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reprints of articles





## 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 escribed as the worker's skill. The occupational distribution of a nation's manpower, therefore, represents the spect of occupations which makes them so important in manpower analysis. The acquisition of skill takes time, frovide the facilities for education and training may have o be taken years ahead of an anticipated demand. Technological change creates needs for new skills and
renders others obsolete, and it, therefore, alters the enders others obsolete, and it, therefore, alters the
ccupational structure. The development of mass prooccupational structure. The development 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. ikely 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 When the occupations found in a modern economy are occupations may be distinguished. The latest edition of the U.S. Department of Labour's Dictionary of Occupa-
tional Titles, for example, contains 18,000 defined job tional Titles, for example, contains, 18,000 defined 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. , 000 and 5,000 definitions of basic occupation groups.
For statistical purposes and for analysing trends in For statistical purposes and for analysing trend in
occupations it is not possible to work with such detailed naterial and occupations are usually grouped in a Sarcture made up of several levels of shoung principles may be used to summarise Various grouping principles may be used to summarise
occupations, and a vital one is a a grouping by degrees of skill. If broad skill groups are formed these can be made he basis of comparisons over quite long periods of time even though the particular occupations contained in the
groups may change considerably over the periods. roups may change considerably over the periods
However the effects of technological change are most clearly seen in precisely defined occupations. The changes
hhich can be observed in the broad groups are the net which can be observed in the broad groups are the net
effects of many changes in the particular occupations 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
This article looks at the changes which have occurred,
ver various time periods, in occupational groups over various time periods, in occupational groups
defined with varying degrees of precision, and attempts to elate 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 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 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 chemica 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 frequently, an increased demand for an industry's output
may allow a change to a larger and more economic scale 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 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 whic
it reaps economies of scale, it is most probable that the it reaps economies of scale, it is most probable that the
new technology also has a different ratio new technology also has a different ratio of inputs and
may also make capital more or less substitutable for labour.
lis
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 introducter sols socrice into reailing,
in a national economy over longish periods of time the definition has certain shortcomings. First of all, it is no clear how it can cope with the introduction of completely
new goods in the economy. Much of the growth of wealth 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 an restaurants. Some new goods probably can be include in changes which occur to existing industries, as, for
example, when the electronics industry substitutes colour 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 pro ductivity benefits for the nation as a whole, are the
ncreased level of education and skill attainment of 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 o time a wide definition of technological change is adopted which includes all the changes discussed in this section. 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 efinition used here does not pretend to be a solution to

Occupational Changes, 1911-195
The material for this broad historical survey of occupaThe material for this broad historical survey of occupa
tional changes comes from the Population Censuses tional 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 perio urveyed there have been substantial changes in the detailed occupational structure of the economy, but case factors. We can only hope to discern very general trends nd so comparisons are restricted to a small number of roadly defined groups of occupations. In any case he occupation classifications used in different censuse 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 1906decline 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 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 his broad pattern the fastest growing group, which more han 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 ontaining the professional and technical occupations.


JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF IABOUR GAZETTE 1911-51, and the proportion of the labour force it ac-
counted for rose from just over 4 per cent $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the same period the skilled and semiskilled groups remained fairly stable in terms of number they decline These trends in occupational str to the substantial changes in technology which took plac 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 develope countries. The changing technology of the first half of the century has also been connected with the growth
larger, more complex industrial structures larger, more complex industrial structures which have
increased the demand for managers and administrator and the accompanying clerical staff. The new technologie also led to an increasing demand for the more highly qualified occupaiions as she by the accelerating rat of growth for the higher proter bional group between 1921
and 1951
Table II presents the annual percentage growt
rates of the broad occunational rates of the broad occupational groups given in table
As well as the accelerating rates for the group higher professional occupations which was mentioned in the previous paragraph, the table shows that clerical workers also speeded up their advance between 193 However, in all periods the groups was higher, and sometimes very much higher than that of total employment. Among the manu worker groupt ine the thirties

Table II
Gainfully occupied population in Great Britain, tional groups: males and females

| occupation grour | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 181 / 1921 \\ \text { (100 } \\ \text { cears } \end{array}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1911 / 105 \\ \text { years) } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profosesional (b) Ligher Liwer |  | ${ }_{+0.7}+1$. | +3.0 | 2:\% |
| 2. Employers, Administ | +0.8 | +0.8 | +0.4 | +0.6 |
| 3. Clerical Workers | +3.9 | +1.2 | +2.5 | +2.5 |
| 4. Foremen, Inspectors, super: | +1.7 | +1.5 | +3.1 | +2.3 |
| 5. Manual Workers, Skilled | 0.1 | +0. | 0.1 | Nil |
| 6. Semi.Skilled | $-1.0$ | $+1.2$ | -0.1 | +0.0 |
| 7. Unskilled | +4.5 |  | 0.7 |  |
| All Occupations | +0.5 |  | +0.3 |  |

## Occupational Changes between 1951 and 1961

Using occupation information collected in the 1951 and 1961 Censuses of Population, the Manpower Researc
Unit of the Ministry of Labour has prepared occupation by industry matrices for two points in time. These two way tables show percentage occupational distribution within separate industries as well as the percentage distri-
butions for the whole country. The matrices may b constructed at any level of occupational and industria
detail and the detail and the Manpower Research Unit is making forecast occupational distributions in considerable detail.

542 JULY 1967 ministry of labour gazette Summarised versions of the two matrices are given in tions 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 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 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 between the two exercises to regard the trends shown fo 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, 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 here was an acceleration in the shift away from manual
occupations (occupations $8-16$ ); the proportion of the labour force accounted for by these occupations ha fallen to about 66 per cent. by 1961. Within the expanding Percentage distribu
males and females.

| occupation group | Year |  |  |  | Service industries <br> S.I.C. XIX-XXIV <br> per cent | All industries <br> S.I.C. All <br> per cent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Farmess, working proprietors, etc. | ${ }_{1961}^{1961}$ | ${ }_{20 \cdot 5}^{20.6}$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | ${ }_{10}^{10.4}$ | $6: 8$ | 0.8 |
| 2. Directors, mangers, administrative \& | ${ }_{1961}^{1951}$ | 0.9 | ${ }_{4}^{3.6}$ | ${ }_{5}^{3} 5$ | ${ }_{4}^{3.6}$ | 4.15 | 3.1 |
| 3. Clerical and allied occupations. | ${ }_{1981}^{1981}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1} .8$ | ${ }_{13}^{10.4}$ | ${ }_{7}^{6.5}$ | ${ }_{18,2}^{16.9}$ | $11_{12}^{12.3}$ | 2.3 |
| 4. Scientist, engineers, technologiss | ${ }_{1961}^{1961}$ | 0.5 | $0: 6$ | ${ }_{3}^{1.7}$ | $0: 1$ | $0: 9$ | 5.6 |
| 5. Other (higher) professional and technical | ${ }_{1961}^{1961}$ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | ${ }_{6}^{5 \cdot 7}$ | $\left.{ }_{3}^{2.5} \mathbf{2} 5\right\}$ | 3.4 |
| 6. Industrial technicians | ${ }_{1981}^{1961}$ | 0.24 | ${ }^{1.7}$ | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1: 5 \% $\}$ | 5.3 |
| 7. Other (lower) professional and tecthical | ${ }_{1961}^{1951}$ | 0.11 | 0.6 | 0.12 | \% $5 \cdot 1$ | $2: 3$ | 2.8 |
| 8. Skilled enzineering occupations | ${ }_{1981}^{1981}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.1}$ | 20.19 | ${ }_{14.4}^{14.4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} / 4$ | 10.3 10.6 | 1.0 |
| 9. Skilled textile and clothing occuations | ${ }_{1951}^{1961}$ | 0.0 | ${ }_{5}^{8} 8$ | $0: 0$ | 0.7 | 2:5 ${ }^{3} 5$ | $-2.4$ |
| 10. Transport, and other skilled service | ${ }_{1981}^{1981}$ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 6.2 | $\left.{ }_{3}^{3} \cdot 1.2\right\}$ | 0.3 |
| 11. Othere skilled occupations | ${ }_{1961}^{1961}$ | ${ }_{16,9}^{14.9}$ | 10.6 | ${ }_{38}^{40.4}$ | $1: 9$ | ${ }_{8,8}^{9.4}$ | 0.1 |
| 12. Semisksilled enzineering occupations | ${ }_{1981}^{1981}$ | 0.11 | ${ }_{5}^{5.5}$ | 0.6 | 0.6 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 0.1 |
| 13. Semisiskililed textile and clothing occupa- | ${ }_{1981}^{1961}$ | $\bigcirc 0$ | ${ }_{6}^{8.4}$ | - | $0 \cdot 2$ | ${ }^{3} 2.5$ | -0.9 |
| 14. Seniskililed sales and service occupations | ${ }_{1981}^{1961}$ | 1:3 | 2.5 | ${ }_{3}^{2} .6$ | ${ }_{23}^{24.7}$ | ${ }_{12: 2}^{12}$ : $\}$ | 0.5 |
| 15. Other semisiskilled occupations | ${ }_{1961}^{1961}$ | ${ }_{2}^{271.6}$ | ${ }_{13}^{12.7}$ | 12.7 <br> 8.8 | ${ }_{2}^{2} \cdot 8$ | 8.5 | -0.4 |
| 16. Labourers and unskilled occupations | ${ }_{1981}^{1951}$ | $30 \cdot 1$ 24.3 | ${ }_{1}^{15.7}$ | ${ }_{16.9}^{16.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{16.7}$ | ${ }_{15}^{17.1}$ | -0.3 |
| All occupations | ${ }_{1951}^{1961}$ | 100.0 100.0 | 10000 | ${ }^{1000.0}$ | ${ }_{100}^{100.0}$ | 100:0 10 | 0.7 |

It is possible to analyse the total change in the proIt is possible to analyse the total change in the pro-
portion 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 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 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 he labour force in the occupation within industries. Since technological change has been defined so as to
include the develoment and production of new products 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 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 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

JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 54 foason the calculations for table IV were done on figure
for order groups of the Standard Industrial Classification of 1958 . Also the occupational changes isolate in table IV are only those of the rather broad occupationa
groups used in table III Within the broa groups used in table III. Within the broad groups man
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 th
size of the group was the occupation effect. Among thes were the two fastest growing groups, the scientists, engineers and technologists and the industrial technicians. This gives further support to the hypothesi that technological change has stimulated te growth
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 cher 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 withi industr
The continued growth of cecutive (2) and the clerical groups has been largel the result of intra-industry employment changes whic lends further support to the proposition that industry in
the twentieth century has grown mose the twentieth century has ofrown more complex and
needed larger numbers of managers and clerks. Amon the manual groups it is interesting to note that, wit
exception of the skilled transport and service exception of the skilled transport and service occupation,
the operation of the occupation effect within industries the operation of the occupation effect within industries
reduced the proportion of the labour force employed in

Table IV
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

| occupation group | (Percerenages of total employment (to one decimal |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1951 (1) | 1961 (2) |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Farmers, working propriecors, etc. | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 101 | 97 | 105 |
| 2. Directors, managers, adminisistative and oxecutive. | ${ }^{3.3}$ | 4.1 | 3.3 | 124 | 100 | 124 |
| 3. Clerical and allied occupations | 12.3 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 116 | 105 | III |
| 4. Scientist, engineers and technologists | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 156 | 100 | 156 |
| 5. Other (higher) protessiona and technical occupations | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 132 | 132 | 100 |
| 6. Industrial teechicians | 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 ensineering occupations | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 103 | 106 | 97 |
| 9. Skilled textile and closhinz occupations. | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 71 | 82 | ${ }^{86}$ |
| 10. Transort a and other skilled service occupations | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 97 | 9 | 107 |
| 11. Other skilled occupations | 9.4 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 94 | 9 | 95 |
| 12. Semiskiililded engineering occupations | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 92 | 108 | ${ }^{85}$ |
| 13. Semiskilied texxile and clothing occupations | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 78 | ${ }^{81}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 14. Semisksililed sales and serrice occupations | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 98 | 100 | 98 |
| 15. Other semiskilild occupations | 9.5 | 8.4 | 9.2 | ${ }^{88}$ | \% | 9 |
| 16. Labourers and unkililed occupations | 17.3 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 90 | 96 | 94 |
| All Occupations | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | - | - |  |

544 - JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 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 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 poos 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 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 taxe some account of supply inelasticities in parti-
cular occupations resulting from the length of time taken cular 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. 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 substantial government expenditure on defence or on social programmes will have repercussions on the dema
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 techno-
logical change. We shall now narrow the field of vision logical change. We shall now narrow the field of vision
and examine the occupational effects in much greater
detail In the recent past the Manower detail. In the recent past the Manpower Research Unit of
the Ministry of Labour has undertaken a series of studies 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 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 the increasing technical complexity of the processes was 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 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 hasalics and metals.
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
Among draughtsmen the relative increase in numbers
was much smaller, the suggested reasons being the appliwas much smaller, the suggested reasons being the appli-
cation 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
growing need for a higher level of skill with an emphasis on higher qualifications and willin sibility. Other viewpoints, which probably depended on the size and type of firm and on the particular occupation
being considered, revealed contradictory positions; sug gesting on the one hand an increasing need for more fexibility and versatility, and on the other hand a growing need for more specialisation. The introduction of numerienable 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 superraatsmen. On balance, occupations which were expected
o 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 electrician
Effects on the occupa 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 he level of manning in the firm at the time. It was regarded as a simplification to assume that more advanced technoogies always resulted in a reduction in the demand for
semi-skilled workers. Although economies had been achieved in stores, material handling and in transpor primarily among unskilled workers, their proportion of he labour force had not varied much, nor was it expected to 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 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 fechnologists is expected to increase and each occupation
requiring high qualifications in the administrative and requiring high qualiifcations 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 echnical innovation, within the individual firm the most tists 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 substantial influence on the balance between the design
and the drawing office, but little alteration of the relative and the drawing office, but tittle alteration of the rela.
numbers in this occupation as a whole was expected. 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 tele-
communications 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 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
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 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 consectemmercial purposes 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 specialii
tries.
tries.
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 poople in computer occupations which require rather
lower levels of training. In part the current shortage of lower levels of training. In part the current shortage of
highly qualified people was being met by poople who were finding their way into the comptuter world from a
variety of disciplines such as mathematics, economics and variety of disciplines such as mathematics, economics and physics. In office employment computer occupations-
for 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 $\underset{\substack{\text { advanced } \\(9613)}}{\text { design require less highly qualified people to }}$

July 1967 -ministay or labour gazette 545 ervice 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.

## ccupations of highly qualified manpower

The invention and successful introduction of technoogical innovations depends in no small measure on the country's highly qualified manpower. Over the industrial eld 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 the quality of intellect and capacity for constructive
hought demanded at all stages is increasing, and for the professional engineer and qualified scientist a minimum cademic standard of first degree level is essential, apart It is a a function of government to study the current
It it deployment of the stock of engineering and scientific manpower and to devise policies to ensure that the surnplies of highly qualified people in the right discipline supplies of highly quainied people in the right discipline
and numbers will be forthcoming. From the results of a riennial survey of scientific and engineering manpowe 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. echnoiogy in emerged thering and scientific manpower deployed in the industrial field between 1962 and 1965 . The increase
was more marked among scientists (plus 20 per cent.) was more marked among scientists (plus 20 per cent.) han among engineers and technologists (plus 12 per About the only industry where there had been no 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 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. 50 per cent.) in the number of scientists.
In the 1965 survey industrial employ
In the 1965 survey industrial employers reported sub-
stantial current shortages of which half were in engineer-ing-mechanical and electrical-with other significan numbers required in chemicals and allied industries and in construction. By disciplines the demands in industry
were mostly for engineers and technologits. In scientific disciplines the demands were greatest for mathematicians, chemists and physicists. Looking to the future employer 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 an electrical engineers and ctemists and, chemical engineers, metallurgists and mathematicicians. At the other end of the scale future demands for mining, engineers and geologists were negligible. The employers ${ }_{\text {A }}$.

## S46 JULY 1967 ministry of labour gazette estimates of their future needs were made in 1965 in the light of prevailing circumstances and according to the

 light of prevailing circumstances and aview of the fure they took at that time

## General conclusions

The one common trend which has been discernible hroughout this article has been the growing role of scientists, technologists and technicians. There is no
doubting the connection between this trend and the 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 ualified people are likely to be even greater in the future. Of course, the supply is being
continue to expand in the future.
The trend from "blue-collar"
occupations also still seems to be operating, but for the clerical workers in the traditional office occupations the section on computers that future developments of computerisation may slow down growth.
Looking at the rest of the immense ra
Looking at the rest of the immense range of specific drcupations throughout employment it is not easy to hange. Within a broadly defined skill group such as silled operatives, in some cases new technology "dekills" occupations, while in others it increases the skill 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 imple replanning or job reorganisation, and it is not always easy to relate changes in the labour force to
particular technological changes. Another difficulty is 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 ccupations will always require detailed industrial enquiries for their elucidation.
However, in the detailed studies done by the Manpower esearch Unit employers frequently expressed a prefdifferent situations and willing to accept responsibility, and this viewpoint has emerged from other industrial udies of labour force problems. At the same time it was seen that the increasing complexity of production proachines and tools was creating a class of supervisors or super-craftsmen". These persons, in technologically dvanced plants, required greater mental ability in reasoning and application of experience which greatly
outweighed the physical manipulative skills possessed by rdinary skilled craftsmen.
But the day is still far off (if ever) when there will cease
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 manpowe needs and relating these to the other planning objectives
of whatever economic unit is involved. At the national of whatever economic uetis
level this means proecting indust level this means projecting industry by occupatio
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 In these industries studies in depth will be
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 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 b
the beginning of a new technological revolution the beginning of a new technological revolution. In such
cases studies of current changes will be crucial becaus long-period past trends will throw little light on futur change. However, even with the aid of special studie manpowe forecasing, other than quite sho 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 rapi application of scientific knowledge and new technique,
and of the increased scale and sophistication of busines operations. The analysis of changes in employment over the period 1951-1961 shows quite clearly the extent to whic technological changes have been relected in relative towards non-manual employment has been accelerated and in particular the demand for people at professiona 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 worke categories, there has been a decline relative to the toter
working population. It is, moreover, certain that thes broad shifts in the occupational structure mask a sub stantially larger number of shifts in the characteristics jobs within the major occupational categories.
These changes present a considerable challenge to the
country's educational and training systems. In the fir place, since occupational changes will take place mo rapidly, education and training authorities will have to
be better prepared and informed in order to anticipto the measures required to prepare the working population
for the demands which will be made upon it. This means, mong other things, an improvement in forecasting between 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 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 lo
It will no longer be possible to assume that the training a young person receives at the outset of his career will 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 educa-
tional authorities and industry, and a ready reconnition
july 1967 ministry of labour gazette 54 of the dependence of each on the plans and developments Within the last few years, a number of steps have been aken in Britain to meet these problems. A decision ha leaving 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 late
years of secondary schooling and through furthe years of secondary schooling and through furthe
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 managers. And, perhaps most notably, an expansion and
mprovement in industrial training has been going orward 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 occupa-
tional 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

## 548 JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## 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 aunched 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 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, Liverpol, Newcatle ondon, Croydon, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle nd Reading. Each unit covers a working population of
pproximately half a million. Persons seeking occupaonal guidance may approach units directly or through the nearest employment exchange. Guidance is given orally, with written recommendations to the local employ-
ment exchange, whose responsibility it becomes to find ment 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 for reasons of dissatisfaction tholuntary job changers, econdly, those forced to change employment becausen edundancy or other reasons; thirdly, the unsettled and hose with doubts about security; lastly, new entrants and as for example, married women when a domestic preccupations permit. What demand has there been for the new service? The service was not widely publicised initially to avoid building ivgures quoted should therefore be judged with this in nind. As the guidance officers settled down, publicity was ncreased. Prominence has been given to the
television, radio and the press and periodicals. By March 1967, after twelve months working 10,215 By March 1967, after twelve months working 10,215
interviews had been given by the eleven units. Of these 082 or 79 per cent. were to men. The majority of clients,
6 per cent. comprised young persons between eighteen 6 per cent. comprised young persons between eighteen orty years of age; 28 per cent. were or professional and
executive standard, and almost half ( 49 per cent) were in executive standard, and almost half ( 49 per cent.) were in employment. Demand for the service has expanded by 40 ignificant 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 eavy as to cause excessive delay in holding interviews. eavy as to cause excessive delay in holding interviews.
Where this has persisted, the stafting of the units has been increased.
An attempt has been made to assess the quality of 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 approxi
mately 65 to 70 per cent. satisfaction with the service mately 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 à reasonably high degree of effectiveness. It i 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
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 frest light 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 psycho-
logist being on call at all units, and it is hoped to make logist being on che
this possible in The degree of positive interest and help from various outside bodies both educational and industrial has been most encouraging. At its meeting on 25 th January 1967
the National Joint Advisory Council welcomed warmly the National Joint Advisory Council welcomed warmly
the progress made by the occupational guidance service. This reffected the widespread support which the service has received from both sides of industry.
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 Plan
Plans for immediate expansion cover the next twelve 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 streng-
thened 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. Fach course will take to advanced training after approximately four months
practical experience on the job. Each course will take ten
students students, the maximum consistent with efficient training. The revised syllabus of training aims to teach occupa-
tional 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 practice with practical appraisal. Modern equipment in the form of closed circuit television, tape recorders, etc
will facilitate this developing process. Practical "live" will facilitate this ded with 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 setres of training courses began on 12 th June.
It is probable that the pattern of clients will continue ut 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 and skill in young persons who for various reasons rail
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
Expansion during the next year, within the limits of available staff and training resources will by no means provide a complete priorities for certain areas have presented difficult 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 the establishment of new units.

