	April October	•	:	:	:	:		:	+ 6·9 + 5·4	+ 5·5 + 5·0	+ 4.7 + 4.8	+ 5.5 + 4.5	-0.8 + 0.3
954	April October	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	+ 5·8 + 7·4	+ 5·0 + 6·4	+ 4·7 + 6·0	+ 4·1 + 5·3	+ 0.6 + 0.7
955	April October	:	:	:	•	•		÷	+ 9.5 + 9.0	+ 8·7 + 8·5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.0 + 1.6
956	April October	:	÷	:	÷	•	10.÷	•	+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
957	April October	•	:	•		•	•	÷	+ 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3·8 + 6·6	+ 2·5 + 5·6	+ 1·3 + 1·0
958	April October	•	÷	•	•	:	:	:	+ 4.6 + 2.3	+ 5.5 + 3.1	+ 5·9 + 3·4	+ 4·8 + 3·7	+ 1· - 0·3
59	April October	:	÷		:	:	:	:	+ 3.9 + 5.1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3.5 + 2.9	+ 3·5 + 1·4	- 0·0 + 1·5
60	April October	•	:		:	:	:	:	+ 6·5 + 6·6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 4}{+ 7 \cdot 3}$	+ 4·4 + 5·5	+ 2·0 + 1·8
61	April October	1359 (S. 1997) 	•					:	+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7.3 + 7.0	+ 6.5 + 6.9	+ 6.2 + 6.4	+ 0.3 + 0.5
62	April October	:	•	•	:	:	•	:	+ 4.0 + 3.2	+ 5.1 + 4.1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
963	April October	•	•	:	÷	÷		•	+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3.6 + 4.1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
64	April October	÷	:	÷	÷	÷	•	•••	+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4.9 + 5.7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
65	April October	÷	:	÷	÷		:	:	+ 7.5 + 8.5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5.3 + 7.3	+ 2.7 + 2.2
966	April October	:	÷	÷	÷	:	:	•	+ 7.4 + 4.2	+ 9·8 + 6·2	+ 9.7 + 6.5	+ 8.0 + 5.6	+ 1.7 + 0.9

The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

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

2. Multiplying this difference by $1\frac{1}{4}$ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

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

1

Chemicals Metal and manu-allied facture industries

Food, drink and tobacco

81.8 82.0 85.2 80.6 84.9 81.3 79-2 81-3 83-0 81-3 81-5 83-3 74·6 75·0 75·1 81-0 83-8 85-8 79·9 81·7 83·2 81 · 4 82 · 3 84 · 0 83-4 83-1 88-5 81 · 1 81 · 3 82 · 9 77-2 78-7 81-2

84·6 86·0 88·3 81.6 82.9 85.9 81.7 83.4 83.8 81.8 84.7 84.9 75.6 77.0 79.0 82.6 86.3 86.3 81-2 83-4 84-6 81.0 84.5 85.4 84-2 86-3 92-2 82·1 84·0 84·2 81 - 1 83 - 1 89 - 1

86.7 85.4 84.7 83 · 7 82 · 1 83 · 1 85-0 84-2 85-3 84.4 78·5 76·4 78·0 86-2 85-9 85-5 85-9 84-4 84-7 86-7 84-5 84-3 92-8 91-7 92-4 86-5 84-1 84-2 84-0 82-9 84-2

84-5 85-8 91-7 83 · 5 83 · 9 87 · 1

88-8 90-4 92-2 86-4 89-0 90-4

92.1 90.7 89.7 90·0 87·7 88·7 92.5 91.7 92.7

90·4 92·2 97·8 89-7 92-1 92-7 93-0 94-3 91-7 91.6 92.4 90.7 87 · 9 87 · 9 85 · 5 93·4 94·3 92·3

94.0 93.3 100.6

95·1 96·6 97·8 94-4 96-4 98-5

96-8 96-4 96-6 97.0 93.8 95.1 99-2 98-1 99-7 96-2 93-8 95-5 101·0 93·3 96·2 98-9 96-6 97-4 99-5 97-7 98-1 97-7 95-7 95-9 102-4 100-8 99-1 98-7 94-6 97-5 98·1 96·0 97·3

97-3 99-4 103-4

100·0 100·6 109·4 100-0 108-3 101-5 100-0 101-7 103-5 100-0 100-0 102-2

103-3 103-8 105-5 101 · 7 101 · 6 105 · 1

104-7 102-4 103-3 102-7 100-3 101-1 104-8 103-5 103-6 103·2 100·7 101·0 107-8 100-9 103-7 106-0 102-4 99-6 104-3 102-8 101-4 104-2 102-8 101-9 102-5 98-7 101-1 106-3 103-4 103-3 103-4 102-5 103-5

103-2 104-5 108-4 101-3 104-0 102-7 103-2 102-4 101-1 102-3 101-6 99-9 103-2 103-8 98-8 99-2 98-1 97-1 102-7 103-3 98-5 102-7 103-5 100-9 103-3 103-3 101-7 104-1 103-8 100-9 105-1

103-7 104-5 111-8 102-5 110-6 101-8 102.6 104.3 103.2

105-5 103-6

EARNINGS

April May. June

August September

October . November December

April May. June

July . . August . September

October November December

April May. June

July . August . September

October

November 1966

January February March

July . August September

October . November December

April May*

1967 January February March

April May. June

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

Metal goods not elsewhere specified

Textiles Leather leather goods and fur

93.7 89.6 89.8

91-7 92-6 85-9

91-9 96-4 96-7

98-3 99-3 94-6

97.0 91.2 90.6

92-0 93-8 88-1

93.7 97.8 98.0

102-0 102-8 101-0 102-6 104-4 97-9 100·0 100·5 99·2

95·7 95·9 98·0 93·4 94·9 95·7 93.7 93.9 94.6 94-2 94-4 95-1 91.6 92.6 95.6

94-9 99-8 99-3

100-0 102-7 111-9 100-0 101-6 103-9 100-0 100-8 102-5 100-0 101-4 102-9 100-0 101-0 103-0

101-3 101-6 100-0

Vehicles

Engineer-ing and electrical goods Ship-building and marine engineer-ing

83 · 0

84-4 85-6 87-8 78-8 79-2 81-4 86.9 87.9 89.8 85·1 86·4 87·5 85-3

91-4 89-1 89-8

93·2 97·7 97·1 90·5 94·4 98·0

102-3 103-0 100-9 103-8 103-0 98-5

103-8 104-7

87.5 85.8 87.0 93·2 92·0 91·7

91.2

100.0

99·2 103·3

104-6 104-1 103-8 106-2 106-6 107-5 103·0 103·4 104·7 102-4 101-9 103-9 101-7 103-6 102-8 102-7 102-5 104-3

104-4 104-9 105·0 105·3 105 · 1 105 · 4 103-2 104-8 104-4 106-6

86 · 1 87 · 0 89 · 8

88-6 90-5 90-9 88-3 88-8 88-8 83·7 83·9 83·4 86.9 92.2 93.2 88-3 89-4 89-3 87·2 87·8 87·9 87.6 87.3 88.5 88.0 86-6 87-5 87-5

91-5 91-2 92-6 90·1 89·8 91·6 83.6 83.7 88.5 93·1 90·6 93·5 89-8 88-4 93-1 89·2 87·3 91·7 90·2 92·1 91·5 89·1 88·5 91·3

