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## EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE

June 1968 (pages 541-620)

## Contents

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES

PAGE 544 Employment services in Britain: a Swedish view

- 547 Expansion of Youth Employment Service
- 549
- Quarterly statistics of total employment 552 554
- 556 Labour turnover
- 558 Average retail prices of items of food
- 559 Disabled Persons Register

#### **NEWS AND NOTES**

Register-Unemployment benefit

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS

#### 565 Summary

- 566 Employees in employment—industrial analysis
- Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries 568
- 569 Unemployment
- 570 Industrial analysis of unemployment
- 572
- 573 Seasonal variations in unemployment
- 574 Placing work of employment exchanges
- 575 Stoppages of work
- 576 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 577 Retail prices

## STATISTICAL SERIES

578 Introduction 579 work

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# Employment Services in Britain: A Swedish View

Last year a team of four Swedish employment officers visited Britain to study labour market policy, and in particular the organisation and methods of the employment exchange service run by the Department of Employment and Productivity. This article, written by Hr. Olof Bergström, one of the team, describes what they saw during their visit and makes some comparison between the English and Swedish services.

It is important to underline at the outset that general comparisons between British and Swedish labour market policy are not possible. After all, local conditions dictate the policy. The fact that Great Britain has a population of 52 million and an area of 94,000 sq. miles, while Sweden's 8 million are scattered over an area of 173,000 sq. miles gives sufficient indication. The problem of increased productivity within the economy and efficient utilisation of available labour in Great Britain has led to measures to facilitate migration from overcrowded regions, to better utilisation of available territories and relocation of industry. In Sweden the problem is almost the opposite. A considerable decline in rural and forest employment is going on, involving structural changes and a concentration of industry and services in bigger cities and centres of population. The efforts there must, in the main, be concentrated on measures to encourage the transition to new occupations and removal to expanding regions in the country.

#### **Difficulties of comparison**

There is also another big difference which makes direct comparisons more difficult. The employment exchange in Great Britain has been entrusted with a wide range of administrative tasks in connection with the Selective Employment Payments Act and the Redundancy Payments Act in addition to the detailed control and paying out of unemployment benefits and the issuing of passports. Out of a total staff of about 20,000 in local offices only 7,500 were engaged on the employment service side of the work. In Sweden employment exchanges are only involved in unemployment insurance to the extent of verifying unemployment. All other responsibilities are in employment, and its efforts are concentrated on placing or on measures to make placing possible. But there are, however, more resemblances than differences between British and Swedish exchanges, and it was astonishing to notice the similarity not only in procedure, but also in the discussions about the future organisation and methods.

Efforts to improve the reputation of the employment service are also a common interest in our two countries. New, well-equipped and centrally located premises make the offices more attractive for visitors and give the external conditions for efficient service. During our visit we had an opportunity to study the changes which are now under way in Great Britain.

Of special interest were the experiments connected with the internal organisation of the employment exchange which were going on in different places. Characteristic of all offices we visited was a reception desk where an applicant could get information material and answers to his inquiries or be referred to a special department or officer within the office. We were able to study a further implementation of this\_idea at Preston where two employment officers at a fast traffic section dealt with applicants with specific requirements and those whose skills or abilities were in immediate demand could be dealt with quickly. Applicants requiring more counselling and information were piloted to departments for special occupations. Handicapped persons were also referred to special Disablement Resettlement Officers. In this office all notifications of vacant jobs were directed to one officer.

#### **Organisational procedure**

The same organisational procedure has been introduced at four larger offices in Sweden; an outer department of the style of bank premises, with three employment exchange officers behind the desk, giving information about vacant jobs on request or providing applicants with vacancy lists, holding complete information on jobs and employers as well as referring persons in need of more detailed information to an inner department for individual interviews. Employment interviews in open plan offices, as practised in the departments for retail sales and office personnel in Glasgow, Manchester and Holborn were new to us. But even in these offices reception played an important part in giving simple information and in guiding the stream of applicants to special officers. The notification of jobs was handled by one officer, and in Manchester the telephone operator was placed so that she could put the calls through to officers not occupied.

In Sweden the needs for rationalisation of the employment services are imperative. Through the rapid structural changes within agriculture, forestry and industry the number of applicants at employment exchanges has increased and placing work has become more complicated. Applicants must, to an increasing extent, change occupation as well as place of living and the number of older and handicapped unemployed has also increased. Lively discussions and some experimental activities are going on at present within the Swedish service with the purpose of providing better service to applicants and employers with the present limited staff resources. That is why it was so encouraging for us to meet the same interest in Britain in the working methods of the employment exchange.

#### Grouping of exchanges

The coordination of the exchange service resources within an area under an area manager as well as other grouping of employment exchanges within what is called daily travelling distance provide valuable experience and suggestions. The organised forms for dissemination of internal information are impressive. During our visit we had the opportunity of studying how rapidly discussions and decisions at central level reached the most remote points of the organisation. Information on vacancies was given in a standard form. Among the new items which attracted our special interest was the system of daily conference calls between neighbouring exchanges, enabling them to give quick information on vacancies in the different offices.

Direct comparisons with Sweden are not possible in this respect. Sweden, where the total population corresponds to only one of Great Britain's nine regions, requires a considerably higher geographic mobility, and is consequently served by a national vacancy list published weekly and augmented daily with new vacancies. In addition, local lists with complete information on vacancies are published in some places.

#### Use of data processing

The introduction of data processing in the employment service is at present being prepared in Great Britain as well as in Sweden. Above all, this technique provides a more rapid and better statistical material. So far everybody seems to agree. But when it comes to the possibilities of feeding the computer with data both on applicants and vacancies and of matching them the opinions differ. On one side there is the experts' belief in the capacity of the computers and on the other side the employment officer's doubts whether sufficient information on the applicant and the vacancy to enable a matching to be possible can be fed to the machine. In Great Britain this experimental activity seems to be more advanced than in Sweden, where a report has been published recently suggesting an introduction of data processing for employment services.

A question of immediate importance is, however, the discussion on a qualitative improvement of the employment service work. Among the applicants are large groups with difficulties in adapting themselves to the labour market and they need counselling to find suitable training or employment. In Sweden, where in recent years the number of "hard-to-place" has grown, the efforts are focused on intensified job finding efforts and on integration between employment service, vocational rehabilitation and vocational guidance. Within vocational guidance which in Sweden is governmental and part of the employment exchange organisation, the counselling for adults has been more emphasised than the school JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 545

activities which have been predominating in recent years. It was consequently extremely interesting for us to study the experimental activity going on in Great Britain with occupational guidance for adults. We were all much impressed by the elaborate planning behind the establishment of this activity—thoroughly planned training of future vocational guidance officers, further jobstudies, well elaborated forms for interest tests, systematic interview techniques and finally the follow-up and good results won during the comparatively short period of activity. The views and experience of teamwork were of particular interest. We learned much from this activity this concentration on quality in employment service.

#### **Rehabilitation of handicapped**

It was not the first and certainly not the last time for a Swedish study group to visit Great Britain. In the period since the war we learned, and in many cases adopted, measures from Great Britain in different employment policy activities. This is particularly true of rehabilitation of the handicapped. Disablement Resettlement Officers (DROs) attached to the employment services, Industrial Rehabilitation Units (IRUs), Residential Training Centres and Sheltered Workshops have been adopted and brought in line with Swedish conditions. There is, however, no equivalent in Sweden to Remploy Ltd. Sheltered workshops in Sweden are run with government grants by local authorities and voluntary institutions. But future developments in Great Britain are of interest for Sweden, particularly the projects to facilitate redeployment for older redundant miners in the coal-mining districts in South-Wales, North-Eastern England and in Scotland. In Sweden miners from the iron mines in Middle-Sweden and the forest workers in Northern Sweden meet with the same difficulties in finding new jobs.

#### **Vocational training**

Vocational training for adults is another field where Sweden has adopted the British organisation, procedure and training methods. Concentrated training at government training centres adopted for adults were the patterns for the Swedish labour market training. Within this field the development in Sweden has been very rapid in recent years. The rapid changes within the economy and the occupational and geographical structural patterns have made training for labour market reasons indispensable to give the unemployed new and gainful employment, to facilitate the entry of handicapped and women into the labour market and to meet the labour demand of industry. The training programme for labour market reasons covered 69,000 adults in 1967. In Great Britain, where the government training centres are not as numerous other measures have been taken to satisfy the demand for vocational training. The Industrial Training Act 1964 is beginning to result in increased vocational training and improved training methods in many industries. This is an initiative which can inspire and give useful experience for vocational training in other countries, too.

Financial benefits to help persons to move from areas of unemployment to regions with labour demand exist both in Great Britain and Sweden. Travel, starting, family and removal allowances are consequently paid not only to unemployed, but also to key-workers moving to newly located industries. The geographical mobility is and must be greater in Sweden than in Great Britain. Every year travelling allowances are paid to about 25,000 persons most of whom move from the forest district in the inner areas of Northern Sweden to industrial centres in the central and southern parts of Sweden. The allowances are generally higher in Sweden. Starting allowance, for example, is the equivalent of £40 and will be increased from July 1, 1968 to £80 for married men with dependants and £60 for single persons.

The transfer of industries and governmental agencies from over-populated regions to other parts of the country, to new towns or to development areas has been successful in Great Britain. According to reports the development areas have been supplied with 280,000 new jobs during the 1960's through different governmental measures. During our visit we had the opportunity of seeing the results and planning undertaken by the Highlands and Islands Development Board, and were impressed by the activities of the employment exchanges with "Operation Counter-drift", to encourage the return of skilled workers to the Highlands.

# Expansion of Youth Employment Service

Considerable progress has been made in implementing the recommendations put forward in the report of the working party of the National Youth Employment Council on the future of the Youth Employment Service according to the council's report for the period 1965–1968 which was published recently (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net).

The working party in its report (see this GAZETTE, January, 1966, page 25) listed recommendations to strengthen the Youth Employment Service to enable it to play its full part in co-operating with schools, further education establishments, parents and employers, in providing young people with adequate information and advice on the choice of suitable careers and training.

The council's report welcomes the improvement in staffing of the service, but states that it will need the further expansion recommended by the working party.

#### Sophisticated techniques

This was necessary to keep pace with the increasingly sophisticated techniques of vocational guidance, to raise standards in the backward areas, to reduce staffing ratios still further, and to serve the increasing numbers of young people in the population from 1970 onwards.

"Despite the need to restrain public expenditure," adds the report, "the council believes that an improved Youth Employment Service would not only promote the welfare of the individual but would also be to the economic advantage of the country."

Real progress had now been made in youth employment service training but much more still needs to be done. A fully trained staff at all levels was the aim that local education authorities should set themselves and the council ask the Central Youth Employment Executive, through its grant aid procedures and its inspectorate to encourage the attainment of this standard throughout the country.

#### Need for training

"The service cannot function at the required level of efficiency whilst some officers remain untrained, or some areas inadequately staffed. The salary scales of youth employment officers and the grading of posts will need to be kept under review if satisfactory recruitment to the service is to be secured."

The report states that the youth employment officer has a major contribution to make to the careers guidance process and to the better deployment of national resources of manpower as an expert in the changing needs of industry and commerce and the opportunities that they offer to young people. Youth employment officers must continue to strengthen their links with industry, to keep abreast with industrial developments, and to be knowledgeable on manpower forecasts, industrial training requirements, and job specification.

#### Development planning

The council states that it is convinced that further expansion of research and enquiry will ensure that the development of the service is soundly planned, and that satisfactory priorities are established. The appointment of more psychologists to the staff of the executive, the enquiry which is being carried out by the Social Survey, the financial support given to two independent investigations, and the various surveys by groups of youth employment officers have all added to the essential knowledge upon which good development is based.

"The development of co-operation between careers teachers and youth employment officers is the cornerstone of future progress", the report adds. "The growth in both the numbers and competence of careers teachers has been one of the encouraging features of our term of office. We are confident that we can look to the education departments and the local education authorities to increase the flow of qualified careers teachers into the schools and to see that they are allotted adequate time and conditions to carry out their essential functions.

"Developments in the Youth Employment Service need to be matched by comparable developments in the careers work of schools. In particular we would like to see careers guidance as an integral part of the curriculum of the secondary school."

#### **Future structure**

On the question of the future structure of the service, the council records that its members were divided between those who felt that the service should be provided locally in all parts of the country by education authorities and those who favoured an all-age vocational guidance service. Despite this division of opinion, however, members agreed on certain important principles as a necessary basis for its proper development. The council was unanimous in its view that the time had come to end the dual system of local administration, and that any unified service would need to provide a satisfactory careers structure for officers joining the service.

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It also agreed that it was desirable to build into the service enough of the concept of a national guidance service to make it flexible about age groups and capable of developing the closest links with the emergent occupational guidance units for adults.

The council favoured continuing the central control of the service through the Central Youth Employment Executive, but recommended a strengthening of representation from the education departments on this body; it also recommended that ways of strengthening Department of Employment and Productivity advice and influence at the local administrative level should be sought. The council was unanimous in its belief that the participation of parents in the vocational guidance process needed further encouragement.

#### **Employment prospects**

The council comments that the employment prospects for young people were very good throughout 1965 and for most of 1966. The increase in unemployment which followed the economic measures taken in July 1966 did not affect young persons as much as adults. Plans were made to meet a possible increase in unemployment in the winter of 1966–67 but fortunately this did not become serious.

The report emphasises the importance of the work done by youth employment officers in helping young immigrants to find suitable employment. The Youth Employment Service has an important part to play in ensuring that they can get employment appropriate to their abilities on equal terms with other young people.

#### Industrial training

The three years under review saw the first effects of the work of the industrial training boards, although it would inevitably be some time before their work had a major impact on the employment of young people.

The actual number of boys entering apprenticeship declined during the period under review but the proportion increased from  $36 \cdot 4$  per cent. in 1964 to  $42 \cdot 6$  per cent. in 1967. This proportionate rise was evident in nearly all industries covered by industrial training boards.

The grant schemes of industrial training boards had no doubt played a part in this improvement. Out of the levies which they collected from employers, supplemented by grants which they received from the Department of Employment and Productivity, boards made grants to industry totalling over £80 million in the financial year ending March 1967. Grants for apprenticeship schemes featured largely in this figure.

The council welcomes the establishment of industrial training boards. Their levy/grant schemes brought home to employers the need not only to train the skilled workers they required, but to train them adequately.

Training recommendations by the boards, particularly the emphasis they were placing on day release and on off-the-job training, should materially improve the quality of training given to young people.

#### Increase in girl apprentices

There had been a small increase year by year in the proportion of girls obtaining apprenticeships although it was disappointing that they were still largely restricted to the traditional occupations. For example, three-quarters of the girls who entered apprenticeships in 1967 did so in hairdressing.

The council welcomed the Engineering Industry Training Board's support for the principle that opportunities for skilled training should be made available to girls as well as to boys.

"We hope that all boards will encourage employers to offer better training opportunities to girls....", it adds. "We believe that it is also necessary for the Youth Employment Service and the schools to encourage girls to take up training for skilled occupations in many fields."

#### Industries not yet covered by training boards

The work of the training boards would have affected the work of many of the National Joint Apprenticeship Councils and other bodies which had dealt with training in their industries. In industries for which boards had not yet been set up, the report says, there is scope for these councils to expand or introduce training schemes, for boards had found that in their early years they had to build on the best training practices in their industries.

"We would urge the representatives of such industries who have not already done so", adds the report, "to take action now through apprenticeship councils, economic development committees, by the appointment of training development officers or otherwise to institute systematic training schemes for young people or to revise and bring up to date existing training schemes."

The council ends its report on a note of confidence in the way that the service is developing and express the hope that this progress will continue. The public might not be aware of the expansion that had taken place, of the higher professional standards that had been attained, or of the growth in co-operation with schools and industry that the service had promoted. The very real achievements of the service seemed to be underrated either through ignorance or as the result of some ill-informed criticisms which had been given currency.

"We hope that our report will do something to make the devoted work of youth employment officers better appreciated and to encourage young people, parents and employers to make full use of a Service which is designed for them and is, we believe, worthy of their confidence."

# Changes in Retail Prices Index suggested by Committee

## The compilation and publication of special indices of Housing costs of owner-occupiers

retail prices for one-person and two-person pensioner households, at present excluded from the weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices, is one of a number of recommendations by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report published recently (Cmnd 3677, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net). It also recommends that the Department of Employment and Productivity the build initiate as come or more the

ment and Productivity should initiate as soon as possible, in consultation with other government departments, a study of the technical problems involved in providing regional retail price indices.

The committee was asked in May last year "to reexamine the desirability of publishing retail prices indices for special social and income groups and by regions, and to consider again the treatment of owner-occupiers' housing costs and the possibility of including meals bought and consumed outside the home among the price indicators used for the Index of Retail Prices".

#### Meals bought and consumed outside the home

In an earlier report, published in 1962, the committee had recommended that the department should collect prices experimentally for meals bought and consumed outside the home, in the hope that it might prove practicable for a price series for meals out to be included among the price indicators.

During 1963 and 1964 actual prices charged for lunch, cups of tea and sandwiches were collected from about 200 works and staff canteens, restaurants of the type patronised by wage earners and small and medium salary earners and sandwich bars throughout the United Kingdom.

Experience obtained during this period suggested that more quotations were needed from restaurants and cafes, and since 1965 prices have been obtained regularly from about 500 establishments. Quotations for lunch covered soup, where commonly served, a main dish and two vegetables and a sweet.

After examining the results of the experimental collection, the committee was satisfied that a satisfactory price series could be produced, and in an interim report recommended that meals bought and consumed outside the home should be included among the price indicators used in the Index of Retail Prices from February 1968, and that they should be included in the index as a separate major group. (See this GAZETTE March 1968, page 233.) The committee points out that one of the most difficult problems in compiling an index of retail prices is the treatment of housing costs of owner-occupiers, which until 1956 were excluded from the index. It believes that the Index of Retail Prices should continue, in principle, to measure changes in the cost of consumption, and should, therefore, exclude expenditure which is in the nature of saving or investment, and thinks that the housing costs of owner-occupiers must be defined as the costs of a service consumed during a given period, thus excluding any element of saving.

Having considered the problem of finding some reasonable approximation to this cost the committee reaffirms the view expressed in its report published in 1956 that, in addition to such outgoings as rates, water charges, ground rents and repairs, the weight for housing in the index should include an element to represent the "shelter" cost to owner-occupiers. A number of ways of estimating the element of weighting to be included were examined by the committee, which agreed, however, that a figure representing the estimated rental equivalent should continue to be used. The committee was unable to find any better price indicator for measuring movements in the estimated rental equivalent of owneroccupied houses than that now used. Accordingly, it is unable to suggest any improvement at present in the existing methods of treating owner-occupiers' housing costs, and recommends that the existing methods should be continued.

#### **Regional price indices**

In considering the question of regional price indices, the committee says it is important at the outset to distinguish between two quite distinct types of index. The first would be designed to show the changes over time of the prices in each region; in other words, to provide for each region an index like that at present compiled for the country as a whole. This would simply show the extent to which prices have changed since some base date; it would make "inter-temporal" comparisons, but would not show how the prices in one region compare with the prices in another region at the same point of time. The second type, designed to make this comparison between the cost of living in different regions at a given point of time, can be described as an "inter-regional" index.

It had been suggested to the committee that publication of detailed inter-regional comparisons might lead to proposals that national insurance and other benefits and various fees, charges and grants which are at present fixed on a national basis should be made subject to regional variation. Changes of this kind would, however, present great administrative and other problems. It had also been suggested that it might complicate national wage negotiations and even have an inflationary effect. Furthermore, it might lead to movement away from the present pattern of having national minimum wage rates and to pressure for a return to regional rates. On the other hand, such information might assist those concerned in national negotiations to have a fuller appreciation of their impact on different parts of the country. The committee adds that it was not in a position to assess the relevance of the Government's productivity, prices and incomes policy to these considerations.

#### Measuring inter-regional comparisons

The committee points out that usefulness of interregional comparisons depends on whether inter-regional price differences can be reliably measured. Their discussions revealed a number of technical points which will need to be investigated before the nature of the indices which might be constructed and their reliability can be determined. The most important of these points are:

(a) The choice of the pattern of consumption or "basket of goods" on which the inter-regional comparisons should be based.

(b) The problem of allowing for differences of quality between the goods and services consumed in the various regions. This is particularly important in the case of housing.

(c) The problem of allowing for the cost of travelling to work, which varies considerably from region to region even where there is no difference in the price of transport in terms of pence per mile. Associated with this is the imputed cost of time spent in travelling. (d) The choice of regions for which the inter-regional comparisons should be made, e.g. planning regions (or groups of planning regions) on the one hand, or conurbations, urban areas and rural areas on the other. (e) The margin of error which should be regarded as tolerable in inter-regional comparisons.

(f) The frequency with which inter-regional comparisons should be made.

Noting that there are several ways of dealing with these problems and that some of the choices are difficult, the committee concludes that a detailed study will be required to decide whether the need for information enabling comparisons to be made between levels of retail prices in different regions or areas can be met adequately at reasonable expense. This study is a major task which is bound to take some considerable time. Recommending that the Department of Employment and Productivity should accept responsibility for initiating it as soon as possible, in consultation with other Government departments concerned, the committee adds that it would in due course wish to consider the results.

#### Indices for special social and income groups

The committee examined at length the arguments for and against the compilation and publication of special indices of retail prices for pensioner households and for lowincome households with children. It recommends that special indices should be compiled and published for oneperson and two-person pensioner households at present excluded from the weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices, which is defined in the report.

These indices should at present exclude housing costs, subject to review in due course in the light of the outcome of the Ministry of Social Security's study of information about rents of pensioner households receiving supplementary benefits.

They should be chain-indices constructed in the same way as the Index of Retail Prices based on January 1962 taken as 100. The weights in each year should be derived from the expenditures recorded by pensioner households in the three years ended June of the preceding year revalued at the prices obtaining in January. Certain practical problems requiring attention are mentioned in the report. The all-items indices should be published quarterly as averages of the three monthly figures for the quarter. Annual averages of the major group indices should be published annually.

The committee does not consider there is a strong case at the present time for compiling a special index for lowincome households with children, but suggests that the matter should be further considered after there has been some experience of the practical working of the pensioners' indices. It recommends that no indices for other special social or income groups should be published.

#### Other recommendations

Other recommendations include that in future: three sub-group indices should be published for housing: (1) rent, (2) rates and water charges and (3) charges for repairs, maintenance and materials for home repairs and decorations;

separate sub-group indices for gas and electricity should be published:

separate sub-group indices should be published for (a) medicines, surgical, etc., goods and toilet requisites, and (b) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and

it might be appropriate to rename the committee the "Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee".

The report discusses a number of changes in retailing and in price policies which affect the index and the action taken about some of them. The committee had not thought it necessary to make a complete review of the list of items priced regularly for the index, but had made a number of suggestions for improvements.

The committee concludes: "In its present form the index is working well and can be accepted with confidence as a satisfactory measure of changes in the average level of retail prices of the goods and services bought by a large majority of households or persons in this country."

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A\*2

# **Quarterly Statistics of Total Employment**

#### **Great Britain**

The estimated numbers in the working population in December 1967 were 16,395,000 males and 8,921,000 females, a total of 25,316,000.

Between September and December 1967, there was a decrease in the working population of 140,000, including 79,000 males and 61,000 females. There was a decrease in civil employment of 172,000-115,000 males and 56,000 females. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, there was a decrease in the working population of 116,000, including 108,000 males and 8,000 females; the numbers in employment decreased by 113,000, 117,000 fewer males and 3,000 more females.

In the twelve months from December 1966 to December 1967 the working population decreased by 198,000 including 129,000 males and 69,000 females. The number in employment decreased by 283,000, including 210,000 males and 72,000 females.

The numbers in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the changes since December 1966 and September 1967 are given in table 1.

#### **Standard Regions**

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each Standard Region in December 1967 are given in table 2 and the changes since December 1966 and September 1967 in tables 3 and 4.

As explained on page 207 of the March 1968 issue of the GAZETTE, because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards exchanged by employers centrally in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for September and December are not so reliable as those for June. The September and December 1967 estimates are, therefore, provisional and subject to revision when June 1968 estimates are available. Revised December 1966 estimates published in the April 1968 issue of the GAZETTE (page 293) have been used in calculating changes between December 1966 and December 1967.

Between September and December 1967, civil employment decreased by 46,000 in the South East, by 40,000 in North Western Regions and by 36,000 in Scotland. There was an increase of 8,000 in the East Midlands Region. Part of these changes are attributable to seasonal variations: seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from December 1966 to December 1967, there were decreases of 86,000 in the number in employment in the North Western Region, 77,000 in the South East and by 31,000 in the West Midlands Region and in Scotland.

									Decembe	er 1967		Changes Sept 1967 to Dec 1967			Changes Dec 1966 to Dec 1967		
								1.16	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
nadjusted for seasonal vari	ation	IS				10.00						Most of L	COL Dec	Containt	Constant of	CARE NO	See.
Working population H.M. Forces Employers and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment	• • • • • • • • •	•••••••		:	:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	16,395 396 1,251 14,748 461 15,538 14,287	8,921 16 361 8,544 98 8,808 8,808 8,447	25,316 412 1,612 23,292 559 24,345 22,733	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 79 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 78 \\ + & 37 \\ \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{vmatrix} -61 \\ -61 \\ -4 \\ -56 \end{vmatrix}$	- 140 - 1 assumed - 139 + 33 - 172	-129 - 7 no change -122 + 88 -210	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 69 \\ - & 69 \\ + & 4 \\ - & 72 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{vmatrix} -19 \\ -19 \\ +9 \\ -28 \end{vmatrix}$
djusted for normal seasona	l vari	iation	IS														
Working population Total in civil employment . Employees in employment	:	÷	:	÷	:	÷		:	16,363 15,518 14,267	8,951 8,841 8,480	25,314 24,359 22,747	-108 -117	- 8 + 3	-116 -113	-130 -210	- 68 - 72	-19

shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components

and so the figures for totals may differ slightly from the sum of those for

## Table 2 Civilian Labour Force, December 1967: By Standard Region

				-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -			A State State			1 11	OUSANDS
SO3,	South East‡	East Anglia‡	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
mployees in Employme	ent			and the second second		an strange		All share of	ALTER TH	- Helen Chry	
Males Females Total	4,875 3,008 7,883	395 214 608	816 462 1,278	1,455 823 2,279	905 512 1,416	1,312 738 2,049	1,768 1,122 2,891	823 449 1,272	1,293 800 2,093	638 316 954	14,287 8,447 22,733
otal in Civil Employme	ent										
Males Females Total	5,281 3,118 8,399	445 224 668	938 494 1,432	1,558 856 2,415	979 536 1,514	1,413 770 2,182	1,909 1,179 3,089	886 467 1,353	1,403 823 2,226	719 338 1,057	15,538 8,808 24,345
Vholly Unemployed											
Males Females Total	116   19   136	 2  3	29 8 37	39 8 46	21 4 25	41 7 48	59 13 72	49 9 58	64 20 84	33 9 41	461 98 559
otal Employees											
Males Females Total	4,992 3,028 8,019	405 216 621	845 469 1,314	1,494 831 2,325	926 516 1,442	1,353 745 2,097	1,828 1,135 2,963	871 458 1,329	1,356 820 2,177	670 325 995	14,748 8,544 23,292
otal Civilian Labour Fo	orce										
Males Females Total	5,398 3,138 8,535	455 226 681	967 501 1,468	1,597 864 2,461	1,000 540 1,540	1,454 777 2,230	1,969 1,192 3,161	934 476 1,410	1,466 843 2,310	751 347 1,098	15,999 8,905 24,904
the second state of the se	and straight have all the con-	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE	CONTRACTOR OF STREET, STRE		and the second se	the second second second second	Contraction of the local division of the loc	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	Contraction of the local division of the		CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER.

South East East Anglia South Western West Employees in Employment }† - 30 Wholly Unemployed + 12 Total Employees Total Civilian Labour Females Total

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, December 1966—December 1967: By Standard Region

CONTRACTOR OF A		Contractor of the local division of the loca	a surface with preventing the other	and a state of the second	AND AND A				A STATE AND A REAL PROPERTY OF A	and the second second second second	A ST ASSAULT & LOADS AND A STA
-	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employm Total in Civil Employm	ient}†	ne son or ended son	ns who a m failter	(u) parente atauntato			1 235	ANTIN	T.J.A. BERT	L. P. MPPEC	KAOJO33
Males Females Total	- 39 - 38 - 77	+	6 3 8	- 24 - 7 - 31	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 3 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 16 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 23 \end{vmatrix} $	- 67 - 21 - 86	- 18 - 19	- 25 - 6 - 31	- 11 + 6 - 6	-210 - 72 -283
Wholly Unemployed											
Males Females Total	+ 19 + 1 + 20	+   _	+   +	+ 12 + 1 + 12	+ 3 + 4	+ 14 + 1 + 15	+ 14 + 1 + 15	+ 12 + 1 + 13	+ 9 + 1 + 10	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 4 \\ - & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 88 + 4 + 92
Total Employees Total Civilian Labour F	orce}†										
Males Females Total	- 19 - 37 - 57	Ξ	- 5 - 4 - 8	- 13 - 6 - 18	+ 2 + 2	- 2 - 4 - 8	- 52 - 20 - 71	- 7 - 7	- 17 - 5 - 21	- 9 + 6 - 3	122 69 191
*The Great Britain for	uras include	Civil Semuente	atotional a	stalida the TI-	:4- d	N. D	C 1	C			6

Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures. <sup>†</sup>The number of employers and self employed are assumed to be unchanged. <sup>‡</sup>The December 1967 estimates for the South East Region include about 3,000 Civil Servants erroneously included in previous estimates for the East Anglia Region. (106754)

JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 553

## Table 3 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, September 1967—December 1967: By Standard Region

THOUSANDS

unds	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
32	- 1 + 10 + 8		- 28 - 13 - 40	- 10 - 1 - 11	20 16 36	- 10 + 2 - 8	
 2 2	+ I + I	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 6 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 5 \end{vmatrix}$	<u>+</u>   	+ 5 - 1 + 3	+ 5 + 5	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 3 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\left \begin{array}{r} + 37\\ - 4\\ + 33\end{array}\right $
2 2		+ 6 - 12 - 7	- 26 - 14 - 40	- 7 - 2 - 9	- 17 - 16 - 32	- 8 + 2 - 6	- 78 - 61 - 139

THOUSANDS

insurance cards exchanged by head offices etc in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for September and December are not so reliable as for June. They are therefore provisional and subject to revision when June 1968 estimates are available—see page 207 of the March 1968 GAZETTE.

# **Review of "Travel-to-Work" areas**

Percentage rates of unemployment published each month by the Department of Employment and Productivity express the numbers of registered unemployed in terms of the total number of employees (employed and unemployed). As people tend to register at employment exchanges near their homes, the former are normally based on the area of residence, while the latter have to be estimated in terms of the area where they work.