JULY $1967 \quad$ MINISTRY of Labour Gazette 549 High on the list of priorities for new units are Edin-
burgh, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Luton, burgh, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Luton,
Southampton, Chelmsford, Plymouth, Coventry, Wolver hampton, 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. some expanded existing units may reach seven or eight.
The Ministry of Health and Social Services of Northern 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 Pre Ministry of Labour in London. Progress in the expansion of the service is necessarily
imited by the size limited by the size of training courses. It is clearly of tandard 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 be a totalf in operation by the summer of 1968. Late
trained staff 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 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
On the basis of the widespread welcome which the service has received and the valuable experience gained the service can play an increasingly useful role in modern and changing society.

## 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
employess in an age-sex group in an area on a place of work basis 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 emade ey the Mininstry of Labour, for
Great Britain, and the Ministry of Health and Social Service, for Great Britain, and the Ministry of Health and Social Services, for Northern Ireland; t
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 25 to 44,45 to 64 (males),
(females) years and above.
The home population estimates inclucd
(a) persons who are not available for employment-for example, in full-time education, women
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 unem-
ployed 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, 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
onty to only to employees and so take no account of categor
who are economically active, but not as employes.
The figures for 1965 and 1966 relate to the present Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes; those for years up to 1964 relate o the former Standard Regions. The south-east of England is
reated as a single region by grouping the former London and reated as a single region by grouping the former London and
South Eastern and the Eastern and Southen Regions or by 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
oth the employee and home population estimates and so the 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 erelatively nargins of error of the rates for age-groups in table 2 are relatively arger than those of rates in table e . Small chan
year in the rates are unlikely to be significant.
Inter-regional differences in employee activity rates are not 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 popu lation by age, sex and, in the case of females, marital status and
(b) the proportions of the poulation who are (i) (i) employers, self employed or unpaid family workers (iii) incapacitated, including inmates of institutions (iv) wholly retired; or
(v) not available for employmen
or domestic responsibilities.
such reasons as education For these reasons and also because of inter-regional variations in the proportion of employees not working or seeking work on a direct indication of potential labour reserves or the relative size of such reserves in different regions. The rates may be affected by he volume of inter-regional travel to work

These statistics are also being pubished in the Abstract of
Regonal Staitict No. 3, 1967. Those for 1965 for regions of Regional STatIsTICs No. 3, 1967. Those for 1965 for regions of
Great Britain are as pubbished in the September, 1966 issue (page Great Britain are as published in the September, 1966 issue (page 9611
Britain 1964 didfer in many cases from figures for regions of Gearlier editions of the ABSTR ACT OF ReGiovaL Britain published in earlier edititons of the ABSTRACT OF REGIONAL
STATISTICS and in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (for 1964, in the STATISTITS and in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (for 1964 , in the
July, 1965 issue, page 304 , and for earlier years in the March, 1965
Jisse, pase 107 t issue, pages sio7 to 108 ). The fifures for Northern Irela
been provided by the Government of Northern Ireland.
The rates for 1961 to 1964 previously published were based on The rates for 1961 to 1964 previously published were based on
he employee estimates shen available. As explained in March, May and July 1966 issues of this GAzzerre, the definition of employees has since been revised and the methods of compilin
national and regional employee estimates have been changed national and regiona employee estimates have been changed
Resional estimates from 1965 are on the new basis; comparabl estimates from 1956 onwards have been compiled and were pub
ished in table 3 of the Abstract or Regioval STATISTICS No. 1966; however, it has not been possible to prepare estimates b age-group for years before 1965. For this reason, table 2 is 1965 and 1966

The home population estimates now used are those based on
the 1961 Census of Population. The available estimates for year up to 1960 are however based on the 1951 Census of Population Because of the resultant discontinuity between 1960 and 1961 in Because of the resulat ine is iscon mossible to calculate activity rate the population series, it is not posstive to calculate activis
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 previously
misleading.
As explained in the February 1966 issue of the GazETI
page 70 ) (page e 0 , because the area covered by an employment exchang
situated in one regio sometimes extends across the boundar situated in one region sometimes extends across the boundary
between two standard regions, the regional employee estimates 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 employe
activity rates. sion

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 | ${ }^{78 \cdot 5}$ |  | . | 65.6 | 82.0 |  | 76.8 | 81.0 |  | 80.0 | ${ }^{256}$ | 77.6 | 70.0 | 77.5 |
| 1963 | ${ }^{78.4}$ |  |  | 66.0 | ${ }^{81.5}$ |  | ${ }^{76 \cdot 3}$ | 81.0 |  | 79.6 | 74.4 | ${ }^{76.8}$ | 69.8 | ${ }^{77} 3$ |
| 1964 | 77.9 |  |  | 65.7 | 81.0 |  | ${ }^{76 \cdot 1}$ | 80.4 |  | 79.1 | ${ }^{73 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }^{76 \cdot 7}$ | 68.9 | 76.8 |
| 1985 | 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 |  |  | ${ }_{78 \cdot 3}$ | 7\% 8 | 72.7 | 76.0 | 67.7 | 76.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 | 41.4 |  |  | 31.6 | 42.9 |  | 37.2 | 39.7 | .. | 42.3 | ${ }^{32} 2.7$ | ${ }^{38.7}$ | 28.0 | 39.1 |
| 1933 | 41.5 |  |  | 31.9 | 42.5 |  | 37.1 | 39.6 | .. | 41.8 | 32,9 | ${ }^{38.7}$ | 28.3 | 39.1 |
| 194. | 41.7 |  |  | 32.3 | 43.3 |  | ${ }^{37} \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{39} 8$ | .. | 42.3 | ${ }^{33 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }^{39} \cdot 2$ | 29.2 | 39.5 |
| 1895 | $42 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 32.6 | 43.4 | ${ }^{38.9}$ |  |  | ${ }^{39} \cdot 2$ | 42.5 | ${ }^{34} 3$ | ${ }^{39.6}$ | 30.0 | 39.9 |
| 1966 | 43.0 | ${ }_{4}^{43} 8$ | 33.9 | ${ }^{33} \cdot 1$ | 43.9 | 39.8 |  |  | 39.9 | 42.7 | 34,9 | 40.3 | 30.5 | 40.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | 58.7 |  |  | 47.8 | 62.0 |  | 56.5 | 59.3 |  | 60.5 | ${ }^{53} 7$ | 56.6 | 48.3 | 57.4 |
| 196 | 58.9 |  |  | 47.9 | 62.1 |  | 56.5 | 59.4 |  | 59.9 | 53.4 | $56 \cdot 9$ | 48.2 | 57.4 |
| 193. | 59.0 |  |  | 48.3 | 61.6 |  | 56.3 | 59.3 |  | 59.6 | 53.0 | 56.6 | ${ }^{18 \cdot 3}$ | 57.3 |
| 194 | 58.9 |  |  | 48.3 | 61.8 |  | 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 | 59.7 | 60.6 | 49.8 | 48.5 | 62.4 | 57.0 |  |  | 58.3 | 59.2 | 53.3 | 57.0 | 48.5 | 57.6 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Table } 2 \text { Aates for Broad Age-Sex Groups: Employees at mid-year expressed as a percentage of the home population aged } \\
& 15 \text { years and over }
\end{aligned}
$$

|  | ${ }_{78,1}^{77}$ | ${ }^{79} 7$ | 6\% 0 | ${ }_{6}^{64.1}$ | ${ }^{80} 80.8$ | 799.7 | ${ }_{\text {8, }}^{83.7} 8$ | 8. 8 8.1.1 | ${ }_{75}^{75 \cdot 7}$ | ${ }_{7}^{78: 6}$ | ${ }^{9614}$ | ${ }_{78.4}^{77}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{90,8} 8$ | 90:9 | 75:4 | 77.5 | 92:4 | ${ }_{8}^{84.6}$ | ${ }_{8}^{90.7}$ | ${ }^{88,7}$ | ${ }_{8}^{80.7} 8$ | ${ }^{877 \%} 8$ | ${ }_{78,6}^{80 \cdot 6}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{88}^{88 \cdot 6}$ | 88:9 | 8i:5 | ${ }_{75}^{76} 9$ | ${ }^{87 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{84}^{25 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{85}^{86.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{85}$ | ${ }_{8}^{86 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }^{84} 8.9$ | 778:0 | ${ }_{8}^{85.8}$ |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{21: 7}$ | $22^{2} \cdot 2$ | 14.1 | ${ }_{14,2}^{14.4}$ | ${ }_{25}^{24 \cdot 6}$ | 18.2 | ${ }_{18,1}^{18}$ | 19.5 | 12.74 | ${ }_{18}^{18.7}$ | 111.9 | 19.0 |
|  | 71:2 | 72:3 | 6i\% 4 | ${ }_{59}^{59.3}$ | ${ }_{6}^{67.6}$ | ${ }_{66.7}^{66.5}$ | ${ }_{6}^{68.1}$ | 699.7 | 656.1 | ${ }_{6}^{67 \cdot 3} 6$ | ${ }_{54}^{56.5}$ | ${ }_{6}^{67.9}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {46 }}^{47.0}$ | 48.0 | ${ }^{35} 6$ | ${ }^{37.7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 7} 4$ | ${ }^{40} 40.8$ | ${ }^{42} 4.7$ | ${ }_{47}^{47.9}$ | ${ }_{\substack{35 \cdot 4 \\ 36.5}}$ | 42:6 ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }^{35} 3.7$ | ${ }_{4}^{43.3}$ |
|  |  | 53:0 | $4 i: 8$ | ${ }_{41}^{38 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{51.7 \\ 53 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{46 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 9}$ | ${ }_{5}^{52} 5$ | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3} 7.7$ | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }_{\substack{34.4 \\ 360}}$ | ${ }_{48}^{48.7}$ |
| Aged 60 and over 1965 $\begin{array}{r}19856 \\ { }^{1986} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{11}^{11: 8}$ | 12.1 | \%:0 | 77.3 | ${ }^{11} 12 \cdot 5$ | ${ }^{9.7}$ | 19.7 | ${ }^{10} 10.3$ | 77.1 | 10.9 | 7.0 6.2 | 10.0 |

## Inter-Regional Migration of Employees in Great Britain

 Imen



To be inculued in the semple, an individual must
(a) have had a national insurance card which was due for
exchange on the first Monday in June;
exchange on the first Monday in June
(b) have exchanged his card before the first Monday in Septem-
(b)
(c) have been classified as an employee (Class I contributor)
in the current period of exchange (not necessarily in
previous years of exchange) 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, 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
card in the previous year, but did so in an earlier period. Th a card in the previous year, but did so in an earlier period. The
national insurance records show the last region of card exchange
nat in that earier period and reveal whether an inter-regional move-
ment has since occurred. These latter movements may not represent movemects in the most recent year; neverththeles they
are included in the estimates of inter-regional migration given 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 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 caras
were previously exchanged in those regions. In recent years were previously exchanged in those regions. In recent years,
the growth of arrangements of this kind has been increasing, and the growth of arrangements of this kind has been increasing, and
this has recuced the reliability of fifures 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 practic-
able, have to be based on information collected locally by the
Ministry of Labour during the card exchange period. This Ministry of Labour during the card exchange period. This
information, however, is far from comprehensive: it is no information, however, is far from comprehensive: it is no
available for males and females separately and in consequenc 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 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 ard. They also exclude, of course, movemeents within regions nd 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 novement in a period, only the movement from the initial to the final region ias shown in the records. Similarily if, within
the period, he leves and returns to the same region, no movement is observed from the records.

The inter-regional migration figures are subject to sampling eegion of card exchange rather than changes in the region of employment. The adjustments referred to earlier bring the estimates more on to the latter basis, but, as mentioned bring the estimates more on to the latter basis, , bur, as mentioned,
the adjustments are far from complete. Although the gross figures given in the table indicate the magnitudes of the migration
lows, they should not be taken as precise figures. It follows that lows, they should not be taken as precise figures. It tollows that
oo subtract the "Out" figures from the "In" figures to obtain net migration can be misleading, especially where tue net figurares
re small. Net figures are therefore not being published. Now are small. Net figures are therefore not being published. Now
hat 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 during the period mean that tigures sor some regions are no
available for all four years. Separate estimates have not so far 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 been increasing and was

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

| Rezion |  | 182763 | 198364 | 196465 | 198556 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South East England* | int | ${ }_{154}^{189}$ | ${ }_{169}^{164}$ | ${ }_{175}^{220}$ | ${ }_{204}^{225}$ |
| South Western | \%ut | ${ }_{49}^{51}$ | ${ }_{4}^{54}$ | ${ }_{56}^{56}$ | ${ }_{60}^{53}$ |
| Midand ${ }_{\text {West }}^{\text {Midands }}$ | out | ${ }_{6}^{63}$ | ${ }_{64}^{67}$ | ${ }_{7}^{17}$ | ${ }_{79}$ |
| North Midland $\dagger$ | dut | ${ }_{52}^{58}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | こ | = |
| East Midlands | ${ }_{\text {lat }}^{\text {lat }}$ | = | = | ${ }_{60}^{56}$ | ${ }_{58}^{65}$ |
| East and West Ridingst . | lint | ${ }_{58}^{54}$ | ${ }_{53}^{50}$ | = | $=$ |
| Yorsshire and Humberside | out | $=$ | = | ${ }_{6}^{68}$ | ${ }_{68}^{76}$ |
| North Western | int | ${ }_{81} 1$ | ${ }_{80}^{79}$ | ${ }_{94}^{84}$ | ${ }_{86}^{95}$ |
| Northern | lnt | ${ }_{41}^{33}$ | ${ }_{45}^{33}$ | ${ }_{44}^{33}$ | ${ }_{50}^{44}$ |
| Scotland | int | ${ }_{44}^{31}$ | ${ }_{47}^{35}$ | ${ }_{51}^{35}$ | ${ }_{59}^{40}$ |
| wales | ${ }_{\text {lnt }}^{\text {int }}$ | ${ }_{32}^{30}$ | ${ }_{33}^{32}$ | ${ }_{39}^{28}$ | ${ }_{42}^{30}$ |
| Total movements | - | 57 | 595 | ${ }^{661}$ | 705 |

## disabled persons register

At 17 th April, 1967 the number of persons registered under the
Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, $1944 \& 1958$ was 655,379 Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, $1944 \& 1958$, was 655,379
compared with 654,482 at 18 th April, 1966 . compared with 654,482 at 18 th April, 1966 .
Details of the numbers of persons on the register at 17th April
1067 classifited according to the disablement which made them 1967 , classified according to the disablement which made them
eligible for regsistration at the time of their application, are given eligible for registration at the time of their application, are given
in the table below. These disablements are not neessariy the only ones which these persons have and they may not now
constitute the primary handicap to employment. constitutut 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

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
\hline & \text { MEN } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

|  |
| :---: |

that service, are no longer maintained as the numbers involved
are small. are small.
There were 56,824 disabled persons on the register who were
registered as unemployed at 12 th June, 1967, of whom 49,744 registered ases and 7,080 females. Those suitable for ordinary
were malen ther
employment were $9,200(43,071$ males and 6129 forles) employment were 4, ,200 ( 4,071 males and 6,129 females), while
there were 7,624 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely there were empain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly
unemployment figures given elsewhere in the Gate unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GazzTte.
In the five weeks ended 7 th June, 6,977 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They include
5,883 men, 969 women and 125 young persons. In addition 152 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered
employment. employment.

| 1914-1918 Others | $\underset{\substack{\text { Non } \\ \text { nenver } \\ \text { serice }}}{ }$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { YOUUNG }}$ |  | total | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Percen }} ^{\text {TAGE }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Others |  | 6 cris |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,373 | 282,357 | 97 | 88,953 | 2,325 | 1,959 | 655,379 | 100.0 |

## Quarterly Statistics of Total Employment

Great Britain
The estimated numbers in the working population in December
966 were $16,619,000$ males and $8,956,000$ females, a total of 1966 were
$25,575,000$.
Between September and December 1966, there was a decrease
n 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 varia-
ions there was a decrease in the working population of 139,000 , ncluding 73,000 males and 66,000 females. The number in
nemployment decreased by about 169,000 males and 82,000 employment decreased by about 169,000 males and 82,000
females. In the
he 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
nd 18,000 females. and 18,000 females.
The numbers in the main categries, the seasonally adjusted The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted
figures, and the changes since December 1965 and September figures, and the changes
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 bles 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, 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. 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 are attributable to seasonal variations: seasonally adjusted
figures, however, are not available. In the twelve months from December 1965 to December 196 there were decreases of 61,000 in the number in employment in
the South East Region, 36,000 in West Midlands and North the South East Region, 36,000 in West Midands and N
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 Sed by the methods described Total Employment"
[MINITRY of LABour GAzerte, May 1966, pages 207-214] an
 in that article series from fom June 1950, 19 , September from June 1966 are also given in in in that article. Some figures from June 1961 are also given
table 101 of this issue. The regional statistics are compiled by methods described in
the article "Regional Employment Statistics" [MINISTRY or the article "Regional Employment Statistics" [Minsstry o
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-tern Changes in the numbers of employers and self-employed persons.
Regional estimates of such persons obtained from the 196 Census of Population were given on page 390 of the July 1966 issue of the GAzETrT; they are subject to revision when the
1966 Census of Population results become

## Correction

Total number of employees in Scotland at September 1966 should read $2,235,000$, not 2,2
of April 1967 issue of the Gaze

## Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

| December 1966 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maless | $\left.\left.\right\|^{\text {Females }}\right\|^{\text {Total }}$ | housands



|  |  |  |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ + \\ -36 \\ +3120 \\ \hline-168\end{array}$ |  |  | (-123 <br> -12 <br> -121 <br> -26 <br> -26 | +5 + +1 $+{ }_{4}^{4}$ +18 -18 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adiusted for normal seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working population Total in civil employment Employees in employment | $\underbrace{1.588}_{\substack{16,588 \\ 16,5838}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { g }}}_{\substack{8,8985 \\ 8,985}}$ |  | - 73 | - ${ }^{66}$ | -139 -251 | ${ }_{-24}^{-122}$ | +5 -18 | ${ }_{-265}^{-17}$ |



Table 3 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, September 1966-December 1966: By Standard Region

|  | ${ }_{\text {South }}^{\text {Sast }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Easem }}^{\text {Eass }}$ | South ${ }_{\text {Wester }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mest }}^{\text {Medands }}$ | East Milands |  | Werstern | Northern | Scotland | Wales |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\substack{\text { Malest } \\ \text { Tomates } \\ \text { Totale }}$ |  | ¢ ${ }_{4}$ | - 25 $=15$ -40 |  | $-\frac{2}{5}$ <br> -8 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ =19 \\ -33\end{array}$ | - 17 <br> -28 <br> 28 |  |  |  |
|  | + $\begin{gathered}+38 \\ +44 \\ 44\end{gathered}$ | +3 +5 + | + $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & +14 \\ & +14\end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{+12}{+}$ | + 6 | + <br> + <br> + | $\stackrel{+10}{+}$ | $\stackrel{+10}{+}$ | +13 + +17 | $\stackrel{+}{+} \stackrel{8}{1}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & +120 \\ & +123 \\ & +13\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mels } \\ & \text { Topose } \end{aligned}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ -20\end{array}$ | ¢ $\ddagger$ | - $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ =12 \\ -26\end{array}$ | (1) | $\pm \begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \pm \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ -17\end{array}$ |  | - $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | -- 18 <br> -168 <br> 168 |

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, December 1965-December 1966: By Standard Region
 Details are given in the table below.
Information about the numbers
and clerical employees in manufacturing inistrative, technical twice a year--mid-April and midac-uctoring industries is obtained
certain employers under the Statistics of made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.
The figures foremen: research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives: draughtsmen and design employees other than operatives: draughtsmen and
tracers: and office employest including work's office employees. From this information estimates have been made of operatives,
administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries, administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industries,
and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees. and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees.
The figures are provisional and may be subject monior revisions
when the full results of the 1967 exchange of insurance cards are when the full results of the 1967 exchange of insurance cards are
available
Estimates for October, 1966, were published in the Ministry
of Labour Gazerte (January 1967, page 14).
Administrative, Technical and Clerical workers in Manufacturing
Industries, mid-April 1967

| Industry group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { operatives } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Industry group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of peratives } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Females |  |  |  |  |
| Food, drink and trasaco Chemicais and alied in- | 262 | ${ }^{73}$ | ${ }^{335}$ | 21.7 |
| Mesustries munacure: | ${ }_{35}^{76}$ | ${ }_{38}^{66}$ | ${ }^{148}$ | ${ }_{\text {li }}^{52,0}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Engineoring and clectric }}$ | ${ }^{376}$ | 22 | 605 | 37.8 |
| Shionouidining and marine | $5_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{109}^{11}$ | ${ }_{50}^{72 \cdot 8}$ |
| Meate coids not elsemhere |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{319}^{1319}$ | ${ }_{42}^{45}$ | ${ }^{191} 8$ | ${ }^{23: 7}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {couthering and fiotwear }}$ : | ${ }_{339}$ | ${ }_{32}^{4}$ | ${ }_{37}^{23}$ | ${ }_{8.6}^{17.5}$ |
| cement, etc. | ${ }_{35}^{55}$ | ${ }_{21}^{22}$ | ${ }_{56}^{77}$ | ${ }^{23.9}$ |
| Paper priniting and put- | 145 | ${ }^{68}$ | 213 | 32.3 |
| Other manutaturing in- | 101 | ${ }^{29}$ | 130 | 22.1 |
| Total all manutaturing. | 1,963 | ${ }^{734}$ | 2,697 | 27.2 |


| Males | sands) |  |  | (Per cenc.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacce | ${ }^{356}$ | 104 | 460 | 22.7 |
|  | ${ }_{423}^{24}$ | ${ }_{96}^{126}$ | ${ }_{5}^{379}$ | ${ }^{34} 8.5$ |
| Metimenimuture | ${ }^{1,149}$ | 49 | 1.648 | 30.3 |
| Shionilidin and marine | 7,49 | 29 | ${ }_{\text {1,648 }}^{187}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{526}$ | 176 | 702 | 25.1 |
| specified <br> Textiles | ${ }_{205}^{380}$ | ${ }_{65}^{72}$ | ${ }_{3}^{375}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18.9}$ |
| Lefure | 107 | ${ }_{29}^{59}$ | ${ }_{138}^{138}$ | ${ }_{2}^{16} 12$ |
| Bricesenenopotery, glass, |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{186}$ | ${ }^{34}$ | ${ }_{220}^{260}$ | 15.5 |
| cole | 316 153 | ${ }_{48}^{101}$ | 417 | ${ }_{23.8}^{23.8}$ |
| Total. all manutactiring | 4.447 | 1.430 | 5887 | ${ }^{24 \cdot 3}$ |

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEF
Of the 541,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great
Britain on 8 th May, 1967 , it is estimated that about 259,000 werr 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
The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was
explained in an article in the MINISTRY of explaved in an article in the Ministrx of Labour Gazette in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary
allowance" should now be substituted for all references to
"national assistance".