95-1 96-0 97-3 93-8 93-9 95-4

96-5 98-3 99-1

102-9 103-3 105-3 102 · 3 103 · 0 103 · 1

85.9 91.2 86.0 86-6 87-3 90-2

93-9 99-8 94-5

96-4 96-5 98-5 100-8 101-3 98-6 98·2 98·9 96·8 96.6 97.7 93.0 99-8 99-8 98-9 100·1 98·7 98·6

TABLE 127

1963 January February March

1964 January February March

1965 January February March

JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 603

EARNINGS

966 - 100

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

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

January 19										(continued)	TABLE 127 (
	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered	Miscel- laneous services§	Transport and communi- cations‡	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Mining and quarrying	Agri- culture†	All manufac- turing industries	Other manufac- turing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	imber, rniture, .c.	y,
January	80-2	80·2	83.9	79.6	83·5	77-6	83·2	83-0	80-2	79·3	80.5	78.9	272
February	80-8	81·3	82.3	79.3	83·2	80-0	85·3	83-0	81-4	79·8	81.2	79.9	
March	81-8	83·1	84.9	79.9	83·4	84-7	85·7	81-0	83-0	82·5	83.4	83.2	
April	81-7	82-2	86·2	80·3	84-0	84·1	85·5	83 · 1	81.6	80·7	83-0	82.9	3 5 2
May	83-6	85-1	87·5	82·8	86-2	87·6	90·5	88 · 8	84.2	84·0	85-3	86.0	
June	83-9	86-0	89·8	83·7	85-8	87·3	92·7	89 · 0	85.3	84·1	87-0	86.3	
July	84-0	85-5	87·3	83·2	86-8	88.7	86-8	89-6	84-9	84-5	84·8	88.6	2
August	84-8	84-5	85·5	82·7	85-1	87.9	88-3	90-9	83-5	83-1	83·2	86.8	
September	84-9	84-8	86·0	82·7	84-9	88.5	87-9	90-6	83-9	83-1	84·2	89.5	
October	85-2	85+4	85-8	82.6	85.0	88.5	88·2	95·9	84·7	83.0	84·6	89·1	5
November	85-9	86+0	87-5	82.3	85.4	87.1	91·8	92·6	85·7	83.8	85·6	90·0	
December	88-3	87+1	87-8	82.9	84.6	87.8	89·5	88·7	87·4	87.5	84·1	88·5	
January	87-4	87 · 4	87-4	83·8	85·3	88.5	89-5	89·2	87.6	85.6	86.7	88-0	55
February	87-8	88 · 3	88-6	84·6	86·5	89.9	89-6	86·5	88.7	85.9	87.0	89-4	
March	86-8	88 · 1	89-4	85·7	81·8	87.8	89-8	86·6	88.8	86.4	87.9	89-4	
April	89 · 1	89·7	92.0	86.8	89.0	93.8	89-4	87.6	89·5	87.5	88·3	91.9	5
May	88 · 3	89·7	93.9	87.2	90.1	92.7	90-2	90.2	89·3	87.7	90·2	91.9	
June	89 · 6	91·9	93.8	89.2	90.9	95.7	89-6	94.3	91·7	89.3	91·7	94.2	
July	90-5	92·1	92.6	89.5	92-3	95-7	89·3	95·3	91.9	90-0	90·1	95-9	222
August	91-0	90·7	90.7	89.2	91-4	95-4	91·7	96·0	89.7	89-1	88·9	92-9	
September	91-4	91·3	91.1	89.8	91-1	96-8	91·3	100·1	90.2	89-2	90·4	94-8	
October	91.7	92.0	91-2	89·6	91-5	96-0	92.8	99-1	91-4	89·2	91+4	93-9	
November	92.6	92.7	91-8	90·4	91-5	95-8	93.7	92-5	92-5	90·7	91+9	95-4	
December	91.5	90.1	91-3	89·0	90-1	87-6	94.5	89-5	90-5	90·1	90+0	90-5	
January	93-4	93·4	93-0	91 · 4	92-9	94-3	93-8	90·2	93·7	93.0	93-4	95-0	028
February	94-1	94·7	94-1	92 · 7	93-7	98-2	94-5	92·6	94·4	92.9	94-3	95-0	
March	94-8	96·2	95-7	94 · 3	94-8	100-8	94-1	91·9	96·0	93.1	96-0	99-2	
April	93.7	94-4	96-4	94-4	93-8	96-4	96·1	94·7	93.8	90·9	94·8	95-2	9
May	96.4	98-1	98-1	97-2	95-6	103-3	97·6	98·3	97.3	95·9	97·1	98-7	
June	95.7	98-1	96-7	98-1	95-0	102-6	96·5	99·8	97.5	97·7	95·3	101-2	
July	96-4	98-1	96-0	97-6	94-0	102-3	98-1	105-5	97 · 4	97.0	96-0	98-7	
August	96-6	96-2	94-0	96-9	94-0	99-5	99-2	103-0	95 · 2	95.0	94-2	98-7	
September	97-9	97-8	94-9	98-7	95-3	103-0	98-8	104-0	96 · 6	96.2	97-3	101-3	
October	99+1	99-4	97-8	98·5	99 · 1	103-7	99.0	110·8	98·4	96.6	97.5	102-1	3
November	99+1	99-2	98-2	99·0	98 · 3	100-2	99.6	104·0	99·0	97.1	99.0	101-3	
December	99+2	97-8	95-8	100·2	97 · 6	97-8	102.8	101·3	97·1	95.9	95.4	94-7	
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	0
February	100-5	101-1	101-4	100·3	100·5	101-9	100·1	97-9	101-3	100-0	100·7	100-0	
March	102-6	104-1	103-5	101·4	101·0	108-2	100·6	99-1	103-4	101-2	104·2	102-8	
April	102-7	103-5	102-9	103-7	102-1	106-4	101-5	104-7	103-0	101-4	102-9	103-0	4
May	102-4	104-1	102-7	103-4	103-9	108-8	102-9	104-6	103-5	101-5	103-7	103-8	
June	103-1	105-7	103-4	105-2	103-7	112-3	104-1	106-5	104-7	103-2	104-1	107-3	
July	103-4	105-2	102-6	106-4	104-7	111-0	102-1	110·3	104-1	101 · 6	102-0	107-1	4
August	103-3	102-9	100-4	105-3	104-9	106-5	103-0	108·8	101-6	101 · 0	100-7	101-4	
September	103-8	103-7	102-2	105-0	102-4	111-4	104-0	111·5	101-8	101 · 2	101-8	104-3	
October	103-7	104-0	103-7	104-7	102-6	110-6	103-8	116-1	102-2	99.8	101-8	105-1	1
November	103-5	103-6	104-6	104-1	102-9	108-6	104-6	109-3	102-2	99.6	102-3	103-5	B
December	103-5	102-0	103-4	104-6	101-4	106-2	106-9	106-5	100-3	98.1	99-8	97-0	7
January February March	103 · 1 103 · 5	103 · 1 104 · 1 102 · 4	105-9 105-2 106-3	104-1 104-2 104-3	103-5 103-2 102-7	106+5 108+0 102+1	105-3 105-4 107-3	102-7 102-1 103-0	102-2 103-5 101-8	100 · 1 101 · 3 100 · 4	101 · 9 102 · 1 102 · 4	102-8 104-4 101-3	421
April	104-9	105-6	108·1	106·5	103·2	111-4	106·4	108·7	104·4	102·9	103-4	107·3	5
May*	104-1	105-9	107·8	107·0	104·0	110-7	105·5	109·9	104·9	102·6	103-7	107·9	

104-6 Note .-- This new series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of the GAZETTE * Provisional.