In some employment exchange areas the great majority of persons who live in the area also work there and vice versa. For these areas it is possible to calculate meaningful percentage rates of unemployment. In other cases, however, considerable numbers of workers who live in the area of one exchange normally work in the area of another, and to meet this situation two or more exchange areas are grouped together to form a single, or "travelto-work", area for which a reasonably satisfactory percentage rate of unemployment can be calculated.

At present percentage rates of unemployment are calculated for 512 individual employment exchange areas and for 130 "travel-to-work" areas. These areas, with some modifications, have been in use since 1953. Since that time, the number of workers who live in one area and work in another and the distances over which they travel to work have increased considerably. The existing "travel-to-work" areas have, therefore, become increasingly out of date and unrealistic, and in several instances the published percentage rate of unemployment for an area no longer reflects the real level of unemployment in the wider labour market area of which it has become a part.

The department has, therefore, recently reviewed the groupings of employment exchange areas on the basis of systematic criteria for the whole of Great Britain using, among other information, Census of Population data. In the light of this review, revised groupings have been compiled and are being substituted for the existing list of "travel-to-work" areas and individual employment exchange areas. Starting with the count of unemployment for 8th July, percentage rates of unemployment will be calculated according to the revised groupings and percentage rates of unemployment will become available for 296 individual employment exchange areas and 170 "travel-to-work" areas. In some areas no alterations have yet been made, although changes in travel-to-work patterns suggest that some revision may be necessary. Further consideration will be given to the position in these areas when the available information indicates that a more settled pattern has emerged.

#### **REGIONAL EMPLOYEE ACTIVITY RATES**

Estimates of regional employee activity rates for males and for females for the years 1961 to 1966 and for broad age groups from 1965 to 1966 were published on page 551 of the July 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. Estimates for 1967 are shown below together with corresponding estimates for 1965 and 1966. The rates relate to mid-year.

The employee activity rate expresses the estimated number of employees in an age-sex group in an area on a place of work basis as a percentage of the corresponding estimated number of persons in the home population on a place of residence basis. The employee estimates are made by the Department of Employment and Productivity. The home population estimates are made by the registrars general.

The home population estimates include:

As a result of this review, some employment exchange areas or "travel-to-work" areas for which percentage rates of unemployment have been calculated in the past will in future be included in a wider "travel-to-work" area and vice versa. In these cases the percentage rates will relate to areas which are different from those for which rates have previously been calculated and published, even though the short description of the area may not have changed. Consequently the figures for the new and old areas will not be directly comparable.

This is an inevitable consequence of a review of this kind, and where it occurs is a reflection of the changed travel-to-work patterns which have made the review necessary. The new rate will however provide a more satisfactory indicator of the level of unemployment in the labour market area than the recent published rates have been able to show. Percentage rates for those areas in the new list which differ from those in the previous list are not being calculated for months prior to July 1968.

In addition, special considerations apply in the Greater London area. The area of the Greater London Council cannot, on the criteria applied in the review, be regarded as a self-contained labour market area. A "Greater London 'travel-to-work' area" has, therefore, been defined. This includes the Greater London area and the areas of eight surrounding employment exchanges where a high proportion of residents travel into the Greater London area to work and for which it is no longer possible to calculate satisfactory percentage rates of unemployment for the individual employment exchange areas.

In view of the importance of the Greater London area, however, a percentage rate of unemployment will still be published for that area. Separate rates will not be published for the eight exchange areas just mentioned, but a percentage rate of unemployment, which is unlikely to differ from that of the Greater London area, will be available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment and Productivity, (C.1), Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts., for the "Greater London 'travel-to-work' area"

Arising out of the review, certain changes will also be made in the table "Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Districts" published monthly in this GAZETTE, since the districts listed in this table comprise "travel-to-work" areas for which percentage rates of unemployment may be calculated. It is hoped to incorporate these changes in the table in the August issue, which refers to unemployment on 8th July.

(a) persons who are not available for employment-for example, in full-time education, women with domestic responsibilities, the incapacitated, the elderly; (b) members of armed forces;

(c) employers and persons working on their own account and unpaid family workers and

(d) persons who reside in the region but work in another region

The employee estimates, which include the registered unemployed, make no distinction between those working or seeking work on a regular full-time basis and those who work or seek work on an irregular, occasional, seasonal or part-time basis.

The latter include substantial numbers of married women. elderly workers and also school pupils and students in full-time education who undertake insured employment outside school hours, at week-ends and during vacations. The activity rates relate only to employees and so take no account of categories (b) and (c) who are economically active, but not as employees.

The rates are given as percentages to one decimal place, but both 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 are relatively larger than those of rates overall.

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

(i) employers, self employed or unpaid family workers: (ii) serving in H.M. Forces and women's services; (iii) incapacitated, including inmates of institutions; (iv) wholly retired; or

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

ALL ARE THE	1. S.					REG	ION					
	South East England*	South East	East Anglia†	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands ‡	Yorks and Humber- side‡	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	GREAT BRITAIN§
MALES AND FEMALE Aged 15 and over	S 59.6		1 120	48.3	62.1	56.8	58.1	59.2	53-1	56.8	48.6	57.5
1965 1966 1967	59.7 58.9	60·6 59·8	49·8 49·0	48·5 47·7	62·4 60·7	57.0 57.5	58·3 56·6	59.2 58.3	53·3 52·6	57·0 56·7	48·5 47·4	57·6 56·8
MALES Aged 15 and over	70.0		and an an an	(5.2	04.5	75.6	70.7	79.1	72.1	76.2	68.4	76.8
1965 · · · · 1966 · · · 1967 · · ·	78-8 78-1 76-9	79·3 78·1	66·0 64·6	65·3 65·1 63·8	81.5 81.7 79.5	75·6 75·0 75·5	78·7 78·3 76·1	77.8 76.8	72.7 71.5	76·0 75·5	67·7 66·2	76 · 3 75 · 1
Aged 15-24 1965 1966 1967	77 · 9 78 · 1 77 · 2	79.7 79.2	63-0 59-6	64·1 65·3 64·7	80·8 80·3 78·6	78·9 79·7 79·3	83.7 84.2 83.2	81 · 1 84 · 1 82 · 7	75 · 7 75 · 2 74 · 2	78·6 77·6 76·4	69·4 71·2 70·9	77 · 9 78 · 4 77 · 3
Aged 25-44 1965 1966 1967	90.8 89.6 88.0	90·9 89·5	75·4 73·2	77 < 5 77 · 0 74 · 9	92·4 92·4 90·7	84·6 83·1 82·9	90·3 89·6 86·4	89 · 7 88 · 4 87 · 1	80.7 80.7 78.3	87·8 87·6 87·7	80·6 78·6 76·6	88 · 1 87 · 2 85 · 8
Aged 45-64 1965 1966 1967	88.6 88.3 87.7	88·9 88·3	81.5 81.4	76·4 75·9 75·2	87·9 89·4 87·0	85·3 84·2 87·0	86 · 1 85 · 9 83 · 6	85 · 8 85 · 1 85 · 2	86·4 86·5 86·6	84·0 84·9 84·8	77 · 9 78 · 0 77 · 0	85 · 8 85 · 7 85 · 1
Aged 65 and over 1965 1966 1967	21.7 21.4 20.6	22:2 21:1	14·1 16·1	14·4 14·2 14·4	24·6 25·1 21·6	18·2 18·5 18·8	18·1 19·2 18·2	19·5 19·1 19·0	12·7 12·4 11·5	18·7 17·6 17·6	11-9 11-7 9-9	19-2 19-0 18-3
FEMALES Aged 15 and over 1965 1966 1967	42·2 43·0 42·6	43·8 43·4	33:9 33·6	32.6 33.1 32.7	43·4 43·9 42·6	38 · 9 39 · 8 40 · 1	39·2 39·9 38·7	42.5 42.7 41.9	34·3 34·9 34·8	39·6 40·3 40·1	30·0 30·5 29·7	39∙9 40∙5 40∙0
Aged 15–24 1965 1966 1967	71 · 2 71 · 5 70 · 3	72·3 71·4	61·4 58·6	59·4 59·3 59·4	67·3 65·6 64·0	66·5 66·7 67·6	68·1 66·0 64·2	69.7 69.2 68.1	65 · 1 66 · 0 62 · 4	67·3 64·2 64·2	56·5 54·5 51·8	67·9 67·3 66·1
Aged 25-44 1965 1966 1967	46·2 47·0 46·4	48·0 47·5	35.6 34.4	37·3 36·7 36·0	45·7 46·0 44·0	40 · 9 41 · 8 41 · 8	42·7 44·0 43·1	47.5 47.9 46.6	35·4 36·5 36·9	42.6 44.9 44.6	32.7 33.6 34.3	43·3 44·3 43·6
Aged 45-59 1965 1966 1967	50·2 52·1 52·0	53·0 52·9	41.8 42.3	38·3 41·1 41·0	51.7 53.7 53.5	46 · 1 47 · 6 48 · 4	45.8 46.9 46.4	52·2 53·1 53·2	37.7 37.7 39.5	45 · 8 46 · 4 47 · 2	34·4 36·0 34·1	47·2 48·7 48·7
Aged 60 and over 1965 1966 1967	11·4 11·8 11·8	12·1 12·1	8·0 8·5	7·3 7·7 7·5	11.6 12.5 11.9	9.7 10.2 10.3	9.7 10.4 9.6	10·2 10·3 9·7	7·2 7·1 7·6	9·0 10·1 9·9	7·0 6·2 5·8	10·0 10·4 10·2

\* The South East of England is a grouping of the South East and East Anglia standard regions. (Rates are given for comparison with past years.) Th compiling the December 1967 quarterly estimates it was found that about 3,000 civil servants working in the South East had been included in all previous estimates for East Anglia. The activity rates for East Anglia are, therefore, slightly overstated. It is estimated that in 1967 the overstal activity rates and females combined) is about 0.2 per cent. Activity rates for the South East are unaffected.

education or domestic responsibilities. For these reasons, and also because of inter-regional variations

in the proportion of employees not working or seeking work on a regular full-time basis, the employee activity rates do not provide a direct indication of potential labour reserves or the relative size of such reserves in different regions. The rates may be affected by the volume of inter-regional travel to work. The generally lower employee activity rates for 1967 reflect the

table).

The statistics are also being published in the Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 4, 1968.

JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 555

(v) not available for employment, for such reasons as

reduced pressure of demand for labour in that year compared with 1965 and 1966. The apparent exception in the East Midland region is associated with boundary changes (see footnote to the

‡Because of an alteration of regional boundaries made as a result of the Sheffield Order 1967 about 25,000 persons aged 15 and over who were included in the home population estimates for the East Midlands in 1966 and earlier years are now included in the Yorkshire and Humberside estimates. The activity rates for 1967 for these regions are not therefore strictly comparable with those for earlier years. On the basis of the revised boundaries the 1966 overall activity rates (males and females combined) would have differed from those shown by  $\pm 0.6$  in East Midlands and -0.4 in Yorkshire and

Sincludes some civil servants overseas not allocated to regions

## LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PERIOD ENDED 18th MAY 1968\*

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period\* ended 18th May 1968, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

ndustry	Numl engag per 10 at beg period	per of ements 0 employ inning of 1	yed f	Numb discha other per 10 at beg period	discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Food, drink and tobacco	3.1	4.9	3.8	2.8	4.3	3.4			
Bread and flour confectionery	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.4			
Biscuits	4.5	6.2	5.6	3.2	5.2	4.4			
Bacon curing, meat and fish	2.7	5.4	4.5	2.4	1.0	4.1			
Milk products	5.2	7.2	5.9	2.7	3.7	3.1			
Sugar	1.8	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.6			
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	2.4	4.3	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.3			
Animal and poultry foods .	1.9	3.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.8			
Other food industries	3.4	5.8	4.5	3.4	6.0	4.7			
Other drink industries	4.2	4.1	2.6	3.6	2.8	1.8			
Tobacco	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.2			
Chemicals and allied industries	1.7	3.6	2.2	1.7	3.3	2.1			
Coke ovens	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4			
Lubricating oils and greases	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	0.8			
Chemicals and dyes	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.8	1.7			
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	2.2	4.9	3.7	2.2	4.0	3.2			
Paint and printing ink	2.7	2.2	2.8	1.5	3.6	2.3			
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	1.9	5.2	3.0	2.3	3.9	2.8			
Synthetic resins and plastics		51	50	2.5		20			
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	5.7	3·1 5·3	5.6	3.0	2·4 3·7	1.8 3.3			
Metal manufacture	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.1			
Iron and steel (general)	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0			
Iron castings etc	2.2	3.3.	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.4			
Light metals	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.8	3.0	2.0			
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.3			
and exchange areas and -			n leven						
Agricultural machinery (exclu-	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.5			
Metal-working machine tools	1.4	3.2	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.1			
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.2			
Industrial engines	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.1			
Contractors' plant and quarrying	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.2			
machinery	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.9			
Mechanical handling equipment.	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.2			
Other machinery	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.1			
Industrial plant and steelwork .	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.9			
Ordnance and small arms .	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.0			
Scientific, surgical and photo-	1.7	5.5	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.4			
graphic instruments, etc.	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.3	3.9	2.9			
Vatches and clocks	2.1	3.6	2.9	2.1	3.8	3.0			
Insulated wires and cables .	1.5	2.8	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.5			
Telegraph and telephone	1.0	2.	2.4	2.2	27	2.0			
Radio and other electronic	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.9			
apparatus .	2.1	4.3	3.0	1.9	3.5	2.6			
Other electrical goods	2.6	4.5	3.4	2.3	4·2 3·6	3.1			
Marine engineering	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.7			
Vehicles	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.0	1.7			
Motor vehicle manufacturing .	1.7	3.7	1.9	1.3	3.3	1.6			
and pedal cycle manufacturing	3.3	5.5	3.9	1.9	2.6	2.1			
repairing .	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.9			
equipment .	0.5	2.7	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.3			
Railway carriages, etc.	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.2			
rerambulators, etc	. 2.1	. 4.4	3.4	1 2.6	3.9	3.1			

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

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

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

	Industry	Numb engage per 10 at beg period	per of ements 0 employ inning o 1	yed f	Numb discha other per 10 at beg period	per of orges and losses 0 employ finning of 1	yed f
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufacture . Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals . Other metal industries	2.8 2.2 1.8 2.2 2.5 3.3 2.8 2.9	4.0 2.9 5.0 3.1 2.6 5.8 2.8 4.0	<b>3</b> ·2 2·5 3·3 2·5 2·5 4·7 2·8 3·2	<b>217</b> 2·1 1·8 2·3 2·4 2·6 2·8 2·9	3.6 3.1 3.5 3.0 3.1 4.6 3.0 3.7	3.0 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 3.7 2.9 3.1
	Textiles	3·2 1·6 5·0	3.8 2.3 4.2 3.4	3·5 1·7 4·6 3·4	3·0 1·3 4·1 3·3	3.6 2.1 3.9 3.6	3·3 1·4 4·0
	Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net. Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics. Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	3.7 5.3 2.8 2.7 2.0 2.8 3.2 4.1 2.6 2.6	4.0 5.8 3.4 4.1 2.4 3.9 2.9 3.7 3.3 2.9	3.9 5.5 3.7 2.2 3.7 2.3 3.0 3.8 2.7	3 · 5 5 · 8 7 · 4 2 · 6 2 · 3 1 · 8 2 · 1 4 · 3 2 · 5 2 · 5	3 · 0 4 · 1 5 · 1 3 · 1 3 · 7 3 · 2 2 · 9 4 · 4 3 · 0 3 · 5	3.8 5.4 6.0 2.9 3.0 2.4 2.6 4.4 2.6 2.8
	Leather, leather goods and fur. Leather and fellmongery . Leather goods Fur	3·3 3·2 3·1 4·7	4·5 5·0 4·3 4·9	3.8 3.6 3.8 4.8	2·4 2·3 2·4 2·7	3.5 3.3 3.9 1.5	2.8 2.5 3.3 2.2
	Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring . Women's and girls' tailoring . Overalls and men's chirts under	2.5 3.4 2.2 3.2	4·0 3·7 3·7 4·5	3.6 3.6 3.4 4.2	2·3 4·0 2·1 3·4	3·4 4·2 3·3 3·7	3 · 1 4 · 1 3 · 0 3 · 7
	wear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Other dress industries Footwear	3·4 2·7 2·7 2·7 2·7	4·3 4·1 4·8 4·1 3·3	4·2 4·0 4·2 3·8 2·7	3·2 2·7 1·7 2·5	4·1 3·2 5·0 3·5	3·9 3·1 4·0 3·3 2·0
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery Glass Cement	2·7 2·7 2·7 2·3 1·5	3·4 3·5 3·1 3·4 2·2	2·8 2·8 2·9 2·5 1·5	2·5 2·8 2·2 2·2 1·3	3.0 3.4 2.7 3.3 1.9	2.6 2.8 2.5 2.5 1.4
	materials	3.2	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets. Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	3·3 3·6 2·8 3·4 4·1 3·8	4.0 3.6 4.4 3.6 4.6 3.1	3.5 3.6 3.1 3.5 4.2 3.6	2 · 9 3 · 1 2 · 4 2 · 8 3 · 5 3 · 1 2 · 6	3·1 2·8 3·5 2·2 5·0 2·9	2·9 3·0 2·7 2·5 3·7 3·1
	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, etc. Other manufactures of paper and	1.7 1.9 2.5	3.5 3.1 5.0	2·3 2·1 3·6	1.7 2.1 1.9	3·2 3·6 3·5	2·2 2·4 2·6
	board Printing, publishing of news- papers and periodicals Other printing, etc.	2·6 1·3 1·4	3·7 3·7 3·0	3·1 1·8 2·0	2.6 1.3 1.6	3.7 2.8 3.0	3·1 1·7 2·1
	Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms. Toys, games and sports equip-	2·7 2·4 1·8 1·7	4.6 3.2 2.2 4.0	3·4 2·6 1·9 2·9	2·4 2·1 2·0 2·3	3.8 3.2 2.3 3.2	3·0 2·4 2·1 2·8
	ment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3·2 3·4 3·7	5·3 5·4 5·7 4·3	4.6 4.5 4.5 2.7	2·9 3·8 3·2	4·3 4·7 4·3 3·2	3·8 4·3 3·7 2·3
	All the above industries	2.2	3.9	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.6
-							

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

#### ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

About 26 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain in April this year were administrative, technical and clerical workers. Details are given in the table below.

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

The figures include managers, superintendents and wor foremen: research, experimental, development, technical design employees other than operatives: draughtsmen tracers: and office employees including works' office employees From this information estimates have been made of operativ

administrative, technical and clerical workers in the industr and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employ The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisi when the full results of the 1968 exchange of insurance cards available.

#### Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufactur industries, mid-April 1968

Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Adr tive and staff pero of to emp
Males	1	(Thousands)	1	(P
Food, drink and tobacco	358	108	466	
industries Metal manufacture .	242 414	130 97	372 511	
goods	1,151	527	1,678	
engineering.	151 526	32 174	183 700	
specified	298 282	72 65	370 347	
fur Clothing and footwear	26 101	5 28	32 129	
cement, etc.	224 205	45 37	269 242	
lishing	313	104	417	
dustries	153	50	204	
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,444	1,475	5,919	artaan Sarataa

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

## PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The Professional and Executive Register serves employers wishing to fill professional, executive and technical posts and also people who are seeking fresh employment of this nature. An applicant can discuss with the register his personal

preferences and, in the light of his education, training, experience and personal qualities, the register will give him detailed information about vacancies likely to interest him.

The register achieves many placings for applicants by special approaches to employers who they know from experience to be likely to be interested in the qualities offered by these applicants. The majority of vacancies that are notified are circulated to other offices holding the register so that employers can rely upon their needs being brought to the notice of suitable registrants

\* Labour turnover figures are normally published for a four-week period. The May 1968 enquiry covered a period of six weeks and the numbers of engagements

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r cent

23 . 1 35·0 19·0 31.4 17·5 24·9 19·4 18·7 16·8 22·0 16·8 24.9 24.7 24.

Estimates for October 1967, were published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (February 1968, page 118).

	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Females		(Thousands)	and the set	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	265	76	341	22.2
Chemicals and allied in-	74	65	120	A( . E
Metal manufacture .	36	36	73	50.1
Engineering and electrical	392	229	620	36.9
Shipbuilding and marine	2		010	50 ,
Vehicles	3 54	8 55	12	72·2 50·5
Metal goods not elsewhere	144	45	100	22.7
Textiles	304	45	348	12.6
Leather, leather goods and	19	4	23	18.1
Clothing and footwear	322	33	354	9.2
cement, etc	54	23	77	30.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	38	22	60	36.9
lishing	139	73	212	34.3
dustries	102	31	132	23.2
Total, all manufacturing	Contraction and		and the second se	
industries	1,946	743	2,689	27.6
industries Total males and females	1,946	743	2,689	27.6
industries	624	743	2,689 807	27·6 22·7
industries	624 316	743 183 195	2,689 807 511	27·6 22·7 38·1
industries	624 316 450	743 183 195 133	2,689 807 511 584	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9
Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in- dustries Metal manufacture ingineering and electrical goods	624 316 450 1,543	743 183 195 133 756	2,689 807 511 584 2,298	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9
Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in- dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering	624 316 450 1,543 154	743 183 195 133 756 40	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8
industries	624 316 450 1,543 154 580	743 183 195 133 756 40 230	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4
industries	1,946 624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 592	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 20.9
industries	1,946 624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 586	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117 109	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559 695	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 28.4 20.9 15.7
industries	1,946 624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 586 442 586 442	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117 109 10 61	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559 695 555 483	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 20.9 15.7 17.2 12.6
industries	624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 586 46 422	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117 109 10 61	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559 695 55 483	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 20.9 15.7 17.2 12.6
industries	624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 586 442 586 422 278 243	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117 109 10 61 68 59	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559 695 55 483 346 302	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 20.9 15.7 17.2 12.6 19.7 19.5
industries	624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 586 442 2586 442 278 243 452	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117 109 10 61 68 59 176	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559 695 55 483 346 302 639	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 20.9 15.7 17.2 12.6 19.7 19.5 28.1
industries	624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 586 442 278 243 452	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117 109 10 61 68 59 176	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559 695 55 483 346 302 628	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 20.9 15.7 17.2 12.6 19.7 19.5 28.1
industries	1,946 624 316 450 1,543 154 580 442 586 442 2586 442 278 243 452 255	743 183 195 133 756 40 230 117 109 10 61 68 59 176 81	2,689 807 511 584 2,298 195 810 559 695 55 483 346 302 628 336	27.6 22.7 38.1 22.9 32.9 20.8 28.4 20.9 15.7 17.2 12.6 19.7 19.5 28.1 28.1 24.1

everywhere. Equally applicants can learn of better opportunities arising in other parts of the country. A special feature of the register is the service which it gives to the students of higher educational establishments. From time to time officers of the register are invited by technical colleges and colleges of further education to give talks. Students from these

colleges and from universities and other young people with special qualities who wish to further their careers, may find trainee executive positions or other suitable jobs through the register.

Any employment exchange can supply the address of the nearest office holding the Register.

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 21st May 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 200 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Item	Number of quotations 21st May 1968	Average price 21st May 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
10 2 .		d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed	850	69.8	60 - 78
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	865 905 772 791 791 905	92-5 87-8 61-3 60-3 39-5 117-8	78 - 102 78 - 96 52 - 72 52 - 72 32 - 54 96 -138
Beef: Imported chilled	1 Barris	F. A. Still Ba	a printing placety
Sirloin (without bone)			
Rump steak*			
Lamb: Home-killed           Loin (with bone).         .           Breast*         .           Best end of neck.         .           Shoulder (with bone).         .           Leg (with bone).         .	746 737 713 730 751	73-3 22-7 56-8 54-6 71-5	60 - 84 16 - 30 42 - 72 44 - 66 60 - 80
Lamb: Imported		haispal	an galar anan silari i a bada gal sali dan i
Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	643 603 620 642 644	52·2  3·0 41·8 38·4 57·1	44 - 60 8 - 18 32 - 52 32 - 44 52 - 64
Pork: Home-killed	i i i		a second
Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	889 872 906	59·7 38·4 70·4	48 - 72 32 - 44 64 - 78
Pork sausages Beef sausages	878 811	40·3 33·1	36 - 44 28 - 38
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	673 464	38·5 42·8	34 - 44 36 - 52
Fresh fish	(0)	A. P. Barbara	
Cod fillets	623	42.9	<u>36 - 48</u> 42 - 56
Haddock, smoked, whole	578 583	45.5	36 - 52 30 - 48
Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	405 426 669	86·1 22·6 31·8	72 - 96 18 - 26 28 - 36
Fresh vegetables	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	14 34	Ser She
White	675	3.8	$3 - \frac{41}{2}$
Red	4/0 768	4.6	4 - 5 8 - 12
Tomatoes	862 770 301 643	34·6 8·2 8·2	30 - 42 6 - 10 6 - 10 12 - 24

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

tem	Number of quotations 21st May 1968	Average price 21st May 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
unistica maint of modern	i ser has in	d.	d.
resh vegetables (contd.)	Vora BAQ Load	Assaultingen a	in and annou
Peas	_	_	_
Runner beans	-	-	-
Carrots	787	13.4	8 - 18
Onions	000	11.7	9 - 12
resh fruit			1
Apples, cooking	807	18.6	16 - 21
Pears, dessert	780	20.5	18 - 24
Oranges	856	15-1	12 - 18
Bananas	870	10.0	15 - 18
Bread	have		
White, It lb. wrapped and sliced	838	19.1	181-20
White, It lb. unwrapped loaf .	722	18.4	18 - 191
White, 14 oz. loaf	777	11.4	101-12
brown, 14 oz. Ioat	/24	13.1	122-14
lour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	883	23.1	181 - 27
Bacon		a series	C. Carpinette Minister
Collar*	730	48.5	42 - 56
Gammon*	/95	62.4	62 - 78 52 - 72
Back, smoked	471	66.8	58 - 72
Back, unsmoked	498	64.7	54 - 72
Streaky, smoked	481	43.2	38 - 48
lam (not shoulder)	818	114.6	100 - 132
Pork luncheon mest 12-oz can	784	32.0	27 - 35
ork function meat, 12-02. call	/01	52 0	21 55
Canned (red) Salmon, $\frac{1}{2}$ -size can .	920	49.7	45 - 54
1ilk, ordinary, per pint	595	0.01	1.016 (T)
			70 40
Butter, New Zealand	857	40.0	30 - 42 42 - 50
		1	
largarine, standard quality (without	171	- 11.2	101 12
largarine, lower priced, per 1-lb.	156	8.3	8-9
		15.0	12 22
ard	912	15.9	12 - 20
Cheese, cheddar type	897	42.1	36 - 48
age large per doz	766	44.8	42 - 48
ggs, standard, per doz.	823	38.8	36 - 42
ggs, medium, per doz	437	33.1	30 - 36
ugar, granulated, 2-lb,	925	17.0	16 - 18
coffee extract, per 2-oz	904	31.5	30 - 36
ea: per 1-lb.	a second and the particular		and the second se
Higher priced	382	23.7	23 - 24

720

16 - 18

17.3

Lower priced . . .

## DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

Details of the numbers of persons on the register at 15th April 1968, classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their application, are given in the table below. These disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment.

Separate statistics for women who at some time had served in H.M. Forces, though their disablements were not caused by that service, are no longer maintained as the numbers involved are small.

		MEN			WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		TOTAL	PERCEN- TAGE
Nature of Disablement	1914–1918 War- disabled pension- ers	Ex-service (excluding pensioner: Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	1914–1918 s)   Others	Non ex- service	Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others	Boys	Girls		
Amputations	5,566 383 571 1,607 1,798 1,172 2,404 5,724 8,808 9,197 302 2,143 1,004 845 41,924	9,545 4,248 6,414 4,551 8,181 4,448 5,523 5,250 15,667 9,490 5,375 7,776 7,349 3,560 97,377	7,051 7,304 6,310 20,467 16,345 1,900 8,921 5,244 12,201 9,635 15,670 13,330 6,550 6,812	20,764 10,703 7,752 27,259 29,420 13,869 24,304 8,219 36,454 21,799 22,310 36,454 11,591 12,343 283,236	34 98 21 68 86 42 32 19 113 47 87 127 125 54 953	3,664 5,150 1,299 6,567 7,964 6,731 1,221 11,621 11,621 11,621 11,62 17,459 4,728 5,666	90 22 13 106 150 207 231 20 206 143 108 711 8 144 2,159	54 37 5 87 94 189 141 16 195 130 100 625 8 129	47,168 27,945 22,385 60,712 60,641 29,791 48,287 25,713 85,265 56,831 50,514 78,620 31,363 29,553	7·2 4·3 3·4 9·3 4·5 7·4 3·9 13·0 8·7 7·7 12·0 4·8 4·5

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR THE DISABLED

An experienced placement officer, especially selected and trained for the work of resettlement, and known as the disablement resettlement officer (DRO), is available at each of the Ministry's local employment exchanges.

Taking into account in each case the medical advice he receives about the effects of disability on working capacity and each individual's experience and qualifications, the DRO advises disabled people about the most suitable form of employment and helps them to find it. In so doing the DRO is guided, so far as is practicable, by the principle that the most satisfactory form of resettlement is employment which the disabled person

There were 64,907 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 13th May, 1968, of whom 57,493 were males and 7,414 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 55,977 (49,612 males and 6,365 females), while there were 8,930 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 8th May, 6,962 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,750 men, 1,062 women and 150 young persons. In addition 138 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

can take and keep on his own merits in normal competition with fellow workers. All disabled people, whether employed or unemployed, may seek the DRO's advice.

The DRO also visits hospitals and other medical institutions to interview and advise patients with a residual disability who are about to be discharged and who may have an employment problem.

In addition the DRO is pleased to advise employers about the best means of making full use of the services of disabled workers. More detailed information can be obtained from the disablement resettlement officer at any employment exchange.

#### **UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO** BENEFIT

Of the 549,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 13th May, 1968, it is estimated that about 231,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 69,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance\*. About 132,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance\* only, and 117,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment. Details are given in the table below.

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

Entitlement to Benef	ìt				Thousand
	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	191	17	17	6	231
benefit and supple- mentary allowance* .	64	4	I	1	69
Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit	255	21	18	6	300
allowance only*	115	12	3	4	132
Others registered for work	77	П	16	12	117
Total	447	44	36	22	549

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



The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th June 1968 according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hourst	24,237	1,595	2,928	28,760
Double day shifts ‡	34,522	2,075	2,468	39,065
Long spells	9,564	1 246	763	10,8/5
Part-time work8	15 844	1,210	2	15.846
Saturday afternoon work	3.336	156	95	3.587
Sunday work	12,848	859	406	14,113
Miscellaneous	4,998	281	104	5,383
Total	113,993	6,760	6,766	127,519

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

\* Textended hours' are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the f "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respector daily hours or overtime. ‡ Includes 10,974 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. §Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.



#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In June, 36 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 44 in May. This total included 15 arising from factory processes, and 21 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 14 in mines and guarries reported in the five weeks ended 29th June, compared with 13 in the four weeks ended 25th May. These 14 included ten underground coal mine-workers and three in quarries, compared with ten and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there was one fatal accident in June and five in the previous month.