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 13th MAY 1967
The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employes)
in manufacturing industries during the four weeks ended 13 th May
1967, with separate figures for males and females. The figures $\begin{gathered}\text { on the pay roll at the end of the period. } \\ \text { It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engage- } \\ \text { ments obtained in the way indicated do not include persons }\end{gathered}$ 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, 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
The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engage--
ments during the period, and the figures of ischarges and other ments during the period, and the figures of discharges and other
losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the
eriod to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the
period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline dustry \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Number of \\
 \(\substack{\text { ate begin } \\ \text { period }}\)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \& Industry \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Food, drink and tobacco \\
Bread and flour confectionery
Biscuits. \\
Bacon curing, meat and fish \\
products
Milk products \\
Cocoa, chocolate, etc. \\
Animal and poultry foods \\
Other foo
Brewing a \\
andustries
malting. \\
Ontor
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {f }}\) \& \& \& \& Tools and implements : \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& cis \& lil \& (e. \& cis \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 5.15 \& \& \({ }_{6}^{6.5}\) \& \& \& \& 18 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {4,8 }}\) \& 1.3 \& \({ }^{3.4}\) \& \({ }_{2}\) \& thax and man-made fibres \& \& 3.4 \& 3.6 \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow{7}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.7 \\
\& 2.0 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& i .6 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& 1.7 \\
\& 2.4 \\
\& 1.5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.1 \\
\& 1.1 \\
\& 1.5 \\
\& 2.5 .5 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& 3.4 \\
\& 3.1 \\
\& 2.9 \\
\& 3.5 \\
\& 2.1
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.0 \\
\& 0.7 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& : 1.8 \\
\& : 1.3 \\
\& 1.9 \\
\& 3.0 \\
\& 2.2 \\
\& 2.0 \\
\& 3.4
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{an} \& \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ner. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& (1) \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { 2.6 } \\ \& \text { 2: } \\ \& \text { 1.7 }\end{aligned}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 13:9, \& \& \& \& \& 1.7 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{4}^{3.6}\) \& \& \& \& lity \& coiz \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \(4 \cdot 3\) \& \& oos \&  \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 3,4 \& \({ }^{2}\) \& \& \& 5.4 \& - \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Clothing and footwear
Weatherproof outerwear Meatherproof outerwear} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{越3:9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline dis \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\frac{2.1}{2.2}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& 2.3 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Overalls and men's shirts, under-
wear, etc.
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,} \& \& 2.282 .7 \& 2.6 \& \& \& \\
\hline brass and other \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{3}^{4} .3\)} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Ensineoring and oloctrical goods} \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2.4} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(1.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.6} \& \&  \&  \& \\
\hline \& \& 3.3 \& \& \& \& \& enear. \& \& \& 2.1 \& 2.3 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.7 \\
\& i=6 \\
\& i: 8 \\
\& i:-9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(er} \&  \&  \&  \& (2.0 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& 5:8 \& \& \\
\hline actors Pas \& \& \& 2:4 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \({ }^{3} 3.1\) \& \({ }^{2}\)\begin{tabular}{l}
2.1 \\
3.0 \\
\hline 1.
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \({ }^{2}\) \& Stis \& \\
\hline cin \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
1,5
\]} \& 4, \({ }^{4}\) \& 2, 2 \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.5
3.9
3.4
1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
4: 1
\]} \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,9 \\
\& 2.9 \\
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& i, 5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(2:8} \& \& \& \& \& \[
8
\] \\
\hline Imork \& \({ }^{2}{ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 3\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Timber, furniture, etc. \\

\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2:4} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& 3.1 \& (3.0 \& 3.4 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }^{4.4} 8.4\)} \& \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5.4 \\
\& 2.0 \\
\& 0.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.7 \\
\& 3.60 \\
\& 3: 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& 遃3.0 \& \& 2.4 \& \& 3.4

2.4 \& \& 5.1 \& <br>
\hline nd \& \& ${ }^{2.7}$ \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1:7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 2.2 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline aters and other electro \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
2: 6
$$} \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.1 \\
& 3: 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.4 \\
& 2 \cdot 2 \\
& 2 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.8 \\
& 4: 6 \\
& 4: 6
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \&  \& \& \& ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1}}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2.5 \& ${ }^{3} 6$ \& 3.0 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Oinaers and period \& \& 2.7 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{manufacturing industries Rubber
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc Brushes and brooms.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 3.8 \& <br>
\hline \& 1:7 \& ${ }_{3}^{3.4}$ \& 1:9 \& 2.4 \& 3.5 3.7 \& ${ }_{2}^{2} \cdot 5$ \& \& \& 2.8 \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{3.7}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{${ }^{2.3}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 3.6 |
| :--- |
| 1.4 |
| 1.4 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& S. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }_{\substack{7.3 \\ 3 \\ 4.9}}$} \&  \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline , \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& . 7 \& <br>
\hline rizes, ocic \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## 558 JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## News and Notes

EXTENDED PERIOD FOR S.E.T.
REGISTRATIONS
 in which enployers can make late applica-
tions for rexistration for claiming refunds

 their applicationens poyar resegistrataion under the the
Act Any applicition rececied by hhe Ministry
up to and and including th Sentember for






 Sth Seperember last
The exe
The ension of


 received bye the approp thate application
Whe yean the Mie Act was before Parliamen lis




 of the year there was still a consididrable
number of thpication
Minisiser dececied to to oontinue to to exercisise his powers under the Act to regsiter any yuali-
fied sesabishment from Sith September
ioch $\underset{\substack{1966 . \\ \text { In the }}}{1.20}$



fatal accidents
previous month.
In June, one seame and seven in the registered in the United Kingdom was
fataly injured, compared with two in Mas In June, 52 cases of industrial id isaases
were reported under the Factories Act. On were reported under the Factories Act. On
fata case on anthrax was reported, 18 were
of chrome ulceration, 24 of lead poisoning of chrome ulceration, 24 of fead pisosoning
2of anthrax, one of aniline eoisoning, on
of mercurial poisoning, one of phosphtorous Ofmercuina poisonng, one of phosphorous
paisonin, one of compessed alines
and four of epitheliomatous ulceration. CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES
REGUATIONS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { From 9th December next the presence, } \\
& \text { manufacture and use, in places to which the }
\end{aligned}
$$

Erom oth Der From that December next the presence,
manuafture and use, in places to which the
Factoris Act apples, of certain chemicals
which can be used in the rubber chemical

 HMSO, or through any booksellere, price
10d. nety
naphthylamine substances are benzidine, 4 -aminonaphthylamine, benzidine, 4 -amino
diphenyl, 4 -nitrodiphenyl and their salts
and substances containing any diphenyl, 4 -nitrodiphenyl and their salts
and substances containing any of thes
compounds other than in very compound oth
concentrations.
For
For a number of years it has been known
that theses subtances can cause cancer, and
their manufacture in this country has been
their manufacture in this country has been
given un. There is, however, still a possi-
bility that they are being imported and to
bility that they are being imported, and to to
prohibit their importation by ordar in
Council under the Factories Act, regulations
Counciil under the factotorios Act, regulations
are first being made prohibting manu-
facture and use in this prountry.
The erevalations also impose
The regulations also impose controls on
the employment of persons in connection
with the making and urse of other substances

tolidide, , dianisididine, dichllorbentidine and
their salts. The manufacture but not the use
of auramine and magenta is also controlled.
This is because although these two sub-
stances are harmiess in themselves, the
stances are harmess in themselves,
manufacuring process san he dangerus.
Piovision is made for the medical supe
vision pers mate Provision is made for the medical super
vision of persons who are, or have at any
time been, employedod in the making or Uision of persons who are, or have at at any
time these substanced in the making or us
of only are period of these substances. Not only are periodic
medical examinations required of persons
actuall enaged in the specifed processes,
but examination actually engaged in the specified processes,
but examinations are requirea ffer workers

transfer to other work with the same | transfer |
| :---: |
| employer. |
| On terr |
| $\substack{\text { and }}$ |

employer.
On termination of employment, an em-
ployer is required to issue a worker with ployer is required to issue a worker with a
warnin yure advinu him to continue
medical teats voluntarily either by arrangemedical tests voluntarily either by arrange-
ment made by his former employer or by
reporting to his family doctor.
reporting to his family doctor.
The pretiminary draft of thesegulations
was issued to interested organisations on
was issuud to interested organisations on
20th sugust 1964 At this stage they were
simply prohibibiting the manutacture
simply prohibiting the manufacture and use
of betanaphthylamine, benzidine, ,-amino-
diphenyl, 4 -nitrodiphenyl and their salts,
diphenyl, 4-nitrodiphenyl and their salts,
subject to the power of the Chief Inspector
of Factories to grant exemptions in certain
Cases.
inclumber of comments were received
ind many from medical experts.
including many from medical experts.

JULY 1967 nissions that had bake beco made of the sub-
the effect that the ot ene effect th
ar renug.
A revised pre
A revised preliminary draft was issuued on
30th September, 1965. This considerably widdened the scopoce of the repelutaions, and
in addition to the original prohibitions,
 and use of certain other substances sus-
pected of carcinogenicity. The revised draft was generarallinogenicicity. Thed and revised draft
amendments were necessary. mendments were necessary.
Provision was made for the medical
Paminal examination, including exfoliative cytology
of the urine, of workers employed in pro-
cesses involving the controlled substances. Arrangements for the cytological screning SAFETY IN CUTLERY AND SILVER-
WARE TRADES
mportant 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 meing party of
representatives of the Sheffild cutlery and
siverware tordes silverware trades and the Joint Standing
Committec on Safery in the use of Power Committee on Safety in the use of Power
Presses (HMSO or thoug any bookseler,
frice 1s. 9d. net). price 1 s. 9 d . net).
The .
in mantry
manuacturarers
studied operations of solving difficulties outlined in the report
of the Joint Advisory Committee for the Cthe Joint Advisory Committee for the
Citry 1 and Silverware Trades published
Th in 1964.
That com
these trade hese trades the gaad pointed out that in by the Joint Standing Committee on
Safety in hhe use of Power Presses was not
in general provided nor maintained Statisin general provided nor maintained. Statis-
tics showed that half the accidents at the tics showed that half the accidents at the
tools of power presses occurred through
absence of fencing, and a smaller pro absence of fencing, and a smaller pro-
portion through inadequate or imporperly
maintained guards. It was recognised maintained guards. It was recognised
that the recommendation presented idff-
culty, and that an investigation appeared cuccssary.
In their
In their report the working party
emphasise that the difficult' operations drop stamps and power presses. They bath separate recommendations for each of these
two types of machines. One, which they
 scissors presses used in connection with
frimming, aprocess which is
argely undertaken on tsheffield' typ presses, shourtd be on equipped with ith inter-
locking guards Another recommendation is that devel-
opment should be undertaken in automatic
ash Tash e eection. This is importantant because the
ffifective strin effective stripping and automatic ejection of
fash will reduce the need for manual ap-
proach to the tools and facilitate the adoption of a high standard of guarding,
The working party also recommend that The working party also recommend tha
consideration should be piven to the pro-
vision of barriers to prevent passerr-by from colliding wiers to perevent passers-b-b
cold stamping onerations ongaged in cold stamping operations or approaching
dangerously close to the tup from the
back of the machine. back of the machine.
The Joint Standing Committee in pre
senting the Labour gazette 559
 should consider extending the present
limited use of automatic feeding equipment imited use of automatic feeding equipment,
even though this may necessitate considera even though this may necessitate considera-
tion of the techniques adopted in forging
or other preliminary operations and the or other preliminary operations and the
replacement of drop stamps by power
presses. The committe also state that the adoption of the recommendations in the
report would make a substantial contribu tion to the safe use of drop stanps and
power presses in the cutlery and silverware
trades. power pres
trades.
wAGES
wages rates
Information about minimum or standard hours for manaul of the normal weekly
nearly 300 agreements and statuter by
 compilied by thes And Hours of Work,
latest edition of which thas of Lataour the the pub latest edition of which has just been pub-
lished (HMSO or through any bookseller
price $£ 1$ Is. 6d. net). This new volume gives details of the This new volume gives details of the
position at Int Aprit this year, but somee
changes which are kinown to have come int operation shich are havown to have come into
opeen incorporated. operation sisce have been incorporated
Much of the information in the tables can
be kept up to date by reference to be kept up to date by reference to the
monthly list of changes in the publication
CHANGES IN R RTTSS OE WAGS ChANGES IN RATTES OF WAGES ADD Hours
OF WORK (HMSO or through any book CF WORK (HMSO or through any book-
seller, price 1s. 9d. net a month or $£ 1$ 4s.
nually). In addition to the minimum time rates In adation to the minimum time rates
there are particulars, where available, of
asic rates for piece workers and the addibasic rates for poicece workrers and the anddi-
fional rates payable to shift workers and to night worress.. There is some information
included of the arrangements for guaranteed
 There these are known to exist.
The source of the information iven
ach case and a also the oate from which the each case and also the date from which the
thes or hours becane operativ.. Detiis of
he rates for some young workers as well as overtime rates and dolitays with hay arrangeROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTE
The total number of persons on the
Professional and Executive Register on
7 th June 1967 was 7 th June 1967 was 26,031, consisting
of 24,504 men and 1,527 women, of whom
13,406 men and 760 women were in emDuyment.
During period 9 th March 1967 During the period 9 th March 1967
to 7th June 1967 the number of vacancies
fille was 1966 .he number of vacancies
unfilled at 7 7.h June was 9720 . NEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
For the period of thirteen weeks ended 9 th Sune 1967 expenditure on unemployment
benefitin Great Britiin (excluding costo of
dininstration) amounted to approximately administration) amounted to approximately
E29,342,.000. During the thirtexen weeks
ended 10th March 1967 the corresponding dided 10th March 1967 the corresponding
gure was $£ 31,14,000$ and during the igure was $£ 31,147,000$ and during the
hirteen weeks ented 10 th June 1966 it
was $£ 11,668,000$.


## SUMMARY

Eployment in Production Industries
The estimated total number of employees in employment in Britain was $11,135,600$ in May ( $8,278,500$ males $2,857,100$ females). Britain was 11,135,600 in May ( $8,278,500$ males $2,857,100$ femaless
The total included $8,538,000(5,552,000$ males $2,685,100$ females $)$ in manufacturing industries, and $11,612,000$ ( $1,519,200$ males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production
industries was 24,000 lower than that for April 1967 and 422,000 industries was 24,000 ower than that for April 1967 and 422,000
lower than in May 1966. The total in manuacturing industry
was 36,000 lower than in April 1967 and 333,000 olower than in 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 May 1966 . The number in construction was 11,000
April 1967 and 71,000 lower than in May 1966 .

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 12 th 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, repoe in May.
with about 505,000 in May.
In addition, here were 2,194 unemployed school leavers and 33,952 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total
registered unemployed was
499 registered unemployed was 499,811 , representing $2 \cdot 1$ per cent.
of employes. This was 41,604 lower than in May when the percentage rate was $2 \cdot 3$.
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 ( $41 \cdot 0$ per cent.) in May; $84,113(18 \cdot 1$ per cent.) had been registered for not ma
88,810 (17.9.9 per cent.) in May.
88,810 (17.9 per cent.) in May.
Between May and June the number temporarily stopped fell
Betwen 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 unfiled vacancies for adults at Employment
Exchanges in Great Britain on 7th June 1967, was 186,770; Exchanges in Great Britain on 7th June 1967, was 186,770; 6,714 more than on 3 rd 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
 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 manufacturin industries, excluding shipbuilding employees in manuractur ship-repairing, was
$1,903,800$, 1,903,800. This is about 33.0 per cent. of all operatives. Each
operative on average worked about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during operative
the week.
In the sa
In the same week the estimated number on shor-t-time in these
industries was 105,100 or about $1 \cdot 8$ per cent. of all operatives, industries was 105,100 or about 1.8 per
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 $157 \cdot 5$ and $173 \cdot 2$, compared with $157 \cdot 4$ and $173 \cdot 1$ at wist May 1967.

Index of Retail Prices
At 20 th June the official retail prices index was $119 \cdot 9$ (prices
at 16 th January $1962=100$ ) at 16 th January $1962=100$ compared with $119 \cdot 4$ at 16 th May
and $117 \cdot 1$ at 21 2ts June 1966. The index figure for food was $121 \cdot 8$ compared with 120.1 at 16 th 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 53,300 workers. During the month approximately 54,700
workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which
had continued from the previous month had continued from the previous month, and 184,000 working
days were lost, including 13,000 days lost through stoppages days were lost, including 13,000 days lost thre
which had continued from the previous month.

## INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in
employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index
of Production at mid－May 1967，and for the two preceding onths and for May 1966．Figures from March 1967 onwards are based on the amended estimates for Ju
The term employees in employment relates to all employees （employed and unemployed）other than thoses registered as wholly
unemployed；it includes persons temporarily laid of but still on mempoyed；it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on hort－term sickness．Part－time workers are included and counted
as full units．
The figures
umbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid－
year which have been compild cards．For manufacturinp indudstrires the e eruturn s renderered monthly
by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act，1947，have been used to provide a ratio of chang
These returns show numbers．on the pay－rolls（inclucing
those temporarily yaid off and those absent from work of short－term sickness）at the beginning and end of the becau The two sets of figures are summarised separately for each
industry and the ratio betwent industry and computing the change in employment during the period．
For the remaining industries in the changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and

Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment：Great Britain

| Industry | May 1966 |  |  | March 1967＊ |  |  | April $1967 \times$ |  |  | May 1967＊ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |  | ｜Females | Total |  | Fema | Total |
| Tota，Index of Production industriest | ${ }^{8,5448}$ | 3，02．7 | 11，55 | 8，301．7 | 2，876－1 | 11，177．8 | 8，200． 8 | 2，88．9 | 11，159．7 | 278．5 | 2857.1 | 11，135．6 |
| Total，all manura | 6，037．7 | 2，833．2 | 8，870．9 | 5，887．6 | 2，704． | 8，59．7 | 5，877． 4 | 2，66．7 | 8，574．1 | 5，852．9 | 2，685．1 | $8,538.0$ |
| Miring，ete ${ }_{\text {coic }}^{\text {Coal mining }}$ | － $\begin{gathered}\text { 557．7 } \\ 499\end{gathered}$ | 217．7 | cis $\begin{gathered}58.9 \\ 516.7\end{gathered}$ |  | 27：8 |  |  | 22：8 |  |  | 20．8 | － 589.2 |
| Food，dirink and tobac |  | ${ }_{34}^{34.1}$ | 803：4 | 40．1 | 33.1 | 796．2 | 40．3 | 335．3 | cos | 46．15 | 388．2 | \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| cita |  | cose |  |  | s． | 490.6 | $87.6$ | cos | cisis | cois30.5 <br> 77.9 | ${ }_{32} 2.1$ | cise |
| Bacion curinz mat and fash products |  | － |  | ${ }_{\substack{43 \\ 23 \\ 33}}^{6}$ |  | cis． |  | a 39.3 | cis |  |  | cisers |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \times 8}}$ | cis | 111．5 | 5．7 5 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{15}$ | cole | ci． 3 | 隹 | cilit | s． 3.6 | cis 19.1 |
| and | 17．4． | 39， | 20：9 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.7 \\ & \hline 165.9 \\ & 25.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4i： | ， 13.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 15: 5 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | （39，9 | Til： |  | 40， |  |
|  | －4：5 | 19，9 | cistis | cos | ${ }^{20,7}$ |  | ， | 20．5 | cis | cis |  |  |
| Totazarco ． | ${ }_{\text {17，5 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{23} 2$ | 450．6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | cin | ${ }_{2}^{21.9}$ | ${ }_{39} 9.5$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries | ${ }_{\substack{376.2 \\ 16.3}}$ | ${ }^{17} / 3$ | cis | 37309 | ${ }^{143.1}$ | 516．1 |  | ${ }^{142} 8$ |  |  |  |  |
| Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases | 7 | 1.8 | ${ }^{27,6}$ | ${ }_{\text {23，}}^{23} 5$ | 1.8 | 7.4 | ${ }_{\substack{23.7 \\ 5 \\ \hline}}$ | \％ 1.7 | ${ }^{27} 7.3$ | cis |  |  |
| Chemitals and dyes |  | ${ }^{465}$ |  |  | ${ }^{46} 8$ |  |  | 46： 4 | 219．7 | cos | （ta | 退 |
| coiche | ciay | （13： |  | ${ }_{25}^{32.7}$ | and | － |  | － 11.5 |  | 退：6 |  |  |
|  | 910：6 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {c }}^{6}$ | cis $\begin{aligned} & 38.1 \\ & 14.5 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | co． 30.9 | ¢， 6 | aidit | cos 30.9 | ¢ 6.0 | cis | 90：4 | 6．0 | cis |
| Metal manufacture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nd theel |  |  | $51.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and | ciof |  | cin |  |  |  | corin $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 65.7\end{aligned}$ | ¢ | cin | ¢9， 9 |  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{57.7}$ |
| ering and electrical goo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 17.4 \\ \hline 6.4 \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ | \％ 71.3 | cistis | ${ }_{6}^{16 \cdot 2}$ | － 12.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 71：0 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {li }}^{27.5}$ |  | cin | 2i：7 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.1 \\ & 50.7 \\ & 50.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot: 20 \\ & 3,6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41.7 \\ & \hline 50.8 \\ & 50.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | （ta．8 |
| machinery | cision | \％ $\begin{gathered}7.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.8\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{365} 8$ | sti：0 | － 7.7 | 56．： | cisio | ， $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.9\end{aligned}$ | cist |  | ¢ 71.9 |  |
|  |  | Sis．4． | cole | 139：6 | i8：5 | cisel | cisers | lis：4 | coter | cose | cis |  |
| and |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{20.6}$ |  | 54：9 | ${ }^{233.7}$ |  | cisim | cita |  |  | ${ }_{\text {24．}}^{\substack{24.7 \\ 13.9}}$ |
| ces mechiosery： | ${ }^{\text {ctab }}$ | 5\％\％ | － 215.4 | 169：4 | ${ }_{5}^{5 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }^{14} 12$ | ${ }^{168: 3}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{8.2}$ | 2il： |  |  | ， 14.8 |
| ed wires and cables |  | 22．3． | 66：0 |  | 21：20 | 63：9 | cin | anion | cise： | ${ }_{\text {cta }}^{\text {ct：}}$ |  | and |
| （eamememe |  |  | （30．4． |  |  |  | cole | （20．0． |  | cos | （tion |  |



Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment：Great Britain（continued）JULY 1967 MINISTRY of LABOUR GAZETTE 56

| Industry | May 1986 |  |  | March 1987＊ |  |  | April $1987 *$ |  |  | May $1987^{*}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Fen | Total | Males | Femal | Total | Males | Fem | Total | Males | Females |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering ． |  | $\begin{gathered} 18.5 \\ 3: 5 \\ \hline 15 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1: 8 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | 1989 <br> $\substack{195 \\ 45: 9}$ <br> 10 |  | $\begin{gathered} 11.7 \\ 3: 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\substack { 199.0 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{154.2 \\ 44.8{ 1 9 9 . 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 5 4 . 2 \\ 4 4 . 8 } } \\{\hline} \end{subarray}$ |  | 11．7 | 97．09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Cutlery Bolts，nuts，screws，rivets，etc． Wire and wire manufacture Other metal industries |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  | $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} 190 \cdot 8 \\ \text { an } \\ 6.0 \\ 50.3 \\ 00.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 118 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 564．6 |
| Textiles <br> Spinning of cotton，man－made fibres，etc． Woollen and worsted <br> Jute Rope <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets <br> Narrow fabrics <br> lade－up textile <br> ther textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ars |
| Leather，leather goods and fur Leather（tannin Leather goods Fur． | $\begin{gathered} 30.7 \\ 0,7 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { an: } \\ \text { s.0. } \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50,6 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ant } \\ 8: 5 \end{gathered}$ | 31.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a3.3 } \\ & \text { s. } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54: 2 \\ \text { an } \\ 24: 8 \\ 7: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.0 \\ & 80.3 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 4 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3.3. } \\ & \text { ST.5 } \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.3 \\ & \text { sit } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \hline 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.4 \\ & \substack{8 \\ 8.4 \\ 4 \cdot 0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear <br> Men＇s and boys＇tailored outerwear <br> Overalls and men＇s shirts，underwear，etc <br> Hats，caps，millinery． Other dress industries <br> Other dre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc． Bricks，freciay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Abrasives and other building materials | $268 \cdot 8$ and an： 10.2 $100: 2$ 102 | $\begin{aligned} & 79: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 16: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $261 / 2$ and an： 90.8 $98 \cdot 4$ 98 |  | $338: 1$ and 38 18.8 $13: 9$ 13.9 |  | ¢ 77.0 |  |
|  | $233: 0$ g3， an： an： 15.0 150 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 275: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \hline 190 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper，printeng and publishing <br>  <br>  |  | $221: 3$ an： an： an： 37.7 13 |  | 417.1 an an 10.7 10.5 163.1 2.1 |  |  | 177.0 an an： 130 $108: 4$ $163: 4$ | 213.4 20.7 ant 33.5 94.5 94.6 |  | $\begin{gathered} 416: 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 1，590．6 | 92.3 | 1.682 | 1，501－2 | 92.8 | 1，544．0 | 1.504 .2 | 92.8 | 1，597．0 | $1,519.2$ | 92.8 | 1，612 |
| Gas，electricity and water Gas． Wlectricity Water suppl Water supply |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54.5 \\ & \text { s. } \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3: 51 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3710 \\ & \text { and: } \\ & \text { ant: } \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | 56．4． |  |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
In the week ended 13 th May, 1967, it is estimated that the
otal number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding
shipbuilding) was $1,903,800$, or about $33 \cdot 0$ per cent. of all hipbuilding) was $1,903,800$, or about 33.0 per In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these tablishments 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 Administraite, technical and clerical workers are excluded. The
information about short-time relates to that arranged by the information about short-time erelates to that arranged by the holidays or absenteeiism. Operatives stood of by an employer fo holidays or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer fo
the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 4 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, 196

| Industry |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ERATIVES } \\ & \text { OVER } \\ & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age of all } \\ & \text { opera- } \\ & \text { tives } \\ & \text { (per cent.) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Peratives | A week | (e) ${ }_{\text {Nort-tim }}^{\text {Number }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ME } \\ & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { age of all } \\ \text { opera- } \\ \text { tives } \\ \text { (per cent.) } \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ |  | Averat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobaccos. | ${ }_{34}^{175} 5$ | 33.5 33.4 | ${ }^{1.604}$ | 8: 9 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 8.7 | \% 7.4 | 8.12 | 0.11 | ${ }^{13} 0.7$ | ${ }_{5}^{13} 5$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries | ${ }_{3}^{76.3}$ | ${ }_{28.2}^{26.7}$ | ${ }_{361}^{755}$ | 90.9 | 0.1 | ${ }^{4} 8.9$ | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0:1 | 0:12 | 0.1 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{P} 9$ | - 3 3.19 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal manufacture } \\ & \text { Iron and steel (general) } \\ & \text { Iron castings, etc. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (1018 |  | 三 | $2 \mathrm{i}: 8$ |  | ciction | 8:8 8 8:6 | (10.8 | ¢:7.15 | $\underset{\substack{167.0 \\ 53.3}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | 8,9 |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. Non-electrical engineering: Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{8: 7} 8$ | 0:4 |  | ¢ | cos | a10.4 <br> 13.0 <br> 18 |  | 0.4. |  | (12.6 |
|  | (20.4 | 37.0 377 47 | (1.541 | 7.78 | 0.9 | ${ }^{39.1}$ | 12.9 | 157\% 18 | 12.4 | ${ }_{12}^{13,8}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2.4 \\ 3.8}}^{1}$ | 186.1 | ${ }_{14.5}^{14.4}$ |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specifiod. | 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 <br> Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc Woollen and worsted <br> Hosiery, and other knitted goods extile finishing |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 3 \\ & \text { 10:0. } \\ & \text { and: } \\ & 3550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 395 \\ & \hline 330 \\ & 380 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & \hline, 9 \\ & .9 .9 \\ & 8: 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 104.9 as 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 2 \cdot 2,2 \\ & 9,9: 9 \\ & 20 \cdot 9 \\ & 20,9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 9 \\ & , 0: 1 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 9: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 354: | (12.5. |
| Loather, leather goods and fur. | ${ }_{8} .5$ | 22.2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 7.8 |  |  | 0.3 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
|  | 35.1 5.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8.5}$ |
|  | ¢ |  |  | 5:2 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 |  | 1. |  | 9,4 | 2: 1.8 | 3.3 3 | ${ }_{\substack{31 \\ 18.9}}$ | (10.2 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. |  |  |  | S.1 |  | $1: 2$ |  | 120.1 | 7\%9 | ${ }_{2}^{1.6}$ | 2:9 | ${ }_{21}^{13.6}$ | ${ }^{8.5}$ |
| Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear. | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {2, }}$ : 6 | 9.1 | ${ }_{\substack{17 \\ 34}}$ | \% 6.5 | 0.1 | ${ }^{2} 1: 8$ |  | ${ }^{10.4}$ | 11.4 | 12.6 |  | ${ }_{78}^{12} 8$ | ${ }_{13.3}$ |
| Brictes, porterr, glass, cement, etc. | ${ }_{8.2}$ | ${ }_{15}^{34.7}$ | ${ }^{865}$ | ${ }_{8}^{10.1}$ | $=$ | 1.3 <br> 0.2 <br> 18 | $1: 4$ | 14.8 |  | $1: 8$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{O} \cdot 7$ | ${ }_{15}^{15} 9$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.5}$ |
| Timber fifurniture | ${ }_{3}^{77.5}$ | ${ }^{39.8}$ | $\underset{\substack{631 \\ 266 \\ 268}}{ }$ | 8.1 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 22:8 | 9.6 | 2.6 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 30.5 |  |
| Fuuniture end upholstiery | 22.1 | 31.3 | 2068 | ${ }_{6}^{8.9}$ | 0.1 | 4.7 | ${ }_{1}^{1.3}$ | 13.9 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 18.6 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Paper, printing and publishings }}$ Prinich and | 156.2 | 38.2 | 1,274 | 8.2 <br> 7.5 <br> .6 | - | 1.5 | 1.3 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 14.2 |  |
|  | 64.3 | 47.0 39.8 | 256 489 | 7.5 7.6 | - | 0.9 |  | 0.5 | 9.9 | 0.1 | - | 1.3 | 20.0 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 73.6 30.6 | 30.4 | ¢ ${ }_{62}^{648}$ | 8:9 | 0.1 | 2:9 | 1:4 | ${ }_{4}^{11.7}$ | 7,6 | 1:4 | 0.6 | ${ }_{5}^{14.3}$ | ${ }_{9}^{10.0}$ |
| Total, all manufacturing industries* | 1,903.8 | ${ }^{33} \cdot 0$ | 15,803 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 214.2 | 99.9 | 929.0 | 9.3 | 105.1 | 1.8 | 1,143.5 |  |

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 463,665; 376,447 males and 877,218 females and 29,564 lowert than on 8 th May 1966 . The seasonally adjusted figure was 524,200 or
2.2 per cent. of employes, compared with 2.1 per cent in May
1967 and 1.2 per cent. in June 1966 . The seasonally 967 and 1.2 per cent. in June 1966 . The seasenally adjusted
gigure increased by 18,800 in the four weeks between the May figure e 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
Between 8th May and 12 th June, the number of school
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 and
29,3 per cent. in May. The total included 40,837 married women. Of the 46,859 wholly unemployed, including school leavers,
84,1113 had been refistered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 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 27,918 for orer 8 weeks. Thoses, reegistered for not moers and 4 weeks 47,918
accounted for $26 \cdot 6$ per cent. of this total, compared with $27 \cdot 9$ accounted for $26 \cdot 6$ per cent. of this total, compared with $27 \cdot 9$
per cent. in May, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks or cent. in May, and those registered or 10 not more than 8 weeks
or 40.3 per cent.of the total, compared with $41 \cdot 0$ per cent. in May.

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

1967 MINISTRY OF LBotr Ga7ETTE 56 The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and 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 region in Tabbe a a add by the industry, if any, in which they were
last employed in Table 2. The wholly unemployed in Great last employed in Table 2 . The wholly unemployed in Greai
Britain are analysed by the duration of their registration in

Table 3 Wholly Unemployed: Great Britain: Duration
Analysis; 12th June, 1967




| Svers, | ${ }^{15,562}$ | ${ }^{9} 95$ | 4.047 | 583 | ${ }^{18}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over 2. | 29,171 | 2.006 | 2,66 | 1.176 | 39,619 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{13,955 \\ 3+266}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{1,674}$ | 3,000 | 1,036 | ${ }_{\substack{18,409 \\ 45,500}}$ |


|  |  | 2,00 | 7,26 | ,1, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{13,695 \\ 34,261}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,674}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,601 \\ 9,030}}^{1.20}$ | ${ }^{1,1855}$ |  |
| Over 4, up to 8 | 4,9,96 | 2,161 | ${ }^{12,631}$ | 1,461 | 64,209 |
|  | 27,45 | 3,062 | 45,30 | 2.101 |  |




- M17




## 





Wholly
desesonal
det




Table 2 (continued)


Details for some principal towns and districts in Great Britain - Development Areas replace, and in most but not all cases, of the numbers of persons rexistered as unemployed at Employ-
ment Exchanges and Youth Employment offices and the ment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the
percentage rates of unemployment are given in the table below. percentage rates of unemployment are e iven in the table below.
It also gives similar information for each of the new Development
Areas, which were designated by the Development Areas order Areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order
1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas Number of pertions on regitero


| Principal |
| :--- |
| south East |



East Midands


incorporate former Development Districts.
Former principal towns and develoment districts tables Former principal towns and development districts tables
were mutually exclusive i.e. in no case were the figures for any were mutually exclusive i.e. in no case were the figures for any
given ara included in ott tables. In the present series figures
for principal towns and for distrits which are part of Dealo for principal towns and for districts which are part of Develop-
ment A Areas are also included in the Development Areas
tables. ${ }_{\text {mables. }}^{\text {ment }}$


PRINCIPAL TO
Wert Midands West Midland

|  |  |  | ®ix |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| £ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ¢\% |
|  |  |  |  |

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas (continued)

| Numbers of perions on regiters |  |  |  |  |  |  | Numbers of perions on rexisters |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon |  |  | Toul |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon } \\ & \text { Oond } \\ & \text { Over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Womemomed } \\ \text { onever } \end{gathered}$ |  | Tooal |  |  |  |



| Soflandftaerseen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| foumpricon |  | ${ }_{\substack{29 \\ 29 \\ 173}}$ | coic | , | - |  |  | (1,473 | 边 |  |  | ( |  | d |
|  | cilition |  | - 192 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1535 \\ \substack{58 \\ 27 \\ 27} \end{gathered}$ | 7 | Wroxhem | (1959 |  | 4, | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { 2,937 } \\ 1,275}}_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{13}$ |  |  |
| alemem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

development areas
South Western
Morreviside
Northern
Northern
Scottish .
Scottish
Welish
$\qquad$




## SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue $\quad 382$ to 386 , October 1965 (pages 444 to 447 ) and January 1966
the monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages
(pages 26 to 29 ) issues of the GA (s) Me (as (

Wholly Unempioyed (excluding School-leavers) Males and Females: Actual Numbers and Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasona
Variations.

|  | 12th June 1967* Actual Adjusted |  | Change May/June* $\dagger$ |  |  | 12th June 196** |  | Change May/June* Actual Adjusted |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{486 \\ 87 \\ 87}}^{\substack{46 \\ \hline}}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{54 \\ 98 \\ 98}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \hline \\ = & 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\pm \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} +17 \\ +3 \end{array}$ | Industry of previous employment |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Regions (January 1966 South East <br> of which London and South Eastern South Western West Midlands Yast Midlands Northern Scotland |  |  |  |  |  | 244 <br> 245 <br> 85 <br> 11 <br> 31 <br> 12 <br> 19 <br> 107 | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \\ & 15 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 26 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm \\ & +11 \\ & +\quad 1 \\ & + \\ & +1 \\ & \pm \\ & + \\ & + \\ & + \\ & + \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Vorthern Ireand | ${ }^{37}$ | 39 | - | + 1 |

In the five weks ended 7 th June, $1967,159,427$ persons were
piaced in employment by the Emplomment Exchanges and placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and
Youth Employment Offices in Great Britan. At the end of the period there were 281,420 vacancies outstand ding. For the four
weeks ended 3 rd May, 1967 the figures were 146,78 and 261,789 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 Emxchanges and Youth Employment Offices. Similarly, the figures of unfiled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies
notified by employers and remaining unfiled at the specified notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified
dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of
unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, compariso of the figures for
the various dates provides some indication of the change in the the various dates pre
demand for labour.