Bricks, potter; glass, cemen; etc.

85-5 85-6 86-1

89.6 89.9 93.1

92·1 91·2 92·2

93-4 93-4 89-1

93-0 94-2 94-8

94-9 98-6 98-2

100-3 99-0 95-3

Clothing and footwear

85-5 86-5 85-7

94-1 95-3 95-3

98-9 98-0 94-7

103-3 103-8 103-4 103-4 104-2 102-1

90.3 86.4 89.1

88·2 89·4

91.6 91.8 92.5 92.8 89.1 89.5

93-2 95-9 94-4 90-8 91-1 86-0

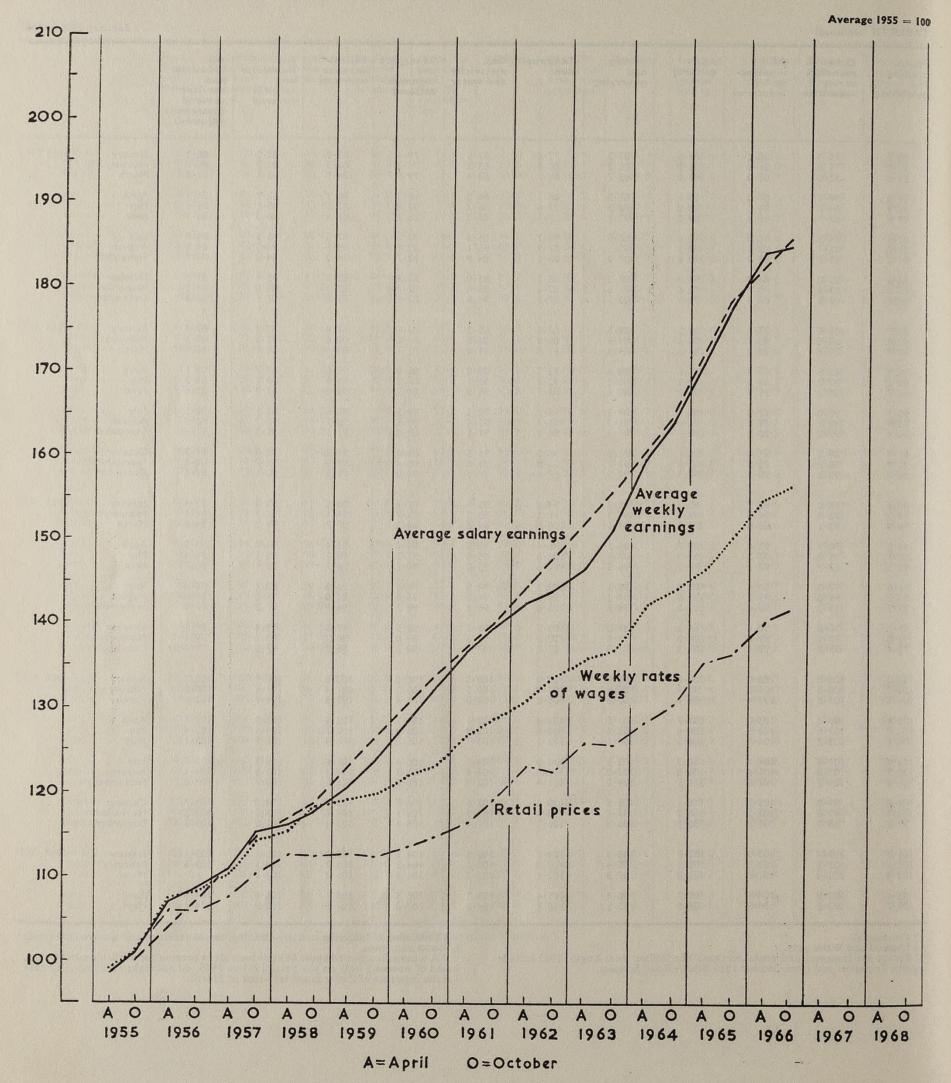
94-3 96-2 98-3

100-5 100-4 98-2

Provisional. England and Wales only. Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include ndon Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. II A seasonally adjusted figure has not been given because the available adjustments, based of necessity only on the years 1963 to 1966, do not make sufficient allowance for the incidence of Easter in the last week of March.

Weekly Rates of Wages, Average Weekly Earnings (Manual Workers) Average Salary Earnings (1955-66); Retail Prices