In June, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with five in May.

In June, 26 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported; 12 were of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, one of aniline poisoning, one of mercurial poisoning, one of phosphorous poisoning and six of epitheliomatous ulceration.

# **News and Notes**

#### NEW TYPE OF EARNINGS SURVEY

The various earnings enquiries carried out by the Department of Employment and Productivity provide a regular flow of information about average earnings in a large number of industries and in some occupations. There is, however, an urgent and widespread demand for information covering all sectors of the economy, not only about average earnings, but also about matters such as the way in which the earnings of individuals are distributed around the average, the make-up of individual pay packets in terms of basic pay, overtime, incentive payments, etc., and the relationship between actual pay and basic entitlements under different collective wage agreements. None of this information can be obtained from the present enquiries.

An entirely new type of survey, based on a random sample of individual employees, has, therefore, been devised. It is hoped that this will provide the detailed information required while imposing only a relatively small burden of work on any one employer. A small pilot survey designed to test the practicability of the scheme was carried out in September 1967 with very successful results, and, following discussions with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and other interested parties, arrangements have been made to conduct the first full-scale survey in the period September to November 1968.

The sample, which will cover 1 in 200 of all employees in employment, in other words about 100,000 persons, will be drawn by the Ministry of Social Security by selecting, at the time of the exchange of National Insurance cards during the September quarter, those employees whose National Insurance numbers end in certain combinations of digits. The department will then issue a questionnaire to the employers concerned for completion in respect of each employee in the sample.

The data obtained from the questionnaires will be processed on a computer, and among the analyses which it is intended to produce are:

(a) distributions of hourly and weekly earnings and hours of work, showing

the number of wage and salary earners who fall within each range of earnings and hours for each industry, occupation, region and collective wage agreement or statutory order in which there are sufficient numbers in the sample:

(b) the make-up of gross earnings in terms of basic pay, overtime, incentive payments, bonuses, etc., for similar groups;

(c) general information such as the relative numbers of time workers, payment-by-result workers and shift workers; holiday entitlements; length of service and the incidence of absenteeism.

It is hoped that queries arising from the returns will be cleared by early in 1969, and the data will then be analysed. It is intended to publish the preliminary results in this GAZETTE as soon as they are available. More detailed results will appear later, probably as a separate volume.

#### EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

One of the main objectives of the Industrial Training Act 1964, is to secure an improvement in the quality and efficiency of the training process. One way of helping to achieve this is by speeding up the introduction of new ideas and techniques. With this in mind, the Department of Employment & Productivity, with the approval of the Central Training Council, is introducing a series of Training Information Papers.

Booklets in the new series are designed for the layman, presenting research investigations and their findings briefly and in everyday language. Considerable research in training has taken place in recent years, but it is doubtful whether its results have been disseminated widely enough. Generally speaking, findings have been written up in the learned journals, in a style more suited to an academic audience than training practitioners and the new series has been prepared to remedy this problem.

The title TRAINING INFORMATION PAPERS has been deliberately chosen for the series because the aim is to provide training staff with practical hints and tips drawn from the results of recent research. Each booklet will deal with a particular research project or related group of projects that have an immediate or practical implication for training. Research workers connected with the original investigations, or others with a specialised knowledge of a subject will be contributing to the series.

The first booklet, DESIGN OF INSTRUCTION by Dr. Sheila Jones of University College, London (T.I.P. No. 1, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 2s. 9d.) has just been published.

Dr. Jones, whose work in "psycholinguistics" is well-known, writes about the most effective way of designing instruction, and gives illustrations and examples based

JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 561

on the experimental evidence she has collected. Her starting point is that in training we are concerned with functional language; style is of secondary importance. For example, she shows from experiments that simple sentences achieve their objective more readily than the more complex forms. People also understand positive information more quickly than similar information expressed negatively. Although this may often result in longer sentences, the objective to be achieved is clarity and explicitness in instruction.

Dr. Jones is concerned with the factors that make for effective communicationthe transmission of information without which no "training" takes place. She recommends "language which is spoken or written with the sole object of being readily understood by those who have to act upon it." The right length of a piece of instruction is important, she adds. This is particularly the case with tasks involving a series of actions.

When the instruction is contained in a single sentence the important items of information should be positioned at the beginning or at the end, since it is the middle portion which tends to be forgotten.

Dr. Jones examines the difficulties of expressing complex inter-related rules such as those contained in instruction manuals, regulations and legal agreements. Readers usually get lost through their inability to recall an increasing number of positive and negative qualifications appropriate to their particular case.

A practical solution to this problem is the "logical tree" method of presenting information. This expresses the rules either in the form of simple statements, logically ordered from the most general to the most specific, or in the form of a visual graph which has the added advantage of demonstrating the structure of the rules themselves.

Further Training Information Papers are in the course of preparation. Topics include assessing supervisory training needs, methods of training older workers, discovery learning, T-group training, and assessing training effectiveness.

The series is closely linked with other departmental publications designed to disseminate information about developments in training. These are: the INDUSTRIAL TRAINING RESEARCH REGISTER (HMSO, December, 1967, 11s.), the GLOSSARY OF TRAINING TERMS (HMSO, December, 1967, 4s. 9d.), and the Training Abstracts Service (available from the Department of Employment & Productivity Training Division, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1 at a subscription of £5 10s. a year).

## SAFETY AT POWER PRESSES

About 10 per cent. of the total number of power press tool accidents each year involve persons, usually of the skilled toolsetter category, while they are engaged in placing and adjusting tools, and when they are making an appraisal of the correctness of the setting by taking trial pressings.

This is stated in the Sixth Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses, published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 11s. net).

A sub-committee studied the question of safety in toolmaking and toolsetting procedure and has made recommendations which should reduce risks to which toolmakers and toolsetters are commonly exposed.

The general recommendations on these operations state that the press ram should never be moved by a power method which would result in a complete stroke unless the guard is in position and the person in charge of the operations is satisfied that the tools are correctly placed and adjusted so that a complete stroke can be made without danger. In all other instances, the ram should be moved by a hand method or by a power method which will permit the operator to stop the ram movement at any point in the stroke.

It is considered that a press having a tonnage rating of 100 tons or less can be "pulled round" by hand. It is recognised that this may be a laborious procedure but in the present state of knowledge it is thought to be the safest method.

In its recommendations on design of press tools, the sub-committee put forward as a principle that no tool should be manufactured without the provision of effective arrangements for the release of the component from all surfaces, pins or recesses in such a way that it can be freely discharged from the pressing area, either by means incorporated in the tool or by other arrangements provided on the press.

The objective behind this proposal is that an operator should not require to be concerned with the direct manual removal of components from within the trapping area. It is known as a matter of experience that a high proportion of accidents occur when operators are removing components and are overtaken by a press stroke such as that which occurs during repeating.

"We are unanimous in our view," adds the report, "that these recommendations are most important and deserve maximum publicity, especially among those concerned with press work production and with the design of press tools.

"It sets out a number of principles, and we are satisfied that observance of these should not in any way adversely affect production. In fact, we feel that the reverse is the case, for no operator at a power press can be otherwise than instinctively anxious when he appreciates the consequences of the closure of press tools upon his fingers.

"The fact that his hands are no longer required to enter the danger area must give him the confidence to approach his duties with greater effectiveness"

The report points out that a potent reason for the continuance of power press accidents is the fact that in a large number of cases operators have to place their hands within the trapping area for the purposes of production. This, it is added, they may have to do thousands of times a day and it is clear that a situation of this kind calls for an extremely high standard of reliability of presses and safeguards if the coincidence of press motion and the interposition of hands within the trapping area is to be avoided.

"It is, therefore, very profitable," adds the report, "to make every effort to design press tools in such a way as to avoid any need for the operator's fingers to enter the trapping area. Much can be achieved in this connection by tool design".

#### NATIONAL IMPACT OF COMPUTERS

The need for management to be aware of the importance of computers, and their effect on the structure of firms and their training requirements is emphasised by the Central Training Council in a statement it issued after its meeting recently.

In this statement the council points out that is it widely recognised that the computer spearheads technological progress. with increasing impact on all aspects of industry and commerce in the United Kingdom. The rate of growth in the use of computers and associated techniques is such that the Central Training Council is concerned to see that the benefits to the nation in improved efficiency, productivity and method should not be impaired because the necessary complementary action to meet the expected growth in demand for further education and training of computer staff has not been taken.

The Ministry of Technology estimates that there were about 2,600 installations in use at the end of 1967. The rate of new installations is currently 1,000 a year, increasing by at least 20 per cent. a year. By 1970, the total should exceed 5,000. By the same date investment in computers, including investment in systems and programming work, is likely to be in excess of £300 million a year, with another £100 million additional running costs, including maintenance, for all the systems then existing. It is expected that the annual total of new installations will continue to increase rapidly after 1970.

These estimates of the future growth of the computer industry envisage an enormous expansion which will inevitably involve major staffing and training problems in relation to computer staff of all kinds including operators, maintenance staff, programmers, systems analysts and designers. Of paramount and immediate importance is the need for managers to have a clear understanding of what is involved; without their support the necessary provision for the training and staffing of computer and allied services will not be made.

There are two important problem areas which call for attention:

(a) There is an urgent need for managers to gain an appreciation of the uses of computers and of the associated benefits and problems. Unless they understand the full capabilities of computers and realise that these extend far beyond the simple accounting functions for

which they are frequently employed at present, the real opportunities will be missed. The computer should be seen as a tool of management, capable, when backed by proper staffing and organisation, of influencing the structure. efficiency and profitability of the enterprise. Managers should be aware of the far-reaching effects on the whole organisation of the introduction of computers on this scale, and of the methods of bringing such changes about. They should equally be aware that some problems can be solved by simpler methods than the introduction of a computer.

(b) The key occupations contributing to the efficient use of computer services are systems designers and systems analysts. There is an urgent need to ensure that the facilities for training computer staff are fully utilised-particularly those for training systems analysts. At present a number of such courses provided by the further education services are undersubscribed.

The council has drawn the attention of all industrial training boards to the expected growth in demand for the training of computer staff. The training boards have been asked to consider urgently what they can do to encourage the provision of appreciation courses for management and to encourage industry to support the courses which are already provided for computer staff. They have been urged to consider what special provision they could include in their grant schemes to encourage training in this field.

Nevertheless, it considers that many areas of industry and commerce will not fully appreciate the growth rate of computer services and will not be aware of the influence they will have on large, medium and even small firms in the coming years. It sees this problem as one of intelligent anticipation by top management of the need to be informed of computer capabilities; of the need of top management to participate in the planning and projected use of computer services including, for many small firms, the possibility of hiring time from another installation; of the need to appreciate the human implications of computer usage and the need to make adequate provision for the training of all staff who will operate or be affected by the operation of computer services; and finally, of the need to develop internal consultation and communications to facilitate the introduction of new systems.

The council believes these objectives in relation to management can best be met by suitable short appreciation courses, particularly for top management, and will give every encouragement to their early provision as a matter of priority. Managers who would like further details of existing appreciation or other computer courses should contact their local industrial training board representatives or local technical college. Colleges will be pleased to consider arranging courses where suitable ones are not at present available. The British Computer Society, the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department are also able to provide details of courses which are currently available.

#### GRADING STRUCTURE AT COWLEY CAR PLANT

The Electrical Trades Union and the United Patternmakers' Association should accept Pressed Steel Fisher Limited's proposals for revision of the grading structure of timeworkers at the company's Cowley plant. This is the main recommendation in the REPORT OF A COURT OF INQUIRY, UNDER SIR JACK SCAMP INTO A DISPUTE CON-CERNING WAGE STRUCTURE PROPOSALS FOR TIMEWORKERS EMPLOYED BY PRESSED STEEL FISHER, LTD., COWLEY (Cmnd. 3688 HMSO, price 2s. 3d. net). The inquiry was set up following a strike by pattern-makers and electricians over the company's proposals for a grading structure in which all engineering craftsmen would receive the same rate of pay.

The ETU and the UPA maintained that the results of job evaluation studies at the plant justify a separate and more highly paid grade for a few jobs, including patternmakers and skilled maintenance electricians. Four other unions with members among the timeworkers have already accepted the company's proposals, which are themselves based on suggestions originally put forward by representatives of the six unions in common agreement. The court concludes that these proposals most nearly meet criteria of equity and general acceptability and will encourage flexibility and mobility between comparable jobs.

The report notes that although job evaluation brings a more systematic and consistent approach to establishing job relativities, it cannot of itself determine the most appropriate number of grades or the dividing line between them. In drawing up a grading structure, it continues, factors additional to job evaluation results have to be taken into account.

Special claims were advanced for patternmakers, electricians and some other crafts. The court considers that the existence for many years of "differentials" for patternmakers and electricians does not necessarily justify their continued retention at the plant. After considering all the evidence-including the relative rates of pay for patternmakers, electricians and toolroom fitters in the motor industry generally and in particular firms-the report concludes that the evidence does not warrant exceptional treatment for any group, but suggests it would be preferable for skilled engineering craftsmen not to be separated in grading and pay.

The court notes the company has proposed substantial increases in rates of pay, providing improved earnings for all employees and taking account of the need for a proper relationship between general levels of pay for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled work. The report questions the relevance of historical differentials to the company's proposed wage structure.

Another, though less important, consideration is that the reduction in the number of rates of pay will mean many categories of worker losing differentials established in the previous wage structure. If traditional differentials continue, the report goes on, other employees will feel equally entitled to retain their differentials.

The court recognises that procedural Two boards reconstituted difficulties were an important factor in the dispute and consider the company and unions should have an agreed procedure for regular reviews of the grading and pay structure. It also recommends the company and United Patternmakers Association to consider jointly suitable arrangements if patternmakers have unusually heavy expenses on tools.

#### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Two new industrial training board orders, covering the distributive industry and the food, drink and tobacco industry, have been presented to Parliament by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. These orders (SI 1968, Nos 1032 and 1033, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. each net), became effective on 25th July.

The board for the distributive industry will cover about 24 million workers engaged in the retail, wholesale and importing trades other than in each case the baking, meat, milk, greengrocery and fish trades. It will also cover most firms distributing industrial raw materials.

The food, drink and tobacco industry will have within its scope about 1,400,000 workers. In addition to the manufacture or processing of food, drink and tobacco it will cover the retailing, wholesaling and importing activities of the baking, meat, milk, greengrocery and fish trades, and dealing in certain other commodities such as grain, cereals, hay, straw, animal feeding stuffs, oilseeds and edible oils.

#### Scope of Engineering Board

A draft schedule incorporating changes in the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board which it is proposed to introduce has been circulated to interested organisations by the First Secretary.

The effect of the principal amendments is to exclude from the scope of the board the manufacture of metal furniture by nonengineering processes; the manufacture of perambulators, golf clubs, fishing rods and metal organ pipes; the manufacture of footwear components from a combination of metal and plastics material; the repair and reconditioning of metal drums and kegs; and the motor vehicle repair and motor vehicle body repair activities of London Transport Board. It is proposed that these activities should be brought within scope of other industrial training boards. The engineering activities of local authorities would also be excluded from the board's scope, and a number of other amendments are proposed with a view to clarification of the Order.

This will be the second amendment to the schedule to the Industrial Training (Engineering Board) Order 1964 under which the board was constituted. The first was made by the Industrial Training (Engineering Board) Order 1967 on 9th March 1967.

Mrs. Castle has also reconstituted the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board and the Gas Industry Training Board for a further three years. Both boards were set up on 24th June 1965: that for the electricity supply has 250,000 workers within its scope, the gas industry board covering about 120,000 workers.

#### **Cotton industry levy**

Proposals submitted by the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968 have been approved by Mrs. Castle. This compares with the last levy of 0.4 per cent., which covered a half year only, and covered a slightly more limited range of grants.

The levy will be used to make grants for the attendance of trainees at certain kinds of approved courses, for the training of, among others, graduate trainees, training officers, managers and supervisors, and operatives; for research; and for other aspects of training which the board wishes to encourage. The board particularly emphasises the importance of management training and has recently issued its first training recommendations for management.

The levy order giving effect to the proposals (S.I. 1968 No 997 HMSO or through any bookseller price 1s. net) came into operation on 17th July.

The Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board which was constituted in July 1966 covers approximately 1,600 establishment. It has been working on the preparation of training recommendations. and the first two of these relating to management and supervisory training and to administrative, commercial and clerical training have been approved, and payment of grants is conditional on the training provided complying with the recommendations. Other recommendations relating to technicians, technologists, and certain operative skills are in the process of preparation. Compliance with these, will in due course become a condition for the receipt of grants.

#### Hotel and catering industry training levy

Proposals submitted by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 1 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1968, have been approved by the Secretary of State.

The order approving the proposals (S.I. 1968, No. 921 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d. net) came into operation on 10th July. Employers whose total emoluments are less than £4,000 are excluded from the provision of the order.

The levy will be used to make grants for a variety of training activities, including external and correspondence courses: offthe-job training: employment of training

personnel: the establishment and running of group training schemes: research projects: and several forms of on-the-job training

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board was constituted in November 1966, and covers approximately 125,000 establishments. It has done considerable work on the development of a system of training for food service staff.

This work, coupled with a research project on a training system, will result in a series of training recommendations, compliance with which will become a condition for the payments of grants.

#### Training levy for electricity supply industry

The Secretary of State has also approved proposals submitted by the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 0.025 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 31st March, 1968.

The order approving the levy (SI 1968 No. 969, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d. net) came into operation on 10th July. The Electricity Supply Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1965. It covers the activities of the Electricity Boards, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Area Electricity Boards, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, the South of Scotland Electricity Board and part of the London Transport Board.

#### SANDWICH COURSE GRANTS

The Department of Employment and Productivity pays grants to employers who provide the first 52 weeks of industrial training for students following sandwich courses leading to certain technologist and senior technician qualifications (see this GAZETTE March, 1968 p. 215).

The department's scheme was introduced for a limited period and employers are reminded that the 1967-68 intake of students into universities or colleges will be the last for whom they may claim the grant.

It should also be noted that, from 1st September, 1968, claims will normally be accepted only if they are receivedeither by Training Department (TC2), Department of Employment and Productivity, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1, or by the appropriate industrial training board-within six months of the end of the 12 months qualifying period of industrial

Claim forms may be obtained from the above address, from any Regional Office of the department, or, (by employers within the scope of an industrial training board) from the appropriate board.

#### FEES FOR APPOINTED FACTORY DOCTORS

About 1,500 appointed factory doctors will receive an increase in fees for medical examinations they carry out as required by regulations under the Factories Act, 1961. The only type of examinations excluded from the increase are those under the Carcinogenic Substances Regulations 1967.

This increase in fees came into operation on 10th July, and is detailed in The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order 1968 (SI 1968, No. 937, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d. net). The new fees, which are payable by employers, are:

For the examination of young persons at the factory, 16s. for the first person and 9s. 6d. for each other person examined during one visit; when the examination is at the residence of the appointed factory doctor the fee is 9s. 6d. for each person examined.

For the examination of persons in respect of the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations 1958, 39s. 6d. for the first examination and 13s. for any other examinations of the same person.

For the first examination of any person under the Diving Operations Special Regulations 1960, 53s. for the first examination and 26s. 6d. for any other examination of the same person.

For the first examination of any person under the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961, 53s. for the first examination and 26s. 6d. for any other examination of the same person.

For examination of employed persons at the place of employment, 16s. for the first and 5s. 6d. for each other person examined on the same visit. When the examination is at the doctor's residence, 5s. 6d. for each person examined.

For an examination of a haemoglobin estimation under the Lead Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations 1964, 16s. 6d. for the first or only person examined on any one occasion; for the second to tenth person examined 8s. for each one; and 5s. 6d. for each subsequent person examined on any one occasion

Fees for examinations under the Carcenogenic Substances Regulations 1967 remain unaltered-25s. for the first examination of any person and 12s. 6d. for any subsequent examination of that person.

In addition to the above fees, if the distance-measured by the shortest route by which the appointed factory doctor can travel by road-between the doctor's central point and the factory exceeds two miles, two shillings for each complete mile over two miles. This figure is unaltered.

The fees specified in the Order are subject to any agreement between the appointed factory doctor and the factory occupier.

#### SCOTTISH CAR PLANT DISPUTE: **INQUIRY REPORT**

The Amalgamated Engineering and Foundry Workers Union and other smaller unions should accept, as did the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Transport and General Workers' Union, the wage grading and productivity agreement at the Rootes Motors Ltd. plant at Linwood, Scotland. Urgent attention should also be given to creating adequate machinery for

negotiation and consultation for the north and south plant in the town as a single entity.

These are the two main recommendations in the REPORT OF A COURT OF INQUIRY UNDER PROFESSOR D. J. ROBERTSON INTO A DISPUTE AT ROOTES MOTORS LTD., LINWOOD, SCOTLAND (Cmnd 3692, HMSO) price 4s. net).

The report emphasises the importance of Linwood and its prosperity to the Scottish economy, the need for change to ensure its success; and the need to establish common negotiating arrangements and a unified grading and payment structure now that the two plants at Linwood have been brought together as a single unit. To implement these recommendations the court considers:

that a standing factory conference should be set up, with management and union representatives, for both negotiating and consultative purposes. The unions should urgently consider how to apportion their membership on this standing conference so that it would be proportionate to categories of workers and unions' strength-this should be possible to achieve: and

a jointly agreed system of independent arbitration should be instituted for disputes over work standards, and those arising from the interpretation of the agreement, where they cannot be settled by internal discussion.

The court also discusses the immediate causes of the stoppage of work. It concludes the company acted with undue haste in implementing the agreement, and in doing so took a risk which did not work out. On the other hand, there were extenuating circumstances, including the rebuffs the company received from some of the unions, especially their refusal to discuss the company's proposals domestically after they had been presented at the first composite conference in February 1968

#### PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 5th June 1968 was 30,144 consisting of 28,167 men and 1,977 women, of whom 14,975 men and 801 women were in employment.

During the period 7th March 1968 to 5th June 1968 the number of vacancies filled was 2,481. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th June was 10.378.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT**

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 7th June 1968 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £31,620,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 8th March 1968 the corresponding figure was £35,344,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 9th June 1967 it was £29,342,000.

# **Monthly Statistics**

#### SUMMARY

#### **Employment in Production Industries**

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,061,800 in May (8,192,500 males 2,869,300 females). The total included 8,625,000 (5,920,600 males 2,704,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,518,600 (1,433,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 34,000 higher than that for April 1968 and 194,000 lower than in May 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 17,000 higher than in April 1968 and 107,000 lower than in May 1967. The number in construction was 25,000 higher than in April 1968 and 26,000 lower than in May 1967.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 10th June 1968 in Great Britain was 503,930. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 569,000 representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with about 545,000 in May.

In addition, there were 2,520 unemployed school leavers and 10,270 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 516,720, representing 2.2 per cent. of employees. This was 32,215 less than in May when the percentage rate was 2.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in June, 191,019 (37.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 205,839 (38.7 per cent.) in May; 74,315 (14.8 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 85,016 (16.0 per cent.) in May. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 3,077 in June 1968 and 3,901 in May 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between May and June the number temporarily stopped fell by 3.052 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 1,509.

#### Vacancies

(107654)

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 5th June 1968, was 202,865; 8,974 more than on 8th May. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 177,500, compared with about 180,500 in May. Including 100,377 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5th June was 303,242; 15,823 more than on 8th May.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th May 1968, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,072,500. This is about 35.7 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours overtime during the week. In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 35,400 or about 0.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10 hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th June 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 168.6 and 185.9 compared with 168.5 and 185.8 at 31st May 1968.

**Index of Retail Prices** 

At 18th June the official retail prices index was 125.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 124.9 at 21st May and 119.9 at 20th June 1967. The index figure for food was 124.1 compared with 123.6 at 21st 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 Department of Employment & Productivity, was 156 involving approximately 62,700 workers. During the month approximately 77,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 257,000 working days were lost, including 75,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 565

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\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards.

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Dresses, lingerie, in
Usta same millings

Industry	June 19	57		March I	968*		April 19	68*		May 196	8*	
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	185·0	11.8	196-8	182 · 1	11.7	<b>193·8</b>	182·9	11.6	<b>194·5</b>	<b>182 · 6</b>	11.7	<b>194 · 3</b>
	143·8	8.5	152-3	143 · 2	8.4	151·6	143·6	8.3	151·9	143 · 5	8.4	151 · 9
	41·2	3.3	44-5	38 · 9	3.3	42·2	39·3	3.3	42·6	39 · 1	3.3	42 · 4
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	704·9 407·5 17·0 211·1 29·6 36·6 3·1	110.6 62.0 6.6 35.9 2.1 2.1 2.1 1.9	815.5 469.5 23.6 247.0 31.7 38.7 5.0	700.8 407.1 17.6 210.4 29.0 34.0 2.7	109 · 4 62 · 0 6 · 6 35 · 1 2 · 0 2 · 0 1 · 7	810·2 469·1 24·2 245·5 31·0 36·0 4·4	700.0 407.7 17.7 209.0 29.0 33.8 2.8	109 · 7 62 · 3 6 · 6 35 · 1 2 · 0 2 · 0 1 · 7	809·7 470·0 24·3 244·1 31·0 35·8 4·5	699.8 409.7 18.0 206.7 28.7 33.9 2.8	110 · 1 62 · 6 6 · 9 34 · 8 2 · 1 2 · 0 1 · 7	809 · 9 472 · 3 24 · 9 241 · 5 30 · 8 35 · 9 4 · 5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	<b>375 · 6</b>	190-2	565.8	370.8	188.6	559·4	370 · 1	188-4	558.5	370-5	189-3	559 · 8
Tools and implements	15 · 2	8-7	23.9	14.3	8.1	22·4	14 · 2	8-1	22.3	14-2	8-1	22 · 3
Cutlery	6 · 6	6-0	12.6	6.3	6.1	12·4	6 · 3	6-1	12.4	6-3	6-2	12 · 5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28 · 1	16-3	44.4	28.1	15.8	43·9	28 · 1	15-7	43.8	28-1	15-7	43 · 8
Wire and wire manufactures	32 · 5	10-2	42.7	31.9	9.8	41·7	32 · 0	9-7	41.7	32-1	9-7	41 · 8
Cans and metal boxes	15 · 8	19-7	35.5	15.5	18.6	34·1	15 · 4	18-5	33.9	15-6	18-8	34 · 4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16 · 6	11-3	27.9	16.3	11.2	27·5	16 · 1	11-2	27.3	16-1	11-1	27 · 2
Other metal industries	260 · 8	118-0	378.8	258.4	119.0	377·4	258 · 0	119-1	377.1	258-1	119-7	377 · 8
Fextiles	344.7 34.8 35.3 36.6 79.6 8.0 4.1 41.4 3.4 23.6 7.7 9.6 42.1 18.5	<b>357 · 3</b> 7 · 7 48 · 8 42 · 1 7 · 3 5 · 6 86 · 4 4 · 2 16 · 9 12 · 4 18 · 6 19 · 8 7 · 4	<b>702</b> ·0 42·5 84·1 78·7 159·7 15·3 9·7 127·8 7·6 40·5 20·1 28·2 61·9 25·9	345 · 1 34 · 9 37 · 4 35 · 9 77 · 6 7 · 8 4 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 9 3 · 2 25 · 0 8 · 1 9 · 2 4 · 3 18 · 8	348 · 3 7 · 7 47 · 5 40 · 4 76 · 0 7 · 1 5 · 0 85 · 5 4 · 1 17 · 6 12 · 4 18 · 4 19 · 4 7 · 2	693 • 4 42 • 6 84 • 9 76 • 3 153 • 6 14 • 9 9 • 0 127 • 4 7 • 3 42 • 6 20 • 5 27 • 6 60 • 7 26 • 0	346.8 35.0 37.6 35.9 77.9 7.8 4.0 41.9 3.3 25.4 8.1 9.3 41.6 19.0	347.7 7.7 47.8 40.1 75.6 7.1 5.0 85.5 4.1 17.7 12.2 18.4 19.4 7.1	694.5 42.7 85.4 76.0 153.5 14.9 9.0 127.4 7.4 43.1 20.3 27.7 61.0 26.1	348.1 35.2 38.1 35.9 78.2 7.8 3.7 42.0 3.3 25.8 8.2 9.2 9.2 41.7 19.0	348.8 7.7 48.0 40.0 75.5 7.2 4.8 86.8 86.8 4.0 17.9 12.2 18.2 19.5 7.0	696.9 42.9 86.1 75.9 153.7 15.0 8.5 128.8 7.3 43.7 20.4 427.4 61.2 26.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	32·3	23·8	56 · 1	32.0	<b>23</b> .5	55 · 5	31.7	23·4	55 · 1	32·2	<b>23 · 7</b>	55·9
	20·0	5·8	25 · 8	19.8	5.9	25 · 7	19.5	5·9	25 · 4	19·8	6 · 1	25·9
	8·2	14·4	22 · 6	8.4	14.4	22 · 8	8.4	14·3	22 · 7	8·5	14 · 3	22·8
	4·1	3·6	7 · 7	3.8	3.2	7 · 0	3.8	3·2	7 · 0	3·9	3 · 3	7·2
Clothing and footwear	<b>132.0</b>	366.9	498.9	129 · 4	355.7	485 · 1	129 · 1	354·3	483 · 4	129 · 5	<b>357 · 6</b>	487 · 1
	6.3	20.8	27.1	6·3	20.0	26 · 3	6·3	19·9	26 · 2	6 · 3	19·7	26 · 0
	30.4	84.5	114.9	29 · 6	79.6	109 · 2	29·5	79·5	109 · 0	29 · 6	80·0	109 · 6
	17.8	43.6	61.4	17 · 6	42.4	60 · 0	17·3	42·0	59 · 3	17 · 2	42·5	59 · 7
	6.6	34.2	40.8	6 · 6	33.8	40 · 4	6·6	33·5	40 · 1	6 · 6	33·7	40 · 3
	13.9	91.9	105.8	14 · 1	90.2	104 · 3	14·2	89·9	104 · 1	14 · 2	91·2	105 · 4
	3.2	7.5	10.7	3 · 0	7.0	10 · 0	3·0	7·0	10 · 0	3 · 1	6·9	10 · 0
	8.1	31.3	39.4	7 · 7	30.0	37 · 7	7·7	30·1	37 · 8	7 · 7	30·4	38 · 1
	45.7	53.1	98.8	44 · 5	52.7	97 · 2	44·5	52·4	96 · 9	44 · 8	53·2	98 · 0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	270·3 59·9 27·8 59·7 16·5 106·4	78·2 6·7 34·3 19·3 1·6 16·3	348 · 5 66 · 6 62 · 1 79 · 0 18 · 1 122 · 7	268·4 59·6 27·9 58·2 17·1 105·6	77.0 6.5 33.2 19.2 1.6 16.5	345 · 4 66 · 1 61 · 1 77 · 4 18 · 7 122 · 1	269·3 59·6 27·9 58·2 17·2 106·4	76.7 6.5 33.2 19.1 1.6 16.3	346.0 66.1 61.1 77.3 18.8 122.7	270 · 1 59 · 5 28 · 1 58 · 2 17 · 3 107 · 0	77 · 3 6 · 5 33 · 4 19 · 1 1 · 6 16 · 7	347 · 4 66 · 0 61 · 5 77 · 3 18 · 9 123 · 7
Timber, furniture, etc.       .         Timber       .         Furniture and upholstery       .         Bedding, etc.       .         Shop and office fitting       .         Wooden containers and baskets       .         Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	241 · 9	<b>59·2</b>	<b>301 · 1</b>	241 · 6	<b>59.8</b>	<b>301 · 4</b>	241 · 9	60 · 1	<b>302 · 0</b>	243 · 7	60 · 9	<b>304</b> ·6
	94·7	14·6	109 · 3	93 · 2	14.4	107 · 6	93 · 0	14 · 4	107 · 4	93 · 7	14 · 6	108·3
	74·7	19·7	94 · 4	76 · 4	21.0	97 · 4	76 · 3	21 · 3	97 · 6	76 · 7	21 · 5	98·2
	9·3	8·3	17 · 6	10 · 0	8.3	18 · 3	10 · 2	8 · 4	18 · 6	10 · 3	8 · 6	18·9
	29·7	5·1	34 · 8	29 · 4	5.0	34 · 4	29 · 7	5 · 0	34 · 7	30 · 0	5 · 0	35·0
	18·8	6·0	24 · 8	17 · 8	5.7	23 · 5	17 · 8	5 · 6	23 · 4	18 · 0	5 · 7	23·7
	14·7	5·5	20 · 2	14 · 8	5.4	20 · 2	14 · 9	5 · 4	20 · 3	15 · 0	5 · 5	20·5
Paper, printing and publishing	418-2	215·2	633·4	416.7	212·3	629.0	416.5	211.9	628 · 4	416·2	212.8	629.0
Paper and board	74-3	20·4	94·7	74.3	20·1	94.4	73.9	20.0	93 · 9	73·7	19.9	93.6
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc	32-5	30·2	62·7	32.9	28·2	61.1	33.1	28.2	61 · 3	33·4	28.8	62.2
Other manufactures of paper and board .	37-3	35·0	72·3	38.1	35·0	73.1	38.2	34.8	73 · 0	38·2	34.8	73.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc	109-8	34·2	144·0	108.3	35·0	143.3	108.2	35.0	143 · 2	108·2	35.5	143.7
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	164-3	95·4	259·7	163.1	94·0	257.1	163.1	93.9	257 · 0	162·7	93.8	256.5
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	200.7 91.9 9.8 5.9 13.0 5.2 52.5 22.4	131.3 36.6 2.6 6.8 24.8 5.8 38.2 16.5	332.0 128.5 12.4 12.7 37.8 11.0 90.7 38.9	<b>202 · 9</b> 92 · 8 9 · 5 5 · 7 12 · 7 5 · 4 54 · 6 22 · 2	132.4 36.1 2.4 6.4 26.0 6.1 39.2 16.2	335·3 128·9 11·9 12·1 38·7 11·5 93·8 38·4	203 · 5 93 · 0 9 · 5 5 · 7 12 · 6 5 · 4 55 · 0 22 · 3	<b>132 · 3</b> 36 · 0 2 · 4 6 · 4 25 · 7 6 · 2 39 · 3 16 · 3	335 · 8 129 · 0 11 · 9 12 · 1 38 · 3 11 · 6 94 · 3 38 · 6	204.1 93.4 9.5 5.6 12.6 5.3 55.4 22.3	<b>133 · 9</b> 36 · 0 2 · 4 6 · 5 26 · 1 6 · 2 40 · 2 16 · 5	338.0 129.4 11.9 12.1 38.7 11.5 95.6 38.8
Construction	I,460·7	84.9	1,545 · 6	1,410.7	84.9	1,495 · 6	1,408.7	84.9	1,493 · 6	1,433.7	84.9	1,518.6
Gas, electricity and water	367·1	57·0	<b>424 · I</b>	362.5	57·9	<b>420 · 4</b>	360 · 1	57·8	417.9	357·7	57·7	415·4
	105·0	19·6	124 · 6	105.3	20·3	125 · 6	104 · 7	20·3	125.0	104·0	20·4	124·4
	219·2	33·5	252 · 7	214.7	33·6	248 · 3	212 · 9	33·5	246.4	211·5	33·4	244·9
	42·9	3·9	46 · 8	42.5	4·0	46 · 5	42 · 5	4·0	46.5	42·2	3·9	46·1

## INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-May 1968, and for the two preceding months and for June 1967.

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

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

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

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

Industry	June 196	57		March I	968*		April 19	68*		May 196	8*
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Female
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,333.5	2,887.2	11,220.7	8,190.9	2,860 . 8	11,051.7	8,173.5	2,853.9	11,027.4	8,192.5	2,869.3
Total, all manufacturing industries ‡	5,977 · 5	2,723 · 0	8,700 · 5	5,923 · 2	2,695 . 7	8,618.9	5,919.0	2,688.9	8,607 . 9	5,920 . 6	2,704 . 4
Mining, etc	528·2 471·0	22·3 16·9	550·5 487·9	<b>494 · 5</b> 437 · 3	22·3 16·9	516·8 454·2	485 · 7 428 · 5	22·3 16·9	508·0 445·4	480·5 423·3	22·3
Food, drink and tobacco . Grain milling . Bread and flour confectionery . Biscuits . Milk products . Sugar . Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery . Fruit and vegetable products . Animal and poultry foods . Food industries not elsewhere specified . Brewing and malting . Other drink industries .	475 · 1 30 · 6 89 · 8 18 · 6 47 · 3 24 · 9 11 · 6 40 · 6 30 · 3 18 · 9 27 · 1 75 · 3 42 · 0 18 · 1	349 · 1 8 · 2 64 · 3 32 · 8 41 · 1 13 · 0 3 · 7 52 · 6 37 · 7 5 · 3 23 · 3 20 · 0 24 · 5 22 · 6	824·2 38·8 154·1 51·4 88·4 37·9 15·3 93·2 68·0 24·2 50·4 95·3 66·5 40·7	466.7 29.8 86.9 18.6 48.6 24.0 11.5 39.8 31.3 18.7 27.2 73.0 39.4 17.9	342.8 8.2 61.8 33.3 41.8 12.3 3.5 50.0 39.4 5.2 22.5 19.2 22.6 22.0	809.5 38.0 148.7 51.9 90.4 36.3 15.0 89.8 70.7 23.9 49.7 92.2 63.0 39.9	466 · 1 29 · 8 86 · 7 18 · 7 49 · 0 24 · 4 11 · 4 39 · 6 31 · 0 18 · 5 27 · 4 72 · 5 39 · 3 17 · 8	340.8 8.2 61.6 32.8 41.7 12.5 3.5 49.6 37.9 5.2 22.6 19.1 24.3 21.8	806.9 38.0 148.3 51.5 90.7 36.9 14.9 89.2 68.9 23.7 50.0 91.6 63.6 39.6	467.8 29.5 87.0 19.1 49.3 25.3 11.2 39.4 30.8 18.3 27.3 73.1 39.7 17.8	343 • 4 8 • 1 62 • 4 33 • 3 42 • 0 13 • 2 3 • 6 50 • 0 37 • 0 5 • 2 22 • 5 19 • 5 25 • 0 21 • 6
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	373.7 15.4 23.0 7.2 178.1 34.2 17.6 32.6 24.1 31.8 9.7	141 · 5 § 2 · 9 2 · 4 46 · 8 42 · 3 9 · 7 13 · 4 11 · 7 6 · 8 4 · 9	515.2 16.0 25.9 9.6 224.9 76.5 27.3 46.0 35.8 38.6 14.6	<b>372 · 5</b> 15 · 2 23 · 1 7 · 1 177 · 4 34 · 7 17 · 5 32 · 1 23 · 7 32 · 0 9 · 7	139·3 § 2·8 2·4 45·9 41·8 9·0 13·2 12·0 6·7 4·9	511.8 15.8 25.9 9.5 223.3 76.5 26.5 45.3 35.7 38.7 14.6	<b>372 · 3</b> 15 · 2 23 · 1 7 · 1 177 · 4 34 · 7 17 · 4 32 · 3 23 · 3 32 · 1 9 · 7	139 · 1 \$ 2 · 8 2 · 4 45 · 8 41 · 9 9 · 0 13 · 2 11 · 9 6 · 6 4 · 9	511.4 15.8 25.9 9.5 223.2 76.6 26.4 45.5 35.2 38.7 14.6	372.4 15.2 23.1 7.1 177.3 34.7 17.4 32.3 23.2 32.0 10.1	139-8 § 2-8 2-4 45-7 42-4 8-8 13-3 12-1 1-1 6-7 5-0
Metal manufacture	518·9 258·3 46·0 99·3 47·5 67·8	72 · 5 24 · 6 8 · 3 13 · 1 10 · 4 16 · 1	591 · 4 282 · 9 54 · 3 112 · 4 57 · 9 83 · 9	511.5 255.6 44.8 97.0 46.6 67.5	72 · 4 24 · 7 8 · 0 12 · 9 10 · 1 16 · 7	583 · 9 280 · 3 52 · 8 109 · 9 56 · 7 84 · 2	511.0 255.7 44.9 96.3 46.6 67.5	72.5 25.3 7.8 12.7 10.1 16.6	583 · 5 281 · 0 52 · 7 109 · 0 56 · 7 84 · 1	510·5 254·5 44·8 96·8 46·7 67·7	72 · 7 25 · 5 7 · 8 12 · 7 10 · 1 16 · 6
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors). Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Other electrical goods	1,704 · 2 30 · 0 84 · 4 53 · 3 33 · 9 41 · 2 34 · 2 53 · 3 35 · 8 296 · 2 163 · 2 193 · 8 89 · 9 6 · 1 173 · 9 41 · 3 55 · 0 184 · 8 34 · 4 80 · 3	615 · 4 5 · 0 14 · 9 16 · 6 6 · 0 7 · 7 4 · 4 8 · 1 14 · 7 5 · 3 21 · 1 5 · 3 21 · 1 5 · 3 54 · 2 48 · 5 7 · 7 55 · 9 19 · 5 40 · 3 131 · 9 21 · 4 66 · 9	2,319.6 35.0 99.3 69.9 38.6 61.4 50.5 361.5 361.5 361.5 364.5 248.0 138.4 13.8 229.8 60.8 95.3 316.7 55.8 147.2	1,682.7 29.9 81.4 52.2 33.7 38.7 34.6 51.9 36.3 291.9 156.4 18.4 192.3 90.5 6.1 164.8 40.3 54.9 193.5 34.4 80.5	622.5 5.0 14.4 16.4 5.8 7.3 4.4 7.3 15.1 63.8 20.6 5.0 54.8 49.3 7.6 54.2 19.4 40.1 141.8 22.0 68.2	2,305.2 34.9 95.8 68.6 39.5 46.0 39.0 59.2 51.4 355.7 177.0 23.4 247.1 139.8 13.7 219.0 59.7 95.0 335.3 56.4 148.7	1,677.8 29.9 81.0 51.9 33.6 38.8 34.8 51.8 36.4 290.9 154.6 18.2 192.5 90.5 6.1 163.1 40.3 54.8 193.7 34.3 80.6	620.4 5.0 14.5 16.3 5.7 7.2 4.4 4.4 15.1 63.6 20.3 4.9 54.4 49.1 7.7 53.5 19.3 39.8 142.1 21.9 68.4	2,298.2 34.9 95.5 68.2 39.3 46.0 39.2 59.0 51.5 354.5 174.9 23.1 246.9 13.8 216.6 59.6 94.6 935.8 56.2 149.0	1,673 · 1 30·0 80·8 51·8 33·1 38·8 34·8 36·6 290·5 154·1 17·8 192·6 90·1 6·1 161·1 39·8 54·5 194·3 34·5 80·0	622 • 4 5 • 0 14 • 5 16 • 4 5 • 7 7 • 3 4 • 4 5 • 7 7 • 3 15 • 2 63 • 6 20 • 0 20 • 0 54 • 5 49 • 2 7 • 7 53 • 2 19 • 2 39 • 4 143 • 9 22 • 0 69 • 0

THOUSANDS

Total

11,061.8 8,625.0 502·8 440·2

811-2 37.6 149.4 52.4 91.3 38.5 14.8 89.4 67.8 23.5 49.6 49.6 64.7 39.4

2,295.5 35.0 95.3 68.2 38.8 46.1 39.2 59.1 51.8 354.1 174.1 174.1 122.7 247.1 139.3 13.8 214.3 59.0 93.9 338.2 56.5 149.0

(107654)

JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 567

THOUSANDS

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

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 18th May, 1968, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,072,500 or about 35.7 per cent. of all operatives, each working about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 35,400 or 0.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

	OPI	ERATIVES	WORK	ING	and the second		0	PERATIV	ES ON S	HORT-TI	ME		tinter i
	1.5%		Hours time v	of over- vorked	Stood whole	off for week	Workin	g part of	a week		T	otal	
Industry	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo	st   Average	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lo	st i Average
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	<b>185 · 3</b> 34 · 6	<b>34·0</b> 33·4	1,720 311	9·3 9·0	0.2	7.5	0.4	4.4	111.6	0.6	0.1	11.9	21.4
Chemicals and allied industries. Chemicals and dyes	<b>80·7</b> 36·3	28·7 29·6	<b>820</b> 401	10·2 11·0	_	=	_	6 -	=	=	_	_	=
Metal Manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	124·8 36·4 33·3	<b>29 · 2</b> 17 · 8 39 · 7	<b>1,128</b> 360 277	9.0 9.9 8.3	=	0·9 0·8	6·3 3·0 2·9	60 · 4 25 · 7 31 · 1	9·7 8·7 10·8	6.3 3.0 2.9	1.5 1.5 3.4	61 · 3 26 · 6 31 · 1	9.8 8.9 10.8
Engineering and electrical goods (inc.	642·1	43.7	5,168	8.0	0·1	4.0	1.9	15-2	7.9	2.0	0.1	19-1	9.5
Non-electrical engineering. Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	452·2 190·0	50·6 33·2	3,712 1,456	8·2 7·7	=	2·2 1·9	1.6 0.2	13·2 1·8	8·3 9·0	1.7 0.2	0.2	15·4 3·7	9·1 18·5
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	251 · 2 172 · 5 61 · 8	44 · 8 47 · 6 47 · 6	<b>1,872</b> 1,249 493	7·5 7·2 8·0	=	0·5 0·4 0·1	9·8 9·3 0·4	90 · 1 85 · 7 3 · 9	9·2 9·2 8·8	9·8 9·3 0·4	1.8 2.6 0.3	<b>90 · 6</b> 86 · 1 4 · 1	9·2 9·2 9·1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified.	157.5	38.6	1,301	8.3		0.9	I · 2	10.8	8.9	1.2	0.3	11.8	9.5
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	138 · 4 22 · 5 40 · 9 15 · 9 19 · 6	24.6 16.0 32.2 15.2 40.9	<b>1,164</b> 180 372 101 175	8·4 8·0 9·1 6·3 8·9	0·5 	20.0 0.3 2.1 15.0 0.9	5·8 0·3 0·5 3·5 1·3	50·9 2·8 3·9 31·5 9·7	8·7 9·3 8·1 9·0 7·6	6·3 0·3 0·5 3·9 1·3	1.1 0.2 0.4 3.7 2.7	<b>70 · 8</b> 3 · 1 6 · 0 46 · 5 10 · 6	11 · 2 10 · 3 11 · 4 12 · 1 8 · 1
Leather, leather goods and fur .	11.5	29.8	93	8.1	_	0.3		0.2	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	11.0
Clothing and footwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Footwear	47·2 5·5 11·9	12·2 11·0 14·6	234 26 49	5·0 4·8 4·1	0·1 	5·5 1·4 1·0	6·5 0·9 4·7	<b>46 · 5</b> 12 · 2 27 · 1	7·1 13·2 5·8	6·7 Ⅰ·0 4·7	1·7 1·9 5·8	52.0 13.6 28.1	7·8 14·2 5·9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	92.2	35.8	929	10.1	_	1.3	0.8	7.1	8.9	0.8	0.3	8.4	10.1
Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery	<b>97 · 9</b> 38 · 9 30 · 4	<b>45 · 2</b> 49 · 7 41 · 6	820 324 215	8·4 8·3 7·1	0·2 0·2	8·1 0·8 7·1	1 · 1  0 · 6	9·7 0·3 6·5	8·7 8·6 10·3	1·3 0·1 0·8	0 · 6 0 · 1 1 · 1	17·8 1·1 13·7	<b>13·7</b> 19·7 17·0
Paper, printing and publishing .	161.0	39.9	1,342	8.3			0.2	1.0	5.7	0.2	. warne to	1.0	5.7
periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbind- ing, engraving, etc.	30.6	42.1	226	7.4	-	—	-		-	-			
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	82·5 33·8	34·0 35·3	771 320	9·3 9·5	-	0.5	0.1	0.4	6.2	0.1	-	0.9	11.9
Total, all manufacturing industries*.	2,072 · 5	35.7	17,363	8.4	1.2	49.5	34.2	297.2	8.7	35.4	0.6	346.8	9.8

## Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*-Great Britain: Week ended 18th May, 1968

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

## **UNEMPLOYMENT ON 10TH JUNE 1968**

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 10th June 1968 was 503,930; 427,665 males and 76,265 females and was 27,654 lower than on May 13th. The seasonally adjusted figure was 568,700, or 2.4 per cent of employees, compared with 2.3 per cent in May and 2.3 per cent in June 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 24,200 in the four weeks between the May and June counts and by about 20,100 per month on average between March and June.

Between 13th May and 10th June, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,509 to 2,520 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 3,052 to 10,270. The total registered unemployed fell by 32,215 to 516,720, representing 2.2 per cent of employees compared with 2.4 per cent in May. The total registered included 32,594 married women and 3,077 casual workers.

Of the 503,373 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 74,315 had been resistered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 47,279 from 2 to 4 weeks, 69,425 from 4 to 8 weeks and 312,354 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 24.2 per cent of the total of 503,373, compared with 26.5 per cent in May, and those

d 8,911   6 00,943   5		1925		>	Ea	York Hurr	North	Northe	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Br	Norther Ireland	Total United F	London South Ea	Eastern Souther
0,943	ALAID I	11 100 1	20 424	46.624 1	24 712	49.071	67 432	56 292 1	79 307	25 557 1	516 720 1	36 040 1	552 760 1	86 462 1	43 648
4,279 5,204 1,134	56,986 1,337 7,589 2,519 501	9,317 235 1,503 687 144	23,589 478 4,061 1,793 306	46,024 38,980 924 6,094 2,565 626	20,866 537 3,019 1,270 290	41,637 1,237 5,582 2,575 615	56,018 1,587 9,031 4,173 796	46,920 1,814 6,856 3,122 793	60,004 1,957 15,469 8,615 967	27,946 1,143 5,682 2,590 786	426,220 12,467 71,576 32,594 6,457	26,241 959 8,537 5,443 303	452,461 13,426 80,113 38,037 6,760	73,843 1,838 10,028 3,407 753	36,417 952 5,754 2,484 525
1.5 1	1.4	1.8 1	2.1	2.0 1	1.7	2.4	2.3	4.3	3.6	3.6	2.2	7.0		1.5	1.6
2·1 0·5	2·1 0·5	2·4 0·8	2·8 0·9	2·7 0·8	2·3 0·6	3·2 0·8	3·1 0·9	5·6 1·7	4·6 2·0	4·4 2·0	3·0 0·9	8·4 4·6		2·1 0·5	2·1 0·6
945 109	747 664 83	<b>94</b> 61 33	<b>124</b> 114 10	<b>2,476</b> 2,242 234	<b>492</b> 433 59	<b>808</b> 732 76	<b>791</b> 505 286	<b>480</b> 452 28	<b>3,827</b> 3,713 114	124 119 5	10,270 9,316 954	583 291 292	<b>10,853</b> 9,607 1,246	857 756 101	<b>291</b> 250 -41
1 <b>7,857</b>   0 02,553   5 15,304	<b>65,666</b> 57,659 8,007	9,491 1,614	28,310 23,953 4,357	<b>44,148</b> 37,662 6,486	24,220 20,970 3,250	<b>48,263</b> 42,142 6,121	66,641 57,100 9,541	<b>55,903</b> 48,282 7,621	<b>74,570</b> 58,248 16,322	35,433 28,970 6,463	506,450 429,371 77,079	<b>35,457</b> 26,909 8,548	541,907 456,280 85,627	85,605 74,925 10,680	<b>43,357</b> 37,119 6,238
oyed†												10/10/00/00			1 1 1 1 1
00,006 2,547 1,013 17,719 9,994 14,257 59,570 3	56,322 1,337 685 10,274 5,924 8,261 32,515	9,258 233 82 1,380 867 1,297 5,865	23,475 478 202 3,286 2,044 2,962 15,459	36,758 904 4,583 3,230 4,979 24,870	20,436 534 68 2,780 1,743 2,717 13,662	40,910 1,232 90 5,591 3,811 6,148 26,502	55,516 1,584 702 8,677 5,332 7,485 34,904	46,483 1,799 441 5,190 3,877 6,479 32,295	56,347 1,901 239 8,048 5,162 7,194 37,605	27,834 1,136 61 3,096 2,532 3,568 19,713	417,023 12,348 2,898 60,350 38,592 57,086 270,445	25,963 946 489 2,259 2,308 5,035 16,818	442,986 13,294 3,387 62,609 40,900 62,121 287,263	73,094 1,831 773 13,071 7,359 10,493 43,229	.36,170 949 322 6,028 3,502 5,061 22,206
ployed†															
14,170 1,134 68 3,881 2,099 2,489 6,767	7,506 501 50 2,327 1,244 1,329 3,057	1,475 139 8 259 195 316 836	4,051 306 19 672 464 674 2,528	5,938 548 3 1,100 787 1,108 3,488	2,968 282 30 531 410 525 1,754	5,514 607 9 1,106 756 1,077 3,173	8,753 788 3 2,228 1,144 1,548 4,618	6,829 792 1 1,180 846 1,372 4,222	15,363 959 35 2,239 1,368 2,299 10,381	5,677 786 3 769 618 931 4,142	70,738 6,341 179 13,965 8,687 12,339 41,909	8,288 260 21 800 794 1,498 5,435	79,026 6,601 200 14,765 9,481 13,837 47,344	9,927 753 59 2,935 1,592 1,762 4,332	5,718 520 17 1,205 702 1,043 3,271
loyed															
239 129	98 51	25 17	61 35	119 89	70 32	236 80	147 75	373   94	223   2	213 151	1,706   814	190 52	1,896 866	158 91	106 55
<b>xcluding</b> 17,489	g school- 65,517	-leavers 11,063	28,214	43,940	24,118	47,947	66,419	55,436	74,235	35,069	503,930	34,705	538,635 (	85,356	43,196
excluding	g school-	leavers	35,900	48,600	26,200	54,100	71,400	62,100	82,200	39,700	568,700	37,000		97,300	53,800
	4,279         4,279         5,204         1,134         1.5         2.1         0.55         1,054         945         109         7,857         2,553         5,304         yed†         0,006         2,547         1,013         7,719         9,994         4,257         9,570         sloyed†         4,170         1,134         68         3,881         2,099         2,489         6,767         loyed         239         129         xcluding         7,489           xcluding	4,279       7,389         5,204       2,519         1,134       501         1.5       1.4         2.1       2.1         0.5       0.5         1,054       747         945       664         109       83         7,857       65,666         2,553       57,659         5,304       8,007         yed†       0,006         0,006       56,322         2,547       1,337         1,013       685         7,719       10,274         9,994       5,924         4,257       8,261         9,570       32,515         sloged†       4,170         4,170       7,506         1,134       501         6,881       2,327         2,099       1,244         2,489       1,329         6,767       3,057         Koyed       239       98         129       51         xcluding school-       7,489         -          as unemployeed	4,279 $7,889$ $1,503$ $5,204$ $2,519$ $687$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $1.5$ $1.4$ $1.8$ $2.1$ $2.1$ $2.4$ $0.5$ $0.5$ $0.8$ $1,054$ $747$ $94$ $945$ $664$ $61$ $109$ $83$ $33$ $7,857$ $65,666$ $11,105$ $2,553$ $57,659$ $9,491$ $5,304$ $8,007$ $1,614$ yed† $0,006$ $56,322$ $9,258$ $2,547$ $1,337$ $233$ $1,013$ $685$ $82$ $7,719$ $0,274$ $1,380$ $9,994$ $5,924$ $867$ $4,170$ $7,506$ $1,475$ $1,134$ $501$ $139$ $68$ $50$ $8$ $3,881$ $2,327$ $259$ $2,489$ $1,329$ $316$ $6,767$ $3,057$ $836$ loyed $239$ <	4,279 $7,589$ $1,503$ $4,001$ $5,204$ $2,519$ $687$ $1,793$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $2,1$ $2.4$ $2.8$ $0.9$ $1,054$ $747$ $94$ $124$ $945$ $664$ $61$ $114$ $109$ $83$ $33$ $10$ $7,857$ $65,666$ $11,105$ $28,310$ $2,553$ $57,659$ $9,491$ $23,953$ $5,304$ $8,007$ $1,614$ $4,357$ yed† $0,006$ $56,322$ $9,258$ $23,475$ $2,547$ $1,337$ $233$ $478$ $202$ $7,719$ $10,274$ $1,380$ $3,286$ $9,994$ $5,248$ $67$ $2,044$ $4,170$ $7,506$ $1,475$ $4,051$ $1,134$ $501$ $139$ $306$ <td>4,279 <math>7,589</math> <math>1,503</math> <math>4,061</math> <math>6,074</math> <math>5,204</math> <math>2,519</math> <math>687</math> <math>1,793</math> <math>2,565</math> <math>1,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>1.5</math> <math>1.4</math> <math>1.8</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.0</math> <math>2.20</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.4</math> <math>2.8</math> <math>2.7</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>1,054</math>       747       94       <math>124</math> <math>2,476</math> <math>945</math> <math>664</math> <math>61</math> <math>114</math> <math>2,242</math> <math>109</math> <math>83</math> <math>33</math> <math>10</math> <math>234</math> <math>7,857</math> <math>65,666</math> <math>11,105</math> <math>28,310</math> <math>44,148</math> <math>2,553</math> <math>57,659</math> <math>9,491</math> <math>23,953</math> <math>37,662</math> <math>5,304</math> <math>8,007</math> <math>1,614</math> <math>4,357</math> <math>6,486</math>         yed†       <math>0,006</math> <math>56,322</math> <math>9,258</math> <math>23,475</math> <math>36,758</math> <math>2,547</math> <math>1,337</math> <math>233</math> <math>478</math> <math>904</math> <math>1,013</math> <math>685</math> <math>82</math> <math>202</math> <math>7,19</math> <math>10,274</math> <math>1,380</math></td> <td>4,279 <math>7,389</math> <math>1,503</math> <math>4,061</math> <math>6,094</math> <math>3,017</math> <math>7,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>290</math> <math>1.5</math> 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<math>8,007</math> <math>1,614</math> <math>4,357</math> <math>6,486</math> <math>3,250</math> <math>yedt</math> <math>0,024</math> <math>1,337</math> <math>233</math> <math>478</math> <math>904</math> <math>534</math> <math>1,013</math><td>1,279 <math>7,389</math> <math>1,503</math> <math>4,061</math> <math>5,094</math> <math>3,019</math> <math>3,502</math> <math>1,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>290</math> <math>615</math> <math>1.5</math> <math>1.4</math> <math>1.8</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.0</math> <math>1.77</math> <math>2.44</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.4</math> <math>2.8</math> <math>2.77</math> <math>2.3</math> <math>3.22</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>1,054</math> <math>747</math> <math>94</math> <math>124</math> <math>2,476</math> <math>492</math> <math>808</math> <math>945</math> <math>664</math> <math>61</math> <math>114</math> <math>2,242</math> <math>433</math> <math>732</math> <math>109</math> <math>83</math> <math>33</math> <math>10</math> <math>234</math> <math>59</math> <math>76</math> <math>7,857</math> <math>65,666</math> <math>11,105</math> <math>28,310</math> <math>44,148</math> <math>24,220</math> <math>48,263</math> <math>255</math> <math>2,553</math> <math>57,659</math> <math>9,491</math> <math>23,953</math> <math>37,662</math> <math>20,970</math> <math>42,142</math> <math>534</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>2,537</math> <math>1,337</math> <math>233</math> <math>47,89</math> <math>904</math> <math>534</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math></td><td>4,279 <math>7,587</math> <math>1,503</math> <math>4,061</math> <math>6,094</math> <math>3,019</math> <math>5,562</math> <math>7,031</math> <math>1,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>290</math> <math>615</math> <math>796</math> <math>1,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>290</math> <math>615</math> <math>796</math> <math>1,15</math> <math>1.4</math> <math>1.8</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.0</math> <math>1.7</math> <math>2.4</math> <math>2.3</math> <math>3.2</math> <math>3.1</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>105</math> <math>8.05</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>109</math> <math>83</math> <math>33</math> <math>10</math> <math>234</math> <math>59</math> <math>76</math> <math>286</math> <math>7,857</math> <math>65,666</math> <math>11,105</math> <math>28,310</math> <math>44,148</math> <math>24,220</math> <math>48,263</math> <math>66,641</math> <math>5,516</math> <math>5,516</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td>1273       2,389       1,303       4,061       5,076       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,105       2,500       6,475       5,033       6,460       3,259       5,645       5,259       5,755       4,101       5,105       5,65       6,457       5,033       6,760       3,753       1,15       5,6       4,46       3,46       3,6       3,22       7,1       2,4       2,3       4,43       3,6       4,6       4,4       3,0       6,760       3,657       2,51       1,15       6,4       4,6       4,4       3,0       6,760       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,17       2,40       2,0       0,0       9,4       6,4       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,17       2,40       2,0       0,0       9,3       1,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,11       1,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0&lt;</td></td>	4,279 $7,589$ $1,503$ $4,061$ $6,074$ $5,204$ $2,519$ $687$ $1,793$ $2,565$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $626$ $1.5$ $1.4$ $1.8$ $2.1$ $2.0$ $2.20$ $2.1$ $2.1$ $2.4$ $2.8$ $2.7$ $0.5$ $0.5$ $0.5$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $0.8$ $1,054$ 747       94 $124$ $2,476$ $945$ $664$ $61$ $114$ $2,242$ $109$ $83$ $33$ $10$ $234$ $7,857$ $65,666$ $11,105$ $28,310$ $44,148$ $2,553$ $57,659$ $9,491$ $23,953$ $37,662$ $5,304$ $8,007$ $1,614$ $4,357$ $6,486$ yed† $0,006$ $56,322$ $9,258$ $23,475$ $36,758$ $2,547$ $1,337$ $233$ $478$ $904$ $1,013$ $685$ $82$ $202$ $7,19$ $10,274$ $1,380$	4,279 $7,389$ $1,503$ $4,061$ $6,094$ $3,017$ $7,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $626$ $290$ $1.5$ $1.4$ $1.8$ $2.1$ $2.0$ $1.7$ $2.1$ $2.1$ $2.4$ $2.8$ $2.7$ $2.3$ $0.5$ $0.5$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $0.8$ $0.6$ $1,054$ $747$ $94$ $124$ $2,476$ $492$ $945$ $664$ $61$ $114$ $2,242$ $433$ $109$ $83$ $33$ $10$ $234$ $59$ $7,857$ $65,666$ $11,105$ $28,310$ $44,148$ $24,220$ $2,553$ $57,659$ $9,491$ $23,953$ $37,662$ $20,970$ $5,304$ $8,007$ $1,614$ $4,357$ $6,486$ $3,250$ $yedt$ $0,024$ $8,007$ $1,614$ $4,357$ $6,486$ $3,250$ $yedt$ $0,024$ $1,337$ $233$ $478$ $904$ $534$ $1,013$ <td>1,279 <math>7,389</math> <math>1,503</math> <math>4,061</math> <math>5,094</math> <math>3,019</math> <math>3,502</math> <math>1,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>290</math> <math>615</math> <math>1.5</math> <math>1.4</math> <math>1.8</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.0</math> <math>1.77</math> <math>2.44</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.4</math> <math>2.8</math> <math>2.77</math> <math>2.3</math> <math>3.22</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>1,054</math> <math>747</math> <math>94</math> <math>124</math> <math>2,476</math> <math>492</math> <math>808</math> <math>945</math> <math>664</math> <math>61</math> <math>114</math> <math>2,242</math> <math>433</math> <math>732</math> <math>109</math> <math>83</math> <math>33</math> <math>10</math> <math>234</math> <math>59</math> <math>76</math> <math>7,857</math> <math>65,666</math> <math>11,105</math> <math>28,310</math> <math>44,148</math> <math>24,220</math> <math>48,263</math> <math>255</math> <math>2,553</math> <math>57,659</math> <math>9,491</math> <math>23,953</math> <math>37,662</math> <math>20,970</math> <math>42,142</math> <math>534</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>2,537</math> <math>1,337</math> <math>233</math> <math>47,89</math> <math>904</math> <math>534</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math> <math>1,232</math></td> <td>4,279 <math>7,587</math> <math>1,503</math> <math>4,061</math> <math>6,094</math> <math>3,019</math> <math>5,562</math> <math>7,031</math> <math>1,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>290</math> <math>615</math> <math>796</math> <math>1,134</math> <math>501</math> <math>144</math> <math>306</math> <math>626</math> <math>290</math> <math>615</math> <math>796</math> <math>1,15</math> <math>1.4</math> <math>1.8</math> <math>2.1</math> <math>2.0</math> <math>1.7</math> <math>2.4</math> <math>2.3</math> <math>3.2</math> <math>3.1</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.5</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>105</math> <math>8.05</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.8</math> <math>0.9</math> <math>109</math> <math>83</math> <math>33</math> <math>10</math> <math>234</math> <math>59</math> <math>76</math> <math>286</math> <math>7,857</math> <math>65,666</math> <math>11,105</math> <math>28,310</math> <math>44,148</math> <math>24,220</math> <math>48,263</math> <math>66,641</math> <math>5,516</math> <math>5,516</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td> <td>1273       2,389       1,303       4,061       5,076       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,105       2,500       6,475       5,033       6,460       3,259       5,645       5,259       5,755       4,101       5,105       5,65       6,457       5,033       6,760       3,753       1,15       5,6       4,46       3,46       3,6       3,22       7,1       2,4       2,3       4,43       3,6       4,6       4,4       3,0       6,760       3,657       2,51       1,15       6,4       4,6       4,4       3,0       6,760       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,17       2,40       2,0       0,0       9,4       6,4       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,17       2,40       2,0       0,0       9,3       1,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,11       1,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0&lt;</td>	1,279 $7,389$ $1,503$ $4,061$ $5,094$ $3,019$ $3,502$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $626$ $290$ $615$ $1.5$ $1.4$ $1.8$ $2.1$ $2.0$ $1.77$ $2.44$ $2.1$ $2.1$ $2.4$ $2.8$ $2.77$ $2.3$ $3.22$ $0.5$ $0.5$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $0.8$ $0.6$ $0.8$ $1,054$ $747$ $94$ $124$ $2,476$ $492$ $808$ $945$ $664$ $61$ $114$ $2,242$ $433$ $732$ $109$ $83$ $33$ $10$ $234$ $59$ $76$ $7,857$ $65,666$ $11,105$ $28,310$ $44,148$ $24,220$ $48,263$ $255$ $2,553$ $57,659$ $9,491$ $23,953$ $37,662$ $20,970$ $42,142$ $534$ $1,232$ $2,537$ $1,337$ $233$ $47,89$ $904$ $534$ $1,232$ $1,232$ $1,232$ $1,232$ $1,232$	4,279 $7,587$ $1,503$ $4,061$ $6,094$ $3,019$ $5,562$ $7,031$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $626$ $290$ $615$ $796$ $1,134$ $501$ $144$ $306$ $626$ $290$ $615$ $796$ $1,15$ $1.4$ $1.8$ $2.1$ $2.0$ $1.7$ $2.4$ $2.3$ $3.2$ $3.1$ $0.5$ $0.5$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $0.8$ $0.6$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $0.5$ $0.5$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $0.8$ $0.6$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $105$ $8.05$ $0.9$ $0.8$ $0.6$ $0.8$ $0.9$ $109$ $83$ $33$ $10$ $234$ $59$ $76$ $286$ $7,857$ $65,666$ $11,105$ $28,310$ $44,148$ $24,220$ $48,263$ $66,641$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$ $5,516$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1273       2,389       1,303       4,061       5,076       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,075       4,101       5,105       2,500       6,475       5,033       6,460       3,259       5,645       5,259       5,755       4,101       5,105       5,65       6,457       5,033       6,760       3,753       1,15       5,6       4,46       3,46       3,6       3,22       7,1       2,4       2,3       4,43       3,6       4,6       4,4       3,0       6,760       3,657       2,51       1,15       6,4       4,6       4,4       3,0       6,760       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,17       2,40       2,0       0,0       9,4       6,4       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,17       2,40       2,0       0,0       9,3       1,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       1,11       1,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0       0,0<