Table 2

| Industry group | Platings during five weeks ended |  |  |  |  | Numbers of trancies remaining unfilled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Boyserser } \\ \text { uncer } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{\text { girs } \\ \text { inder }}}$ | otal |  |  |  |  | Total |
| Total, all industries and | 9,681 | 3,458 | 44,621 | 9,67 | 159,427 | 9,047 | 4,7,69 | ${ }^{88,723}$ | 46,881 | 28,420 |
| Tota, index of Production industries | 58,115 | 7,435 | 15,661 | 3,350 | ${ }^{88,261}$ | 56,599 | 26,305 | 28,811 | 19,227 | 130,992 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 33,728 | 5,359 | 15,331 | 3,25 | 58,143 | 38,93 | 20,347 | 27,901 | 18,388 | 105,619 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1,240 | 415 | 1,644 | 6 | 3,360 | 1,385 | 1,437 | 413 | ${ }^{331}$ | 3,566 |
| Mining and duarrying | $\underset{559}{559}$ | ${ }_{158}^{17}$ | ${ }_{32}^{62}$ | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{74}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c,043 } \\ 5,767}}^{\text {c, }}$ | ${ }_{1,2}^{1,274}$ | ${ }^{128}$ | ${ }_{16}^{43}$ | 7,088 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 3,376 | 69 | 3,055 | 59 | 7,720 | 1,917 | 970 | 3,45 | 746 | 8,178 |
| micals and allied industries | 2.062 | ${ }^{122}$ | 672 | 142 | 2,998 | 1,957 | ${ }_{593}$ | 1,190 | ${ }^{793}$ | , 33 |
| Metal manufacture | 2,503 | 27 | 272 | 56 | 3,108 | 2,137 | 1,793 | 414 | 345 | 4,69 |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Engineering, including scientific instruments |  | (1,067 | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{3.359 \\ 1,3,34}}$ | $\substack { 515 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{515 \\ 287{ 5 1 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 5 1 5 \\ 2 8 7 } } \end{subarray}$ | $\underset{\substack{13,47 \\ \text { giose }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | (t, | , |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 2,189 | 122 120 | 64 | 28 | 2,399 | 1,335 | 288 | ${ }_{83}$ | 40 | 1,746 |
| vehicles | 2,263 | 180 | 546 | 58 | 3,047 | 4,998 | 1,463 | 962 | 407 | 7,30 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 3,058 | 736 | 1,378 | 271 | 5.443 | 2,951 | 2,288 | 1,464 | 1,000 | 7,703 |
| Textitess, inen and man-made fibires (Spinning and weaving) | (1,7388 | ${ }_{62}^{324}$ | ${ }_{\text {l, }}^{1235}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ | (3,748 | ${ }_{\text {l, } 1,463}$ | ${ }^{1,196}$ | ${ }^{2,989}$ | ${ }^{2}$ 2,956 | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{8,885}$ |
| Woollen and worsted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 331 | 857 357 | 2, 2355 1.055 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 260 398 | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 227 \end{aligned}$ | 1,141 1,64 | ${ }_{71}$ | 558 3,061 | ${ }^{167}$ | ${ }_{795} 200$ | 6,833 | 4,901 | ${ }_{1}^{13,193}$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 1,911 | ${ }^{226}$ | ${ }^{359}$ | 31 | 2,577 | 1,614 | 749 | ${ }^{756}$ | 486 | 3,65 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 2,220 | 761 | 411 | 105 | 3,497 | 1,542 | ${ }^{1,176}$ | 546 | ${ }^{44}$ | 3,708 |
| Paperep printing and dublilishing | ${ }_{\text {1,2920 }}^{1,292}$ | ${ }_{151}^{291}$ | ${ }_{631}^{66}$ | $\underset{\substack{32 \\ 20 \\ 17}}{ }$ | ci, | 1,154 | (1210 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.389}$ | ¢, 1.680 |  |
| Maper | ${ }_{398}$ | 140 | ${ }_{331}$ | 175 | ${ }^{1,044}$ |  |  |  |  | 2,907 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,684 | 235 | 1,183 | 213 | 3,315 | 1,286 | 73 | 1,339 | 69 | 4,050 |
| Construction | 23,210 | ${ }^{1,059}$ | ${ }^{336}$ | 105 | 25,510 | 10,652 | 3,932 | 629 | 543 | 15,966 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 673 | 41 | 132 | 15 | 8 | 71 | 752 | 213 | 253 | 1,229 |
| Transport and communication | 4,997 | 298 | 673 | 122 | 6,900 | 8,118 | 1,998 | 1,703 | 715 | 12,734 |
| Distributive trades . | 7,964 | 3,230 | 6,139 | 3,526 | 20,859 | ${ }^{6,768}$ | 8,489 | 12,266 | 13,346 | 869 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 429 | ${ }^{73}$ | 539 | 251 | 1,292 | 1,622 | 1,665 | 1,137 | 2,333 | 6,747 |
| Professional and scientific services | 1,265 | 138 | 2,646 | 424 | 4,473 | ${ }^{6,560}$ | 2.510 | 17,688 | 2,381 | 29,139 |
| Miscellaneous services, |  |  | ${ }^{14,743}$ | 1,288 |  | ${ }^{8,754}$ |  | ${ }^{23,272}$ |  | ${ }^{43,038}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack { 1,272 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{421{ 1 , 2 7 2 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 4 2 1 } } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1010 \\ & 2820 \\ & 282 \end{aligned}$ | 11.906 | $\begin{aligned} & 5135 \\ & 309 \\ & 309 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.500 \\ 3.544 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 278 \\ \substack{289 \\ 296} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{13,005}$ | ${ }^{1.0728}$ | ${ }_{\text {lig }}^{18,408}$ |
| Pubic adminiteration | $\begin{aligned} & 1,165 \\ & \hline 1,754 \\ & \hline, 745 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 228 \\ 186 \\ 186 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,376 \\ & i, 560 \\ & \hline 80 \end{aligned}$ | 145 <br> 83 <br> 68 | $\underset{\substack{8,90 \\ 3,461 \\ 5}}{\substack{49}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1,947 \\ 17.152}}{\substack{152}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,373 \\ & 1,1,268 \\ & 1,288 \end{aligned}$ | (1,998 |  |

Table (continued

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

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|  | $\left.\right\|^{\text {Fiour meeks ended }}$ |  | (Five week ended |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | ${ }^{\text {Unatilled }}$ | Placings | Vnfiled |  |
| Men ${ }_{\text {Momen }}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{9,8771 \\ 83,185}}$ | 年, 1,681 |  | ${ }_{23}^{472,060}$ |
| Toal Aduts | 119,027 | 180.056 | 136,302 | 186,70 | 702,175 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Brass }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,1,534}$ | ${ }^{3}+3,7949$ | (13,488 | ${ }^{47,7898} 4$ | ${ }_{\substack{84,372 \\ 689}}$ |
| Toal Young Persons | 27,760 | 81,733 | 23,125 | 94,450 | 151,961 |
| Toal | 146,787 | 261,789 | 159,427 | 281,420 | ${ }^{854,136}$ |

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WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
AND HOURLY RATES OF WAGES 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 wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for
all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:



## CHANGES IN RATE HOURS OF WORK

Full details of changes during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours
which is published concurrently with this GAzETTE.
Changes becoming effective in June
There were relatively few changes in rates of wages or hours of 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 212d. an hour for men and women (19in June).
Rope, twine and net making-Great Britain: Increases in tirne rates
ranging from 3d. to 3 3 d. an hour for men and 3d. or 3zd. for ranging from 3d. to
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 5 . Time rates increased by 7 s. a week for men and 5 s. for women
Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 41 (2nd June).
Aerated waters manufacture-Scotland: Increase of 2d. an hour Aerated waters manufacture-Scotland: Increase of 2dd. an hour
for men and 2td. for women. Normal weekly hours reduced from
43 to for men and 2 dd . for
3 to $42 \frac{2}{\frac{2}{3}}$ (2nd June).
Industries affected by small cost-ff-living sliding-scale adjust-
ments included the printing of national newspapers ments 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 $f 60,000$ in the show that 150,000 workers received increases of $£ 60,000$ in their
tasic full-time weekly rates of wages, and 6,000 workers had their normal weekly yours reduced by an average of just less sthan
thalf an hour. Of the total increase of $£ 60,000$, about $£ 57,000$ resulted from statutory wages regulataion 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 entitle-
 reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate
amounts of such reductions, are set out in the following table.

| Induatry gro |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 37500000 \\ 555,5000 \\ 1,0,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | - |
| Snipu vinh venicie | 2,650,000 | 735,000 | 6,000 | ${ }_{6}^{6000}$ |
|  | 165.000 |  | 125000 | 145,000 |
| Leather, enathor oods and tir | citioue | cione | \% 65.0000 | ${ }^{650,000}$ |
|  | ${ }^{1050,000} 10$ | 10,000 |  |  |
| Others manutasturing in | 1.400,000 |  | 000 | 1000 |
|  | cisio. |  | \%10,000 | Tio, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellanous inerices | cisioue | 550,000 | -0,000 | T0,000 |
| Tota | 7,230,000 | 3,00,000 | 350,000 | 375.000 |

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary
amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitle amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitite
ments only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates
are based on noter are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not tak into account the effects of short-time or overtime. Workers who
are affected by two or more changes during the period 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 re had both wage increases and reductions in hours. In the corresponding months of 1966 , about $8,260,000$ worke time weekly rates of wages, and approximately $4,115,000$ had aggregate reduction of about $5,530,000$ hours in their norm
weekly hours of work.
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 ,
the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certai conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for
women and young persons aged 16 or over by mat women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special
exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factorie The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 3oth JJune, 1967 according to
the type of employment permitted ${ }^{*}$ were:


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 100,69 | 5.550 | 6.248 | 1288 |





RETALL PRICES, 20th June 1967
At 20th June 1967 the official retail prices index was $119 \cdot 9$
(prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ), compared with $119 \cdot 4$ at 16th May and $117 \cdot 1$ at 21 st June 1966 .
The rise in the index during the
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 The index measures the changes from month to month in the
average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased average level of prices of the commodities and services purchase
by the reat majority of households in the United Kingdom including practically all wage earners and most small and medium
salary earners.
salary earners.
The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 131 . for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh
milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fesh vegetables, apples and pears, milk, egss, potatoes, and other fesh vegetabless, apples and pears,
fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), $123 \cdot 0$ for those item which are affected by changes in import trices (bacon, cooke ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and $117 \cdot 9$ 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 an seasonal variations rose by $5 \frac{5}{2}$ per cent. to $131 \cdot 4$, compared wit $124 \cdot 6$ in the previous month. The index for the food group as whole rose by nearly $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $121 \cdot 8$, compared with $120 \cdot$
in May. in May.

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

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER The Professional and Executive Register serves employers
wishsing of fill professional, exceutive and technical lopsts and
also people who are seeking frest employment of this nature. is sing to fill professional, executive and technical posts and
also people who are seeking frest employment of this hature.
It poperates through a network of 39 selectected employment
 exchanges spread t throughout the country.
enosides providing thacing service, the Register can give
enuirers and resistrants information about prospects and enquirers and registrants information about prospects and
opporutititis in propessions and businss so enamblt them to
decide on the chocice of career or the advisability of a change of emplo on the choice of carrer or the advisability of of change answers employerv sumitres about the
apailability of peopole with specific qualifications abs availability of people with speciic qualifications.
From time to time offcrers of the Refister ore invited by
technical colleges and colleges of further education to give technical colleges and colleges of further education to give
talks so studenss These and students from universites and ther
education establishments, and other young people with special ualities who wish to f firther theerir careers, many find suitable
bs through the Register which caters especially for people king trainee executive positions.

JULY 1967 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 573 Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:


Foov:
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
Meat and bacon
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat
Milk, cheese and egss
Tila, confeese cococo, osof drinks, etc.
Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegteabes, fresh, dried and canned
Vegetabes, fresh, dried and canne
Fruit, fresh,
Other foied and canned
Total (Food)

III Товассо
$125 \cdot 4$
120.8

Iv Housing 134

| v | FUKL AND LIGHT: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Coal and coke | 120 |  |
| Other fuel and light | 112 |  |
|  | ToTAL (Fuel and light) | $\mathbf{1 2 0 \cdot 2}$ |

I Durable household goods Furniture, floor coverings and soff furnishings
Radio television and other household
appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware
Total (Durable household goods)

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 116 |
|  | 119 |
|  | 112 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 111 |

III Transport and vibicles:
Motoring and cycling

IX Miscrlanauus goods
Mooks, newsspapers and periodicals
Medicines,
toilet reausites, soap, cleaning 131
materials, matches, etc.
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photoraphic and optical goods, etc. Total (Miscellaneous goods)

113
112.9
x Services:
SRRVICES:
Postage and telephones
123
119
Other services, including domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,
laundering and dry cleaning Total (Services)

| ALl Items | $119 \cdot 9$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Tables 101-133 in this section of the GAZETTR give the principal
statistics compiled regularly by the Ministry of Labour in the orm of time series including the latest available figures together with comparable figures for preceding dates and years. $\begin{aligned} & \text { They are arraged in subject groups, covering the working }\end{aligned}$ They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working
population, employment, unemployment, unilled vacancies, ours worked, earnings, wage erates and hours od warc, retesil
orices and stopages of work resulting from industrial disputes 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 of the terms used are at the end of this section.
The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kiningolom staisticr reeilate either star star Great Britain or the
 GAzETTE January 1966, page 20] Which conform generally
to the Economic Planing Regions. Where this is not practi-
cable atrest, they relate to the former Standard Regions for
Statistical Purposes
 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour
Administrative Regions in the south east of Enstand, [MINITRY
of LABour GAzerte, April 1965, page 161].

Working Population. The changing size and composition o he working population of Great Britiai at quartery dates is in
able 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 estimptoyment are given for relate only to employes. Monthly estimates are e iven for broad groups of industries covered by
the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year esti-
mates for other groups (table mates for other groups (table 1033 . The annual totals in employ-
ment in all industrise and sevvices are analysed by Region in
table e 102 ; quarterly figures are given from

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables ( $104-117$ ) Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-117)
show the numbers of persons registered at Employment Exshow the numbers of persons registered at Emplooment Ex-
changes and Youth Employmentosices in Great Britain and
in each region at the monthy coount. For Great Britain in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Great Brititain,
separate figures are given for males and females. The registered separate igures are given for males and females. The registered
unemployd includ perosn wo for various personal and
other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic posiother reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic posi-
titon, to have dificulty in securing regular employment in their
home areas An Anlyses of the characterisics of the unent home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were
included in articles in the April and July 1966 issues of the GAZETTF.
The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total
numbers of employes to indicate the incidence rate The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total
numbers of employes to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped
from work and those wholly unempoyed The ratter group
includes persons without recent employment who have registered whists sekeking employment, and, in particular, young persons
seeking their first employment, who are deccibed as schoolseeking their irrst employmen
leavers, and shown separately.
The wholly unempled
The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according
to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration. The national and regional startistics of sphll of registration.
excluding schol-mployed. excluding school-leavers, arel given, and, in additition, eremployuystd,
for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also 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 notitied by employers to Employment Exchange
(for adults) and to Youth and which, at the date of count, remain usfilied. They do no
measure the tors. measure the total volume of
power ensatitsfied i immediate man
pownts vacancies which are intendeded tor, be 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 shortrotrime activity by bable 120
in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours workes in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked
and the average hours workec per poerative per week in broad
industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average wo industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly
hours worked per week by men and by women wage earner in selected industries in the Une United Kingdom covered by half
yearl 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 indubstries
average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in tabare 123; and adiministrative, tecthnical and clereric
ployees in Great Britain in inder of sage
andaried en ployees in Great Britain in index form in table 124 . The averaga
earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salarie
 drift in industries covered by the half-yearly earrings in thate
126 and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127 ,
and by occupation in manufacturing ind and by occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128 . movements in weekly and hourly waye rates and normal weekly
hours of work. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 , hours of work. The final tables ing thises aroun, 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 work due to industrial disputes,
and days lost are in table 133 .
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
Iot or nerliable
nigible (less than half the final digit
ne.s.
S.I.C. $\begin{gathered}\text { not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { U.K. } \\ \text { U. Standard Industria }\end{gathered}$
A the a a man ber
A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been
compilided on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given
in the table. in the table.
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there
may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the
constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in urrounded form to faciilitate
the calculation of percentage changes rates of change etc the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc.
by usess this doess not imply that the figures can be estimated by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated
ot this degree of precision and it must be recognised that they
may be subiect to sampling and other errors.

| Quarter |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Emplopers } \\ & \text { enmpors } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Wholly }}^{\text {wnemploy }}$ |  | H.M. Forces | ${ }_{\text {W }}$ Workinig | Of which Males | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ( | ${ }^{1,6763}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{251 \\ 355}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,673 \\ & i, 673 \\ & i, 673 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & \substack{372 \\ 352 \\ 524} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack { 446 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{46 \\ 430 \\ 433{ 4 4 6 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 4 6 \\ 4 3 0 \\ 4 3 3 } } \\ {\hline} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & i, i 73 \\ & i, i, 67 \\ & i, 673 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 431 \\ \substack{432 \\ 424 \\ 2423} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 8.555 <br> $\substack{8,555 \\ 8,651}$ <br> $\substack{8,5}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{415 \\ 3 \\ 350 \\ 340} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 424 \\ 423 \\ 232 \end{array} \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & i, i 73 \\ & i, 6737 \\ & i, 6737 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,3 \\ \text { and } \\ 304 \\ 319 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 423 \\ 423 \\ 420 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { a.8.84 } \\ \text { and } 8,97 \\ 8,951 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,194 \\ & \text { 23, } 3,304 \\ & 23,016 \\ & 23016 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 3234 } \\ & 465 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & \substack{418 \\ 410 \\ 419} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\substack { 16,699 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{16,690 \\ 16,6.65 \\ 16,19{ 1 6 , 6 9 9 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 6 , 6 9 0 \\ 1 6 , 6 . 6 5 \\ 1 6 , 1 9 } } \\ {\hline} \end{subarray}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { 8, }}}_{\substack{8,418 \\ 8,455}}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{24}{4}, 2,25 \\ & 2,250 \\ & 24,2,72 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,54.54 .545 \\ & 16,5453 \end{aligned}$ | (eme |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (e.ter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,566 \\ 10,696 \\ 16,683 \end{gathered}$ | (e, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}^{\text {Ster }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Eant }}^{\text {Aang lia }}$ | $\underset{\text { Western }}{\substack{\text { Sout }}}$ | Misetands | ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Eaidands }}$ | Yorks and <br> Hymber- | North | Northern | Scotland | Wales | $\underset{\substack{\text { Gratat } \\ \text { Britain }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seperember | ${ }_{8}^{7.0115}$ | ${ }_{6}^{615}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,3,31}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{2,356 \\ 2.348}}$ | ${ }^{1,442}$ | (ione | 年,017 3,013 | ${ }_{\substack{1,308 \\ 1,309}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{2,153}^{2,166}$ | ${ }_{985}^{985}$ | ${ }_{\substack{23,208 \\ 23,280}}^{2}$ |
| 1966 March | 7,983 | 636 | 1,313 | 2,351 | 1.415 | 2.076 | 2,984 | 1.302 | 2,151 | 970 | .194 |
| June | 8,013 | 609 | 1,339 | $2,375^{*}$ | 1,426 | 2.094 | 2,999* | 1,309 | 2,143 | 986 | ${ }^{23,3,301 *}$ |
| Sepember | ${ }^{8,0,97}$ | ${ }_{609}^{609}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,329}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,3, }}^{2,312}$ | ${ }_{1,427}^{1,49}$ | ${ }_{2,073}^{2,107}$ | ${ }^{3,9,90}$ | ${ }^{1,3,218}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,178 \\ 2,173}}$ | ${ }_{959}^{980}$ | ${ }^{23,325}$ |

[^0]