EARNINGS

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

	Avera	ge weekly	earnings in	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium	Avera	ge hourly	earnings ex	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium
Industry Group	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	January 1967	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	January 1967
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	106·7 105·4 106·9 106·2	109·4 109·8 110·7 109·7	114·0 111·3 112·7 113·0	118·5 116·1 118·0 117·6	4·6 08·1 2·2 2·4	s. d. 446 7 373 10 314 3 402 1	106·7 106·1 106·6 106·3	110·0 108·4 109·6 109·2	116·2 112·9 114·2 114·8	120·3 117·3 118·4 119·0	121·2 117·2 119·1 120·1	d. 113·2 96·0 78·1 102·3
Skilled	107.6 106.3 104.2 106.8 107.1 105.9 106.3 106.5	110.7 109.7 109.7 110.0 110.0 109.8 110.6 109.9	4·3 ·8 ·0 2·8 14·1 11·7 2·4 2·9	119·3 116·6 116·1 117·8 118·8 116·4 117·6 117·6	115.4 108.9 112.0 112.2 114.9 108.5 112.2 112.2	463 7 405 2 332 10 430 4 454 6 390 2 318 6 415 5	107.6 107.3 103.7 107.2 107.2 106.9 106.0 107.0	110.8 110.3 108.2 110.2 110.4 109.6 109.4 110.1	116·8 114·9 112·6 115·5 116·5 114·2 114·1 115·4	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	126-2 111-9 83-7 117-6 119-2 104-1 79-4 109-3
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING†											
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	114·6 114·9 109·9 114·0	120·9 119·6 112·5 119·4	130·1 124·2 120·3 125·5	129·4 130·5 122·2 126·1	124·5 131·3 119·3 126·2	s. d. 422 8 365 11 317 8 382 8	111-5 104-7 106-3 109-7	112.7 111.2 107.1 112.1	119·9 118·9 116·2 118·4	122 · 8 125 · 0 119 · 0 120 · 9	126·9 126·7 121·3 127·5	d. 100 · 1 81 · 7 71 · 7 88 · 5
Payment-by-result workers Skilled . Semi-skilled . Labourers . All payment-by-result workers . All skilled workers . All semi-skilled workers . All abourers . All workers . All workers . All workers .	112.0 111.5 107.8 111.8 112.5 112.3 108.7 112.4	120·2 116·1 116·3 119·3 120·3 117·0 114·6 119·4	123.6 120.6 114.4 122.5 124.8 121.6 117.0 123.7	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	472 0 369 1 364 11 438 11 463 6 368 5 346 11 427 1	107 · 9 108 · 3 104 · 2 108 · 2 108 · 5 107 · 6 105 · 1 108 · 7	113.7 111.6 108.7 113.3 113.3 111.7 107.9 113.1	120·3 118·5 113·2 120·0 120·7 118·9 114·6 120·6	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	118-7 86-1 81-8 107-4 115-4 85-2 77-9 103-3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers	109·4 111·4 109·9 109·0 109·8 108·9 109·4 110·8 109·5	115.0 115.9 115.1 115.7 112.5 114.8 115.5 114.5 115.1	120.0 123.9 120.9 120.7 118.4 119.2 122.6 119.9	123.7 128.3 124.7 121.8 120.4 121.2 123.1 125.0 123.3	121·2 118·6 121·7 117·3 114·2 116·5 119·6 119·8 119·5	s. d. 410 9 446 2 422 11 417 1 456 6 425 7 413 6 462 0 424 1	109·4 107·9 109·0 105·1 107·8 109·7 106·5 108·7	113·9 114·1 114·0 114·9 111·7 113·9 115·0 113·3 114·4	121.5 120.8 121.4 120.7 117.2 119.6 121.5 119.2 120.8	123.7 124.6 124.1 121.7 116.4 120.1 123.6 121.2 122.7	127·3 124·3 126·5 121·5 114·9 119·7 125·2 120·1 123·8	d 101-3 112-2 103-6 111-8 118-0 113-1 105-9 114-6 107-8
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTU	JRE§			4.							•	
Timeworkers Process workers	107·3 108·5 109·9 107·5 106·1 108·4 103·3 107·7 104·8 104·2 106·1 104·3 104·0 107·6 106·0 107·6 106·0	109.7 110.9 114.6 108.9 109.7 111.3 106.4 110.2 106.2 107.6 109.7 107.3 107.1 110.0 107.8 108.3	112.4 112.0 113.4 110.7 109.9 113.0 107.4 111.3 107.0 109.3 109.6 108.2 108.2 108.2 108.2 108.2 109.9 110.2 109.4	121-1 117-7 111-8 113-2 115-3 118-3 118-3 110-9 114-7 110-2 111-8 114-0 111-7 112-1 115-0 110-8 112-6 114-9 113-1	114·3 115·8 116·0 110·8 113·8 115·5 108·4 112·0 106·7 110·7 112·6 109·4 109·2 112·7 108·6 111·0 113·8 110·9	s. d. 403 0 462 0 395 5 370 5 336 3 392 3 432 3 480 5 405 7 398 2 357 0 427 7 429 6 476 5 404 3 388 11 349 1 421 6	106-5 110-6 107-5 106-1 105-8 107-7 103-1 105-7 103-1 106-5 103-9 106-5 103-9 108-9 106-5 104-4 106-6 105-5	109.8 112.3 108.4 109.6 109.6 110.3 106.0 110.8 107.6 104.8 108.7 106.9 107.0 110.5 107.8 106.3 109.5 108.1	116.7 118.9 116.0 114.8 117.4 118.0 112.2 117.3 113.5 111.7 114.4 113.2 113.2 113.2 113.2 116.7 114.4 113.2 116.7 114.4 113.2 116.7 114.5	122-1 123-0 115-4 116-3 118-3 121-1 114-0 119-8 114-4 113-3 116-5 114-9 115-2 119-6 115-1 14-7 17-8 116-6	120-9 121-4 112-8 117-6 117-7 120-5 115-0 118-4 113-0 116-6 118-0 115-8 116-1 118-8 116-1 118-8 114-1 117-4 118-9 117-5	d. 102-5 110-0 89-1 93-1 80-5 96-0 117-0 125-5 105-2 103-7 88-5 113-5 115-6 121-9 102-6 100-1 85-5 100-1

‡ 271–272; 276. § 311–312.

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:— * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. † 370.1.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

	Real Anton		ILEU IEW	and a series where we are a series of the		ALL MANUA	L WORKERS*			AVERAGE
				Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	EARNINGS
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	73 · 1 79 · 3 85 · 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 · 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	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	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 97.4 96.3 94.3	68 · 1 75 · 0 80 · 9 85 · 9 91 · 5 100 · 0 108 · 0 113 · 0 116 · 9 122 · 2 130 · 1 138 · 0 142 · 9 148 · 9 161 · 8 174 · 8 185 · 0	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	
960	January . April . July . October	: : :		122·0 123·3 123·8 124·4	122.7 125.6 126.5 127.9	99 · 4 98 · 2 97 · 9 97 · 3	98·3 98·3	1 <u>2</u> 8·3 1 <u>32</u> ·0	1 <u>30</u> .6 1 <u>34</u> .3	
961	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	1 <u>36</u> .7 1 <u>39</u> .2	140·0 143·8	
962	January . April . July . October		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	130·7 132·7 134·4 134·9	137·3 139·5 141·3 142·0	95 · 2 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147 · 1 149 · 6	
963	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	
964	January . April . July . October		· · · · · ·	142.5 143.7 145.6 146.2	150·3 151·6 153·9 154·7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94·6	97.7 97.2	159·8 163·8	163·7 168·5	 164·5
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 · 8	177·5 185·7	
966	January . February March .	:	· · ·	155-9 156-0 157-4	170·2 170·7 172·6	91.6 91.4 91.2	Ξ	Ξ		
	April . May . June .	:	· · ·	157·6 157·6 158·4	173·0 173·1 173·9	91+1 91+1 91+1	94·7 —	184·7 — —	194·9 —	=
	July . August . September	:	: :	159·3 159·3 159·3	175 · 0 175 · 1 175 · 1	91.0 91.0 91.0	Ξ	=	Ξ	=
	October November December	:	: : : :	159-3 159-3 159-3	175 · 1 175 · 1 175 · 1 175 · 1	91.0 91.0 91.0	93·8 —	185·2 — —	197·4 — —	186·1
967	January . February March .	•	· · ·	160·4 160·6 161·2	176·3 176·6 177·2	91.0 91.0 91.0	Ξ		-	
	April . May . June .	:	: :	161·4 162·2 162·3	177 · 4 178 · 5 178 · 6	91·0 90·9 90·9	-			

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

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (Average 1955=100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases. * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers. (Table 122)