London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions for which mid-1967 figures are not yet available. A\*\*3 (107654)

## JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 569

## Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 10th June, 1968

registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 37.9 per cent, compared with 38.7 per cent in May.

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

Table 3	Wholly unemployed:	Great Britain:	duration	analysis;
	10th June, 1968			

Duration in week	s		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less .			36,553	3,358	7,607	1,812	49,330
Over I, up to 2		1.	18,851	1,588	3,752	794	24,985
Up to 2.			55,404	4,946	11,359	2,606	74,315
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	•	•	19,400 16,844	1,398 950	4,008 3,560	675 444	25,481 21,798
Over 2, up to 4			36,244	2,348	7,568	1,119	47,279
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	•	:	15,319 39,574	694 1,499	3,219 8,005	339 776	19,571 49,854
Over 4, up to 8			54,893	2,193	11,224	1,115	69,425
Over 8		1.	267,589	2,856	40,413	1,496	312,354
Total			414,130	12,343	70,564	6,336	503,373
Up to 8—per cent	•	•	35.4	76.9	42.7	76.4	37.9

Table 2Industrial analysis of unemployment: 10th June, 1968

			UNITED KINGDOM							
Industry	WHOLI UNEM- PLOYEI	LY D*	TEMPO STOPPE	RARILY	al load agadar	TOTAL	radia i Administr		TOTAL	in seit. Router
tions the analysis.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*       .	429,371 242,330 123,240	77,079 24,995 24,051	9,316 7,512 7,360	954 750 749	438,687 249,842 130,600	78,033 25,745 24,800	516,720 275,587 155,400	465,887 265,212 136,152	86,873 29,507 28,467	552,760 294,719 164,619
Agriculture, forestry, fishing       .       <	10,598 8,154 354 2,090	1,225 1,182 25 18	<b>1,158</b> 70 1 1,087	<b>40</b> 40	11,756 8,224 355 3,177	<b>1,265</b> 1,222 25 18	<b>13,021</b> 9,446 380 3,195	14,541 10,575 677 3,289	1,344 1,301 25 18	15,885 11,876 702 3.307
Mining and quarrying	<b>19,880</b> 18,692 443 284 461	<b>182</b> 152 10 8 12	I		<b>19,881</b> 18,692 444 284 461	182 152 10 8 12	<b>20,063</b> 18,844 454 292 473	20,059 18,720 562 300 477	185 153 11 9 12	<b>20,244</b> 18,873 573 309 489
Food, drink and tobacco	12,225 607 2,498 549 1,186 615 495 868 993 629 594 1,479 1,158 554	3,823 44 582 361 489 155 46 480 606 62 277 160 408 153	22    8 3	49 1 26 16 1 4 1	12,247 607 2,499 549 1,204 615 495 868 993 629 597 1,479 1,158 554	3,872 44 582 362 515 155 46 480 622 63 281 160 409 153	16,119 651 3,081 911 1,719 770 541 1,348 1,615 692 878 1,639 1,567 707	12,992 676 2,685 562 1,336 689 497 892 1,077 664 606 1,492 1,230 586	<b>4,479</b> 51 646 380 575 205 48 497 754 67 283 164 429 380	17,471 727 3,331 942 1,911 894 545 1,389 1,831 731 889 1,656 1,659 966
Chemicals and allied industries	7,486 286 933 151 3,368 537 337 682 489 483 220	1,067 4 48 6 278 252 233 73 85 58 30	7 4 1 2	5 4 1	7,493 286 933 151 3,368 541 337 682 490 485 220	1,072 4 48 6 278 256 234 73 85 58 30	8,565 290 981 157 3,646 797 571 755 575 575 543 250	7,611 288 945 151 3,448 548 338 688 495 486 224	1,104 4 52 6 291 262 235 76 88 59 31	8,715 292 997 157 3,739 810 573 764 583 545 255
Metal manufacture	11,609 5,647 950 2,827 860 1,325	<b>65  </b> 199 54 169 90 139	<b>1,392</b> 490 64 701 69 68	<b>70</b> 8 7 40 10 5	13,001 6,137 1,014 3,528 929 1,393	721 207 61 209 100 144	<b>13,722</b> 6,344 1,075 3,737 1,029 1,537	<b>13,129</b> 6,174 1,019 3,589 938 1,409	733 208 62 214 102 147	<b>i 3,862</b> 6,382 1,081 3,803 1,040 1,556
Engineering and electrical goods	29,068 424 1,459 794 481 776 305 901 490 6,111 3,344 416 3,187 936 936 133 2,557 902 981 2,389 1,127 1,355	5,081 28 111 77 33 70 20 40 119 607 121 38 344 262 147 482 108 452 1,142 426 454	I,117 I5 846 4 4 2 2 48 99 10 I 76 I 7 2	43 19 3 1 1 2 16 1	<b>30,185</b> 439 2,305 798 481 780 305 903 492 6,159 3,443 416 3,197 937 133 2,633 903 981 2,396 1,129 1,355	5,124 28 130 77 33 20 40 119 608 121 38 345 262 147 482 108 454 1,142 455	35,309 467 2,435 875 514 853 325 943 611 6,767 3,564 454 3,542 1,199 280 3,115 1,011 1,435 3,538 1,571 1,810	31,368 450 2,330 812 491 1,001 330 915 500 6,280 3,465 417 3,275 953 134 2,698 936 1,009 2,844 1,157 1,371	5,576 30 136 80 34 107 20 41 128 624 123 39 367 283 149 506 141 573 1,251 472 472	36,944 480 2,466 892 525 1,108 350 956 628 6,904 3,588 456 3,642 1,236 283 3,204 1,077 1,582 4,095 1,629 1,843
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,736 7,765 971	143 113 30	<b>249</b> 247 2	<b>6</b> 5 I	8,985 8,012 973	149 118 31	<b>9,134</b> 8,130 1,004	<b>10,119</b> 8,878 1,241	160 129 31	<b>10,279</b> 9,007 1,272
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing. Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	9,853 5,687 441 2,310 685 555 175	814 480 71 194 33 13 23	<b>3,144</b> 2,838 1 300 5	56 31 25	12,997 8,525 442 2,610 685 560 175	870 511 71 219 33 13 23	<b>13,867</b> 9,036 513 2,829 718 573 198	<b>13,286</b> 8,613 446 2,800 688 561 178	905 519 74 240 33 14 25	14,191 9,132 520 3,040 721 575 203
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,016 558 215 448 597 353 257 8,588	<b>1,878</b> 101 77 110 79 193 80 1,238	<b>217</b> 5 3 2 2 2 24 181	41 3 38	11,233 563 218 450 599 353 281 8,769	1,919 101 80 110 79 193 80 1,276	<b>13,152</b> 664 298 560 678 546 361 10,045	11,364 578 219 450 606 376 281 8,854	1,942 103 81 110 80 195 84 1,289	13,306 681 300 560 686 571 365 10,143
Textiles	8,253 358 1,276 864 2,055 533 234 652 53 403 171 305 993 356	3,358 70 517 470 731 103 152 529 14 173 84 241 223 51	285 13 12 10 5 87 2 11 3 135 7	240 44 12 34 1 135 2 1 5 5 1	8,538 358 1,289 876 2,065 533 239 739 53 405 182 308 1,128 363	3,598 70 561 482 765 104 152 664 14 175 85 246 228 52	12,136 428 1,850 1,358 2,830 637 391 1,403 67 580 267 554 1,356 415	9,500 395 1,576 1,084 2,098 535 265 792 62 510 189 362 1,263 369	4,904 110 942 708 815 105 186 806 28 210 93 529 319 53	14,404 505 2,518 1,792 2,913 640 451 1,598 90 720 282 891 1,582 422

Table 2 (continued)

Industry

Leather, leather goods Leather (tanning and d Leather goods Fur

Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwy Men's and boys' tailore Women's and girls' tai Overalls and men's shi Dresses, lingerie, infan Hats, caps and milliner Dress industries not el Footwear

Bricks, pottery, glass, Bricks, fireclay and refi Pottery . . . Glass . . . Cement . . . Abrasives and building

Timber, furniture, etc Timber . . . . Furniture and upholste Bedding, etc. . . Shop and office fitting Wooden containers an Miscellaneous wood an

Paper, printing and pu Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cart Manufactures of paper Printing, publishing of Other printing, publis

Other manufacturing Rubber . Linoleum, leather clot Brushes and brooms. Toys, games and sport Miscellaneous statione Plastics moulding and Miscellaneous manufac

## Construction .

Gas, electricity and w Gas . . . Electricity . . Water supply . .

Transport and commu Railways . . . . Road passenger transp Road haulage contract Sea transport . . . Port and inland water Air transport . . . Postal services and tel Miscellaneous transpor

Distributive trades . Wholesale distribution Retail distribution . Dealing in coal, bui (wholesale or retail Dealing in other indus

Insurance, banking a

Professional and scien Accountancy services Educational services Legal services . Medical and dental ser Religious organisation Other professional and

Miscellaneous service Cinemas, theatres, rac Sport and other recre Betting . . . . Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyei Motor repairers, distr Repair of boots and si Hairdressing and man Private domestic servi Other services.

Public administration National government Local government se

Ex-service personnel Other persons not cl Aged 18 and over Aged under 18

\* The whet!

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## JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 571

the second second second second	and the	Ast a	GREAT BRITAIN				7777	UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLI UNEM- PLOYER	LY )*	TEMPO STOPPE	RARILY		TOTAL	-		TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
s and fur	868 572 219 77	<b>205</b> 63 122 20	15 10 3 2	1	883 582 222 79	<b>206</b> 63 122 21	<b>1,089</b> 645 344 100	<b>915</b> 603 232 80	228 73 130 25	<b>1,143</b> 676 362 105	
r	2,616 152 489 550 135 337 84 164 705	<b>3,092</b> 162 701 274 351 885 37 319 363	159 1 6 73 8 23 3 45	188 1 35 6 25 23 92	<b>2,775</b> 153 495 623 135 345 107 167 750	<b>3,280</b> 163 707 309 357 910 60 319 455	6,055 316 1,202 932 492 1,255 167 486 1,205	2,884 166 509 623 181 362 110 179 754	4,179 178 813 322 855 1,024 75 415 497	7,063 344 1,322 945 1,036 1,386 185 594 1,251	
cement, etc.         . <t< td=""><td><b>6,315</b> 1,821 795 1,418 153 2,128</td><td>697 103 247 232 16 99</td><td>43 10 5 24 4</td><td>1</td><td><b>6,358</b> 1,831 800 1,442 153 2,132</td><td>698 103 247 233 16 99</td><td><b>7,056</b> 1,934 1,047 1,675 169 2,231</td><td><b>6,579</b> 1,913 814 1,457 161 2,234</td><td>716 105 256 236 19 100</td><td>7,295 2,018 1,070 1,693 180 2,334</td></t<>	<b>6,315</b> 1,821 795 1,418 153 2,128	697 103 247 232 16 99	43 10 5 24 4	1	<b>6,358</b> 1,831 800 1,442 153 2,132	698 103 247 233 16 99	<b>7,056</b> 1,934 1,047 1,675 169 2,231	<b>6,579</b> 1,913 814 1,457 161 2,234	716 105 256 236 19 100	7,295 2,018 1,070 1,693 180 2,334	
ery	5,401 2,009 1,858 259 473 487 315	<b>506</b> 132 154 70 40 70 40	353 8 316 8 12 9	38 28 9 1	<b>5,754</b> 2,017 2,174 267 485 496 315	544 132 182 79 40 71 40	<b>6,298</b> 2,149 2,356 346 525 567 355	5,961 2,096 2,260 269 495 512 329	<b>575</b> 136 198 82 40 75 44	6,536 2,232 2,458 351 535 587 373	
ublishing	<b>4,917</b> 1,166 559 541 1,195 1,456	<b>1,410</b> 223 254 226 242 465	<b>354</b> 20 1 2 259 72	6 2 3 1	<b>5,271</b> 1,186 560 543 1,454 1,528	1,416 223 256 226 245 466	6,687 1,409 816 769 1,699 1,994	<b>5,388</b> 1,199 596 550 1,489 1,554	<b>1,527</b> 227 296 240 262 502	6,915 1,426 892 790 1,751 2,056	
industries	<b>4,877</b> 1,873 322 147 371 128 1,534 502	<b>1,326</b> 299 46 72 314 74 353 168	3 2 1	5 I 2 2	4,880 1,875 323 147 371 128 1,534 502	1,331 299 46 73 314 74 355 170	6,211 2,174 369 220 685 202 1,889 672	<b>5,056</b> 1,975 329 157 390 131 1,559 515	<b>1,439</b> 313 48 89 346 76 373 194	6,495 2,288 377 246 736 207 1,932 709	
	94,194	542	149	1	94,343	543	94,886	103,657	613	104,270	
rater	<b>5,016</b> 2,409 2,137 470	<b>220</b> 83 125 12	2   		<b>5,018</b> 2,410 2,138 470	220 83 125 12	<b>5,238</b> 2,493 2,263 482	<b>5,344</b> 2,573 2,258 513	242 90 139 13	<b>5,586</b> 2,663 2,397 526	
unication	30,233 6,323 3,478 6,834 5,281 2,105 475 4,124 1,613	1,727 225 568 122 117 21 70 389 215	387 I 3 15 50 288 I I 1 28	10 1 5 4	30,620 6,324 3,481 6,849 5,331 2,393 476 4,125 1,641	1,737 225 568 122 117 22 70 394 219	32,357 6,549 4,049 6,971 5,448 2,415 546 4,519 1,860	<b>32,857</b> 6,455 4,150 7,141 5,630 2,955 488 4,368 1,670	1,847 231 588 131 124 25 72 443 233	3,4704 6,686 4,738 7,272 5,754 2,980 560 4,811 1,903	
n	<b>40,217</b> 11,670 19,921	<b>13,688</b> 2,110 11,175	<b>76</b> 34 22	50 13 30	<b>40,293</b> 11,704 19,943	<b>13,738</b> 2,123 11,205	<b>54,031</b> 13,827 31,148	<b>42,457</b> 12,387 20,912	<b>15,376</b> 2,372 12,532	<b>57,833</b> 14,759 33,444	
lders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies ) Strial materials and machinery	4,143	187 216	15	7	4,158 4,488	187 223	4,345 4,711	4,505 4,653	225 247	4,730 4,900	
nd finance	8,601	997	6	942	8,607	997	9,604	8,805	1,110	9,915	
ntific services       .	7,762 379 2,846 254 2,924 182 1,117	<b>5,388</b> 125 1,402 218 3,351 37 255	12   3   7	20 13 7	7,774 380 2,849 254 2,925 182 1,184	5,408 125 1,415 218 3,358 37 255	<b>13,182</b> 505 4,264 472 6,283 219 1,439	8,072 389 2,957 269 3,038 203 1,216	6,143 139 1,600 249 3,830 50 275	14,215 528 4,557 518 6,868 253 1,491	
as	34,629 3,536 1,737 1,416 12,408 986 374 6,668 248 999	14,053 1,128 307 312 6,152 932 277 930 23 757	134 21 4 5 20 1 16 3 9 2	79 3 1 9 20 2 1 9 8	34,763 3,557 1,741 1,421 12,428 986 375 6,684 251 1,008	14,132 1,131 308 321 6,172 934 278 939 23 765 1,911	48,895 4,688 2,049 1,742 18,600 1,920 653 7,623 274 1,773 2,686	36,240 3,657 1,803 1,554 12,903 1,050 389 7,026 265 1,040 833	<b>15,473</b> 1,159 321 335 6,620 1,020 303 998 23 854 2,377	51,713 4,816 2,124 1,889 19,523 2,070 692 8,024 288 1,894 3,210	
n	5,485 22,829 9,158 13,671	1,342 2,796 1,506 1,290	52 30 12 18	8 5 1 4	5,537 22,859 9,170 13,689	1,350 2,801 1,507 1,294	6,887 25,660 10,677 14,983	5,720 23,953 9,702 14,251	1,463 3,119 1,731 1,388	7,183 27,072 11,433 15,639	
not classified by industry	1,677 30,495 28,789 1,706	108 1,2102 11,288 814	1		1,677 30,496 28,790 1,706	108 12,102 11,288 814	1,785 42,598 40,078 2,520	1,735 32,015 30,119 1,896	113 12,841 11,975 866	1,848 44,856 42.094 2,762	

\* The wholly unemployed include unemployed casual workers (2,898 males and 179 females in Great Britain and 3,387 males and 200 females in the United Kingdom).

n: 58

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

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

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

## Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 10th June, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped	Per- centage rate*		Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped	Per- centage rate*
RINCIPAL TOWNS ANI	D DISTR	ICTS (by	Region)				PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND	DISTR	ICTS (by	Region)-	-continue	d	
outh East		-	TTT.			gans it i	West Midlands			Sector and the		and the second	1
Greater London	56,986 201 228 1,049 671 2,297 219 330 1,998 378 1,378 431 716 207 458 521 572 776 223 388 833 388 833 241 345	7,589 44 27 103 106 278 24 42 289 38 318 58 137 28 36 26 118 87 71 76 110 100	I,838 I7 32 33 32 33 32 33 32 17 123 9 9 39 12 17 123 9 9 39 12 17 12 39 12 17 12 12 17 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	66,413 287 1,175 809 2,608 249 381 2,337 498 892 247 511 547 547 547 547 542 308 508 954 246	747 	1.4 0.8 0.9 3.2 1.5 2.5 0.9 1.3 2.6 1.2 5 1.0 2.7 1.5 9 2.4 2.1 9 2.4 2.1 9 3.3 0.8 0.8	West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Cannock Coventry Dudley Hereford Kidderminster Leamington and Warwick Newcastle-under-Lyme . Nuneaton Nuneaton Oakengates Redditch Rugby Stafford Stafford Stafford Stafford Stafford Ywalsall Warley Worcester	11,230 382 544 5,178 1,005 647 259 525 603 1,586 425 206 434 448 315 2,217 750 1,722 865 1,337 2,978 702	1,560 60 88 818 137 102 61 83 108 209 322 83 45 86 360 95 263 110 73 582 65	367 23 38 201 23 31 10 28 24 136 55 55 4 30 27 21 70 27 21 70 5 5 65 19 28 128 18	13,157 465 670 6,197 1,165 780 636 780 636 710 1,830 689 242 547 520 422 2,647 520 422 2,647 550 2,050 994 1,438 3,688 785	126 1 1,269 32 2 11 329 77 12 14 142 120 74 40 157 -	1.9 1.4 2.6 3.0 2.8 2.6 1.1 1.5 2.4 5.8 2.6 1.0 1.9 1.9 1.3 1.1 1.7 2.2 1.8 1.1 1.7 2.5 1.7
Maidstone	453 453 453 453 453 453 453 453	100 102 85 55 61 129 531 148 40 109 467 209 467 209 27 66 61 45 62 89 66 65 216 129	16 41 42 22 39 148 53 6 29 91 45 22 34 10 22 34 11 7 52 56	461 1,035 737 381 692 1,248 4,119 1,172 2,671 1,826 314 334 749 276 420 842 530 604 1,327 1,818	16 	0.8 1.2 1.8 2.1 1.3 2.8 1.3 0.7 1.0 1.9 3.1 0.8 1.1 1.1 0.7 1.0 2.7 0.8 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.1 0.7 1.0 1.1 0.7 1.0 0.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.0 1.9 1.9 1.0 1.9 1.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	Yorkshire and Humberside †Barnsley · · · Dewsbury · · · Doncaster · · · Grimsby · · · Halifax · · · Halifax · · · Harrogate · · · Hudlersfield · · · tHull · · · Keighley · · · tLeeds · · · Rotherham · · · Scunthorpe · · · Sheffield · · · York · · · ·	2,487 3,359 597 2,358 1,668 440 348 747 5,163 541 1,5392 1,250 1,961 787 5,172 738 895	273 333 85 374 114 73 136 179 513 151 511 275 181 380 536 75 135	114 115 19 149 91 22 7 14 178 20 173 120 144 41 125 26 34	2,874 3,807 701 2,881 1,873 535 491 940 5,854 712 6,076 1,645 2,286 1,208 5,833 839 1,064	76 33 5 1 8 7 1 8 7 1 8 7 4 33 8 100 13 9 9 —	3.8 2.2 3.3 1.1 1.7 1.0 3.4 2.3 2.2 5.3 3.9 2.4 2.1 1.6 1.6
south Western Bath	503 521 5,034 800 849 754 1,926 365 1,081 558 748 290 1,759 207 483 1,355 291 2,434 991 2,34 1,022 619 4,638 665	103 584 243 135 252 490 105 151 94 62 90 353 25 74 168 34 333 233 49 155 61 445 75	48 20 88 28 31 52 78 42 50 17 9 25 86 8 8 29 39 12 76 85 4 9 22 124 18	871 644 5,706 1,071 1,015 1,058 2,494 512 1,282 669 819 405 2,198 240 540 2,198 240 540 2,198 240 540 2,198 2,494 1,282 2,494 405 2,494 405 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 405 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,055 2,494 405 2,506 2,494 2,506 2,506 2,506 2,494 405 2,506 2,506 2,506 2,506 2,506 2,506 2,506 2,507 2,506 2,507 2,50		1.5 1.8 2.2 2.1 1.8 2.7 1.6 1.9 2.1 2.6 1.4 2.8 0.7 2.2 1.4 2.5 0.8 2.1 2.6 1.4 2.5 0.8 2.1 2.5 1.4 2.5 0.7 2.5 1.5 2.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1	North Western Altrincham	532 460 565 2,522 1,051 1,252 1,430 528 428 496 590 290 533 369 15,667 9,114 1,939 1,086 1,359 721 882 819 1,422 473 1,125	48 58 226 379 221 380 173 161 86 103 142 69 47 91 2,037 805 133 220 373 2205 280 106 185 158 276	43 8 37 123 30 27 55 31 4 200 32 51 8 19 938 279 938 279 80 25 777 6 41 55 88 88 18	623 526 828 3,024 1,302 1,659 1,658 518 619 764 410 588 479 18,642 10,198 2,152 1,331 1,809 932 1,203 930 1,665 669 1,419		1⋅8         1⋅8         2⋅6         2⋅9         3⋅1         1⋅7         1⋅7         1⋅7         1⋅7         1⋅7         2⋅0         3⋅6         2⋅2         1⋅4         2⋅2         1⋅4         2⋅2         1⋅4         2⋅2         1⋅4         2⋅2         1⋅4         2⋅2         1⋅4         2⋅0         3⋅1

## Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 18th June, 1968 (continued)

Men We

#### PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS

Bishop Auckland	1,817 790 1,558 1,315 1,500 1,967 5,482 5,681 15,248 811	110 161 248 193 117 316 629 1,008 1,964 444	70 29 109 42 35 119 297 376 850 72	1,997 980 1,915 1,550 1,652 2,402 6,408 7,065 18,062 1,327	2 5 3  2 2 2 1 8 146 13	7 · 1 2 · 4 5 · 2 3 · 0 5 · 9 6 · 2 6 · 5 3 · 8 4 · 4 4 · 8						
Aberdeen	1,580 1,106 2,869 646 903 1,993 1,087 4,029 1,013 20,254 1,921 4,213 4,213 4,213 4,213 4,213 2,122 5,091 1,689 614 705	282 316 220 228 366 694 635 843 3,341 679 807 470 162 695 2,532 373 95 194	41 67 24 70 55 130 96 151 30 923 135 288 59 222 77 77 282 47 27 36	1,903 1,489 3,113 944 1,226 2,489 1,877 4,815 1,886 24,518 2,735 5,308 1,475 887 2,894 7,905 2,109 736 935	I 46 2,255 5 1 5 2 61 220 14 424 14 424 14 5 4 119 13 3 6	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$						
Vales Bargoed Bridgend Cardiff	1,379 603 4,107	371 200 452	77 133 205	1,827 936 4,764		6.6 3.4 3.0						
* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated tal number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1966. † Figures include those for certain adjacent employment exchange areas details of hich appear on page 666 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. (Note: From 4th August 1967, Reading also includes Aldermaston, now detached from Newbury.)												
SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT												
The actual and season he monthly series co	he actual and seasonally adjusted figures given below continue the monthly series commenced in the September 1965 (pages											

# variations.

	l0th June Actual	e 1968*	Chang Actua	e May/June*† II   Adjusted			10th Jun Actual	e 1968*   Adjusted	Change	May/June*†	
GREAT BRITAIN‡ of which Males Females	504 428 76	569 488 89		$ \begin{array}{c}     28 \\     9 \\     9 \\     8 \\     8 \\     + 3 \end{array} $	Industry of previous empl	oyment S.I.C. Orders	Freeduit		Actual	Aujustee	
tandard Regions (January 1966 definitions) South East East Anglia	117		-	9	Manufacturing industries Manufacturing industries Construction industry Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-XV       -XV  XV	267 147 95	299 155 120	- 11 - 7 - 5	+ 13 + 6 + 3	
of which London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western West Midlands East Midlands	85 43 28 44 24	97 54 36 49 26		$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	Transport and communica- tion. Distributive trades Catering, hotels, etc.	XIX XX MLH 884	32 54 19	37 60 26	- 2 - 4 - 3	+ 2 + 2 + 2	
Yorkshire and Humberside North Western Northern Scotland	48 66 55 74	54 71 62 82	1 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	vices	XXI-XXIV§	120	132	- 6	+ 3	
* Where no figure is available the sig † The sign — denotes "no change"	35 m has be	40 een used.	-		Northern Ireland ‡ Each series is adjusted so sex and industry figures may	eparately and	35 1 then rour	37	- I	+ I	

JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 573

Men Women Boys Total Tempo- Per-

nen	Boys and girls	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped	Per- centage rate*
6 (b)	(Region)	-continue	ed	
110 161 248 193 117 316	70 29 109 42 35 119	1,997 980 1,915 1,550 1,652 2,402	5 2	7 · 1 2 · 4 5 · 2 3 · 0 5 · 9 6 · 2

		1				and girls		rarily stopped	centag rate*
PRINCIPAL	row	'NS	ANI	D DISTR	ICTS (by	Region)	—continue	d	
+Ebbw Vale +Llanelli . +Neath . +Newport Pontypridd Port Talbot +Rhondda +Shotton +Swansea +Wrexham	••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••	1,235 864 644 1,628 648 596 1,271 435 2,022 1,422	415 388 170 183 92 234 328 177 306 226	119 39 49 185 60 106 74 48 104 64	1,769 1,291 863 1,996 800 936 1,673 660 2,432 1,712	_   	4.5 3.1 2.8 2.9 2.5 2.9 6.4 1.7 3.6 4.7
DEVELOPME	INT	ARE	AS :	ŧ					
South Wester	rn	•		3,905	644	125	4,674	26	3.4
Merseyside				20,604	3,042	1,213	24,859	145	3.0
Northern	•			47,627	7,116	2,650	57,393	518	4.2
Scottish .			() () () () () () () () () () () () () () () () (	56,362	14,945	2,791	74,098	3,826	3.8
Welsh .	•			20,103	4,624	1,448	26,175	110	4.0
Total all D Areas .	evelo	opm	ent	148,601	30,371	8,227	187,199	4,625	3.8
				en an	() esta a set a		and the second of	Service States	
Northern Ire Ballymena Belfast . Craigavon Londonderry Newry .	land	• • • • •		341 8,837 981 2,979 1,809	146 2,863 264 680 592	13 293 22 228 92	500 11,993 1,267 3,887 2,493	 294 50 54 23	2·8 5·3 4·6 14·0 15·9
				the second s	and the second se	and the second se	the state of the s	and the second se	the second s

<sup>‡</sup> Detailed definitions of the development areas, which came into force on 19th August, 1966 are given on page 667 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE

382 to 386), October 1965 (pages 444 to 447) and January 1966 (pages 26 to 29) issues of the GAZETTE.