| BLE | （continue） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | thousands |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \％ |  |  | 先 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 品 |  | Mid－month |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | June June june june June（o） |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | （i，6， 1.65 |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,93710 \\ & i, 973: 9 \\ & 2,973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,935 \cdot 7 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 2,0517 \\ 3,155.8 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 刮11： |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1985}^{1965}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 5379 \\ 549620 \\ 546 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 205 \cdot 20: 2006 \\ 6336 \end{gathered}$ |  | － 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | July <br> Asususe <br> Sepember | 1964 |
|  |  |  | cin7．2 |  |  | coin 40.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ocober } \\ \text { Decerember } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 537 \cdot 1 \\ 532575 \\ 537 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 35559 \\ & 35959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 295 \cdot 2 \\ 2995: 7 \\ 29 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 633 \cdot 9 \\ & 632 \cdot 2 \\ & 632 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1965 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2940: 0 \\ & 296964 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6310 \\ & 6333 \\ & 632 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1} \mathrm{l}$ |  | 1，628．4 | 2，961．9 | 3．044－7 | 611.6 | 1，53．9 | 544．9 | 758.0 | April |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{1} \mathrm{l}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sususe } \\ \text { Sepiember }}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 54.5 \\ & 5924 \\ & 59.4 \end{aligned}$ | cotay |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,685 \cdot 6 \\ & i, 648 \\ & i, 68: 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oicouber } \\ & \text { Notoerer } \\ & \text { Docemer } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 295：2． |  |  | ， $1,6,6374$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1966 |
| 530：2 | cinctis | ${ }_{2929}^{29.7}$ | 640．2． | ${ }_{373}^{337} 5$ | ${ }^{1} 1.64629$ | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{42} \times 15$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ampril |  |
| 524.8 | 388．3 | 290.8 | 641.0 | ${ }^{338.2}$ | 1.681 .0 | $423 \cdot 3$ | 1.6029 | 2，973．7 | 3，155．8 | 608.8 | 1，598．2 | 556.8 | 789.3 | Junel |  |
|  |  | 290：8 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {li，677 }}$ i，64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | li．641．0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ocober |  |
|  | cintis | 278：6 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{1,529} 1,50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1967 |
| ¢ ${ }_{\substack{501 / 3 \\ 5013}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{338.1 \\ 386}}$ | 2747 |  | ${ }_{\substack{330.5 \\ 30 \cdot 3}}$ | ${ }^{1,5929}$ | ${ }_{\text {cter }}^{4275}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  | Total <br> （000＇s） |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Actual } \\ \text { number } \\ \left(0000^{\circ}\right) \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 49.7 | 2.1 | 460.7 | 6.8 | 19.0 | 453.9 | 513.3 | 2.2 |
|  |  |  | （1：2 | $\begin{aligned} & 436: 0 \\ & 460 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 年： | （13：2 | 行3：6 | 4970．9 | 2i： |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octobeb } 14,1 \\ \text { Nocember } \\ \text { Decemer } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{474.4 \\ 459: 8}}^{\text {4，}}$ | 2i： | 461.7 45 4515 45 | ¢ |  |  |  | 2：90 |
| 1964 |  | cos | 年：20 | cis | ¢：9．9， | 2n．7 $\begin{gathered}20.7 \\ 10.0 \\ \text { a }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | $1: 1.8$ |
|  |  |  | $1: 1.6$ | （105．1 | lo．10.9 <br> a， <br> .1 | ¢8：5 |  |  | $1: 6$ |
|  |  |  | $1: 10$ |  | ¢0．6 | cis |  |  | 1：68 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 12 \\ & \text { November } 9 \\ & \text { December } 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: 5$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 1 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & : ⿰ 亻 ⿱ 丶 ⿻ 工 二 十 \end{aligned}$ | 7．7． 7.2 |  |  | $1: 1.4$ |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 6$ |  | ¢ |  |  |  | $1: \frac{13}{1 / 3}$ |
|  |  |  | 1： 1.5 |  |  | cis | $\substack { 318.7 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{386 \\ 26.5{ 3 1 8 . 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 8 6 \\ 2 6 . 5 } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12 . \\ & \text { Seperesember is } \end{aligned}$ |  | $1: \frac{1}{1: 3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 11.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 11 \\ & \text { November } 8 \\ & \text { December } 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31720 \\ & 322020 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 0 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & : 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7: 8 \\ 12: 7 \\ 12.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | co． 30.4 | 1：3 |
| 1966 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  | $\underset{\substack{10.7 \\ 7.7}}{ }$ |  | $\xrightarrow{284 \cdot 7}$27， <br> 273 <br> 9.9 | 1：2 |
|  |  | coly | $1: \frac{3}{1: 1}$ | － 299.0 |  | \％ 8.5 |  |  | 1：2 |
|  |  |  | $1: 1 / 3$ |  | cis | cis $\begin{gathered}5: 9 \\ 16: 0 \\ 10\end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1：3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octobe } 10 \\ & \text { Nover } 14 \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1：93 | $\begin{aligned} & 374.6 \\ & 465 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 ; 6 \\ \substack{3: 4} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 1：68 |
| 1967 |  | coine | 2． |  |  |  |  | － 453.9 | 1：9\％ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprilil } 10 \\ & \text { jund } \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2： 2.4 | $\begin{gathered} 525: 5 \\ 46596 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{41.9 \\ 34.0}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  | 2：11 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLT UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> （000＇s） |  | Total <br> （000＇s） |  |  | Actual <br> （000＇s） |  |  |
|  | Monthly verages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | Jun 10 | 359.9 | 2.4 | 345.7 | 4.6 | 14.2 | 341.1 | 399.8 | 2.6 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 395 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2．55 |
|  |  |  | 2．4 |  | ¢ | ¢0．3 | $\underset{\substack{333 \\ 336 \\ 365}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | entif |
| 1964 | . |  | 2：6 |  | 告：4．9 | 20：1 |  | 304：9 | 2：19 |
|  | $\substack{\text { April } 13 \\ \text { chan } \\ \text { lune } 15}$ |  | 2：1：6 |  | 7． | ¢4.7 <br> $3: 4$ | cole | cose | $1: 8$ |
|  |  |  | $1: 6$ | cose |  |  |  | $\substack { \text { che } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{273 \\ 236 \\ 26.0{ \text { che } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 7 3 \\ 2 3 6 \\ 2 6 . 0 } } \end{subarray}$ | $1: 8$ |
|  | October 12 <br> Nocember <br> Decmber |  | $1: 7$ |  | ¢ | ¢0：9 | $\substack { \text { 245．7 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{25 \\ \text { 25：}{ \text { 245．7 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 5 \\ \text { 25：} } } \end{subarray}$ | cose | $1: 7$ |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 9$ | cose | 2：56 |  | cose | cin | 1：．58 |
|  |  |  | $1: 7$ |  |  |  | coser | cis | 1：5 $1: 6$ |
|  |  |  | $1: 7$ |  | （2．0． | ¢9．7 |  |  | 1.6 |
|  | October 1 I＇ <br> Docember is <br> Decmber |  | $1: 6$ | cole | － $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 1: 6\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1：6 |
| 1966 |  |  | $1: 8$ | cose | 1：9， | 9：2 |  |  | $1: 5$ |
|  |  |  | 1：6 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | － | 4：940 | 7：4 |  |  | 1．55 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Auly III } \\ \text { Alse } \\ \text { Superemer in } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1：4 |  |  |  |  |  | 1： 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { November } 14 \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2． |  | it．5 | ¢ |  |  | 2： |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1 / 3}^{2.6}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 452.5 <br> 453 <br> 403.8 <br> 0.6 |  | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ 379 \end{gathered} 9$ | s． 5 s．5． |  |  |  | 2：9， |


|  |  | total register |  | WHoĽY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLY UNEMPLored |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Parcentage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { per cont. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { icheor } \\ \text { ieverser } \\ \text { (000 } \end{gathered}$ |  | Actual <br> (000's) |  | adjusted <br> As percentage of toral <br> per cent. |
|  | Monthly averzes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 119.8 | 1.5 | 115.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 | $112 \cdot 8$ | 124.0 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  | 1:4.6 | (108:1 |  |  | (103: | \|in | $1: 1.5$ |
|  | October 14 November 11 December 9 | (12:4 | 1:5 ${ }^{1}$ |  | ¢ |  |  |  | 1: $1 / 3$ |
| 1964 |  | (17) 17.1 | $1: 4$ |  |  | , ${ }_{\text {and }}^{2 \cdot 6}$ | (120: | (100: | $1: 1$ |
|  |  |  | $\frac{1: 2}{0.9}$ | 99:9 ${ }_{\text {9\% }}^{96}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7\end{aligned}$ | $1: 8$ |  |  | I:1 |
|  |  |  | $0: 9$ |  |  | 1.5 |  |  | $1: 10$ |
|  | October 12 November 9 December 7 |  | $1: 1$ |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1 / 5}$ |  | ¢8.0. | 1.9 0.9 |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 1$ |  | 1:68 |  | ${ }_{\substack{88.5 \\ 88.5 \\ 8,5}}$ |  | 0.9, |
|  | Antil |  | - 0 | cin |  | 2:3 |  | $\underset{\substack{78.1 \\ 74.9}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | 0:9, |
|  |  | ¢9:8 | 00:9 |  |  |  |  | $\underset{773.7}{7 \% .5}$ | 0:9, |
|  | Ototer 11 |  | $0: 9$ | cistis | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1:0 |  |  | 0:88 |
| 1966 |  | ¢74:9 | 0:9 | 73.4 767 67 | 10.7 | $1: \frac{1}{1: 0}$ | ¢72.3 |  | 0.7 0.7 0.7 |
|  |  |  | 00:8 |  | 2.5.5 | 1:1 |  |  | 0.7 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{55 \\ 73 \\ 73 \\ \hline 18}}$ | 00:6 |  |  | -0.9 |  |  | 0:8 |
|  | October 10 <br> Noterer <br> Docember 12 | , 87.5 | $1: 0$ | 93.4 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3:4 } \\ & 0.9\end{aligned}$ |  | 79:4. |  | io.9 |
| 1967 |  |  | $1: 3$ | -102:10 | 1:68 |  | (109.5 |  | $1: 1$ |
|  |  | (110:9 | $1: \frac{3}{1: 1}$ | 109:2 |  | $\underset{\substack{10.7 \\ 8.2}}{10}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 96.5 \\ 96.5}}^{\text {9, }}$ | I: $: 1$ |


|  |  | total reaister |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual number <br> (000's) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iy ajusted } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Af percantage } \\ \text { of toral } \\ \text { emploeses } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Monthy averages |  | $0: 9$ |  |  |  |  |  | $0: 8$ |
| 1963 | June 10 | 71. |  | 70.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 69.7 | 80.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ¢ $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.5. 0.1 | cis 6 cis |  | . |
|  | October 14 Noter December it | (71:2 | : | $\substack{71.0 \\ 6: 3}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1} 0.5$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1964 |  |  | . | cis | 0.4 0.3 0.3 | - 0 |  |  | .. |
|  |  | ¢5:6 | $\because$ | ¢, 6.2 | 10.3. | 0.4 |  | 59.1 $55 \%$ s5:6 | .. |
|  |  |  | : |  | - 0.1 | 0:4 |  | cis | $\because$ |
|  |  |  |  | 52:0 | O:38 | 0.13 0.4 |  | co. 50.7 |  |
| 1965 |  | cis | 1:0 | cis | 0.4. | 0.4. |  |  | 0:88 |
|  |  | 年:4.4 | 0.98 | 51.2. | 1:88 | 0:2 0 0,4 | ¢9,9 | cis | 0:9, |
|  |  | (e) | 0:7 0.9 | 41.9 <br> 49 <br> 47 <br> 7.9 | ¢ 0.15 | -0:2 |  | csers | 0:9, |
|  | October 11. November 8 December 6 |  | 009 | 50.1. | O.93 | 0:3 | ¢0.38 | ¢8.6. | 0:88 |
| 1966 |  |  | $0: 9$ |  | 0.3. | 00:6 0.5 |  |  | - 0.7 |
|  | Aprill $11^{18}$ |  | 0:8 0.7 |  | 0:2 | 0:4 0 |  |  | 0:88 |
|  |  |  | -0:7 0 |  |  | 0:4 0 | 39.92 | 5il: | 0:9\% |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 1.0 \text { if } \\ \text { Noceember } \\ \text { Docemer } 10 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1: 17$ |  | 10.0. |  | 先: | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 71: 6 \\ 78}}$ | $1: 1 / 3$ |
| 1967 | Hefurar |  | $1: 7$ | 94.1 974 94.1 | 0.4. |  | 93.7 9 | co.78.6 <br> 83 <br> 83 <br> 3.3 | $1: 1 / 4$ |
|  |  | ¢, 9 ¢, | $1: 6$ | ¢ 9 9,9 | (0.94 | 1:4 1.5 |  | 90.5 9 | 1:5, |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of which } \\ & \text { Reforer } \end{aligned}$ $\left(0000^{\circ}\right. \text { s) }$ |  | Actual number (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  | $i: 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | $0: 9$ |
| 1963 | June 10 | 31.2 | . | 31.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 38.7 |  |
|  |  |  | : |  |  | 0.2. | (29.8 |  | . |
|  | Ocober 14 Noter it Docember 9 |  | $\because$ |  | 0.3. | 0.3. 0.3 |  |  | .. |
| 1964 |  |  | : $:$ |  | 0.3. | 0.6. 0.3 |  | 29, <br> 27 <br> 27.1 <br> 1 | .. |
|  |  |  | $\because$ |  | 0.7. | 0.3. |  | 28.1. <br> 27. <br> 27.7 <br> 1.7 | $\because$ |
|  |  | cose | $\because$ |  | \% $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 1: 5\end{aligned}$ | 0.14 |  |  | . |
|  | October 12. November 9 December 7 | cis | .: |  | 0.5 0.1 | 0.2. |  | $\substack { 27.1 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{25 \\ 25.5{ 2 7 . 1 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 5 \\ 2 5 . 5 } } \end{subarray}$ |  |
| 1965 |  |  | 1:1 |  | 0.2 0.11 | 0.5. |  |  | 0:8 |
|  |  |  | 1:928 |  | 1.7 0.1 0 | ¢ 0.6 <br> 0.2 <br> 0.1 |  |  | 0:9 |
|  |  | cose | 0.79 |  | lol $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 1: 3\end{aligned}$ | 0, 0.18 | lin $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 22.6\end{aligned}$ | 27.7. <br> $\substack{27.5}$ <br> 2, | i:0 |
|  | October II. November 8 December 6 | cis | 0:9 |  | 0.4 0.1 0.1 | 0.5 0.2 |  |  | 0.9. |
| 1966 |  |  | 1:10 |  | $\stackrel{0.1}{0.1}$ | 0.3 0.2 0.2 |  |  | 0:8 |
|  |  |  | \% 0.8 |  | 0.7. 0.1 | 0.3 0.3 0.3 |  | cois | 0:9\% |
|  | $\substack{\text { Julv Il } \\ \text { Sesers } \\ \text { Seper ber i2 }}$ |  | 0:8 | cily | (oly | - 0.4 |  |  | $1: 1$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { October } 120 \\ \text { Noverer bit } \\ \text { December } 12}}{ }$ |  | (1.7. |  | 0.6 0.2 | 12:9 | - 3 3:5:8 |  | 1:3 |
| 1967 |  | ¢1: | 2.20 |  | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | cos |  |  | $1: 6$ |
|  |  |  | 1:96 | 5icle | 0.6. 0.1 | ${ }_{2}^{1.7}$ | ¢906 9 |  | 1:969 |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number ${ }^{\left(0000^{\prime}\right.}$ |  | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual number <br> (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly verazas |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 20.3 | 1.5 | 20.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 20.0 | 25.5 | 1.9 |
|  |  | 18.1 <br> 20.6 <br> 20.8 | $1: 6$ | (17.9. | 0:1.8 |  | (17:\% |  | 1:88 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octabe } 14.4 \\ \text { Noterber } \\ \text { Docemer } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 0.4 0.1 0.1 | O:1 |  |  | 1:88 |
| 1964 | . |  | 2:10 |  | 0.1 0.1 | $0: \frac{0}{0 \cdot 2}$ | coin | 210:8 | 1: 1.6 |
|  |  | 21:7 | $1: 6$ | 21.6 <br> 10.4 <br> 15.4 <br> 1.4 | 0.4 | 0:2 | $\underset{\substack{21.2 \\ 18.4 \\ 15}}{ }$ | 20:3 | 1: 1.5 |
|  |  | 14.6 <br> 17.4 <br> 17.4 | 1:1 | $\underset{\substack{14.6 \\ 17.3}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 0.1 0.7 | $\bigcirc 0: 1$ | $\underset{\substack{14.5 \\ 16.5}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | 1:5 |
|  |  | 20:5 | 1:5 $1: 5$ | 20.4 20.4 22.3 | 0.3 0.1 | 0.1 0.2 0.2 |  | 19,8 | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ |
| 1965 |  |  | $1:{ }_{\text {1:8 }}^{\text {\% }}$ |  | 0.1 0.1 | 0:2 |  | 19,0 | $1: 4$ |
|  |  |  | $1: 5$ | 20.3 | 0.5 0.15 0.1 | 0:2 | ¢ 98.8 | $\xrightarrow{19.0}$ | $1: 14$ |
|  |  | (19.5 | 1:4 | (16:4 | $0: 1$ $0: 6$ 0.6 | 0:18 0.1 | $\underset{\substack{16.1 \\ 18: 2}}{1.2}$ | 22: 21.9 | 1.7 |
|  | Ocober 11.1 |  | $1: 8$ |  | 0.12 | O:11 | $\xrightarrow{21} \times 1.4$ |  | 1: 1.6 |
| 1966 |  |  | $1: 9$ |  | $\stackrel{0}{0} \mathrm{O} / 1$ | 0.3. |  | (20:4 | 1.5 |
|  |  | a21.1 <br> 18.6 <br> 16.6 | $1: 1.6$ |  | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.1 0.1 0 |  | 19,7 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 5 \\ & 20: 5 \\ & 20: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1:9 |  | 0:1 | 0.1 0.12 0.1 |  | 2n:2 | $1: \%$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,7 \\ 38, ~ \\ 38, ~ \end{gathered}$ | ¢, |  | 0.3 0.1 0.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 1887 | $7 \begin{gathered} 7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | cily |  | core | 0.12 | 2.1 0.3 0.3 |  |  |  |
|  | Aritil <br>  |  | - ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 6}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.1\end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 |  |  | ${ }^{2 \cdot 4} \begin{aligned} & 2,5 \\ & 2: 5\end{aligned}$ |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{WHOLY UNEMPLored} \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { of which } \\
\text { icheor } \\
\text { ievers } \\
\left(000^{\prime \prime}\right)
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Actual
number \\
(000 \({ }^{\circ}\) )
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sasaso } \\
\text { Number } \\
\text { (000's. }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \\
\hline  \& Monthly verages \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \\
\hline 1963 \& June 10 \& 37.7 \& 1.6 \& 34.4 \& 0.3 \& 3.4 \& \({ }^{34} \cdot 1\) \& 37.6 \& 1.6 \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 1:58 \&  \& 0.5. \& ¢ \&  \&  \& 1:68 \\
\hline \& (taber 14 \&  \& \(1:{ }_{1: 3}^{6}\) \&  \& oi.t \&  \& cos \&  \& \(1: \frac{4}{1 / 2}\) \\
\hline 1964 \&  \& coicher 30.0 \& \(1:{ }_{1}^{1 / 3}\) \& cien \& 0.1
\(0: 1\) \& \(1: 1.1\) \& cosm \&  \& 1:9 \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 1:09\% \& - \& 0.18 \& (i.4. \& \(\stackrel{210 \cdot 2}{17}\) \&  \& 0:98 \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 0:7 \&  \& ¢:3 \& 0.3 0.6 \& |ic: 16 \& 18.0. \& 0:88 \\
\hline \&  \& 19,5 \& 0:88 \& cis 17.5 \& 0.5. \& 2. \&  \& 17.0. \& 0.7
0.7 \\
\hline 1965 \&  \&  \& 0.88 0 \& \(\underbrace{16}_{\substack{16.8 \\ 15: 8}}\) \& 0.1
\(0: 1\)