WAGES AND HOURS

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

	w	EEKLY RAT	TES OF WA	GES	NO	RMAL WEE	KLY HOU	RS*	но	URLY RAT	TES OF WA	GES
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and serv	ices										Service in	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
956	{ 104·8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100·0 (44·4)	100·0 (45·2)	100·0 (44·7)	100·0 (44·6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 964 965 966	10.0 13.8 16.8 19.7 24.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2	109.7 114.0 117.0 120.8 125.3 130.3 135.7 142.6 149.4 157.3	111.3 115.8 119.0 123.2 130.3 135.6 141.0 147.6 155.1 164.0	110.0 114.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5	99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1	99.9 99.6 99.5 98.3 95.8 95.1 95.0 94.8 93.1 91.2	99.9 99.8 99.8 98.1 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1	99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1	110-1 114-2 117-3 122-3 129-8 135-7 140-6 147-8 156-9 167-0	109.8 114.4 117.7 122.3 130.7 137.0 142.8 150.4 160.5 172.4	111-4 116-0 119-2 125-6 135-9 142-5 148-4 156-1 167-5 180-1	110-1 114-3 117-4 122-8 130-3 136-2 141-3 148-6 157-9 168-4
	151·6 152·4	156·6 157·0	163·4 164·4	152·9 153·6	91 · 1 91 · 0	91·2 91·2	91 · 1 91 · 1	91 · 1 91 · 1	166·5 167·4	171 · 7 172 · 2	179·4 180·5	167·8 168·7
	153·2 153·2 153·2	158·2 158·4 158·4	165·2 165·3 165·3	154·5 154·6 154·6	91.0 91.0 91.0	91·1 91·1 01·1	91.0 91.0 91.0	91.0 91.0 91.0	168·4 168·4 168·4	173 · 6 173 · 8 173 · 8	181 · 5 181 · 6 181 · 6	169·7 169·8 169·8
October . November December	153·2 153·2 153·2	158·4 158·4 158·4	165·3 165·3 165·3	154·6 154·6 154·6	91.0 91.0 91.0	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	91.0 91.0 91.0	91.0 91.0 91.0	168·4 168·4 168·4	173·9 173·9 173·9	181 · 6 181 · 6 181 · 6	169·8 169·8 169·8
February .	154·2 154·5 155·1	159·4 159·5 159·9	166·2 166·6 167·2	155-6 155-8 156-4	91·0 91·0 91·0	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	91.0 90.9 90.9	91.0 91.0 91.0	169·5 169·9 170·5	175·0 175·2 175·6	182.7 183.2 183.8	170·9 171·3 171·9
April . May June .	. 155·2 156·0 156·0	160 · 1 161 · 4 161 · 8	167·4 168·5 168·7	156·5 157·4 157·5	90·9 90·9 90·9	91 · 1 91 · 0 91 · 0	90·9 90·9 90·9	91.0 90.9 90.9	170·7 171·6 171·6	175·9 177·4 177·7	184 · 1 185 · 4 185 · 5	172 · 1 173 · 1 173 · 2
Manufacturing industr	104·9 110·1	103·9 109·6 113·6	104-9	104·7	100·0 (44·1) 99·9	100·0 (44·5) 100·0	100·0 (44·3)	100·0 (44·2) 100·0	104-9	103-9	104·9 110·7	104-7
757	113.6	113.6			00.7	100.0	100.0	00.0		113.7	114.7	
958 959 960 961 Monthly averages 962 963 964 965		116-4 120-0 124-3 129-0 133-6 141-0 147-5 156-1	114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5	113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1	99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4	99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2	100.0 99.9 99.7 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2	99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3	113 · 9 117 · 0 122 · 8 129 · 6 133 · 8 137 · 7 144 · 4 153 · 0 162 · 2	113.7 116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2	114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1	10 · 1 13 · 9 16 · 9 12 · 8 30 · 1 34 · 6 138 · 6 145 · 6 154 · 5 164 · 4
958 959 960 961 962 962 963 964 965 966	19·1 23·9 27·4 31·0 37·0 41·9	116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5	117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5 160.6 161.2	116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1 149.3 149.7	99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.3 91.3	99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 91.2 91.2	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 91·2	99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3 91.3 91.3	113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 161.5 161.8	116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 169.8 170.6	117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1 176.1 176.8	113.9 116.9 122.6 130.1 134.6 138.6 145.6 164.4 163.6 164.0
958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965 966 966 966 966 966 966 966 967 968 968	<pre></pre>	116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1	117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5	116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1	99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4	99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2	99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3	113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2	116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 169.8 170.6 173.2 173.6 173.6	117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1 176.1 176.8 178.9 179.1 179.1	113-5 116-5 122-6 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 164-6 164-6 166- 166- 166-
958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 966 966 966 966 966 966 966	119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0 141·9 148·1 . . 147·5 . 147·8 . . 149·4	116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 141.0 147.5 156.1 156.1 154.8 155.5 157.6 157.9	117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5 160.6 161.2 162.8 163.0	116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1 149.3 149.7 151.4 151.5	99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.3 91.3 91.3	99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.0 91.0	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 91·2 91·2 91·0 91·0	99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3 91.3 91.3 91.2 91.2	113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 161.5 161.8 163.7 163.7	116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 169.8 170.6 173.2 173.6	117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1 176.1 176.8 178.9 179.1	113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 135.6 145.6 154.5 164.4 163.6
1958 Monthly averages 1960 Monthly averages 1961 Monthly averages 1962 Monthly averages 1965 John State 1966 May June . July . August . September October . November .	119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0 141·9 148·1 . . 147·5 . 147·8 . . 149·4 . <tr td=""></tr>	116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 141.0 147.5 156.1 156.1 154.8 155.5 157.6 157.9 157.9 157.9	117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5 160.6 161.2 162.8 163.0 163.0 163.0	116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1 149.3 149.7 151.4 151.5 151.5 151.5 151.5	99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.3 91.3 91.3 91.3 91.3 91.3	99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0	100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 91·2 91·2 91·0 91·0 91·0 91·0	99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3 91.3 91.3 91.2 91.2 91.2 91.2	113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 161.5 161.8 163.7 163.7 163.7 163.7 163.8 163.8	116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 169.8 170.6 173.6 173.6 173.6	117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1 176.1 176.8 178.9 179.1 179.1 179.1 179.2	113.9 16.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6 145.6 154.5 164.4 163.6 166.1 166.1 166.1 166.1 166.2 166.2

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

Votes.—

1. These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. 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. The indices are based on

the recognised rates of wages and normal hours of work fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The indices do not reflect changes in *earnings* or in *actual* hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.
The figures relate to the end of the month.
Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

1

Number.
 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: 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, e
Veek	ly rates of wages						1		A AND THE	
959	Monthly averages	117	118	119	2	117	112	118	118	15
960		120	119	123	5	119	116	21	123	20
961		127	126	128	8	125	121	22	124	126
962		132	129	132	24	127	124	26	132	31
963		138	135	138	3	130	128	31	135	138
964		143	139	144	39	136	133	35	144	146
965		152	145	150	44	140	139	42	151	155
965		158	152	156	49	147	145	48	157	161
966	May	159	148	156	149	146	144	148	154	162
	June	159	154	156	149	146	144	148	158	162
	July	159	154	156	150	149	146	148	158	162
	August	159	154	156	150	149	146	148	160	162
	September	159	154	156	150	149	146	148	160	162
	October	159	154	156	150	149	146	148	160	162
	November	159	154	156	150	149	146	148	160	162
	December	159	154	156	150	149	146	148	160	162
967	January	159	154	158	150	152	146	148	160	162
	February	163	155	158	150	152	146	148	160	164
	March	163	155	158	150	152	146	148	161	164
	April May June	163 163 163	155 155 155	158 158 158	150 150 150 150	152 152 152 152	146 147 147	148 148 148	161 161 161	165 165 165
lorm	nal weekly hours*									
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	(47 · 5) 99 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 8 97 · 8 97 · 5 95 · 6 95 · 5 93 · 4	(39·1) 100·0 100·0 96·7 96·6 96·6 95·0 94·1 94·0	(45·0) 99·1 97·5 94·8 94·4 94·1 93·0 91·1 89·3	(43.6) 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8	(44 · 0) 99 · 6 96 · 4 95 · 6 95 · 4 95 · 3 92 · 4 91 · 3	(45.0) 100.0 99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8 93.8 92.2	(45·0) 100·0 100·0 96·3 95·6 95·6 95·6 95·0 93·3 92·4	(44·2) 100·0 98·7 95·8 95·4 95·3 95·3 95·3 93·6 91·2	(44·7) 99·9 98·7 95·5 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3
966	May	93·4	94·0	89·2	91·8	91·3	92·2	92 · 1	91+1	92·8
	June	93·4	94·0	89·2	91·8	91·3	92·2	92 · 1	91+1	92·7
	July	93·4	94·0	89·2	91·8	91·3	92·2	92·1	90·6	92.7
	August	93·4	94·0	89·2	91·8	91·3	92·2	92·1	90·6	92.7
	September	93·4	94·0	89·2	91·8	91·3	92·2	92·1	90·6	92.7
	October	93·4	94·0	89·2	91 · 8	91·3	92·2	92 · 1	90·6	92.7
	November	93·4	94·0	89·2	91 · 8	91·3	92·2	92 · 1	90·6	92.7
	December	93·4	94·0	89·2	91 · 8	91·3	92·2	92 · 1	90·6	92.7
967	January	93·4	94·0	89·2	91 · 8	91·3	92·0	92 · 1	90·5	92.7
	February	93·4	93·9	89·2	91 · 8	91·3	92·0	92 · 1	90·5	92.1
	March	93·4	93·9	89·2	91 · 8	91·3	92·0	92 · 1	90·5	92.1
	April May June	93·4 93·4 93·4	93·8 93·8 93·8	89·2 89·2 89·2 89·2	91·8 91·8 91·8	91·3 91·3 91·3	92.0 91.6 91.6	92 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1	90·5 90·5 90·5	91.7 91.7 91.7
ourl	y rates of wages									
959	Monthly averages <	7	8	120	112	18	112	118	118	115
960		22	9	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
961		30	30	135	123	30	127	127	130	132
962		35	34	140	130	33	131	132	138	137
963		42	40	147	137	36	135	137	142	145
964		50	47	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
965		59	55	165	154	51	148	152	161	163
966		70	6	174	163	6	157	161	172	174
966	May June	170 170	158 164	175	162	160 160	157 157	161 161	170 174	175 175
	July	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	175	175
	August	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	177	175
	September	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	177	175
	October	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	177	175
	November	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	177	175
	December	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	177	175
967	January February	170 174 174	164 165 165	178 178 178 178	163 163 163	166 166 167	159 159 159	161 161 161	177 177 178	175 178 178
	April	174 174 174 174	165 165 165	178 178 178 178	163 163 163	167 167 167	159 160 160	161 161 161	178 178 178 178	180 180 180