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

nal, ire. Excluding M.L.H. 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII.

## PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Employment exchanges in Great Britain placed 114,029 adults in employment in the four weeks ended 5th June, 1968. At that date 202,865 vacancies remained unfilled, 8,974 more than at 8th May. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 177,500 in June, compared with 180,500 in May and 184,100 in March 1968. (See table 119 on page 599.)

Youth employment offices placed 19,640 young persons in employment in the four weeks ended 5th June. At that date 100.377 vacancies remained unfilled at those offices, 6,849 more than at 8th May.

The figures for men, women, boys and girls are given in table 1 and are analysed by industry in table 2 and by region in table 2. Table 1 also gives previous figures and the cumulative totals of placings from 7th December 1967.

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

Table 2

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

				Five wee 8th May 1968	ks ended	Four wee 5th June 1968	Total number of placings 7th Dec. 1967 to 5th	
				Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	1968 (26 weeks)
1en Vomen .		:	:	93,067 43,016	94,226 99,665	78,507 35,522	97,652 105,213	503,976 233,442
Total Adu	lts		•	136,083	193,891	114,029	202,865	737,418
oys Girls		•	:	26,673 23,466	42,950 50,578	11,924 7,716	46,711 53,666	85,516 62,553
Total You	ing	Per	sons	50,139	93,528	19,640	100,377	148,069
Total .				186,222	287,419	133,669	303,242	885,487

	Placings 5th June	during fou 1968	r weeks en	ded		Number at 5th Ju	s of vacanc ne 1968	ies remain	ing unfilled	
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	. 78,507	11,924	35,522	7,716	133,669	97,652	46,711	105,213	53,666	303,242
Total, Index of Production industries	. 51,234	6,700	13,534	3,198	74,666	56,548	24,977	42,573	23,396	147,494
Total, all manufacturing industries	. 32,963	5,057	13,112	3,055	54,187	43,842	19,755	41,677	22,240	127,514
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	. 1,043	367	1,051	42	2,503	1,298	1,746	483	389	3,916
Mining and quarrying	. 312 . 87	<b>48</b> 39	<b>20</b> 10	6 2	386 138	<b>1,926</b> 1,691	<b>902</b> 791	71 24	<b>64</b> 17	<b>2,963</b> 2,523
Food, drink and tobacco	. 2,913	505	2,319	373	6,110	2,223	977	4,626	1,712	9,538
Chemicals and allied industries	. 1,811	87	680	148	2,726	2,227	640	1,527	808	5,202
Metal manufacture	. 2,364	276	294	44	2,978	2,724	1,353	633	438	5,148
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc. Electrical goods and machinery	. 8,181 . 6,103 . 2,078	1,061 785 276	<b>3,020</b> 1,336 1,684	<b>443</b> 218 225	<b>12,705</b> 8,442 4,263	16,960 11,439 5,521	<b>6,165</b> 4,568 1,597	<b>9,234</b> 3,274 5,960	<b>3,256</b> 1,499 1,757	<b>35,615</b> 20,780 14,835
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	. 2,256	54	40	12	2,362	1,129	264	86	48	1,527
Vehicles	. 3,153	191	393	73	3,810	4,696	1,430	1,240	439	7,805
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 3,118	712	1,238	193	5,261	3,685	2,411	2,567	1,569	10,232
Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	<b>I,880</b> 459 406	<b>353</b> 59 66	<b>1,161</b> 304 176	443 61 70	<b>3,837</b> 883 718	<b>2,081</b> 501 411	1,308 228 376	<b>5,333</b> 1,374 1,346	<b>3,596</b> 708 834	12,318 2,811 2,967
Leather, leather goods and fur	. 276	98	144	59	577	205	256	544	407	1,412
Clothing and footwear	. 448	256	1,407	657	2,768	847	742	9,501	5,982	17,072
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,649	230	302	44	2,225	1,846	684	1,301	557	4,388
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,026	679	280	72	3,057	2,104	1,425	740	530	4,799
Paper, printing and publishing.	1,163	309	801	280	2,553	1,346	1,337	2,001	2,012	6,696
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	393	132	291	114	982	580	908	791	1,154	3,433
Other manufacturing industries	1,725	246	1,033	214	3,218	1,769	763	2,344	886	5,762
Construction	17,391	1,577	279	117	19,364	9,935	3,816	631	751	15,133
Gas, electricity and water	568	18	123	20	729	845	504	194	341	1,884
Transport and communication	3,832	318	584	129	4,863	11,038	1,358	1,652	742	14,790
Distributive trades	6,558	2,746	4,991	2,625	16,920	7,206	9,146	14,493	15,209	46,054
Insurance, banking and finance	358	48	414	232	1,052	1,698	1,503	1,481	2,409	7,091
Professional and scientific services	998	99	2,074	332	3,503	5,613	2,269	17,142	2,759	27,783
Miscellaneous services,	9,908 719 6,451	1,470 94 283	11,259 337 8,574	1,034 40 307	23,671 1,190 15,615	9,430 507 4,031 303	<b>4,261</b> 268 851 330	24,176 1,117 13,814 1,839	7,561 266 1,289 970	<b>45,428</b> 2,158 19,985 3,442
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.       . <t< td=""><td>4,576 1,199 3,377</td><td>176 74 102</td><td>1,615 994 621</td><td>124 66 58</td><td>6,491 2,333 4,158</td><td>4,821 2,740 2,081</td><td>1,451 593 858</td><td>3,213 2,054 1,159</td><td>1,201 612 589</td><td>10,686 5,999 4,687</td></t<>	4,576 1,199 3,377	176 74 102	1,615 994 621	124 66 58	6,491 2,333 4,158	4,821 2,740 2,081	1,451 593 858	3,213 2,054 1,159	1,201 612 589	10,686 5,999 4,687

Table 2 (continued)

Region

			10000		
South East .					
Greater London				1.12	
East Anglia.					
South Western					
West Midlands	1.00				
East Midlands					
Yorkshire and H	lumbe	rside			
North Western					
Northern .					
Scotland .					
Wales		•	•		
Great Britain	•		•	•	
London and Sou	th Eas	tern			
Eastern and Sout	thern		•		
			1000		

## 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 Department, was 156. In addition, 37 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 77,200. This total includes 14,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 62,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 47,200 were directly involved and 15,500 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 257,000 working days lost in June includes 75,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Stoppages of work in the first six months of 1968 and 1967

CONTRACTOR AND A DATA A	AND INCOME IN CASE AND INCOME.	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other	the statement of the st	Station of Stations	Contractor of the local division of the loca	Statement of the owner where the owner of the owner of the owner of the owner owner owner owner owner owner own
	Januar 1968	y to June		Januar 1967	y to June	
ndustry group†	No. of stop-	Stoppages	s in	No. of stop-	Stoppages progress	i in
	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost	begin- ning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
griculture, forestry, fish-	- C.					
ing	4	800	3,000	2	200	+
oal mining	111	12,300	24,000	222	23,000	60,000
diarrying and	2	200	2 000			
ood, drink and tobacco	27	10,700	17 000	34	7 200	12 000
chemicals, etc.	Ĩ8	6,200	22.000	14	2,300	17.000
letal manufacture	77	169,500	313,000	74	28,700	109,000
ngineering	182	912,500	1,078,000	163	83,500	205,000
angineering and marine	12	20.200	(0.000		15 100	100.000
otor vehicles and cycles	63	30,300	68,000	109	15,100	102,000
Aircraft .	31	141,700	152 000	23	17 700	20,000
Other vehicles	5	7,900	8,000	4	600	2.000
other metal goods	48	114,900	158,000	33	7,500	39,000
extiles	25	7,400	15 000	23	3,400	15,000
ricks pottony close .	10	2,700	5,000	8	1,500	3,000
imber, furniture etc.	20	9,300	15,000	20	2,200	8,000
aper and printing .	10	2,500	6,000	6	800	3,000
Remaining manufacturing	10	2,500	0,000		000	5,000
industries	37	20,000	63,000	27	10,200	26,000
onstruction	142	28,700	131,000	151	21,500	130,000
ort and inland water	5	900	1,000	7	1,500	6,000
transport	60	29 300	36 000	42	26 200	22.000
All other transport	70	40 300	341 000	39	14 500	63,000
Distributive trades .	8	800	1,000	16	800	6.000
Administrative, profes-						
sional, etc., services .	23	4,000	7,000	8	1,200	1,000
inscellaneous services .	11	2,700	3,000	8	1,000	1,000
Total	1,102‡	1,878,300	3,088,000	1,079‡	357,800	1,066,000
the second s	and the second second	the platestimes	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	THE HOLE STREET	and a second second second second	and the second second

	Placings 5th	during four June 1968	weeks end	ded		Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 5th June 1968					
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
	29,740 16,859 2,530 5,294 4,813 2,888 4,929 11,556 5,349 7,029 4,379	3,792 2,039 252 711 1,384 573 1,140 1,510 790 1,082 690	14,011 8,524 905 2,204 1,946 1,247 2,414 4,968 2,116 3,949 1,762	1,864 798 169 546 827 425 834 943 638 958 512	49,407 28,220 3,856 8,755 8,970 5,133 9,317 18,977 8,893 13,018 7,343	44,511 19,718 2,814 5,701 8,825 7,426 5,845 10,379 3,587 5,528 3,036	17,362 8,688 1,313 3,325 6,619 3,332 5,281 4,047 1,288 3,003 1,141	44,359 22,974 2,998 7,738 7,791 5,313 9,007 14,011 3,924 6,901 3,171	19,458 9,512 1,487 3,651 6,000 4,077 4,915 5,525 2,576 4,205 1,772	125,690 60,892 8,612 20,415 29,235 20,148 25,048 33,962 11,375 19,637 9,120	
	78,507	11,924	35,522	7,716	133,669	97,652	46,711	105,213	53,666	303,242	
· · · · · ·	21,756 10,514	2,622 1,422	11,273 3,643	1,179 854	36,830 16,433	26,859 20,466	12,481 6,194	30,869 16,488	13,737 7,208	83,946 50,356	

#### Causes of stoppages

	June 1968	,	first five i of 1968	ive months		
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved		
Wages—claims for increases	71	15,800	375	1,610,600		
Hours of work		3,200	154 15	34,400 2,500		
persons	34	23,000	252	76,900		
discipline	25	3,700	237	44,600		
Trade union status	6 2	700 800	58 11	12,900 3,300		
Total	156	47,200	1,102	1,785,200		

#### Duration of stoppages-ending in June

Duration of stoppage				Number of						
Duration of sto	ppag	le		Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved				
Not more than I 2 days . 3 days . 4 6 days Over 6 days .	day	•	· · ·	34 28 16 33 25	15,600 8,200 2,400 14,000 4,900	5,000 11,000 15,000 55,000 217,000				
Total				126	45.000					

lotal13645,200302,000\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision;<br/>those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with<br/>the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers<br/>and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree<br/>with the totals shown.\* A stoppage of work in May by engineering workers affected a number of industry<br/>groups. The number of workers involved and working days lost have been provisionally<br/>allocated to the engineering group; but when full information becomes available, the<br/>workers and days appropriate to other industries will be re-allocated.<br/>\* Less than 500 working days.<br/>§ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but<br/>have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken<br/>together.

#### Principal stoppages of work during June

On 7th June about 180 women workers employed as sewing machinists on car seat covers at a Dagenham factory stopped work in support of a claim for regrading giving a pay increase of 5d. an hour. At the firm's factory at Halewood, Liverpool, on 17th June about 200 sewing machinists also joined the stoppage. About 9,000 other workers at the two factories were laid off as a result. Work was resumed on Monday 1st July at both Dagenham and Halewood following reference of the dispute to a Court of Inquiry set up by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

About 3,700 manual workers employed by a Dundee firm manufacturing accounting machines stopped work on 17th June in support of a wage claim. Following acceptance by the workers of a productivity agreement, incorporating a wage increase in consideration of changes in working practices and conditions of employment, there was a resumption of work on Monday 24th June.

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

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

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

#### Indices

At 30th June 1968 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

21-+ 1A NULARY 1956-100

		All indu services	stries and		Manufacturing industries				
Date		 Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates		
1967	June .	157.6	90.9	173 · 3	153.7	91.0	168.9		
1968	May .	168.5	90.7	185.8	166.8	90.6	184.1		
1968	June .	168.6	90.7	185.9	166.9	90.6	184.2		

Note.-The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

#### Principal changes during June

Wholesale grocery and provision trade—England and Wales: Increases of I.s. a week for men and 9s, for women (10th June).

Home grown timber trade—England and Wales: Minimum rates increased by 3d. an hour for skilled sawyers and 2d. for other male workers (3rd June).

Broadcasting-manual workers employed by the B.B.C.: Increase of approxi-mately 3½ per cent (30th June).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, carpet manufacture and the printing of national newspapers.

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 305,000 workers were increased by a total of £60,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The changes in June affected fewer workers and resulted in a smaller monetary increase than in any month since June 1967, which was during the period of severe restraint. There were no changes in normal weekly hours of work. Of the total increase of £60,000, about £37,000 resulted from cost-of-living slidingscale adjustments, £20,000 from arrangements made by joint

industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and the remainder from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

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

#### Table (a)

	Basic full-t weekly rat wages	ime es of	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
Anniaulture formation Cabine	370.000	£ 000		173. (AL) 1		
Mining and quarming	18,000	200,000	States and the			
Fining and quarrying	240,000	125,000	The Property			
Chamicals and allied industries	30,000	35,000	A DE ANT	- DAGE TENAN		
Metal manufacture	30,000	55,000				
Engineering and electrical goods	and the second second of the					
Shiphuilding and marine engineer-						
ing	1 260 000	1 795 000				
Vehicles	1,200,000	1,770,000				
Metal goods not elsewhere speci-						
fied						
Textiles	285.000	120.000	138.000	129.000		
Leather, leather goods and fur	2.000	2,000				
Clothing and footwear	195,000	80,000	20043 <u>-</u> 1979.9			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	25.000	15,000	a com - 19	The state of the state		
Timber furniture etc	125,000	110,000	2.000	2.000		
Paper printing and publishing	50,000	30,000	_			
Other manufacturing industries	85,000	120,000	17.000	17.000		
Construction	1.520.000	320,000	_			
Gas. electricity and water	105,000	60,000	internet might			
Transport and communication	90,000	80,000	165,000	165,000		
Distributive trades	185,000	130,000	53,000	102,000		
Public administration and profes-	and the second second	Lake Harris	and the state of the	Contraction of the		
sional services.	15,000	5,000	and the second second second second			
Miscellaneous services	140,000	85,000				
Totals—January–June 1968 .	4,740,000	3,380,000	375,000	415,000		
Totals—January-June 1967 .	7,230,000	3,000,000	350,000	375,000		

#### Table (b)

the supervision of the second second second second	and an and a superior of the second se	and the second sec			
	Basic full-t wages	ime weekly r	ates of	Normal we of work	ekly hours
	Approximat workers affe	e number of ected by—	Estimated net	Approxi- mate	Estimated amount of
Month	increases	decreases under cost- of-living sliding- scale arrange- ments (000'e)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
0.000.005.14.505	(000 s)	(000 3)	(2000 3)	(000 3)	(000 3)
967 uly September . Dctober November . December .	5,830 910 1,330 345 1,990 915	30 160 30 —	2,465 375 915 205 1,230 755	420 35 2 8 8 8	420 30 2 4 9
968 anuary Tebruary March April May une	1,540 845 1,885 385 465 305		2,140 435 410 185 150 60	150 145 20 50 9	140 145 20 98 9

#### **RETAIL PRICES 18th June 1968**

At 18th June 1968 the official retail prices index was 125.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 124.9 at 21st May and 119.9 at 20th June 1967.

The principal changes affecting the index during the month were rises in prices of fresh fruit, the re-introduction of National Health Service prescription charges, and a fall in prices of potatoes.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 125.6 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 123.1 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 123.7 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

#### Food

Increases in the prices of fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, eggs and bacon were partly offset by reductions in the prices of potatoes. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by nearly one-half of one per cent, to  $125 \cdot 6$ , compared with 125.1 in May. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 124.1, compared with 123.6 in May.

#### **Fuel and light**

The principal changes in this group were increases in charges for gas. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent. to 131.9, compared with 130.8 in May.

#### Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group rose to 120.4, compared with 120.1 in May.

#### Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of the re-introduction of National Health Service prescription charges on 10th June the index figure for the miscellaneous goods group rose by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 126.7, compared with  $124 \cdot 8$  in May.

#### Meals bought and consumed outside the home

There was a rise of about one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 127.5, compared with 126.8 in May.

#### Other groups

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

JULY 1968 EMPLOYMENT & PRODUCTIVITY GAZETTE 577

#### Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

	Index Jigure
Food: Total	124.1
Prood flour corcols bisquits	and colver 120
Meet and hear	1110 Cakes 130
Fish	132
FISH Difference in the test	1: 6 / 120
Butter, margarine, lard and co	loking fat 109
Milk, cheese and eggs	115
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks	, etc. 108
Sugar, preserves and confection	onery 129
Vegetables, fresh, dried and ca	anned 136
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	115
Other food	118
II Alcoholic drink	127.1
III Tobacco	125.4
IV Housing	141.3
V Fuel and light: Total	131.9
Coal and coke	126
Other fuel and light	136
VI Durable household goods: Tota	112.6
VI Durable nousehold goods. 104	u 113.0
Radio, television and ot	soft furnishings 121 ther household
appliances	104
Pottery, glassware and hardw	are 116
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	113.4
Man'a autor alathing	110
Men's outer clothing	118
Men's underclothing	115
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	113
Children's clothing	113
Other clothing, including hos	e, haberdashery,
hats and materials	109
Footwear	118
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	120 4
vill Transport and venicles: 10tal	120.4
Motoring and cycling	113
Fares	134
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	126.7
Books newspapers and revis	dicala 150
Medicines, toilet requisites,	soap, cleaning
materials, matches, etc.	114
Stationery, travel and spor	ts goods, toys, coods, etc. 122
	122
X Services: Total	131.3
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	126
Other services, including	domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and laundering and dry cleanin	shoe repairing, g 138
XI Meals bought and consumed o	utside the home $127.5*$
All Items	125.4

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

# **Statistical Series**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The national and regional statistics of wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations. Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119) relate to the vacancies notified by employers to employment exchanges (for adults) and to youth employment offices (for young persons), and which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do not measure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate manpower requirements of employers, and, for young persons, include vacancies which are intended to be filled after the ending of the school term rather than immediately.

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

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

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

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

- Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition)

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

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

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

TABL	E 101									7	HOUSAND
Quart	er		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Num	oers unadjuste	d for sease	onal variations			1	1	E Black			Habista
1961	December		22,375	1,665	24,040	355	24,395	454	24,849	16,418	8,431
1962	March June . September December	: :	22,482 22,572 22,601 22,486	1,663 1,660 1,656 1,653	24,145 24,232 24,258 24,139	411 372 439 524	24,556 24,604 24,697 24,664	446 442 436 433	25,002 25,046 25,133 25,097	16,480 16,507 16,542 16,554	8,522 8,539 8,591 8,543
1963	March June September December	:::	22,343 22,603 22,670 22,759	1,651 1,647 1,644 1,641	23,993 24,250 24,315 24,400	636 461 468 451	24,629 24,711 24,783 24,852	431 427 424 423	25,060 25,138 25,207 25,275	16,492 16,548 16,538 16,606	8,568 8,590 8,669 8,668
1964	March June . September December	::	22,712 22,892 23,050 23,078	1,638 1,635 1,632 1,629	24,350 24,527 24,682 24,706	415 317 335 340	24,765 24,844 25,017 25,046	424 424 423 425	25,189 25,268 25,440 25,471	16,493 16,546 16,599 16,646	8,696 8,722 8,841 8,825
1965	March June September December	: :	23,017 23,147 23,209 23,280	1,626 1,623 1,620 1,617	24,643 24,770 24,829 24,897	343 270 304 319	24,986 25,040 25,132 25,216	424 423 421 420	25,410 25,463 25,553 25,636	16,530 16,604 16,576 16,654	8,880 8,859 8,977 8,982
1966	March June . September December	÷	23,194 23,301 23,325 23,016	1,614 1,612 1,612 1,612	24,807 24,913 24,937 24,628	307 253 324 467	25,114 25,166 25,261 25,095	418 417 416 419	25,532 25,583 25,677 25,514	16,526 16,556 16,570 16,524	9,006 9,027 9,108 8,990
1967	March. June September December	:::	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612	24,340 24,440 24,517 24,345	525 466 526 559	24,864 24,905 25,043 24,904	419 417 413 412	25,283 25,322 25,456 25,316	16,321 16,388 16,474 16,395	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
Numl	pers adjusted f	for seasona	l variations								
1961	December		. 22,388	A COMPANY PR	24,054	CARLES PAR	Chief a seaso	Part Detter Parts	24,847	16,387	8,460
1962	March June . September December	: : : :	22,534 22,552 22,556 22,499		24,197 24,211 24,212 24,153				25,011 25,065 25,106 25,094	16,508 16,514 16,539 16,522	8,503 8,551 8,568 8,572
1963	March. June September December	::	22,395 22,583 22,625 22,772		24,046 24,229 24,269 24,414				25,070 25,157 25,180 25,273	16,521 16,555 16,534 16,575	8,549 8,602 8,646 8,698
1964	March. June September December	: :	22,764 22,872 23,005 23,091		24,402 24,507 24,637 24,720			10.47.00 UN	25,198 25,288 25,414 25,469	16,522 16,553 16,595 16,614	8,677 8,734 8,819 8,855
1965	March June September December	:::	23,069 23,127 23,164 23,294	the ended in the	24,695 24,749 24,783 24,910			There an	25,419 25,482 25,527 25,634	16,558 16,611 16,573 16,622	8,861 8,871 8,954 9,012
1966	March. June . September December	: : : :	23,246 23,280 23,280 23,280 23,029		24,860 24,892 24,892 24,641			Lucente La	25,541 25,603 25,651 25,512	16,554 16,563 16,566 16,493	8,987 9,039 9,085 9,019
1967	March. June . September December	::	22,780 22,807 22,860 22,747		24,392 24,419 24,472 24,359	•		THE T	25,293 25,342 25,430 25,314	16,349 16,395 16,471 16,363	8,944 8,947 8,959 8,951

Note.—The total number of persons in the working population at December 1966, adjusted for seasonal variations, was incorrectly shown as 15,572 in the March, April,

TABLE

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Stand	ard Regions			L Port and a								
1965	September December	7,911 8,010	609 619	1,328  ,311	2,356 2,346	1,422  ,418	2,085 2,092	3,018 3,014	1,310 1,314	2,167 2,154	991 988	23,209
966	March June September December	7,971 8,013 8,022 7,960	616 609 609 608	1,314 1,339 1,327 1,286	2,349 2,375 2,336 2,310	1,416 1,426 1,426 1,418	2,092 2,094 2,106 2,072	2,987 2,999 3,010 2,977	1,310 1,309 1,318 1,291	2,152 2,143 2,178 2,124	975 986 981 960	23,194 23,30 23,325 23,010
967	March June	7,865 7,881	599 606	1,274 1,315	2,267 2,300	1,406 1,424	2,059 2,034	2,924 2,926	1,266 1,279	2,110 2,100	948 952	22,720
	*September *December	7,929 7,883	611 608	1,302 1,278	2,279 2,279	1,408 1,416	2,061 2,049	2,931 2,891	1,283 1,272	2,129 2,093	962 954	22,90 22,73

J

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

working population: Great Britain

May and June 1968 issues of this GAZETTE.