0 \& 10:9 \& ${ }_{\substack{16 \\ 15: 7 \\ 16.7}}^{1 / 8}$ \& (15.2. \& 0:6 <br>
\hline \&  \& $\substack{21.6 \\ i 5 \\ i 50}$ \& 0.9 $0: 6$ \&  \& 20, 0.1 \& \$:94. \&  \& (14.2, \& 0:6 <br>
\hline \&  \&  \& eis \& -170.5 \& S. \& (13:9 \&  \& $\underset{\substack{15.1 \\ 15.7}}{\text { is }}$ \& 0:67 <br>
\hline \&  \& 19,0 \& 0.78
0.7 \& ${ }_{\substack{15 \\ 15: 6 \\ 15: 9}}^{\text {a }}$ \& 0.5. \& ${ }^{3} 1.5$ \& |is $\mid$ \& $\underset{\substack{15.7 \\ \mid 5 ; 4}}{\substack{\text { in }}}$ \& 0.7
$0: 7$ <br>
\hline 1966 \&  \& (16:9 \& 0:7 \&  \& 0:1 \& 0:90 \& ¢ 15.9 \&  \& 0.6 <br>
\hline \&  \& |if: $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15: 0 \\ & \mid \text { a }\end{aligned}$ \& 0.7
0.7 \&  \& 0.8. \& (0.5 \&  \& $\underset{\substack{14.4 \\ 13: 5}}{1 / 5}$ \& 0:6 <br>
\hline \&  \&  \& 0:6 \&  \& ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 5: 8\end{aligned}$ \& ¢0.1. \&  \& |is \& 0.67 <br>
\hline \&  \& (197\% \& 2: $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3: } \\ & 3: 7\end{aligned}$ \& cois \& 0.7 0.7 \&  \& $\substack { 20.7 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{30 \\ 30{ 2 0 . 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 0 \\ 3 0 } } \end{subarray}$ \&  \& $1: \frac{1}{1 / 4}$ <br>
\hline 1967 \&  \&  \& 2:3 \&  \& 0.2 \&  \&  \&  \& 1:5 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline \&  \&  \& 2i, \&  \& 0.3 0.3 \& ¢ \& (tay \&  \& $1: 7$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual <br> (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly verazes |  | $0: 1$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0:8 |
|  | June 10 | 20.2 | . | 18.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 18.3 | 19.9 | . |
|  |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 18.3 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 19.7\end{aligned}$ | : |  | co. $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 3.0 \\ & \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | 0.5.6 | ${ }_{\substack{16.6 \\ 16.8 \\ 16}}$ | 19, 19.18 | :. |
|  | Octobe 14 $\substack{\text { Notect } \\ \text { December } \\ \text { i, }}$ | $\underset{\substack{17.4 \\ 16.7}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{16.8 \\ 16: 3 \\ 16}}^{10}$ | 0.7 0.7 | -0.6. | 16:1 | $\underset{\substack{17.2 \\ 16: 0}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | .. |
| 1964 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17: 6 \\ & 15: 8 \\ & 15: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 2 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 0.6. | 17.0 <br> $\substack{14.6 \\ 14.6}$ <br> 1.15 |  |  |
|  | Arinil |  |  |  | 0.5 0.15 0.1 | 0.5 0.5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 $0: 9$ | 0.1 0.1 0 | ${ }_{\text {l }} 10.5$ |  |  |
|  |  | 121:9 |  | H11:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 3 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \end{aligned}$ | - 0.4 | $11: 3$ | 12:28 |  |
| 1965 |  |  | 0:9 |  | 0.11 | 0.:8 |  |  | 0:8.8 |
|  |  | (12:3 | 1:98 | 12: 12.5 | 1.1 0.11 | 1.5.5 | H10.6 | H11:6 | 0:88 |
|  |  | lil 11.3 | 0:88 | (10.98 | 0:18 | 0.5.5 | 10:5 | 12.5.5 | 0:9, |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 92 \\ & 0: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot 3 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.5 0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 3 \\ & 12: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0:9, |
| 1966 |  | ¢ 14.6 | 1:0.9 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0.9 0.7 |  | i2: 11.5 | 0:88 |
|  |  |  | 0:98 | 12:96 | 0.4 | -0.4. | 12:5 | 12: 12.0 | ois |
|  |  | (1):8 | 0:8 | ¢ 11.4 | 0:19 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0.8\end{aligned}$ | (12.3 |  | $0: 9$ |
|  | October 10 November 14 December 12 |  | $1: 38$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 4 \\ & 291: 4 \\ & 21.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.1 | , |  | crer $\begin{aligned} & 18.2 \\ & 20: 2 \\ & 20\end{aligned}$ | $1: 1.4$ |
| 1967 |  |  | 1:90 |  | 0.1 $0: 1$ 0 | ¢4.3 <br> 4.0 <br> 4.0 <br> , |  | 20.7 $\substack{20.7 \\ 20.0}$ | $1: 4$ |
|  |  <br> $\underset{\substack{\text { Man } \\ \text { Han in } \\ \text { in }}}{ }$ |  | $1: 9$ |  | 0.4 0.1 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{3}: 3$ |  | ¢ | 1:6 |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLT UNEMPLLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly verages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jun 10 | ${ }^{83} 7$ | 2.8 | 80.5 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 79.4 | 85.2 | 2.8 |
|  |  | 年99.4. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 6}$ |
|  | October 14, November il December 9 |  | - | cor78.6 <br> 78.1 <br> 8.1 | lol $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ | $1: 18$ | cis |  | - |
| 1964 |  | cis |  | $\underset{\substack{75.7 \\ 67.4}}{\substack{\text { c/ }}}$ | oi.6 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2} \mathrm{i} / 2$ |  |  | (2.3 |
|  |  |  |  | 67.5 <br> 55 <br> 55 | 1.95 0.5 0.5 | 11.4 |  |  | 2:0. |
|  |  |  | 1:8, | csion | ¢ 8 | -1:7 0 |  |  | $1: 9$ |
|  | O.cober <br> Not, <br> Docerember | $\underset{\substack{55.9 \\ 53 \\ 55}}{\text { che }}$ | $1: 8$ |  | ¢ 0.5 | $1:$$1: 3$ <br> $1: 7$ |  |  | $1: 178$ |
| 1965 |  |  | $1: 8$ |  | 0.3 0.1 0 | 1:4 $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 2.0\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1:7 7 |
|  | Aprill 12 <br> Man <br> luna 14 |  | $1: 7$ | cis | 0.15 | $\stackrel{1}{1: 2}$ |  |  | 1:5 |
|  |  | ¢29.9. | $1: 6$ |  | li. | 0.6. 0.6 |  | ${ }_{\substack{47 \\ 46.5 \\ 46.2}}$ | 1.5 |
|  | October il Nocer ber December B |  | $1: 5$ | $\underset{43}{416}$ | 0.17 | 00.5 |  |  | 1.15 |
| 1966 |  |  |  | 先:6 | 0.1 0.1 | 0:7 0.7 | ¢4.4. 4. | $\substack{\text { ¢0. } \\ \text { 30.0 } \\ 37.7}$ | 1:3 |
|  |  | cily | $\stackrel{1: 4}{1: 2}$ |  | 0:2 0.1 | 0: 0.5 |  |  | $1: 2$ |
|  |  | 36.3 $\substack{\text { and } \\ 46.7}$ | ${ }_{1 / 2}^{1: 5}$ | Stis | ¢0, $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2: 3\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1: 3 \\ & i: 5\end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  | October 10 Noter it December it | S20.7 | 2: ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{1.7}$ | ¢9\%:4 | -0.8. |  | $\substack { \text { ¢8, } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { s.7 } \\ 570{ \text { ¢8, } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { s.7 } \\ 5 7 0 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | $1: 6$ |
| 1967 |  | cor73.7 <br> 76.9 <br> 76.9 | 2:4 |  | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | \%7.4 <br> 8.4 <br>  |  |  | 2.0 |
|  |  |  | :- | ¢6.7 ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{69.5}$ | - 0.1 | \% 9 \%:4 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{66.6}$ | (6:0.0 | (2.2. |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLY UNEMPLOrED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Percentage rate per cent. | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { ichavers } \\ \text { ievers } \\ \text { (000 ss } \end{gathered}$ |  | Actual <br> numbe <br> (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly verages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 56.5 | 4.3 | 54.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 51.9 | 58.2 | 4.4 |
|  |  | 5l: | 3:9, | 50.5 50.5 57 | 2:0 | l: $0 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 57.5 ${ }_{\text {57 }}^{57}$ | +4.4.4.4 |  | Stis | 1:\% | $\substack{53.2 \\ \text { s5. } \\ 55}$ |  | 3:19 |
| 1964 |  |  | 4:3 | 5s5.9 | 1:3 $0: 6$ | $0: 9$ | S4.6. |  | (3.7. |
|  |  | 47.0 37, 38.7 |  |  | 2:\% | 0.4. 0.4 | $\underset{\substack{41.5 \\ 37 \\ \hline 7.9}}{ }$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2:88 |  | 0:88 | oi. 0.3 |  |  | -3.2 <br> $3: 1$ <br>  <br> 1 |
|  |  |  | 3:00 |  | 0.5.5 | 0, 0 |  | 39.0 376 36 | 3: |
| 1965 |  |  |  |  | 0.5. | 1:10 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ |
|  |  |  | 2: 2.6 | 38.3 30, 20.0 ar | 1:5.5. | 0.4. |  |  | 2: 2.4 |
|  |  |  | - |  | 0.5 0 \% 2.5 | 0.3. 0 |  | 33.2 33, $32 \cdot 9$ | 2: $2 \cdot 5$ |
|  |  |  | 2its | $\substack{\text { 32:0 } \\ \text { 32: } \\ \hline 24}$ | O:9.9 |  |  |  | 2. 2.4 |
| 1966 |  |  | 2.7. ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2.7}$ |  | o. $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.1\end{aligned}$ | i. 1.1 |  | co. 9.9 | lin |
|  |  |  |  | co. 30.9 | O.93 | 0:19 | co. 30.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | o. 0.3 |  |  |  |
|  | October 10 Not it December it |  | 管: 3.5 |  | 0.1.5 |  |  |  | lin2.7 <br> $3: 1$ <br> 10 |
| 1967 |  | ¢52:3 | 3:9\% ${ }^{3}$ | ¢0.7. | ${ }^{0.4}$ | $1: 6$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50:4 | 3.9 $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3: 7\end{aligned}$ |  | 0.15 0.4 | 1:93 | $\underset{\substack{99.7 \\ 46.4}}{ }$ |  |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | WHOLY UNEMPLLYYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | Percentage rate <br> per cent. | Total <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual number (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly averases |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & i=3 \\ & i: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & i: 5 \\ & 2: 5 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & i: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | June 10 | 94.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 90.8 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 89.6 | 98.3 | 4.5 |
|  |  | 94.5.9 9 | 4.3 <br> $4: 2$ <br> 1 | cers | ${ }_{\substack{5 \\ 5: 3 \\ 5: 3}}$ | 1:9 |  | cis 9 9\%:3 | ¢ 4.4 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ocober } \\ \text { Noter } \\ \text { Nocember } \\ \text { Docer } \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.1. |  | 1:\% |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { c/ }}}_{\substack{88.7 \\ 88.5}}$ | ¢ 98.9 | \%i:9 |
| 1964 |  | ciol: 9 |  | ¢0.4. | 2:98 |  | 953.6. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢ | 1.5.5 | 1:8 | cose |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{3} 3.6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 4.6 | 1:5 | (68.4. |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3:2 | ¢80.9 | 0:\% | 2:9 | ¢7909 6 |  | 3.3 3.6 3.0 |
| 1985 |  | $\underset{\substack{797 \\ 73.8 \\ \hline 9.8}}{ }$ | ${ }^{3} 3.6$ |  | 1.8 0.6 | 2:88 |  |  | 2:9 |
|  |  | ci. 67.7 |  | (10.8. | 0.15 0.5 | $1: \frac{18}{4}$ | ¢6:7. | 62:2 |  |
|  |  |  | 2.7 |  | 3:9 | - | ¢ |  | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2,9 }}$ |
|  |  | St.6. |  | cose | 0.7 | 1:1:9 |  |  |  |
| 1965 |  | coly | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 9 \\ & 2: 8 \\ & : 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 7 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | co. 6.6 .9 | S5:8. |  |
|  |  |  | 2.7 | ction | 0:8 0 0.3 | ein |  |  | cis |
|  |  | 5ite | 2.5 | 53:3 | 2:9 | co.1.7 <br> 3.6 | cis 5 |  | 2.7. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { November } 14 \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}67.3 \\ 80.2\end{gathered}$ |  | ¢1:8 | -0.7 0.5 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 6: 15\end{aligned}$ | ¢0.1. |  | S. |
| 1967 |  | ¢80:9 | 4 |  | 0:6 | ¢ 4.6 |  |  |  |
|  | Aprill 10 June 12 |  | 3:96 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {87, }} 7$ | lol $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 1 \\ & 0.3\end{aligned}$ |  |  | ¢70.0 |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { ot which } \\ \text { icheor } \\ \text { leavers } \\ \text { (000 } \end{gathered}$ |  | Actual (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | June 10 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 28.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 27.6 | 31.4 | 3.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | (i.4. | 0.4 0.4 0.4 |  |  | 3:9 |
|  | October 14 Noter December it | cos $\begin{aligned} & 29.0 \\ & 29.7 \\ & 29.7\end{aligned}$ | 2i.9, |  | 0.0. 0 | 0.2 0.2 |  |  | 2: $2 \cdot 8$ |
| 1964 |  | cis | it: | ${ }_{\substack{29.5 \\ 295 \\ 25.1}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | o. 0.4 | llit |  |  | 2. 2.5 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{20}}^{\substack{25 \cdot 3 \\ 20.3}}$ | 2.5. |  | 10.4 <br> 0.2 <br> 10 | 0.1 0.1 0 | 2i4: 20:0 and |  | (2, ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2 \cdot 3}$ |
|  |  |  | - 2.1 |  | (1:3 | 0.2 0.2 0.2 |  |  | (e) |
|  | Cote |  | - 2.5 |  | 0.78 | 0.2 0.2 |  |  | - $2 \cdot 4$ |
| 1965 |  |  | 2:8. | 27.6 $\substack{27.6 \\ 26.6}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.4}$ | (e.t. |  |  | ¢ |
|  |  |  | 2.5. |  | 0.5. | 0.3 0.1 0 |  |  | entis |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Als. } \\ \text { Sepist } \\ \text { Serer is is }}}{ }$ |  |  |  | ¢, | 0.1 0.2 0.1 | lintio | cos | - 2.5 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octaber } \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Docember ber } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | (2, | 26.6 $\substack{27 \\ 27.8}$ | 0.7 0.3 0.7 | lo. $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ |  |  | - 2.6 |
| 1966 |  |  | (en |  | (0.3 | (0.7. | cose |  | 2.5.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | O.94 | 1.2 0.1 0.2 |  |  | - 2.4 |
|  |  | cis | lin | cose | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & \text { i:9 }\end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | cily |  | - |
|  | October 10 No it December it Dit |  | 3.5. ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3}$ | cin | 1.7 0.5 | 3.1. |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  | ¢20.7 | 4.:2 | 40.9 309 309 | o. 0.5 | 1:96 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | lo. $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.4\end{aligned}$ | 0:8. |  |  |  |


| TABLE IIT Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | industries | Index of production industries |  |  | Other industries |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Index of production <br> industries | Manufacturing | Construction industry |  | Transport and <br> comm <br> n | trades | Catering <br> hotels, <br> hetc. |  |
| s.l.c. Order | All | I--XVIII | I11-xv1 | xvil |  | XIX | xx |  |  |




| MEN |  |  |  |  |  | women |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tota <br> (000' (II) | 2 weeks <br> orless <br> (000's) <br> (I2) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } 2 \\ & \text { weeks an } \\ & \text { up to } 8 \\ & \text { weeks } \\ & \text { (000's) } \\ & (13) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Over 8 <br> weeks an up to 26 <br> (000's) <br> (14) |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 2 \text { wereks } \\ \text { or less } \end{array} \\ (1000 \cdot \mathrm{~s}) \\ (17) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } 2 \\ & \text { weeks and } \\ & \text { up to } 8 \\ & \text { weeks } \\ & (000 \text { 's) } \\ & (18) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { or less } \\ & \\ & \text { (000's) } \\ & (19) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly averag |  |
| 326.8 | 47.4 | 65.6 |  |  |  | 14.1 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 | June 10 | 1963 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 306: 90 \\ & 300: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $75 \cdot 6$ | 55.4 | 62.3 | $\begin{gathered} 16 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 18.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 338.5 \\ & 33.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 318: 3 \\ 324: 4 \\ 324 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 70.3 | ${ }^{44} \cdot 2$ | 65.6 | ciel |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 92 \\ & 80.9 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | ¢6.3. | ¢82:0 | 92.1 | 40.6 | 66.0 | 21:4 | cis |  | 9.9 |  | 1964 |
|  | cis |  | 75.9 | 41.2 | 63.1 |  | 21:2 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}13.9 \\ 6.7\end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{10: 4 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ \hline 18}]{ }$ |  |  |
| $\substack{\text { 222.1 } \\ \text { 22] } \\ \text { 22: }}$ |  |  | 46.5 | 32.5 | 56.1 | lit $\begin{aligned} & 12: \\ & 10: 5 \\ & 16.5\end{aligned}$ | ¢ 17.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52.28 |  | 47.8 | 27.7 | 54.4 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{19} 17.5$ | cos | 10:9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 12 \\ & \text { November } 9 \\ & \text { December } 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | S6.3. |  | 66.6 | 27.5 | 51.9 |  |  |  | ¢:4.7 |  | 1965 |
| $228: 2$ <br> $\substack{289 \\ 19.8 \\ 18}$ |  |  | 58.8 | 30.6 | 48.8 | ${ }_{\substack{14.2 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.5}}$ | (19:20 | cis18.7 <br> 5.9 | ¢ 4.5 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 6 \\ & 4376 \\ & 470 \end{aligned}$ | 仿:4 | 43.0 | $26 \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{44} 7$ | il: | 14.5 ${ }_{\text {l }}^{14.5}$ | ¢ 15.6 |  |  |  |
| 220.6 <br> $\substack{230 \cdot 1 \\ 230 \cdot 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \cdot 1 \\ & 50 \cdot 4 \\ & 49.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 9 \\ 59.7 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | 46.9 | 24.8 | 44.0 | $\begin{gathered} 18 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ 12: 90 \\ 12.9 \end{gathered}$ | 21: 21.0 | (10:2 | ¢5:4 | Oetebe 11 |  |
|  |  |  | 66.2 | 25.9 | 43.4 | ¢ 17.7 | ¢, 15.7 | 9:9 |  |  | 1966 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \substack{292} \\ & 192 \end{aligned}$ | 43:38 | 放:60: | 55.2 | 29.7 | 41.1 |  | 17:0 | 11:4 | 5.5. |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 103 \cdot 6 \\ 2030 \\ 20,6 \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 42.8 | 25.1 | 39.0 | il. 11.7 | (12.7 | ¢12.0. |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7277 \\ & 76: 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \cdot 1 \\ 105: 20 \\ 1050 \end{gathered}$ | 57.8 | 26.2 | 41.9 | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{20.6} 10.2$ | $\underset{\substack{23.5 \\ 27.6 \\ 27}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 12:38 | - 90.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 10 \\ & \text { Nover } 14 \\ & \text { Necember } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | (110.2 | 129.9 | 36.6 | 46.7 | 21:48 | cose | (13.22 | 9:88 |  | 1967 |
| 402:4 <br> 30, <br> $365: 3$ <br> 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \cdot 6 \\ & 60.6 \\ & 60.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 132.4 | 59.4 | 51.2 | $\underset{\substack{20.0 \\ 14.9}}{\text { it }}$ |  | 13:88 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } 10 \\ & \text { Hand } \\ & \text { Hane } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain


VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119
THOUSANDS


| Week Ended |  | King overtime operatives（excluding maintenance staf）On Short times |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { opera- } \\ & \text { tives } \\ & (000 \text { 's) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { evertime } \\ & \text { Average } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Stood off <br> Number <br> oneras <br> oters <br> tives <br> （000＇s |  |  |  | Average |  |  |  | Average |
| 1959 | May 30 | 1，461 | 25.7 | 11.006 | 78 | ， | 415 | 73 | 653 | ， | 82 | 1.4 | 1．068 | 13 |
| 1960 | ${ }_{\text {max }}^{\text {may } 28}$ | 1，773 | 31．4．4． | ${ }_{\text {li }}^{12,7,76}$ | ${ }_{71}^{8}$ | 4 | ${ }_{151}^{54}$ | ${ }_{30}^{30}$ | ${ }_{2}^{250}$ | ${ }_{9}^{8 \%}$ | ${ }_{34}^{31}$ | 0．6 | － | ${ }_{12}^{10}$ |
| ${ }_{1983}^{1968}$ | ${ }_{\text {may }}^{\text {max }}$ 26 |  |  | ， | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{\substack{78 \\ 8}}$ | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | $\underset{\substack{126 \\ 276}}{\substack{16 \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\substack{32 \\ 185 \\ 88}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | （10 | －0.6 <br> a <br> 15 |  | ${ }_{11}^{127}$ |
| 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sepetember } 14 . \\ & \text { Octoon } 19 \\ & \text { Nocember } \\ & \text { Decemer 14: } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,958 \\ & \substack{1,253 \\ 2,050} \\ & 2,04 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,949 \\ & \hline 15,979 \\ & 16,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{8}{8}$ | 5 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 308 \\ & 404 \\ & 271 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ | ： | 43 4. ${ }^{46} 5$ 24 | 0.7 $0: 8$ $0: 4$ |  | （120 |
| 1964 |  | ¢ |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{3}}$ |  |  | （120 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | － | － |  | ${ }_{12}^{10}$ |
|  |  | 边 |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}_{8}^{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | （ | $\underset{\substack{20 \\ 37 \\ 37}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{172 \\ 226 \\ 226}}{\substack{19 \\ \hline}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{21 \\ 24 \\ 29}}{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$ | oit 0 |  | （1） |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAly } 18 \text { ise is } \\ & \text { Seperemer } 19: \end{aligned}$ | ciol |  | ， 14.6478 |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ¢ | 15 34 34 | 近110 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | （16 | 0.3 | （174 | $\xrightarrow{10 \pm}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 17 \\ & \text { November } 14 . \\ & \text { December } 12 \end{aligned}$ | ， |  |  | ¢ |  | －${ }_{4}^{57}$ | 25 <br> $\substack{37 \\ 27}$ | （1922 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | （ $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 38 \\ & 29\end{aligned}$ | 0．4 0.5 | （in |  |
| 1965 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{16}^{2}$ | 年 67 | ${ }_{\substack{33 \\ 39 \\ 39}}$ |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{81 \\ 108 \\ 10}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{35 \\ 45}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | 0．6． 0.9 |  | $10 c1020$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } 10.0 \\ & \text { May } 15 \\ & \text { June } 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | （17，945 |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}_{1}^{8}$ | 385 <br> 85 <br> 4 |  | （272 |  |  | 0．6． |  | $\stackrel{17}{11}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 17 \text { its i4 } \\ & \text { Sespusember } 18: \end{aligned}$ |  |  | （18，422 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 近 $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 26 \\ & 26\end{aligned}$ | 0．3． |  | $\underset{\substack{100 \\ 208 \\ 10}}{ }$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 16 \\ & \text { November } 13 . \\ & \text { December } 11 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,202 \\ 2,230} \\ & 2,27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3600 \\ 3664 \\ 36.4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8.8 \\ \substack{8 \\ 8 \\ 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{32 \\ 72 \\ 72}]{ }$ | （ | $\begin{gathered} 1700 \\ 205 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | orit 0 | $\substack{238 \\ \text { ati } \\ \text { 276 }}$ |  |
| 1966 |  | 边 |  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{4}_{\substack{43 \\ 53}}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}_{8}^{8}$ |  | 0．6． 0.4 | 隹 | $\stackrel{9}{10}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arril2 } 23 \\ & \text { Hay } 121 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | cise |  |  | （ $\begin{gathered}46 \\ 38 \\ 38\end{gathered}$ | 27 <br> $\substack{27 \\ 27}$ | （1920 | $7{ }_{7}^{7}$ | （ | 0．5 |  | $\underbrace{\substack{85}}_{\substack{8 \% \\ 8 \%}}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{0,07 \\ i, 20} \\ 2,023 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ \text { 48，} \\ 282 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 32 <br> $\substack{32 \\ 67 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |  | ¢ | 33 <br> 38 <br> 78 <br> 7 | 0．5 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 1 \text { Tor } \\ \text { Nocecemer in } 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,998985 i b i \\ & i, 944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 9 \\ & 32 \end{aligned} 2$ | (ivisis |  | 年 | $\begin{aligned} & 2080 \\ & \hline 808 \\ & \hline 80 \end{aligned}$ | 159 176 169 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,527 \\ & i, 599 \\ & i, 599 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 165 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  | （1，853 |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | \％ | （ | $\begin{gathered} 153 \\ 103 \\ 103 \end{gathered}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{1 / 5}}_{\substack{14,365 \\ i, 915}}$ | $\stackrel{98}{98}$ | （109 | 2．7 |  | ${ }_{10 \pm}^{11}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{1,999}$ | 32：8 | ${ }_{15}^{15,731}$ | ${ }^{88}$ | ${ }_{5}$ | $\xrightarrow{214}$ | ${ }_{100} 9$ | ${ }_{929}^{905}$ | 9 | 104 | 1：88 | 1：1，194 | $11{ }^{1 / 2}$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | dex of Averace weekty hours worked |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles |  |  | Other manu－ facturing |  |  | vehi |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { other } \\ \text { facturing }}} ^{\substack{\text { fate } \\ \text { and }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 101：4 | （100．7 | cis 96 | （103．6 | （100．5 | （ion： | （100．6 | （100： | 90：8 | （100．6 |
|  | Andil |  | （103：3， |  | 102 1021 $100: 3$ 102 | cors 96.5 | （104．5 | $\begin{aligned} & 101012 \\ & 10073 \\ & 100.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | （102：2 | （102：0 | 99：9 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 3 \\ 187: 5 \\ 103 \end{gathered}$ |  | 8.7 an： 1010 10.0 |  | ¢98．9 90.8 | （ios． | （iol |  | coil | （iol： | （109：9 | lot： 10.5 |
|  | October 17 $\substack{\text { Noverber } \\ \text { December } 14}$ | （103．6 | （105：1 | （10．7 | （100： | 90．9． | （100．0 | （100：5 |  | cos 9.9 | （100： | 90：8 | （100： |
| 1965 |  | ${ }_{\text {lol }}^{\text {lot：}}$ | （103．6 |  | 98：88 | 94．4．94． |  | 99，4． | 9900 | cos． 98.7 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{100 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 5}]{\substack{10 \\ 1}}$ | 98：5 |  |
|  |  |  | － $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 104.2 \\ & 10.2\end{aligned}$ | （90：8 | ¢98．3 9 | 96：28 9 | （105：8 |  | 99．6． | （10．4 | （100．1． | \％9：3 | （10：8 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 997．3 97 | cos． 98.8 | （100：2 | ¢99．5 |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ | ，90：8 | （100：4 |
|  |  | 101：8 | （103．8 |  | cois 9 |  |  |  |  | cors 9 9\％： | （100．0 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{99.9}{9 \%}$ |
| 1966 |  | 99：2 9 | （10．7 | 9\％：8 | cose 9 | cos 33.5 | （101： | ¢ 9 | $97 \cdot 3$ 977 97 | 97\％ 9 | 9\％．0． | 9700 9 | 98.6 |
|  |  |  | （103．7 |  | cis． 9.5 |  | （102：3 |  | 97：9 ${ }_{\text {97\％}}^{97} 9$ | cor 98.12 | 9\％9．9 |  | 99.1 |
|  |  | 94：2 |  | ¢20：1 | $\substack { 88.0 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{85 \\ 97.1{ 8 8 . 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 8 5 \\ 9 7 . 1 } } \end{subarray}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 97.2 \\ & 98.6 \\ & 98\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{98.6 \\ 98.4 \\ 97}}$ | 98.1 979 97 | ¢ |  | 9， 9.1 | co． 9.3 |
|  |  | 9006 | （101： |  | 92： 9 | cose 9 | co． 10.6 | cors 9 | ¢ 96.6 | 920： | 97.7 97.5 97 | 97－6．${ }_{\text {97，}}^{98}$ | ¢7．8． 97 |
| 1967 |  | 94．1 9 |  |  |  | 90．7． 9 | ¢96．5 | cose 9 | cos． 96.7 |  | ¢9\％．5 | 96．5 9 | ¢9\％．5 |
|  | Aray ${ }_{\text {Aril }} 11^{5}$ | ${ }_{93}^{93.7}$ | 97.1 | ${ }^{87} 80.2$ | ${ }_{85}^{86} 9$ | 91．4 | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | $9 \% \cdot 9$ | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | ${ }_{\text {955 }}^{55} 5$ | 97．09 | 9774 | 97.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + Figures for dates after June 1966 may be revised after the count of Nation revision when the results of the April 1967 enquiry into the hours of work of manua $\underset{\ddagger}{\text { Estimates for this month are less reliable because full details of sick absence ar }}$ Note Note：A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307the August 1962 issue，and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue respectively of th |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| table 122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MEN (2I Years and over). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food, drink and tobacc | chemiciats <br> and <br> industries |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Shiphuild } \\ \text { Snarin } \\ \text { engine } \\ \text { enginering } \end{array}$ | Vehicles |  | Texties | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Reater } \\ & \text { gnd } \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\text { clothing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { footwear }}$ |  |