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column. Note.— If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by

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

WAGES AND HOURS

1.2

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

		Miscellan-	Professional	Distributive	Transport	Timber, Paper, Other Construc- Gas, Transport Distributive Professional Miscellan- furniture, printing many- tion electricity and trades services eous												
	1000-10045							facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.								
eekly rates of wage	We			442				1 . and a se		15								
lonthly averages { 195 196 196 196 196 196 196	} Mo	8 20 25 32 37 43 43 47 59	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 158	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151	118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160	118 122 126 134 138 143 149 156								
196	May June	159 159	162 162	158 158	158 159	16 4 165	155 155	151	159 159	153 157								
and a second second second	July August September	159 159 159	162 162 162	158 158 158	159 159 159	165 165 165	155 155 155	151 151 151	160 160 160	158 158 158								
	October November December	159 159 159	162 162 162	158 158 158	159 159 159	165 165 165	155 155 155	151 151 151	160 160 160	158 158								
196	January February March	159 159 159	162 162 167	159 159 159	159 159 159 161	167 167 167	155 155 156	152 152 152	160 160 160	158 158 158 158								
	April May June	159 159 160	167 169 169	161 164 164	161 161	167 167 167	156	152 152 152 153	160 160 160	158 158 158 158								
ormal weekly hours	No							1	1 100	150								
Ionthly averages { 95 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96	} Mo	(45.9) 99.9 97.9 96.7 96.5 96.5 94.4 92.8	(45·1) 97·7 97·4 93·5 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·0 88·9	$(45 \cdot 6)$ $100 \cdot 0$ $99 \cdot 8$ $96 \cdot 9$ $95 \cdot 5$ $95 \cdot 5$ $95 \cdot 5$ $92 \cdot 9$ $91 \cdot 2$	(45.6) 98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4	(44·2) 100·0 96·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95	(45·1) 100·0 99·0 96·1 93·5 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1	(45.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5	(43·2) 99·1 96·9 95·8 94·2 93·2 93·2 93·2 93·2	(44·0) 100·0 98·0 96·1 95·5 95·5 94·5 92·8 91·4								
196	May June	92·8 92·8	88·8 88·8	91·2 91·2	89 · 4 89 · 1	90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	89·7 89·7	92·3 92·3	91·5 91·5								
- A sparse	July August September	92.8 92.8 92.8	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	91·2 91·2 91·2	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	89·5 89·5 89·5	91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	90 · 9 90 · 9 90 · 9								
	October November December	92·8 92·8 92·8	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	91·2 91·2 91·2	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	90·9 90·9 90·9								
196	January February March	92·8 92·8 92·8	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	91·2 91·2 91·2	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·3 88·8	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	91.7 91.7 91.7	90·9 90·9 90·9								
	April May June	92·8 92·7 92·7	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	91·2 91·1 91·1	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	90·6 90·6 90·6	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9								
lourly rates of wage	Н			Exercise -														
196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196	S Mo	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182	17 22 32 38 45 50 62 73	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177	2 9 26 32 39 49 68 8	20 23 30 43 47 56 63 73	4 20 27 36 144 51 159 169	119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173	118 125 132 141 144 152 161 170								
196	May June	171 171	182 182	174 174	176 178	181 182	174 174	168 168	172 172	168 172								
r r	July August September	171 171 171	182 182 182	174 174 174	178 178 178	182 182 182	174 174 174	169 169 169	174 174 174	174 174 174								
	October November December	171 171 171	182 182 182	174 174 174	178 178 178	182 182 182	174 174 174	169 169 169	174 174 174	174 174 174								
196	January February March	171 171 171	182 182 188	174 175 175	179 179 181	185 185 185	174 174 175	170 170 170	174 174 174	174 174 174								
	April May June	171 171 173	188 190 190	176 180 180	181 181 181	185 185 185	175 181 181	170 170 170 171	174 174 174 174	174 174 174								

* See footnote on previous page.