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

TABL	E 103															THOU	SANDS	TABLE	03 (continu	ued)
Mid-m	onth		A M TO LA DA	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	4460
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June . June . June . June . June . June(a) .	•		21,565.0 22,036.0 22,373.0 22,572.0 22,603.0	10,898 · 5 11,222 · 5 11,384 · 2 11,328 · 5 11,201 · 4 11,375 · 9	8,313 · 8 8,662 · 9 8,793 · 5 8,718 · 4 8,581 · 5 8,704 · 2	642 · 2 620 · 8 590 · 7 566 · 5 553 · 7 526 · 5	830 · 8 766 · 0 733 · 4 711 · 0 682 · 4 655 · 2	782 • 5 788 • 1 803 • 4 813 • 1 804 • 9 801 • 9	515.6 528.6 529.5 516.1 511.2 506.3	573 · 5 616 · 6 632 · 6 595 · 5 591 · 4 620 · 2	1,909 · 0 2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	266 · 5 253 · 3 243 · 1 235 · 1 211 · 2 203 · 3	860 · 2 911 · 8 890 · 8 875 · 8 865 · 9 869 · 5	505 · 4 544 · 7 558 · 0 549 · 2 545 · 8 566 · 2	840.9 840.9 835.6 796.9 776.4 776.6	63.0 62.9 62.6 62.4 61.6 62.2	546.6 565.3 569.2 561.1 542.8 536.4	323 · 4 335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	
1965 1966	(b)‡ . June . June(a) .	÷	•	22,892.0 23,147.0 23,301.0	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507·7 514·9 524·6	621·8 631·9 618·8	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	203·8 204·5 200·5	871·4 861·8 852·6	568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6	62·3 60·4 59·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	351 · 3 354 · 1 348 · 3	
1967	(b) . June .	:	•	22,828.0	11,610·1 11,220·7	8,976·4 8,700·5	464 · I 432 · 6	574·2 550·5	832 · 1 824 · 2	524·5 515·2	622.6 591.4	2,347·7 2,319·6	200 · 1 196 · 8	845·2 815·5	596·0 565·8	757·3 702·0	59·2 56·1	527·6 498·9	361·0 348·5	
1964	October . November December	:	• • •	23,078.0	11,572·2 11,599·2 11,600·2	8,866 · 3 8,886 · 5 8,894 · 3		649·5 647·9 645·2	820·6 822·2 817·4	514·4 513·8 513·9	630·9 633·2 635·6	2,229·9 2,240·1 2,249·0	206·5 207·8 207·6	872·3 871·5 872·2	581·4 584·8 586·6	781 · 2 782 · 5 782 · 3	61.7 61.7 61.6	546·0 545·6 543·1	356·0 357·0 357·0	
1965	January . February . March .	÷		23,017.0	11,513·0 11,533·9 11,523·5	8,839·2 8,849·6 8,841·0		642 · 6 640 · 2 637 · 5	797·2 794·9 793·2	511·2 513·8 514·0	634·0 634·7 635·1	2,244·8 2,251·3 2,251·6	207·2 208·2 208·9	869·0 869·2 866·7	584·5 585·6 586·9	777·8 779·2 776·5	61·5 61·4 61·3	537 · 1 535 · 6 532 · 7	354·5 355·0 353·9	
	April . May . June .	÷	: : :	23,147.0	11,513·9 11,548·3 11,537·8	8,827 · 9 8,852 · 7 8,846 · 7	486 · I	633·8 630·2 624·5	795·3 802·6 810·1	513·8 514·4 514·9	633·7 633·6 631·9	2,249 · 5 2,258 · 1 2,260 · 1	208·9 205·2 204·5	866.0 865.0 861.8	587.0 589.3 588.1	771·8 771·2 767·4	61·1 60·9 60·4	530-7 535-3 531-5	353·8 354·6 354·1	
	July . August . September		•	23,209.0	11,553·8 11,599·2 11,656·3	8,864·4 8,903·9 8,932·0	andovan	620 · 1 616 · 9 613 · 3	827·4 833·4 825·3	517·4 521·1 521·4	631·5 632·2 634·4	2,263·0 2,274·3 2,292·6	203·4 204·2 207·1	860·0 858·9 860·8	590·5 592·4 596·2	765·8 767·1 766·6	60·1 60·3 60·3	528-9 532-8 535-5	353·6 355·1 355·0	
	October . November December	÷		23,280.0	11,654·6 11,659·5 11,633·5	8,943·8 8,957·7 8,961·9	HERE AND	609 · 1 605 · 3 602 · 4	828·0 829·7 826·0	521 · 9 522 · 8 523 · 4	634·0 634·6 635·4	2,298 · 1 2,304 · 5 2,311 · 7	207·4 207·2 209·0	860·9 861·2 861·1	598·7 601·0 602·3	765·7 766·6 767·3	60·3 60·4 60·3	534-5 534-4 532-4	354·8 354·3 353·8	
1966	January . February . March .	:		23,194·0	11,553·7 11,548·0 11,532·8	8,899 · 2 8,893 · 5 8,872 · 2		598·8 594·5 590·0	806·3 802·4 799·0	521 · 2 522 · 9 523 · 3	630·9 627·5 624·9	2,305 · 9 2,311 · 9 2,308 · 2	208·2 203·2 202·1	858·7 858·8 857·4	598·4 597·2 595·4	762.7 763.2 760.5	59·5 59·6 59·6	527-2 527-3 526-5	351·3 349·2 348·1	
	April . May . June(a) .	:		23,301.0	11,534·6 11,557·5 11,548·8	8,879 · 0 8,870 · 9 8,868 · 2	466.5	584·9 580·4 576·3	799·2 803·4 811·2	523·5 523·5 524·6	622 · 1 621 · 0 618 · 8	2,310·9 2,309·4 2,308·2	201.6 201.4 200.5	857·5 854·6 852·6	595·2 594·5 593·3	760·4 757·3 756·6	59·9 59·6 59·3	530-2 527-9 524-8	348·1 348·6 348·3	
	(b) .	•	•		11,610.1	8,976.4	464 · I	574·2	832 · I	524·5	622·6	2,347·7 2,349·7	200·1	845·2 840·2	596·0 596·4	757·3 756·5	59·2 59·1	527.0	361.0	
	August . September			23,325.0	11,637.3	9,033·2 9,029·8	distant f	568 · I 566 · 0	856 · I 844 · 4	530·3 528·3	622·7 624·4	2,362·8 2,376·5	198·8 200·3	841·2 843·9	597·0 595·1	760·8 757·7	59·4 58·9	528- 529-0	362-0 360-3	3
	October . November December	:	:	23,016.0	11,586·3 11,528·1 11,480·4	9,007·0 8,960·5 8,921·3		564·7 563·9 562·5	847 · I 846 · 3 841 · 2	528·6 526·7 524·3	620·3 616·2 612·9	2,373·4 2,370·0 2,367·0	201 · 1 202 · 1 203 · 4	841.0 825.7 822.5	593.7 589.0 586.5	752·8 747·3 741·2	57·8 57·8 57·1	525- 521- 517-	5 358-2 356-1 5 354-5	4
1967	January . February . March .	:		22,728.0	11,361·7 11,320·6 11,286·5	8,838·9 8,801·2 8,769·5	The re Maria	560·8 559·5 557·6	825·3 819·0 817·6	520·1 519·7 518·6	607·0 603·6 600·2	2,352·5 2,346·6 2,339·6	202·9 201·2 200·4	819·4 818·4 818·6	579·9 575·6 573·3	730·7 723·9 716·3	56·7 56·4 56·3	512- 510- 508-	350-7 349-0 347-9	7
	April . May . June .	:	: : :	22,828.0	11,275·3 11,255·5 11,220·7	8,761 · 2 8,731 · 6 8,700 · 5	432.6	555.9 553.8 550.5	817·8 819·8 824·2	517·5 515·9 515·2	597·3 594·3 591·4	2,335·2 2,328·4 2,319·6	200·8 198·9 196·8	817·9 817·3 815·5	572·8 569·5 565·8	713·3 706·9 702·0	56·8 56·3 56·1	510- 505- 498-	4 348-8 6 349-0 9 348-1	B 0 5
	July§ . August§ . September§	:	: : :	22,905 · 0	11,214·5 11,231·3 11,228·0	8,699 · 3 8,709 · 8 8,709 · 1	and and a second	546·7 544·1 541·3	841 · 6 843 · 9 835 · 7	515·9 517·4 515·8	589·6 589·4 590·5	2,315·5 2,319·5 2,330·0	196·5 195·5 194·9	813·2 810·6 810·9	563·0 563·0 562·7	698·4 698·3 694·2	55·8 56·1 55·7	493 · 494 · 496 ·	6 349 · 5 5 350 · 350 ·	9 3 1
	October§ November§ December§	:	:	22,733.0	11,206·6 11,203·0 11,173·4	8,705 · 3 8,709 · 5 8,700 · 6		537·2 532·8 529·5	838·4 839·3 834·4	514·2 515·3 514·9	588·2 587·6 587·5	2,331.7 2,332.7 2,329.0	194·8 195·9 195·6	810·2 809·0 810·9	562·2 563·4 563·7	692·4 692·8 695·0	55·4 56·0 55·4	494 493 491	3 350- 1 349- 9 349-	4 5 4
1968	January§ . February§ March§ .	:	:		11,064·0 11,059·9 11,051·7	8,627 · 7 8,630 · 1 8,618 · 9		526·4 522·7 516·8	815·2 810·3 809·5	512·5 512·6 511·8	585·3 584·9 583·9	2,312·3 2,310·4 2,305·2	193.7 194.2 193.8	807.9 808.9 810.2	559·2 560·5 559·4	690·9 694·7 693·4	55·1 55·2 55·5	486- 486- 485-	6 346- 9 345- 1 345-	0 8 4
	April§ . May§ .	:	:		11,027·4 11,061·8	8,607 · 9 8,625 · 0		508·0 502·8	806·9 811·2	511·4 512·2	583.5 583.2	2,298·2 2,295·5	194·5 194·3	809·7 809·9	558·5 559·8	694·5 696·9	55·1 55·9	483 487	4 346 · 1 347 ·	04

The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. For June 1959 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.
T Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

§ Figures after June 1967 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1968. *Note:* Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do *not* take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

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

THOUSANDS

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service		Mid-month
280.0 288.5 287.3 284.7 280.8 288.0	569·0 597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	1 278·2 300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	1,379·5 1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	374 · 4 370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,684·8 1,677·6 1,702·5 1,713·0 1,682·7 1,665·1	2,696 · 6 2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	2,444 · 8 2,511 · 1 2,608 · 7 2,721 · 9 2,816 · 8 2,922 · 8	570 · 6 567 · 4 560 · 4 587 · 9 574 · 4 608 · 3	1,388 · 8 1,397 · 7 1,418 · 1 1,463 · 8 1,489 · 8 1,542 · 4	505 · 4 503 · 7 510 · 2 520 · 3 537 · 1 519 · 2	737 · 0 739 · 2 752 · 6 771 · 5 802 · 0 751 · 6	June June June June June June(a)	1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
283·6 296·4 290·8	623·4 633·2 641·0	321.0 332.3 338.2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	2,935·7 3,044·7 3,155·8	611·1 611·6 608·8	1,548·6 1,573·9 1,598·2	532·1 544·9 556·8	753·6 758·0 789·3	(b)‡ June June(a)	1965 1966
314·1 301·1	644·1 633·4	344·9 332·0	1,636·6 1,545·6	422 · 9 424 · 1	1,609·3 1,602·6	2,925·6 2,798·4	3,151·3 3,268·1	607·4 582·0	1,588·6 1,531·8	556·2 565·4	788 · 1 825 · 2	(b) June	1967
295·6 296·9 297·3	637·2 635·2 636·5	332.6 334.2 334.2	1,648·5 1,656·4 1,651·3	407·9 408·4 409·4	And a second sec							October November December	1964
295·2 295·0 294·7	633·9 633·2 632·2	331·3 332·5 333·3	1,621·3 1,634·3 1,635·2	409·9 409·8 409·8			100 A		+			January February March	1965
294·0 296·6 296·4	631.0 633.4 633.2	331·3 332·5 332·3	1,642 · 1 1,655 · 0 1,656 · 0	410·1 410·4 410·6	1,628-4	2,961 · 9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758·0	April May June	
295·7 297·5 298·5	634·1 640·0 642·8	333·0 334·6 335·5	1,658·7 1,667·4 1,697·0	410·6 411·0 414·0								July August September	
299 · 1 298 · 9 297 · 7	643·8 643·6 642·9	336·6 338·4 338·6	1,685∙6 1,677∙2 1,648∙8	416·1 419·3 420·4			1 405 1 405 1 405 1 405					October November December	
295·2 294·5 292·4	639·7 640·0 638·5	333.8 335.8 336.3	1,633·4 1,637·0 1,646·6	422·3 423·0 424·0			3.3.2 11 12 12					January February March	1966
292.7 292.2 290.8	640·2 640·4 641·0	337·5 337·1 338·2	1,646·2 1,682·9 1,681·0	424·5 423·3 423·3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608·8	1,598-2	556.8	789·3	April May June(a)	
314.1	644 · 1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3	2,925.6	3,151.3	607.4	1,588.6	556.2	788·1	(b)	
313·5 315·0 314·0	646 · 1 650 · 8 650 · 5	345·8 347·4 346·5	1,620·5 1,612·4 1,590·3	422.7 423.6 425.2			12-12A					July August September	
312·0 310·3 307·7	649·6 647·8 644·8	345·7 344·0 340·7	1,588·2 1,575·2 1,567·1	426·4 428·5 429·5							1	October November December	
304 · 1 303 · 7 302 · 1	640 · I 638 · 0 636 · 0	336·7 335·5 334·6	1,532·9 1,530·9 1,530·8	429 · 1 429 · 0 428 · 6	and a second		1.016				5440	January February March	1967
302·4 301·5 301·1	636·3 634·7 633·4	333·9 333·5 332·0	1,531·8 1,544·7 1,545·6	426·4 425·4 424·1	1,602∙6	2,798 • 4	3,268 · I	582·0	1,531.8	565 • 4	825 • 2	April May June	
300 · 1 302 · 7 303 · 9	634·0 637·3 636·9	332·2 331·3 331·1	1,545·6 1,553·6 1,553·6	422·9 423·8 424·0			1100 1100 1000 1000 1000		La la la			July§ August§ September§	
304·9 305·5 304·4	635·2 634·2 632·8	333·0 335·2 335·7	1,539·6 1,536·6 1,519·6	424·5 424·1 423·7							244	October§ November§ December§	
301 · 3 301 · 9 301 · 4	629·1 629·4 629·0	332·6 333·4 335·3	1,487·6 1,485·6 1,495·6	422·3 421·5 420·4								January§ February§ March§	1968
302·0 304·6	628·4 629·0	335·8 338·0	1,493·6 1,518·6	417·9 415·4								April§ May§	

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## **Great Britain: males and females**

TABLE 104

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	JNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WF ex	IOLLY UNEMP ccluding school le	LOYED eavers
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonal Number	As percentage
		(2000)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	of total employees
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	284.8 232-2 257.0 312-5 457.4 475-2 360.4 340.7 463.2 573-2 380.6 328.8 359.7 559.5	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 2.4	271.6 213.2 229.6 294.5 410.1 444.5 345.8 312.1 431.9 520.6 372.2 317.0 330.9 521.0	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4 9.1	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8 38.5	265 · 9 208 · 9 225 · 9 289 · 4 401 · 9 432 · 8 337 · 2 304 · 9 418 · 8 502 · 3 361 · 7 308 · 4 323 · 4 511 · 8		1·2           1·0           1·3           1·9           2·0           1·5           1·3           1·8           2·2           1·6           1·3           1·4
1964	January 13	500·7	2·2	478·0	6·9	22.7	471-2	406·9	1.8
	February 10	464·1	2·0	455·8	4·5	8-3	451-2	383·0	1.7
	March 16	425·4	1·8	415·4	2·5	10.0	412-9	369·3	1.6
	April 13	411+6	1.8	405 · 1	10·9	6·5	394·2	377·0	1.6
	May 11	369+1	1.6	360 · 9	3·7	8·2	357·2	366·8	1.6
	June 15	321+9	1.4	316 · 9	2·1	5·0	314·9	359·8	1.6
	July 13 August 10 September 14 .	317·5 368·5 341·7	1.4 1.6 1.5	312·2 364·1 335·4	9·6 50·1 20·9	5·3 4·4 6·3	302·6 314·1 314·5	361 · 7 362 · 3 351 · 4	1.6
	October 12	347·8	1.5	340-3	8·1	7.5	332-2	340·3	1.5
	November 9	350·0	1.5	342-1	3·6	7.9	338-4	327·0	1.4
	December 7	348·8	1.5	339-6	2·3	9.2	337-3	323·6	1.4
1965	January II	376·4	1.6	367 · 1	4·1	9-3	363·0	309·2	1.3
	February 8	367·9	1.6	358 · 1	2·6	9-8	355·5	301·7	1.3
	March 8	372·1	1.6	343 · 0	1·7	29-1	341·3	305·8	1.3
	April 12	341 · 2	1.5	326·0	13·3	15·2	312·7	298·8	1.3
	May 10	306 · 9	1.3	300·2	3·6	6·8	296·6	305·0	1.3
	June 14	276 · 1	1.2	269·9	1·4	6·2	268·5	308·6	1.3
	July 12	280·6	1.2	275·0	10.7	5.6	264·2	318·4	1+4
	August 9	339·1	1.4	317·9	38.9	21.2	278·9	323·7	1+4
	September 13	315·3	1.3	303·6	16.9	11.7	286·7	320·5	1+4
	October II	317-0	·4	309·2	6·0	7·8	303·2	309·4	1·3
	November 8	321-2	·4	315·1	2·6	6·1	312·5	301·1	1·3
	December 6	332-0	·4	319·3	1·7	12·7	317·6	304·3	1·3
1966	January 10	349·7	·5	339·0	3·1	10·7	335·9	284·7	·2
	February 14	339·4	·4	328·2	1·8	11·1	326·5	277·0	·2
	March 14	314·2	·3	306·5	1·2	7·7	305·3	273·9	·2
	April 18	307·5	·3	299·0	7·4	8·5	291.5	278 · 5	·2
	May 16	280·3	·2	271·2	2·2	9·0	269.0	276 · 9	·2
	June 13	261·1	·1	253·2	1·4	7·9	251.8	290 · 1	·2
	July 11	264·2	·	258·2	5·9	5·9	252·3	305·0	1.3
	August 8	317·0	·3	309·9	36·2	7·1	273·7	318·0	1.4
	September 12	340·2	·4	324·2	16·8	16·0	307·4	343·6	1.5
	October 10	436·2	1.9	374·6	7.6	61.6	367 · 1	377 · 1	-6
	November 14	542·6	2.3	438·9	3.4	103.6	435 · 5	423 · 7	-8
	December 12	564·2	2.4	467·2	2.4	97.0	464 · 8	448 · 8	-9
1967	January 9	600·2	2.6	527·4	4·2	72·8	523·2	453·9	1.9
	February 13	602·8	2.6	537·7	2·7	65·2	534·9	453·9	1.9
	March 13	569·0	2.4	524·8	2·0	44·2	522·8	466·9	2.0
	April 10	567·4	2·4	525·5	8·3	41 · 9	517·2	495·3	2·1
	May 8	541·4	2·3	496·8	3·5	44 · 7	493·2	505·4	2·2
	June 12	499·8	2·1	465·9	2·2	34 · 0	463·7	524·2	2·3
	July 10	497 · I	2·1	472 · 1	7·9	24·9	464·2	543·3	2·3
	August 14	555 · 6	2·4	533 · 0	40·0	22·6	493·0	558·7	2·4
	September 11	555 · 4	2·4	525 · 7	22·4	29·7	503·3	562·8	2·4
	October 9	560·7	2·4	531.6	9·4	29·1	522 · 3	541 · 3	2·3
	November 13	581·6	2·5	552.3	4·1	29·3	548 · 2	536 · 1	2·3
	December 11	582·7	2·5	558.9	2·9	23·8	556 · 0	538 · 3	2·3
1968	January 8	630·9	2·7	600 · 4	4·4	30·5	596·0	519·6	2·2
	February 12	619·2	2·7	596 · 0	3·1	23·2	592·9	503·2	2·2
	March 11	589·9	2·5	572 · 0	2·3	17·9	569·7	508·5	2·2
	April 18	578·4	2·5	566·9	8·7	11.5	558·3	534·7	2·3
	May 13	548·9	2·4	535·6	4·0	13.3	531·6	544·5	2·3
	June 10	516·7	2·2	506·5	2·5	10.3	503·9	568·7	2·4

TABLE 105

## UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

	GE SCHRIMUNU SHORE SCHRIMUNU	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY UN	IEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	LLY UNEMPLC	YED
								Seasonally	adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	A PROPERTY	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's )	(000's )	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	184.4 146.7 168.8 216.6 321.4 343.8 259.8 249.6 344.9 440.1 286.2 250.3 285.1 451.2	1.3 1.1 1.5 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.7 2.3 3.0 1.9 1.7 1.9 3.0	176.5 137.4 151.0 204.3 293.8 322.6 248.3 226.3 321.9 393.8 279.6 240.6 259.6 420.7	2.9 2.3 2.0 3.0 5.0 7.5 5.4 4.3 7.9 11.1 6.4 5.1 4.5 5.7	7.9 9.3 17.8 12.3 27.6 21.2 11.5 23.3 22.9 46.2 6.6 9.7 25.5 30.5	173.6 135.1 148.9 201.3 288.8 315.1 242.9 222.0 314.0 382.8 273.2 235.5 255.1 415.1		1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7 2.8
1964	January 13	383 · 6	2.6	363·5	4∙4	20·1	359·1	304·9	2·1
	February 10	350 · 3	2.4	344·3	3∙0	6·0	341·3	285·5	1·9
	March 16	321 · 5	2.2	313·6	1∙6	7·9	312·0	277·1	1·9
	April 13	309·9	2·1	305·2	7·2	4·7	298·0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277·9	1·9	271·6	2·5	6·3	269·1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243·7	1·6	240·3	1·3	3·4	239·0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240·2	1.6	236·4	5.7	3·8	230·7	273 · 1	1.8
	August 10	272·0	1.8	269·4	29.5	2·7	239·9	273 · 2	1.8
	September 14	253·7	1.7	248·9	12.6	4·8	236·3	266 · 0	1.8
	October 12	258·6	.7	252.6	4·9	6·0	247·7	258·8	1.7
	November 9	261·0	.8	254.6	2·2	6·4	252·4	248·2	1.7
	December 7	261·5	.8	254.5	1·4	6·9	253·1	243·2	1.6
1965	January II	285 · 8	.9	278 · 9	2.5	6·9	276·4	232·4	1.6
	February 8	276 · 3	.9	269 · 9	1.6	6·4	268·3	255·0	1.5
	March 8	283 · 3	.9	258 · 8	1.0	24·5	257·8	230·2	1.5
	April 12	256·4	1.7	243·4	7.6	12·9	235·8	225·9	1.5
	May 10	231·5	1.6	226·5	2.3	5·1	224·1	233·6	1.6
	June 14	212·3	1.4	207·4	0.9	4·9	206·5	237·0	1.6
	July 12	215·7	1·4	211·3	6·2	4·4	205 · 1	243·4	·6
	August 9	259·4	1·7	240·2	22·7	19·2	217 · 4	248·1	·7
	September 13	240·3	1·6	230·7	10·2	9·5	220 · 5	248·2	·7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233·8	3.6	6·8	230·2	240·3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239·2	1.6	5·1	237·6	233·5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247·4	1.0	10·6	246·4	236·5	1.6
1966	January 10	274·8	·8	265·6	∙9	9·2	263 · 7	221 · 2	•5
	February 14	267·1	·8	257·2	∙	9·9	256 · 1	214 · 9	•4
	March 14	245·4	·6	238·8	0∙7	6·6	238 · 1	213 · 2	•4
	April 18	241·4	1.6	234·0	4·9	7·4	229 · 1	219·6	1.5
	May 16	219·9	1.5	212·0	1·4	8·0	210 · 5	219·3	1.5
	June 13	206·5	1.4	199·5	0·9	7·0	198 · 6	228·0	1.5
	July II	209 · 1	·4	204·1	3·4	5·0	200·6	238·2	-6
	August 6	245 · 5	·6	239·5	21·9	6·0	217·7	248·4	.7
	September 12	266 · 4	·8	253·2	10·2	13·3	243·0	273·4	.8
	October 10	348·7	2·3	292·2	4·5	56·5	287·7	301·2	2·0
	November 14	435·8	2·9	345·8	2·0	90·0	343·8	339·2	2·3
	December 12	460·3	3·1	373·4	1·5	86·9	372·0	359·4	2·4
1967	January 9	487·4	3·3	425·2	2·6	62·2	422 · 7	360·6	2·4
	February 13	483·2	3·3	430·8	1·7	52·4	429 · 1	358·2	2·4
	March 13	453·4	3·1	420·8	1·3	32·6	419 · 5	369·8	2·5
	April 10	452·5	3·1	421·2	5·5	31·3	415·7	398·8	2.7
	May 8	433·3	2·9	398·9	2·3	34·4	396·6	413·4	2.8
	June 12	403·6	2·7	377·9	I·4	25·8	376·4	429·8	2.9
	July 10	401 · 2	2.7	383·3	4·7	17.9	378·5	444·3	3·0
	August 14	443 · 1	3.0	426·1	24·3	17.0	401·8	455·5	3·1
	September 11	447 · 8	3.0	424·0	13·8	23.7	410·3	461·0	3·1
	October 9	452 · 5	3·1	429·3	5·8	23·2	423 · 5	445·0	3.0
	November 13	474 · 7	3·2	450·0	2·6	24·7	447 · 5	442·5	3.0
	December 11	481 · 8	3·3	461·2	1·8	20·6	459 · 3	444·9	3.0
1968	January 8	526·4	3.6	499·2	2·8	27·2	496 · 4	425·2	2·9
	February 12	516·5	3.5	496·4	2·0	20·1	494 · 4	412·3	2·8
	March 11	492·9	3.3	477·0	1·5	15·9	475 · 5	418·2	2·8
	April 8	483 · 5	3·3	473·7	5·4	9·8	468 · 3	449·3	3·0
	May 13	461 · 5	3·1	449·9	2·8	11·6	447 · 1	466·0	3·2
	June 10	438 · 7	3·0	429·4	1·7	9·3	427 · 7	488·1	3·3

## UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	OF YOLPHIAMU T	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMP	LOYED leavers	TABLE	Carron I
		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasona Number (000's )	As percentage of total employees per cent.		
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	> Monthly averages	100-4 85-5 88-2 95-9 136-0 131-4 100-6 91-1 118-3 133-1 94-4 78-5 74-6 108-3	·4   ·1   ·2   ·3   ·8   ·7   ·3   ·1   ·1   ·4   ·6   ·1   0·9   0·9   ·3	95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3 100.2	2.8 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9 3.5	5.3 9.8 9.6 5.7 19.7 9.5 3.0 5.3 8.3 6.4 1.8 2.1 3.4 8.0	92.3 73.8 77.0 88.1 113.1 117.7 94.3 83.0 104.8 119.5 88.5 72.9 68.3 96.8	3	·3  ·0  ·0  ·2  ·5  ·5  ·5  ·2  ·0  ·3  ·5  ·1  0·9  0·8  1·	1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965	lonthly averages
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16 April 13 May 11 June 15 July 13 August 10 September 14 October 12	117-1 113-8 103-9 101-7 91-2 78-2 78-2 77-3 96-5 88-0 89-2 89-1	1.4 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.2 1.1	114.5 111.5 101.8 99.9 89.3 76.6 75.8 94.8 86.5 87.7 87.5	2.4 1.6 0.9 3.7 1.3 0.7 3.9 20.6 8.3 3.2	2.6 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.4	112-1 109-9 100-9 96-3 88-1 75-8 71-9 74-2 78-2 84-5 84-5	100 · 1 95 · 8 90 · 4 91 · 4 88 · 9 88 · 3 90 · 6 90 · 4 86 · 3 82 · 0	·2  ·1  ·1  ·1  ·1  ·1  ·1  ·1  ·1  ·1  ·1	1964	January 13 . February 10 March 16 . April 13 . May 11 . June 15 . July 13 . August 10 . September 14 October 12.
1965	January II       .         January II       .         February 8       .         March 8       .         March 8       .         June 14       .         July 12       .         August 9       .         September 13       .         October 11.       .         November 8       .	87-4 90-6 91-6 88-8 84-8 75-4 63-8 64-8 79-7 75-1 76-4 76-9	i.0 I.1 I.1 I.0 I.0 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	85.1 85.1 88.2 84.1 82.6 73.7 62.5 63.6 77.7 72.9 75.4 75.9	0.9 1.6 1.0 0.6 5.7 1.3 0.6 4.5 16.2 6.6 2.4 1.1	2·3 2·4 3·4 4·6 2·3 1·7 1·3 1·2 2·0 2·2 1·0	86.5 87.3 83.5 76.9 72.4 61.9 59.1 61.5 66.2 73.0 74.8	79·3 72·8 72·7 73·4 72·4 75·1 74·9 77·5 77·1 73·7 70·3 68·2	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	1965	November 9 December 7 January 11 . February 8 . March 8 . April 12 . May 10 . June 14 . July 12 . August 9 . September 13 October 11 .
1966	December 6 January 10 February 14 March 14 April 18 May 16 June 13 July 11 August 8 September 12 October 10 November 14	74.0 74.9 72.3 68.7 66.1 60.3 54.6 55.1 71.5 73.8 87.5 106.8 103.9	0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.2 1.2	71.9 73.4 71.1 67.7 64.9 59.3 53.7 54.2 70.4 71.0 82.4 93.1 93.8	0.7 1.2 0.7 0.5 2.5 0.8 0.5 2.5 14.3 6.6 3.0 1.4 0.9	2·1 1·4 1·2 1·0 1·1 1·1 0·9 0·9 1·2 2·8 5·1 13·7 10·1	71·2 72·2 70·3 67·3 62·4 58·5 53·2 51·7 56·0 64·4 79·4 91·7 92·9	65.8 57.6 55.4 57.7 58.2 63.0 66.5 70.0 71.4 71.8 76.8 84.7 88.4	0.8 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.0	1966	November 8 December 6 January 10 . February 14 March 14 . April 18 . May 16 . June 13 . July 11 . August 8 . September 12 October 10. November 14
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 August 14 September 11 October 9 November 13 December 11	112.7 119.7 115.6 114.9 108.1 96.2 95.9 112.5 107.6 108.2 106.9 100.9	·3  ·4  ·4  ·3  ·3  ·1  ·1  ·3  ·3  ·2  ·2	102 · 1 106 · 9 104 · 0 104 · 2 97 · 8 88 · 0 88 · 9 106 · 9 101 · 7 102 · 4 102 · 3 97 · 7	1.6 1.0 0.8 2.8 1.2 0.8 3.2 15.6 8.6 3.6 1.5 1.1	10.6 12.8 11.5 10.7 10.3 8.2 7.0 5.6 5.9 5.9 4.6 3.2	100·5 105·9 103·3 101·5 96·6 87·2 85·7 91·3 93·1 98·8 100·8 96·6	87.8 91.7 92.7 96.5 96.4 99.3 104.6 108.3 101.9 96.6 93.6 93.6 92.2	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.1	1967	January 9 . February 13 March 13 . April 10 . May 8 . June 12 . July 10 . August 14 . September 11 October 9 . November 13 December 14
1968	January 8 February 12 March 11 April 8 May 13 June 10	104 · 5 102 · 7 97 · 0 94 · 9 87 · 4 78 · 0	1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.0 0.9	101 · 2 99 · 6 95 · 0 93 · 2 85 · 7 77 · 1	1.6 1.1 0.8 3.3 1.2 0.8	3·3 3·1 2·0 1·7 1·7 1·0	99.6 98.5 94.2 90.0 84.5 76.3	86.8 84.2 83.8 85.2 85.8 88.8	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1968	January 8 . February 12 March 11 . April 8 . May 13 . June 10 .