|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 5 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 18 \\ 20 & 11 \\ 20 \\ 21 & 8 \\ 21 & 5\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 5 \\ 15 & 14 \\ 16 \\ 16 & 3 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 18 & 5 \\ 18 & 5 \\ 10 & 2 \\ 20 & 18 \\ 20 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | crers |  |  |  |

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

TABLE 122 (continue) MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER):


|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}7 & 5 \\ 16 & 4 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 18 & 12 \\ 18 & 6 \\ 18 & 13 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 20 & 3 \\ 20 & 16 \\ 20 & 16\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

women (IB Years and over).

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ | Paper printug and $\underset{\substack{\text { andishing } \\ \text { publish }}}{ }$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { conetruc. } \\ \text { tion }}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { casestrictrety } \\ \text { andrer } \\ \text { walter } \end{array}$ | Transport communi- <br> cation | $\begin{gathered} \text { cortain } \\ \substack{\text { mostallan- } \\ \text { services }} \\ \text { server } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { administra- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ | Ald indstries covered |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



| October |  | Cheme | ${ }_{\text {matal }} \begin{aligned} & \text { meat } \\ & \text { facture }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | Vehicles |  | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cothing } \\ & \text { cot folot. } \\ & \text { wear } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { ent }}_{\substack{\text { Timber } \\ \text { fitcieture, }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{rll} 7 & 17 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 0 \\ 8 & 18 \\ 9 & 7 & 2 \\ 10 & 2 & 1 \\ 10 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper } \\ & \text { parnering } \\ & \text { pnublishing } \\ & \text { public } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Allaun } \\ & \text { fand } \\ & \text { finduring } \\ & \text { industes } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Mining } \\ \text { auarring }}}_{\text {Min }}$ | Conotruc. | cose | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All production } \\ & \text { industries covered } \\ & \text { by enquiry } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Allindustries and |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Male: } \\ & 1960 \\ & 1961 \\ & 1962 \\ & 1963 \\ & 1964 \\ & 1965 \\ & 1966 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 8 & 12 \\ 9 & 2 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 10 & 6 \\ 11 & 11 \\ 124 & 112 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1204 | (1030 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  for the purposese of caluluating averease eaminings. <br> * Revised figures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| October | All employees | Males | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1955 | 79.2 |  | .. |
| 1956 | ${ }^{85} 0$ |  |  |
| 1957 | 90.9 |  |  |
| 1958 | 93.9 |  |  |
| 1999 1960 | 100.0 1056 | 100.0 1060 | 100.0 105.1 |
| 1960 | $105 \cdot 6$ 110.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 0 \\ & 111 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 105.1 110.6 |
| 1962 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 117.5 |
| 1963 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 123.9 |
| 1964 | $130 \cdot 3$ | 130.5 | 130.5 |
| 1965 | ${ }_{141.3}$ | 141.7 | 142.0 |
| 1966 | 147.4 | 148.1 | 147.6 |


| October(I) | CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | all salaried emploues |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { conperest } \\ \text { reverrens by } \\ \text { (II) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Index of average earnings October $1959=100$ $(13)$ |
| 1956. | 32,000 | if si io | ${ }^{89} 7$ | 305,000 | $7_{7}^{\text {\% }}$ i ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | ${ }^{83} \cdot$ | 87,000 | ${ }_{15}{ }^{\text {f }}$ | 86.4 | 795,000 |  | ${ }^{84 \cdot 6}$ |
| 1957. | 312,000 | 11134 | 94.4 | 311.000 | 863 | 89.5 | 88,000 | 16410 | 91.3 | 808.000 | 1003 | 90.4 |
| 1988. | 307,000 | 11164 | 95.6 | 315,000 | 897 | 91.3 | 99,000 | 161310 | 93.8 | 826,000 | 1022 | 91.2 |
| 1959. | 30,000 | 1272 | 100.0 | 321,000 | 9 58 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 91,000 | 17158 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 854,000 | 1117 | 100.0 |
| 1960. | 29,000 | 1323 | 106.1 | 33,000 | 91610 | $106 \cdot 0$ | 928,000 | 18182 | 106.3 | 87,000 | 11139 | 105.5 |
| 1961 | 30, 000 | 131011 | 109.6 | 35,000 | 1072 | 111.6 | 953,000 | 19150 | 111.1 | 915,000 | 1246 | $110 \cdot 3$ |
| 1962 | 301,000 | 1425 | 114.3 | 370,000 | 101411 | $115 \cdot 8$ | 975,000 | 2111 | 118.4 | 943,000 | 1308 | 117.6 |
| 1963. | 246,000 | 14010 | 116.7 | 366,000 | 1120 | 119.2 | 1,014,000 | 2265 | 125.5 | 972,000 | 13157 | 124.4 |
| 1964. | 27,000 | 14189 | 120.9 | 392,000 | 1116 | 124.7 | 1,035,000 | 2367 | 131.2 | 992,000 | 1473 | 129.6 |
| 1965. | 27,000 | 1631 | 130.7 | 406,000 | 1296 | 134.4 | 1,045,000 | 25101 | 143.4 | 1,033,000 | \#15 1311 | \$141.7 |
| 1966 | 279,000 | 16181 | 136.8 | 43,000 | 12175 | 138.7 | 1,075,000 | 26119 | 14.5 | 1.085,000 | 1624 | 145.5 |

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


- =- = = = =

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  |  |  | matal |  |  | vatices |  | T |  |  |  | Timer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{183}$ |  | 发： |  | 路：2． |  |  | 餀： |  |  |  | ย！ |  | ¢ |
|  | comb | \％ı： | 发趗： |  | 旡： | 永， |  |  | \％10 |  | ¢ |  |  |
|  | coly | －${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | cisio |  | cis |  |  | \％e\％ | 2．2． | ¢e．t | ceit | 餀：\％ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 算： |  | 踠？ |  |  |  |  |  | 䋿： |
| ${ }^{1964}$ |  |  |  | \％e．f |  |  |  |  | \％\％\％ | \％${ }^{\text {g，}}$ |  |  | 學： |
|  | cind |  | 旡：9\％ |  | ต习习 | 断河 |  |  |  | 品：2 | ม่า ${ }^{\text {gn：}}$ | ¢9．6． | \％：9 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { col }}$ | ${ }^{20.1}$ |  | ¢ | 睄：1 |  |  | 970．20 | \％\％\％ | 9：18， | 9．9 | col | ¢， |
|  | Socteme |  | ， |  | ¢．1． |  | \％， | \％ip | \％！ | \％${ }^{2 / 2}$ | \％\％．9 | มี1 | \％${ }^{\text {gin }}$ |
| 1985 |  | ¢ifio | 翑：9， | ¢\％：3 | 9月， |  |  | \％月， | 9\％7 ${ }^{\text {m，}}$ |  |  | \％\％ | 哏； |
|  | fersid |  | \％\％： | ¢，${ }_{\text {g，}}^{\text {g．}}$ |  | \％．5． |  |  | \％\％9 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{4.3}$ |  |  | ¢ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { coly }}$ | ¢\％8 | ¢y．0． |  | ${ }_{\text {g\％}}^{\text {git }}$ |  |  |  | \％${ }_{\text {g\％}}^{\text {g\％}}$ | cosion | 9，7 |  |  |
|  | Ocabe | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\substack{93 \\ 10.4}}$ |  | cois | 9\％2 |  | \％月， |  | \％\％${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ ， 6 | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{10.5 \\ 90.5}}$ | \％99\％ | \％e： | （in |
| 1986 |  | 109.4 | （ion | （10， | （om： | coio | （100． | （10\％： |  | coiction | coictio | coio | coiction |
|  |  |  | coid |  | （10，${ }_{\text {a }}^{10}$ | cois |  | （10， | coide | ${ }_{\substack{107 \\ 1020 \\ 108}}^{\substack{18}}$ | （ion |  | coiol |
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|  | Oncobe | ， | coit | （ion： | （10？ |  |  | （ide | $\substack { 10,7 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{10.9 \\ 10.9{ 1 0 , 7 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 . 9 \\ 1 0 . 9 } } \\{\hline} \end{subarray}$ |  | coile |  |  |
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## all employees（monthly enquiry）：index of average earnings：Gring

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper } \\ & \text { Prating } \\ & \text { publishing } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Agrit }}^{\text {Afturet }}$ | Mining and <br> quarrying | ${ }_{\text {construc }}$ Coion | cone | Transport and actionspi－ | Miscel－ laneous laneous services | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Alldustres } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { nedrives } \\ \text { coveread } \end{array}$ |  |
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|  |  | （80．2 |  | ¢8：2 | cion |  | 79， 79 | （83：9 | （80．2 |  |  | 1963 |
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|  | coicle | （8．6） |  | ¢0．5 |  | cis | （80， | ¢8．2． | cose |  | Andil |  |
|  |  | cisters | 90．6 9 |  | （88．7 |  | （83：2 |  | cis． | ¢4：0 | $\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Aususumer } \\ \text { Sepomber }}$ |  |
| －816． | ¢3．0． |  | ¢5．9， | ¢9：2 |  |  | （ex |  | （85．4 |  | （eateber |  |
|  | ¢5：6 |  | ¢9．2． | ¢8．5．5 |  |  | （83：8 |  | （87） 8 | ¢7\％：4 | coly | 1964 |
| 90．3 9 9\％：7 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}8.5 \\ 89.5 \\ 89.3\end{gathered}$ | ¢9．5 $\begin{aligned} & \text { g．} \\ & 9.7 \\ & 9.7\end{aligned}$ |  | ¢9．4 | 93：${ }_{\text {3n }}^{\text {an }}$ | 90．0 |  |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { Ampil } \\ \text { fane }}$ |  |
| 90：9 | ¢0．0 | 92：9 | （95：3 | 99．3 9.7 | 95，74 | 92：3 | ¢9．5 | 92：6 | 92．1． | 90．5 | $\xrightarrow{\text { July }}$ Susure |  |
| 91： 90 | 90．2 | 92：4 92.5 | 99．1． |  | 96\％ | 9，9\％：5 | ¢9．6 |  | 92．0．${ }_{\text {and }}^{90.1}$ | 91．7 91.5 | Oever |  |
| 93．4 ${ }_{\text {93，}}^{960}$ | 930： | ¢9．7． 9 | 90．2． | 93：8 ${ }_{\text {93，}}^{94.1}$ | （98．3 | 9297 9 9\％ | 92．4 92.4 | 93．0． | 9， 93.4 | 93．4 9 |  | 1965 |
| $\xrightarrow{94.1}$ | \％909\％ 9 | 9，973 97 | ¢ 98.7 | ¢9， 9 | ，90：4 |  | 9，9．4 9 |  | 9， 9 at． | 98．7． 9 9\％．7 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Apryil } \\ \text { fune }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  |
| 9\％．0 9 | 97－0． |  | （105．5 | 9， 9 | 102：3 | 94：0 |  | 96：0 | 99\％ 9 |  |  |  |
| 97．5 9 | 9\％\％． 9 | 9，9\％4 | （10：8 | 哏： | $\xrightarrow{103.7} 1$ | 9\％：\％${ }_{\text {g\％}}^{7 \%}$ | 99，5 | 97：8 | 9，9\％：4 | 99．1 | O．aber |  |
| （10．0．0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 00000000 } \\ & 100: 2 \end{aligned}$ | （100．0 | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 0 \\ & 990: ~ \\ & 90: 4 \end{aligned}$ | （100：0 | （100：0 | le： 100.0 | ｜e： 100.0 | cole | （100：0 | （100： |  | 1966 |
| （10．9 | （10）：4． | $\begin{aligned} & 103.09 .0 \\ & 10.59 .5 \\ & 10 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 10.646 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | （10．5 | （iotes |  | （10．7．7 |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }} 10.5$ |  | April <br> $\substack{\text { fund }}$ <br> und |  |
| （102：0 | ｜cile | 104：1 |  | － |  |  | （10：4 |  | （105：2 |  |  |  |
| （101：8 | ¢9\％：8 | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1020 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116 \cdot-1 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \end{gathered}$ | （103：8 |  |  | － 10.7 | ${ }_{\substack{103.7 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 10.4}}$ | 109：0 | 103．7 10.7 | （ocrober |  |
| 101．9 |  | （102：2 | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1030 \end{aligned}$ | （105：3 | $106 \cdot 5$ 10．5 102.1 10.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 103.505 \\ & 1002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot \frac{1}{10.2} \\ & 104.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{10.9 .9 \\ 106.3 \\ 106.3}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | 103：1 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{103} 10.15$ |  | 1967 |
| ${ }_{103}^{103.4}$ | ${ }_{102}^{102}$ ：\％ | ${ }_{104}^{10.4}$ | ${ }^{1089.7}$ | ${ }^{1005}$ | 1110.7 | ${ }_{104}^{103}{ }^{103}$ | ${ }^{1005}$ | ${ }^{108 \%} 1$ | ${ }_{105}^{105}$ | 104.9 | ${ }_{\text {chay }}^{\text {April }}$ |  |

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

Average $1955=100$
manufacturing industries (adult males): index of earnings by occupation: Great Britain TABLE 128
$\frac{\text { TABLE I28 }}{\text { Industry Group }}$
engineering*




iron and stel manufactures


| table 129 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1955 AVERAGE $=100$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ALL MANUAL WORKERS＊ |  |  |  |  |  | SVERAGE |
|  |  |  | Hourly rates | Normal weekly | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Average }}$ hours | Average weekly | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Average hourly }} ^{\text {earninge }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\square$ | $\qquad$ | 9．7．7 |  |  |  |
| 1960 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ \text { gg: } \\ 97: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\overline{98} \cdot \frac{9}{98 \cdot 3}}{}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{12}{12 \cdot 3} \cdot 3 \\ & 132 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1306}{136} \\ & 1343 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\mid=}$ |
| 1961 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ananary } \\ \text { Apriil } \end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sultw } \\ & \text { Oftober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.37 .3 \\ & 1250 \\ & 130.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 136 \cdot 6 \\ & 136-4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\overline{9 r} \cdot 7}{96 \cdot 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{136-7}{139} 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{10000}{1438} 8$ | $\overline{\overline{139 \cdot 9}}$ |
| 1962 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januwry } \\ & \text { Aly } \\ & \text { Alict } \\ & \text { Otober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 130.7 \\ \text { and } \\ 134 \cdot 4 \\ 134.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { ajo: } \\ & \hline 551 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\overline{96} \cdot 6 \cdot 6}{96 \cdot 0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1272}{143} \cdot 7 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{147}{14 \cdot 1} \\ & 149 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\overline{147} \cdot 7}$ |
| 1963 | Janurary Alivil Jult |  |  | gs． as， g5： 95 | $\frac{9600}{97 \cdot 0}$ | \|164:4 | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \cdot 6 \\ & 155 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{155 \cdot 8}{=}$ |
| 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurury } \\ & \text { antiry } \\ & \text { October } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 9 \\ & 94: 6 \\ & 94: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{97 \cdot 7}{97 \cdot 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199.8 \\ & 163.8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{168 \cdot 5}^{168 \cdot 7}$ | $\underset{164 \cdot 5}{=}$ |
| 1965 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ianurury } \\ & \text { Apliry } \\ & \text { Oftcober } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 16.1 \\ & 166 \cdot 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 92: 2 \\ & \hline 2: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{96 \cdot 8}{95} \cdot 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{171}{277 \cdot 8} \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{177 \cdot 5}{189} 7$ | $\overline{178.4}$ |
| 1966 |  | ｜is5：9 | $170 \cdot 2$ | 91：4 | 三 | 三 | 三 | 三 |
|  | April |  | ${ }^{173} 3$ | 91：1 | 94.7 | 184.7 | 194．9 | ＝ |
|  |  | ${ }_{1589} 15$ | ${ }^{173} 179$ | 911 | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | $=$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{159}^{159.3}$ | （175：0 | 91：0 | 三 | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { Decerember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISOM, } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175: 1 \\ & 17501 \\ & 1750 \end{aligned}$ | $9$ | $\stackrel{93.8}{=}$ | $\stackrel{185 \cdot 2}{=}$ | $\stackrel{197.4}{=}$ | $\stackrel{186 \cdot 1}{=}$ |
| 1967 |  | （160：4 | （17：3 | 91：0 | 三 | 三 | 三 | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ancil } \\ \text { Sand } \end{gathered}$ | （101：4 | ¢77：4 | 90：0 90 | 三 | 三 | 三 | ＝ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| Timber, furniture, | $\underset{\substack{\text { Paper } \\ \text { printing }}}{ }$ ${ }_{\text {publishing }}^{\text {and }}$ | Other <br> facturing industries | ${ }_{\substack{\text { construc- } \\ \text { tion }}}$ | Cole |  | Distriutive |  | Miscellan- |
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31st January $1956=100$

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## RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: index of retail prices






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