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

		ALL ITEMS		and the second	FC	ALL ITEMS				
		r and a first a first a state of the second st		All	All Seasonal* Imported* Other				ALCOHOLIC	
7TH	H JANUARY 1956 = 100		retrest							
Weig	hts		000	350	92 <u>1</u> -94 <u>1</u>	47	210 ¹ / ₂ -208 ¹ / ₂	650	71	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	> Monthly averages		102-2 104-9 107-1 108-2 107-4 109-1	104 · 9 106 · 6 115 · 1 110 · 0 108 · 1 114 · 1	99·0 91·7 90·7 105·1 100·9 96·8	101-6 107-0 107-3 108-2 108-6 109-5	102 · 0 106 · 3 110 · 0 110 · 4 112 · 5 117 · 5	101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5		
1962 	January 16 JANUARY 1962 = 100	1	7.5	110.7	119.3	97 · 1	110.0	121.2	108.2	
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967			000 000 000 000 000 000	319 319 314 311 298 293	831-858 831-851 7678 731-758 731-758 74755	37 37 40 41 35 33	198 <u>1</u>	681 681 686 689 702 707	64 63 65 65 67 67	
962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	17th January 1956 = 100 119·3	101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5	102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 8 111 · 6 115 · 6	102.6 105.2 101.4 107.5 114.7	101 · 2 107 · 6 116 · 5 118 · 0 121 · 6	102·4 104·2 109·0 112·3 115·0	101 · 2 103 · 1 106 · 6 112 · 3 116 · 9	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1	
962	April 17 July 17 October 16	119·7 120·4 119·1	101·9 102·5 101·4	104·1 104·6 100·5	114·0 108·8 92·4	100 · 6 100 · 6 102 · 9	100·5 103·6 103·6	100·9 101·5 101·9	121·7 100·0 100·3 100·6	
963	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15		102.7 104.0 103.3 103.7	103 · 8 106 · 5 103 · 7 104 · 2	103·6 116·3 101·8 97·8	105·2 101·7 106·0 112·0	103·7 103·4 104·1 105·6	102·2 102·9 103·2 103·5	100·9 101·0 103·0 103·2	
964	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	た時間	104·7 106·1 107·4 107·9	105 · 4 107 · 4 108 · 9 108 · 0	99.6 103.3 103.2 98.8	113·9 114·7 117·2	106·3 107·9 109·8	104·3 105·3 106·7	103·2 103·5 110·2	
965	January 12 February 16 March 16	10 B (S) 10 B (S) 10 B (S) 10 B (S) 10 B (S)	109·5 109·5 109·9	110·3 109·9 110·4	103·1 102·1 104·1	117·5 119·7 118·3 117·6	110·2 111·7 111·7 111·8	107·7 109·2 109·3 109·6	110·0 110·9 111·8 111·3	
	April 13 May 18 June 15	10.00	2·0 2·4 2·7	111.6 111.9 112.5	108·1 109·9 111·2	7· 6·3 7·	2· 2·0 2·5	2·2 2·6 2·8	18·7 19·0 19·1	
	July 13 August 17 September 14	12.2	2·7 2·9 3·0	2·0 2· 1·7	108·6 108·3 106·8	7· 8·2 8·4	12·6 12·6 12·6	2·9 3·2 3·6	9 · 0 9 · 0 9 · 0	
	October 12 November 16 December 14		3· 3·6 4·	111.4 112.2 113.3	106·0 109·4 112·8	8·5 8· 9·	112·5 112·4 112·5	3·8 4·3 4·4	119·1 119·0 119·0	
966	January 18 February 22 March 22		114·3 114·4 114·6	3·0 2·8 3·	·6 09·8 09·1	118·5 118·8 119·7	112.7 113.1 113.6	114·8 115·0 115·3	119·0 119·0 119·0	
	April 19 May 17 June 21		116·0 116·8 117·1	115·2 118·0 118·4	115·1 124·6 123·7	120·7 121·9 123·9	114·3 114·8 115·5	116·3 116·3 116·5	119·0 119·0 119·0	
	July 19 August 16 September 20	1015	116·6 117·3 117·1	16·2 16·1 15·1	113·7 113·0 109·6	122·7 123·5 122·9	16·2 16·2 16·0	116·8 117·8 118·0	9 · 25 · 25 · 7	
	October 18 November 15 December 13		7·4 8· 8·3	115·4 116·6 117·0	110·9 116·7 118·3	122·3 121·7 122·6	6· 5·8 5·6	8·2 8·7 8·8	125.6 125.5 125.2	
67	January 17 February 21 March 21		18·5 18·6 18·6	117.6 117.5 117.5	117·7 116·2 115·9	123·3 122·8 122·5	116·7 117·2 117·4	9·0 9· 9·	125·4 125·4 125·3	
	April 18 May 16 June 20		19·5 19·4 19·9	119·6 120·1 121·8	123·2 124·6 131·4	22 · 5 23 · 1 23 · 0	7·8 8·0 7·9	119·4 119·1 119·2	125 · 4 125 · 4 125 · 4	

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

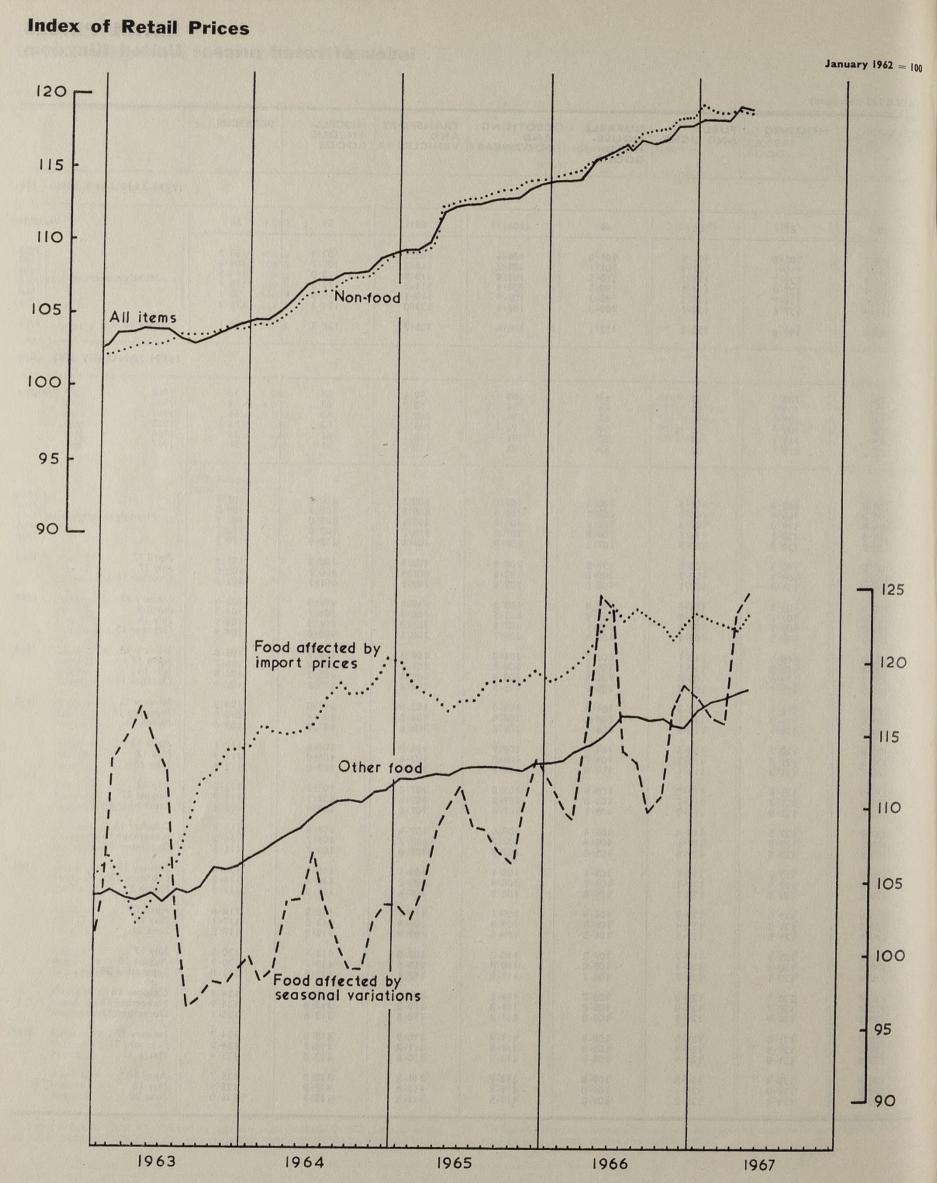
[†] Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

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RETAIL PRICES index of retail prices: United Kingdom

en OSI	1			-	-	-	and the second	and the second second	nued)	TABLE 132 (con
		RVICES	SUS	ANE	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	DURABLE HOUSE- HOLD GOODS	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSING	TOBACCO
Y 1956 = 100	17TH JANUA		And And And			A COLORINAL COLORINA				
Weight	-	58	59		68	106	66	55	87	80
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196	January 16	130.1	28·2	•7	126.7	106.6	102 · 1	130.6	140.6	123.6
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rages { 96 196 196 196 196	A Monthly av	101 · 9 104 · 0 106 · 9 112 · 7 120 · 5	100 · 6 101 · 9 105 · 0 109 · 0 112 · 5	·5 ·1 ·7	100 · 5 100 · 5 102 · 1 106 · 7 109 · 9	102 · 0 103 · 5 104 · 9 107 · 0 109 · 9	100 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 2	101 · 3 106 · 0 109 · 3 114 · 5 120 · 9	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5	100 · 0 100 · 0 105 · 8 118 · 0 120 · 8
196	April 17 July 17 October 16	101 · 4 102 · 0 102 · 9	100·2 100·7 101·1	•4	100·4 101·4 101·1	100·9 102·6 103·0	99·8 100·6 100·8	100 · 8 100 · 2 101 · 1	103·3 104·1	100·0 100·0
196	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15	102 · 4 103 · 5 104 · 1 104 · 9	101 · 0 101 · 7 101 · 8 102 · 6	· 6 · 4 · 0	99.6 100.4 101.0 100.5	103 · 2 103 · 5 103 · 5 103 · 7	99·8 99·8 100·1 100·3	106-5 106-8 104-2 104-9	104·9 105·5 107·7 109·1 109·8	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
190	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13	105 · 0 106 · 7 106 · 8 108 · 0	102·9 104·4 105·2 105·3	·7 ·8	100 · 6 101 · 7 101 · 8 102 · 4	104·0 104·5 104·8 105·5	101 · 2 102 · 2 102 · 5 102 · 5	10 · 1 10 · 1 106 · 5 109 · 7	110·9 113·8 114·6 115·7	100 · 0 100 · 0 107 · 2 109 · 5
19	January 12 February 16 March 16	108·3 108·5 109·6	109·0 107·4 107·9	1.2	103·9 104·2 104·6	106·0 106·4 106·6	104·0 104·2 104·4	114·8 115·1 115·7	116·1 116·2 116·5	109·5 109·5 109·5
	April 13 May 18 June 15	110·1 111·9 112·4	108·6 109·0 109·0	7.4	106·8 107·4 107·6	106·7 106·8 106·9	104·6 104·7 104·8	110·5 111·2 112·1	120·7 121·0 121·2	120·8 120·8 120·8
	July 13 August 17 September 14	113·0 114·9 115·4	109·2 109·3 109·4	7.6	107 · 6 107 · 6 107 · 6	107·0 107·2 107·4	104·9 105·0 105·1	112·2 112·7 115·2	121 · 6 121 · 7 121 · 7 121 · 9	120·8 120·8 120·8
	October 12 November 16 December 14	115·6 116·2 116·5	109·6 109·7 109·7	7.6	107·6 107·7 107·8	107 · 6 107 · 7 107 · 9	105·4 105·4	115.4	122·5 122·8	120·8 120·8
19	January 18 February 22 March 22	116·6 116·9 117·9	110·6 110·9 111·3	9·1 9·2	109 · 1 109 · 2 109 · 6	108 · 1 108 · 4 108 · 8	105 · 4 105 · 6 105 · 7 105 · 8	119·6 119·7 120·1 120·1	123.6 123.7 123.9	120·8 120·8 120·8
	April 19 May 17 June 21	8+6 9+ 9+5	112·2 112·3 112·3	0.1	110·1 109·9 109·9	109 · 1 109 · 4 109 · 6	106·4 106·5 106·5	120·3 119·4 119·5	124·5 129·0 129·2 129·5	120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8
	July 19 August 16 September 20	120·5 120·9 122·0	112·5 113·7 113·9	9.8	109·8 110·5 110·1	110·2 110·7 111·0	107·2 108·0 108·1	119·7 120·4 120·7	129 · 9 130 · 1 130 · 1	120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8
	October 18 November 15 December 13	24·4 24·9 25·	113·6 113·6 113·6	0.2	109·9 110·2 110·5	· ·3 ·3	108·7 108·8 108·8	120·8 124·8 124·9	130·5 130·7 130·9	120·8 120·8 120·8
15	January 17 February 21 March 21	124·7 124·9 125·4	113·8 113·4 113·4	0.9	110·9 111·2 110·8	111-4 111-6 111-7	108·8 108·8 108·9	124·9 124·9 124·9 124·9	131-8 131-8 131-8	120 ·7 120 ·8 120 ·8
	April 18 May 16 June 20	125·7 125·9 126·0	113·3 112·9 112·9	1·2 1·4	111·2 111·4 111·4	111.7 111.6 111.5	109·0 109·0 109·0	124·8 120·1 120·2	133·4 134·0 134·1	120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8

See. St



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

		NUMBER STOPPAGE	OF ES	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD						
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarriyng	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
	1 Homesen	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966		2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,629 2,832 2,886 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937	2,426 2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951	(000's) 659 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871 869 530¶	(000's) 671 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883 867 544¶	(000's) 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398	(000's) 1,112 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118	(000's) 669 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871	(000's) 23 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12	(000's) 71 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145	(000's) 1,687 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069	(000's 219 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183
1963	April : . May June	174 192 173	186 212 189	30 94 49	33 73 55	92 187 144	22 29 76	60 145 51		5 5 4	 5 7	3 2 5
	July August September .	151 147 217	174 176 234	29 96 44	35 104 45	125 400 107	21 19 22	76 59 46	 4 2	15 287 5	2 4	10 30 18
	October November . December .	238 211 99	266 245 122	76 62 47	80 67 53	189 131 170	36 22 8	107 85 130	1 2 2	11 4 3	15 8 11	19 10 16
1964	January February March	192 213 191	203 231 222	91 70 44	102 83 60	381 178 179	60 17 19	283 126 132	4	7 9 10	18 23 7	9 3 2
	April May June	283 219 238	308 262 261	90 66 67	94 83 71	268 204 172	63 29 13	141 145 97	- 4	11 9 18	35 8 26	18 10 17
	July August September .	167 180 227	200 203 258	154 56 62	157 58 67	249 100 159	8 15 24	67 55 81	- 6 11	14 6 8	136 7 10	22 10 24
	October November . December .	239 235 140	277 261 160	66 63 42	77 65 44	161 159 68	25 27 9	68 100 44	4	26 5 1	23 12 8	15 14 5
1965	January February March	201 246 264	212 280 300	76 134 87	83 155 110	123 371 421	17 32 17	62 217 324	 3	9 20 14	27 94 40	8 8 22
	April May June	208 265 187	257 310 229	52 124 74	67 30 22	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		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
1966	January February March	211 188 262	225 228 288	53 38 59	67 55 69	147 186 153	25 6 12	81 41 00	_!	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 10 34	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	I	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11
	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
1967	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
and	April May June	180 187 164	205 223 186	79 81 53	82 103 55	184 228 184	5 15 10	111 147 101	5 4 I	34 27 17	6 15 46	24 20 8

1

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the *Revised Standard Industria*. *Classification 1958.*§ This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.
|| This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.
¶ This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

An unemployment situation notified by an employer to an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

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

GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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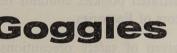
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