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: London and South Eastern Region

ULL CLARKER STORE	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY UN	IEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	OLLY UNEMPLC	OYED vers
Sumonally adjusted							Seasonally	adjusted
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1onthly averages	52 · 1 38 · 4 43 · 8 55 · 6 72 · 2 68 · 7 52 · 6 54 · 3 72 · 7 85 · 7 57 · 4 50 · 5 54 · 9 93 · 3	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	50·3 35·8 40·2 52·9 70·5 67·5 51·7 52·6 71·8 81·1 57·0 49·9 54·0 91·7	0-9 0-6 0-5 0-7 1-1 1-2 1-0 1-0 1-7 1-8 1-1 1-0 0-9 1-0	1.7 2.6 3.6 2.7 1.6 1.2 1.0 1.7 0.9 4.7 0.4 0.7 0.9 1.6	49.4 35.3 39.7 52.2 69.4 66.3 50.6 51.6 70.0 79.2 55.8 48.9 53.1 90.6		··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··
January 13 February 10 March 16	77 · 3 73 · 1 65 · 0		75·9 72·8 64·6	0·4 0·3 0·2	1 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 4	75·4 72·5 64·4	62·3 59·0 56·6	
April 13 May II June 15	63 · 6 55 · 8 47 · 5		63·2 55·4 46·9	· 0 0 · 3 0 · 1	0·4 0·4 0·6	62·2 55·2 46·7	59·1 57·0 55·6	
July 13 August 10 September 14	45 · 2 54 · 2 49 · 7		44·8 54·0 49·5	0·1 7·6 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·1	44·7 46·4 47·2	57·0 56·9 55·8	
October 12 November 9 December 7	52·2 53·2 51·7		52·0 52·9 51·3	0·8 0·3 0·2	0·1 0·3 0·4	51·2 52·6 51·2	50·7 48·7 48·6	
January II	57·4	1.0	57·0	0·4	0·4	56·7	45·6	0·8
February 8	56·2	1.0	55·8	0·2	0·3	55·6	45·5	0·8
March 8	54·4	0.9	53·9	0·1	0·5	53·8	47·0	0·8
April 12	51 · 4	0·9	51·2	⋅ 8	0·2	49·4	46·9	0·8
May 10	48 · 5	0·8	48·3	0 ⋅ 4	0·2	47·9	49·8	0·9
June 14	43 · 2	0·7	42·8	0 ⋅ 1	0·4	42·7	51·3	0·9
July 12	42 · 1	0·7	41 · 9	0·1	0·2	41 · 7	53.6	0·9
August 9	49 · 2	0·8	49 · 0	5·3	0·2	43 · 7	53.9	0·9
September 13	52 · 6	0·9	47 · 7	2·2	4·9	45 · 5	53.8	0·9
October 11	50·5	· 0·9	50·1	0·9	0·3	49·3	48·6	0·8
November 8	51·1	0·9	50·9	0·3	0·2	50·6	46·7	0·8
December 6	50·0	0·9	49·8	0·2	0·2	49·6	47·0	0·8
January 10	55·3	0·9	54·8	0·3	0.6	54·5	43·7	0·7
February 14	54·3	0·9	53·8	0·2	0.4	53·7	44·0	0·7
March 14	50·1	0·9	49·8	0·1	0.3	49·7	43·3	0·7
April 18	48·5	0·8	48 · I	0·9	0·4	47·2	44·8	0·8
May 16	43·8	0·7	43 · 4	0·2	0·4	43·1	45·1	0·8
June 13	40·4	0·7	40 · I	0·2	0·3	39·9	48·3	0·8
July 11	40 · 5	0·7	40 · 1	0·1	0·4	39·9	51+6	0·9
August 8	48 · 5	0·8	48 · 0	4·8	0·4	43·2	53+3	0·9
September 12	52 · 0	0·9	51 · 3	2·1	0·7	49·2	58+1	1·0
October 10	63·7	1 · 1	62 · 1	1 · 0	1.6	61 · 1	61+6	·0
November 14	77·9	1 · 3	75 · 4	0 · 4	2.5	75 · 0	71+9	·2
December 12	83·4	1 · 4	81 · 1	0 · 2	2.3	80 · 9	78+3	·3
January 9	98·5	1.7	94·1	0·4	4·4	93·7	78.6	·3
February 13	100·0	1.7	97·6	0·3	2·3	97·4	78.9	·4
March 13	95·4	1.6	94·1	0·2	1·3	93·9	83.3	·4
April 10	96·2	1.6	94·9	0·9	1.4	94·0	89·5	1.5
May 8	91·1	1.6	89·6	0·4	1.5	89·3	90·7	1.5
June 12	84·6	1.4	83·2	0·2	1.4	83·0	94·8	1.6
July 10	83·1	1.4	82.0	0·2	1 · 1	81.7	98·5	1.7
August 14	91·3	1.6	90.3	5·1	1 · 0	85.2	99·8	1.7
September 11	90·3	1.5	89.6	2·7	0 · 7	86.9	101·8	1.7
October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1 · 1	0·9	90·8	94·5	1.6
November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0 · 4	1·4	95·4	92·9	1.6
December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0 · 3	1·7	96·5	93·9	1.6
January 8	105·8	1.8	104·3	0·4	1.5	103 · 9	87·7	1.5
February 12	106·6	1.8	105·4	0·3	1.2	105 · 1	85·1	1.4
March 11	101·4	1.7	100·4	0·3	1.0	100 · 0	88·8	1.5
April 8	99 · 1	1.7	98·4	0·9	0·8	97·5	92·8	1.6
May 13	93 · 0	1.6	91·9	0·5	1·2	91·4	92·8	1.6
June 10	86 · 5	1.5	85·6	0·2	0·9	85·4	97·3	1.7

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	Services results Bay Cast Crasped No.12	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPI	-OYED eavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total employees
	and and a second	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Monthly averages	23 · 3 18 · 2 21 · 4 28 · 4 37 · 0 35 · 8 28 · 6 28 · 1 35 · 5 45 · 7 28 · 5 26 · 8 34 · 0 51 · 4	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	22.8 17.7 19.8 27.6 35.8 35.3 27.5 26.0 34.6 39.9 28.3 26.0 30.2 48.5	0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.6 1.0 1.2 0.7 0.6 0.6	0.6 0.4 1.5 0.8 1.2 0.6 1.1 2.1 0.9 5.8 0.3 0.8 3.8 2.9	22·3 17·4 19·5 27·1 35·2 34·3 26·7 25·4 33·6 38·6 27·6 25·4 29·6 47·9		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	37·0 36·0 33·6	::	36·3 35·5 33·3	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.6 0.5 0.3	36·1 35·3 33·2	29·0 27·1 27·1	i i
	April 13 May 11 June 15	32·0 26·8 21·9		31.7 26.6 21.8	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·3 0·1	31.0 26.4 21.7	28·1 27·3 27·7	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	21 · 4 26 · 1 25 · 3		21 · 3 25 · 9 25 · 0	0·1 3·9 1·5	0·1 0·2 0·4	21 · 2 22 · 0 23 · 5	29·2 28·8 28·5	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	26·9 27·4 28·0		26·7 27·2 27·5	0·5 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·4	26·2 27·0 27·4	27 · 1 26 · 0 25 · 5	··· ···
1965	January II	31.7	+	31 · 3	0·2	0·5	31 · 1	24·7	0·9
	February 8	31.3	+	30 · 8	0·1	0·5	30 · 7	23·3	0·8
	March 8	30.5	+	29 · 5	0·1	1·0	29 · 4	23·9	0·9
	April 12	32·7	1·2	28·2	·7	4.6	26·4	24·0	0·9
	May 10	25·2	0·9	25·0	0·3	0.2	24·8	25·7	0·9
	June 14	21·0	0·8	20·8	0·1	0.2	20·7	26·5	1·0
	July 12	20·0	0·7	19·9	0·1	0·1	19·9	27·7	1.0
	August 9	25·9	0·9	24·1	3·0	1·8	21·1	27·8	1.0
	September 13	24·2	0·9	23·9	1·3	0·3	22·6	27·5	1.0
	October II	25·8	0·9	25·2	0·4	0·5	24·8	25 · 7	0.9
	November 8	26·5	1·0	26·3	0·2	0·2	26·1	25 · 1	0.9
	December 6	27·3	1·0	27·1	0·1	0·2	27·0	25 · 1	0.9
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	29·4 30·8 27·7	1.0 1.1 1.0	29·2 30·4 27·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·4 0·2	29·0 30·4 27·4	22·8 23·1 22·2	0.8 0.8 0.8
	April 18	27·2	1.0	26·8	0·7	0·3	26·2	23·8	0.8
	May 16	23·5	0.8	23·3	0·2	0·2	23·1	24·0	0.9
	June 13	21·4	0.8	21·0	0·1	0·3	20·9	26·7	1.0
	July II	21.9	0·8	21·5	0·1	0·4	21·4	29·4	1.0
	August 8	26.7	1·0	26·4	3·2	0·3	23·2	30·2	1.1
	September 12	29.3	1·0	28·7	1·3	0·6	27·4	33·0	1.2
	October 10	48·4	1.7	35·5	0.6	12·9	34·8	36·0	1.3
	November 14	59·6	2.1	44·7	0.2	14·9	44·5	43·5	1.6
	December 12	62·1	2.2	47·3	0.2	14·8	47·1	45·4	1.6
1967	January 9	61 · 1	2·2	53·2	0·3	7·9	52·9	43·7	1.6
	February 13	62 · 0	2·2	55·6	0·1	6·4	55·4	43·4	1.5
	March 13	56 · 4	2·0	52·5	0·1	3·8	52·4	43·3	1.5
	April 10	51·8	1.8	50·1	0·6	1.7	49·6	45·0	1.6
	May 8	50·8	1.8	46·5	0·2	4.3	46·3	47·6	1.7
	June 12	43·6	1.6	41·4	0·1	2.2	41·3	51·5	1.8
	July 10	41·3	1.5	40·5	0·2	0·7	40·4	52·0	1.9
	August 14	46·5	1.7	45·4	2·7	1·1	42·7	52·8	1.9
	September 11	46·7	1.7	45·5	1·6	1·2	43·9	52·1	1.9
	October 9	49·3	1.8	48 · 1	0·7	1.1	47·5	49·0	1.7
	November 13	53·7	1.9	51 · 1	0·2	2.6	50·9	49·9	1.8
	December 11	53·2	1.9	51 · 6	0·1	1.6	51·5	49·8	1.8
1968	January 8	56·3	2·0	55·7	0·2	0·6	55 · 5	45 · 9	1.6
	February 12	55·9	2·0	55·3	0·2	0·6	55 · 1	43 · 2	1.5
	March 11	54·3	1·9	52·1	0·1	2·2	52 · 0	43 · 0	1.5
	April 8	51.6	1.8	51·2	1.0	0·5	50·2	45 · 5	1.6
	May 13	47.7	1.7	47·2	0.3	0·5	46·9	48 · 2	1.7
	June 10	43.6	1.6	43·4	0.2	0·3	43·2	53 · 8	1.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

Num (00 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 January 13 . February 10 March 16 . 1964 April 13 . May 11 . June 15 . July 13 . August 10 . September 14 October 12. November 9 December 7 January II . February 8 . March 8 . 1965 April 12 . May 10 . June 14 . • July 12 . August 9 . September 13 • October 11. November 8 December 6 January 10 . February 14 March 14 . 1966 : April 18 May 16 June 13 July II . August 8 . September 12 October 10. November 14 December 12 1967 January 9 . February 13 March 13 . April 10 May 8 June 12 July 10 . August 14 . September 11 October 9 . November 13 December 11 1968 January 8 . February 12 March 11 . April 8 May 13 June 10 Including Dorset other than Poole.

TABLE 109

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South Western Region

OTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPL	OYED
Section 2		1				Seasonal	ly adjusted
er L	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
0's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
.7592816859595	1.4 1.1 1.3 1.8 2.2 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.1 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.5	16.3 13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6 33.2	0.2 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.1 0.4 0.8 0.6	16-1 13-1 14-5 20-6 26-0 25-2 20-0 17-2 21-8 24-8 20-1 20-3 23-4 32-9		1.4 1.1 1.2 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 2.5
· 6	2·1	27·3	0·2	0·3	27·1	21.8	1.6
· 2	2·0	25·9	0·1	0·2	25·8	20.8	1.6
· 3	1·7	23·1	0·1	0·2	23·0	19.9	1.5
·7 3·5 5·5	1.6 1.4 1.2	21.6 18.4 15.4	0·4 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	21·2 18·3 15·4	20·3 19·6 19·7	1.5 1.5 1.5
1·6	·	14·6	0·1	0·1	14·5	19·9	1.5
7·1	· 3	17·1	1·4	0·1	15·7	20·3	1.5
7·4	· 3	17·3	0·7	0·1	16·6	20·1	1.5
)·5	1.5	20·4	0·3	0·2	20·1	19·8	1.5
·6	1.6	21·4	0·1	0·1	21·3	19·0	1.4
2·5	1.7	22·3	0·1	0·2	22·2	19·5	1.5
4·3	1.8	24·1	0·2	0·2	23·9	19·0	1 · 4
4·3	1.8	23·3	0·1	1·0	23·2	18·7	1 · 4
3·4	1.7	22·3	0·1	1·1	22·2	19·2	1 · 4
0.5	1.5	20·3	0·5	0·2	19·8	19·0	1 · 4
3.3	1.4	18·1	0·1	0·2	18·0	19·3	1 · 4
6.4	1.2	16·2	0·1	0·1	16·2	20·7	1 · 5
6·5	1.2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1.7
9·1	1.4	18·3	1·2	0·8	17·1	21·9	1.6
8·9	1.4	18·8	0·6	0·1	18·2	21·9	1.6
1 • 7	1.6	21.6	0·2	0·1	21·4	21 · 1	1.6
4 • 1	1.8	24.0	0·1	0·1	23·9	21 · 4	1.6
3 • 7	1.8	23.5	0·1	0·1	23·4	20 · 6	1.5
5·9 5·0 2·6	1.9 1.8 1.7	25·6 24·8 22·5	0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	25·5 24·7 22·4	20·4 19·9 19·4	1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 4
·	1.6	20·9	0·3	0·2	20·6	19·7	1.5
8 · 4	1.4	18·3	0·1	0·1	18·2	19·5	1.4
6 · 6	1.2	16·5	0·1	0·1	16·5	21·1	1.6
6·5	1 · 2	16·4	0·1	0·1	16·3	22·2	1.6
9·1	1 · 4	18·9	1·2	0·2	17·7	22·6	1.7
2·1	1 · 6	21·9	0·7	0·2	21·2	25·2	1.9
1 · 7	2·3	28·4	0·3	3·3	28 · 1	27·7	2·0
6 · 6	2·7	33·8	0·2	2·8	33 · 6	30·5	2·3
8 · 1	2·8	35·8	0·1	2·3	35 · 7	32·0	2·4
1 · 0	3·1	38·8	0·2	2·2	38·6	31.7	2·4
9 · 5	2·9	38·3	0·1	1·1	38·2	31.0	2·3
6 · 8	2·7	36·4	0·1	0·3	36·3	31.8	2·4
4·6	2·6	34·3	0·3	0·4	34·0	32·6	2·4
1·9	2·4	31·5	0·1	0·4	31·4	33·4	2·5
7·5	2·0	27·1	0·1	0·4	27·0	34·3	2·6
7·1	2·0	26·8	0·2	0·2	26·6	35·3	2.6
9·7	2·2	29·5	1·2	0·2	28·3	34·7	2.6
0·3	2·3	30·0	0·8	0·3	29·2	34·2	2.5
3·1	2·5	32·8	0·4	0·3	32·5	32·1	2·4
6·7	2·7	36·4	0·2	0·3	36·2	32·9	2·5
7·0	2·8	36·6	0·2	0·4	36·4	32·6	2·4
9·5	2·9	38·4	0·1	1·1	38·3	31.5	2·3
7·9	2·8	37·7	0·1	0·2	37·6	30.5	2·3
5·6	2·7	35·5	0·1	0·2	35·4	31.0	2·3
4·6	2.6	34·4	0·3	0·2	34·1	32.7	2·4
1·4	2.3	31·2	0·1	0·2	31·1	33.0	2·5
8·4	2.1	28·3	0·1	0·1	28·2	35.9	2·7

## UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

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TABLE 110

	etakoraj posizis Iur oraj organizacija	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPL	OYED eavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	As percentage of total employees
	ADDA	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 31.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7 57.8	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3 2.5	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 .7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3 0.8 1.1	0.7 0.6 8.3 3.9 4.4 3.0 3.6 10.3 6.3 8.6 1.3 4.1 12.4 14.9	11.3 9.4 14.5 22.5 28.7 27.6 16.8 20.4 33.2 36.8 19.4 15.1 18.5 41.8	2	0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 1.8
1964	January 13	30·0	·3	28.6	0·2	·4	28·4	25·3	1 · 1
	February 10	27·0	·2	25.9	0·1	·2	25·7	22·4	1 · 0
	March 16	23·3	·0	22.3	0·1	·	22·2	20·6	0 · 9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21·2	20-9	0·9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19·2	19-5	0·8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17·3	18-8	0·8
	July 13	16.7	0·7	16·4	0·3	0·3	16·1	18·0	0·8
	August 10	23.7	1·0	23·1	5·6	0·6	17·5	8·4	0·8
	September 14	19.2	0·8	18·7	1·8	0·6	16·8	17·1	0·7
	October 12	19·5	0·8	17·5	0·5	2.0	17·0	17·1	0·7
	November 9	18·7	0·8	16·2	0·1	2.5	16·0	16·0	0·7
	December 7	18·1	0·8	15·9	0·1	2.2	15·8	16·4	0·7
1965	January II	17·8	0·8	16·8	0·1	1.0	16·7	15·2	0.6
	February 8	17·2	0·7	16·3	0·1	0.9	16·2	14·7	0.6
	March 8	32·9	1·4	15·8	0·1	17.0	15·8	15·0	0.6
	April 12	21+6	0·9	17·2	2·9	4·4	14·3	14·2	0.6
	May 10	15+4	0·7	14·5	0·3	0·9	14·2	14·3	0.6
	June 14	15+0	0·6	13·7	0·1	1·4	13·6	14·6	0.6
	July 12	18·4	0·8	17·0	3·4	1.4	13·6	15·1	0.6
	August 9	33·9	1·4	20·5	5·7	13.4	14·9	15·6	0.7
	September 13	19·4	0·8	17·4	2·0	1.9	15·5	15·7	0.7
	October 11	19·7	0·8	16·2	0·5	3·5	15·7	15·7	0·7
	November 8	17·0	0·7	15·6	0·1	1·4	15·5	15·5	0·7
	December 6	16·4	0·7	14·9	0·1	1·5	14·8	15·4	0·7
1966	January 10 February 14 March 14	16·9 16·9 15·8	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·0 15·4 14·8	0·1 0·1	0·9 1·5 1·0	15·9 15·3 14·7	14·5 14·0 14·1	0.6 0.6 0.6
	April 18	15·9	0·7	15·3	0·8	0·5	14·5	14·4	0.6
	May 16	17·1	0·7	14·1	0·1	3·0	13·9	13·9	0.6
	June 13	15·0	0·6	13·6	0·1	1·4	13·5	14·5	0.6
	July II	14·8	0.6	13.6	0·2	1 · 1	13·5	15·0	0.6
	August 8	21·1	0.9	20.7	5·3	0 · 4	15·4	16·1	0.7
	September 12	25·0	1.0	19.9	2·0	5 · 0	17·9	18·3	0.8
	October 10	49·7	2·1	23·4	0·7	26·2	22.7	23·2	1.0
	November 14	84·6	3·5	30·6	0·2	54·0	30.4	30·9	1.3
	December 12	87·8	3·7	33·9	0·2	53·9	33.8	34·6	1.4
1967	January 9	70·3	3·0	38·7	0·2	31.6	38·4	34·1	1.5
	February I3	68·0	2·9	41·0	0·2	27.0	40·8	34·7	1.5
	March I3	54·9	2·3	40·7	0·2	14.2	40·6	36·6	1.6
	April 10	54·3	2·3	41 · 6	0·8	12·6	40·9	40·0	1.7
	May 8	54·5	2·3	39 · 8	0·3	14·7	39·5	41·0	1.8
	June 12	50·5	2·2	39 · 1	0·2	11·4	38·9	43·0	1.8
	July 10	49·0	2·1	39·2	0·3	9·8	39·0	44·2	1.9
	August 14	57·7	2·5	48·7	6·0	9·0	42·7	46·0	2.0
	September 11	61·9	2·6	47·8	3·1	14·1	44·6	47·4	2.0
	October 9	60·3	2.6	46·3	1·2	14·0	45·2	47·3	2·0
	November 13	57·3	2.4	45·9	0·4	11·4	45·5	46·4	2·0
	December 11	55·3	2.4	46·2	0·3	9·1	45·9	46·8	2·0
1968	January 8	64·3	2.7	48·9	0·3	15·4	48 · 6	42·9	1.8
	February 12	61·8	2.6	50·3	0·2	11·4	50 · 1	42·3	1.8
	March 11	55·4	2.4	48·4	0·2	7·0	48 · 2	43·2	1.8
	April 8	52·0	2·2	48·3	1.4	3.7	46·9	45·9	2·0
	May 13	50·3	2·2	45·7	0.4	4.6	45·3	47·2	2·0
	June 10	46·6	2·0	44·1	0.2	2.5	43·9	48·6	2·1

TABLE III Numb 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1964 1965 1966 1967 January 13 . February 10 March 16 . 1964 April 13 . May 11 . June 15 . July 13 . August 10 . September 14 October 12. November 9 December 7 January II . February 8 . March 8 . 965 April 12 May 10 June 14 July 12 . August 9 . September 13 October II. November 8 December 6 1966 January 10 . February 14 March 14 . April 18 May 16 June 13 July II . August 8 . September 12 October 10. November 14 December 12 1967 January 9 . February 13 March 13 . April 10 . May 8 . June 12 . July 10 . August 14 . September 11 October 9 . November 13 December 11 1968 January 8 . February 12 March 11 . April 8 May 13 June 10

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

OTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY UN	IEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	LLY UNEMPLO	YED vers
er	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally Number	adjusted As percentage of total employees
00's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
6 • 4 5 • 8 6 • 9 9 • 7 8 • 6 3 • 1 3 • 0 7 • 9 4 • 7 3 • 6 3 • 3 5 • 8 6 • 0	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 23.6	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 2 0 · 5 0 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 5 0 · 8 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 4	0.7 0.9 1.0 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2 2.3	5.6 4.9 5.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2 23.3		··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··
7·8 6·9 5·8		17·2 16·4 14·7	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·4 1·1	17·0 16·3 14·6	14·8 13·8 13·0	
5 · 1 3 · 1 1 · 5		14·7 12·8 11·3	0·5 0·1 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·2	4·   2·7   ·2	13.5 13.0 12.3	
0·8 4·0 2·4		10·5 14·0 12·2	0·1 2·7 0·9	0·2 0·1 0·2	10·5 11·3 11·2	12·1 12·3 12·2	
2·0 1·8 1·9		11.6 11.5 11.6	0·3 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·3	11·3 11·4 11·5	12·2 11·8 11·4	
3·6	0·9	12·7	0·1	0·8	12.6	10·8	0·8
4·1	1·0	12·8	0·1	1·2	12.8	10·8	0·8
5·0	1·0	12·7	—	2·3	12.6	11·2	0·8
4·3	1.0	12.8	· 2	1.5	11.6	11 · 1	0·8
2·7	0.9	11.5	0 · 1	1.2	11.4	11 · 6	0·8
1·8	0.8	10.9	0 · 1	0.9	10.8	11 · 9	0·8
1 · 3	0·8	10·8	0·1	0·5	10-8	12.5	0·9
3 · 9	1·0	13·3	1·8	0·5	11-5	12.5	0·9
3 · 3	0·9	12·7	0·8	0·6	11-8	12.9	0·9
3·1	0·9	12.6	0·3	0·5	12·3	13·2	0·9
2·7	0·9	12.3	0·1	0·4	12·2	12·7	0·9
3·3	0·9	12.8	0·1	0·5	12·7	12·6	0·9
4·8 4·5 3·4	1.0 1.0 0.9	14·0 13·6 12·6	0·1 0·1	0·8 0·9 0·7	13·9 13·6 12·6	12.0 11.5 11.2	0.8 0.8 0.8
3·5	0·9	12·9	0·4	0.6	12.5	2·0	0·8
2·0	0·8	11·6	0·1	0.4	11.5	1·7	0·8
11·5	0·8	11·0	—	0.5	11.0	2·1	0·8
1 · 8	0·8	11·4	0·1	0·4	11·3	13·0	0·9
4 · 8	1·0	14·5	1·9	0·3	12·6	13·7	1·0
15 · 9	1·1	15·2	0·9	0·8	14·3	15·6	1·1
18·9	·3	17·4	0·4	1.5	17·0	18·2	1.3
23·3	·6	19·6	0·1	3.7	19·5	20·2	1.4
24·9	·7	21·3	0·1	3.6	21·2	21·2	1.5
28·0	1.9	23·7	0 · 1	4·3	23·6	20·7	1.4
28·3	2.0	24·4	0 · 1	3·9	24·3	20·7	1.4
27·8	1.9	23·8	0 · 1	4·0	23·7	21·0	1.5
27·4	1.9	24·1	0·4	3·3	23·7	22.5	1.6
25·1	1.7	22·3	0·2	2·8	22·2	22.5	1.6
23·2	1.6	21·4	0·1	1·9	21·3	23.2	1.6
23 · 1	1.6	21 · 4	0·2	·8	21·2	24·3	1 · 7
25 · 5	1.8	24 · 5	1·6	·0	22·9	25·1	1 · 7
25 · 1	1.7	24 · 1	1·0	·	23·1	25·2	1 · 7
24·8	1.7	23·8	0·5	·0	23·3	24·8	1.7
26·5	1.8	25·0	0·2	·5	24·9	25·7	1.8
26·8	1.9	25·4	0·1	·4	25·3	25·3	1.8
29·5	2·0	27·5	0 · 1	1.9	27·4	24·1	1.7
29·0	2·0	27·5	0 · 1	1.5	27·3	23·3	1.6
27·6	1·9	26·6	0 · 1	0.9	26·5	23·5	1.6
27·2	1.9	26·4	0·3	0·8	26 · 1	24·8	1.7
26·3	1.8	25·4	0·2	0·9	25 · 3	25·7	1.8
24·7	1.7	24·2	0·1	0·5	24 · 1	26·2	1.8

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	A long advant families	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY UI	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	OLLY UNEMPLO	DYED avers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally Number	As percentage of total employees
	erne (cos)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(2000)s)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 38.2 24.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 25.4 44.4	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	17-2 13-1 13-9 18-5 30-6 34-0 23-7 19-7 30-4 37-2 25-8 22-2 23-4 39-9	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8 0.9	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5	16.7 12.8 13.5 18.1 29.9 32.9 23.0 19.2 29.2 35.5 24.8 21.4 22.6 39.0		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	34·4 32·2 29·8	::	33·3 31·4 29·0	0·4 0·3 - 0·1	1·1 0·7 0·9	32.9 31.2 28.8	28.6 26.9 26.2	
	April 13 May II June 15	28.9 25.3 21.7	:	28·2 24·6 21·3	∙ 0 0 ∙ 3 0 ∙ 1	0.8 0.7 0.4	27·2 24·4 21·1	26·5 25·1 23·7	 
	July 13 August 10 September 14	21·3 26·9 24·5	:	20·8 26·7 23·9	0.6 5.5 2.4	0.5 0.2 0.6	20·3 21·2 21·5	24·0 24·1 23·5	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	24·3 24·2 23·8	::	23.5 23.5 23.3	0·9 0·4 0·2	0·7 0·7 0·5	22.6 23.2 23.1	23·2 22·4 22·1	···
1965	January II	25.6	1.2	24·9	0·2	0.7	24·6	21·3	1.0
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24·2	0·2	1.0	24·0	20·7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23·5	0·1	0.9	23·3	21·2	1.0
	April 12	23·1	1·1	22·5	0·8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21·8	1·0	21·3	0·4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19·7	0·9	19·1	0·1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19·0	0-9	18·8	0·6	0·2	18·2	21.6	.0
	August 9	23·9	1-1	23·7	4·0	0·2	19·7	22.5	.
	September 13	22·1	1-1	21·8	1·8	0·3	20·0	21.9	.0
	October II November 8 December 6	22.5 22.3 23.9		22·0 21·8 22·8	0.7 0.3 0.2	0.5 0.5 1.1	21.3 21.5 22.6	21.8 20.7 21.7	1.0 1.0 1.0
1966	January 10	24·5	·2	23·3	0·2	1·2	23·2	20·1	1.0
	February 14	23·8	·	22·4	0·1	1·4	22·3	19·3	0.9
	March 14	21·9	·0	20·8	0·1	1·0	20·8	19·0	0.9
	April 18	22·2	1 · 1	20·9	0·9	1·4	20·0	19·3	0·9
	May 16	19·8	0 · 9	18·8	0·2	1·0	18·5	18·8	0·9
	June 13	19·0	0 · 9	17·3	0·1	1·7	17·2	19·3	0·9
	July II	18·5	0·9	17·6	0.5	0.9	17·1	20·4	1.0
	August 8	24·6	1·2	23·3	3.8	1.3	19·5	22·3	1.1
	September 12	26·0	1·2	24·0	1.8	2.0	22·2	24·3	1.2
	October 10	30-3	1.4	27·3	0.8	3·0	26.5	27·3	1.3
	November 14	36-3	1.7	31·5	0.3	4·8	31.2	30·3	1.4
	December 12	38-0	1.8	33·1	0.2	5·0	32.8	31·3	1.5
1967	January 9	43·7	2·1	37·1	0·3	6·7	36·8	32·0	1.5
	February I3	43·6	2·1	37·8	0·2	5·8	37·6	32·3	1.6
	March I3	41·9	2·0	37·7	0·2	4·2	37·5	34·0	1.6
	April 10	44·7	2·2	38·6	0·8	6·2	37·8	37·2	1.8
	May 8	42·2	2·0	36·2	0·3	5·9	35·9	37·3	1.8
	June 12	39·6	1·9	34·4	0·2	5·2	34·1	38·5	1.9
	July 10	38·4	1.9	35·1	0·7	3·3	34·4	40·0	1.9
	August 14	45·0	2.2	42·5	4·2	2·5	38·3	42·5	2.1
	September 11	46·1	2.2	42·8	2·3	3·3	40·5	44·0	2.1
	October 9	46·8	2·3	43·2	1.0	3·6	42·2	43·8	2·1
	November 13	49·5	2·4	45·4	0.4	4·1	45·0	43·9	2·1
	December 11	51·4	2·5	47·7	0.3	3·7	47·4	45·1	2·2
1968	January 8	55-2	2·7	51-9	0·3	3·3	51.6	45·0	2·2
	February 12	55-4	2·7	53-2	0·2	2·2	52.9	45·3	2·2
	March 11	53-5	2·6	51-6	0·2	1·9	51.4	46·6	2·3
Y.a.a.	April 8	53 · 1	2.6	51.5	0·5	1.6	51·0	50·4	2·4
	May 13	52 · 3	2.5	50.2	0·5	2.1	49·7	52·1	2·5
	June 10	49 · 1	2.4	48.3	0·3	0.8	47·9	54·1	2·6

TAB	CITOLISMENT TAL	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	OLLY UNEMPL	OYED eavers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total employees
-	11 1990 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	44-2 40-8 40-0 47-3 80-8 82-1 57-8 49-3 76-8 93-6 62-5 48-4 45-5 74-9	1.5 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 2.8 1.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 2.1 1.6 1.5 2.5	41 · 9 32 · 2 35 · 5 44 · 8 64 · 8 73 · 1 56 · 5 46 · 4 69 · 1 86 · 5 61 · 1 47 · 3 43 · 8 69 · 2	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7 5·7	41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 59.4 46.1 42.9 68.1		1.4 1.0 1.2 1.5 2.1 2.4 1.8 1.5 2.2 2.7 2.0 1.5 1.4 2.3
1964	January 13	78·0	2.6	75·7	0.6	2·2	75·2	68·9	2·3
	February 10	74·3	2.4	72·8	0.4	1·5	72·5	65·6	2·2
	March 16	68·6	2.3	67·4	0.2	1·2	67·2	62·1	2·0
	April 13	69·0	2·3	67·5	1.9	1·4	65-6	63·1	2·1
	May 11	62·8	2·1	61·4	0.5	1·4	60-9	60·6	2·0
	June 15	55·8	1·8	55·1	0.2	0·7	54-9	59·2	2·0
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53·8	1.7	1.7	52·1	58·7	1.9
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62·1	8.6	0.6	53·5	58·9	1.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56·3	4.0	1.3	52·3	56·0	1.8
	October 12	55·9	1.8	54·9	1.3	1.0	53·6	54·3	·8
	November 9	55·6	1.8	54·3	0.5	1.3	53·8	52·4	·7
	December 7 .	53·7	1.8	52·0	0.3	1.7	51·7	51·5	·7
1965	January II	56·9	1.9	55.5	0·3	1.4	55·2	50·2	1.7
	February 8	54·3	1.8	52.8	0·2	1.5	52·6	47·3	1.6
	March 8	53·3	1.8	51.3	0·1	2.0	51·2	47·3	1.6
	April 12	50·1	1.7	48·9	1 · 1	1·2	47·8	45·7	1.5
	May 10	48·0	1.6	46·8	0 · 5	1·2	46·3	46·1	1.5
	June 14	43·0	1.4	42·3	0 · 1	0·7	42·2	45·8	1.5
	July 12	42·9	1.4	42·3	1.5	0.6	40·8	46·5	1.5
	August 9	49·1	1.6	48·7	6.2	0.4	42·5	47·3	1.6
	September 13	48·0	1.6	46·0	2.8	2.0	43·2	46·2	1.5
	October II	45·0	1.5	44·6	0·7	0·4	43·9	44·3	1.5
	November 8	45·3	1.5	44·8	0·2	0·5	44·5	43·3	1.4
	December 6	44·8	1.5	43·3	0·1	1·5	43·2	43·0	1.4
1966	January 10	45·3	1.5	44·6	0·2	0·7	44·4	40 · 1	·3
	February 14	43·4	1.4	42·6	0·1	0·8	42·5	38 · 0	·3
	March 14	41·3	1.4	40·8	0·1	0·5	40·7	37 · 7	·2
	April 18	41 · 1	1·4	40·6	0·9	0·5	39·7	37·8	1·2
	May 16	38 · 1	1·3	37·7	0·2	0·4	37·5	37·4	1·2
	June 13	36 · 4	1·2	35·8	0·1	0·7	35·7	39·0	1·3
	July II	36·3	1 · 2	35·8	0·7	0·5	35·2	40·5	1 · 3
	August 8	42·1	1 · 4	41·9	4·8	0·3	37·1	41·5	1 · 4
	September 12	46·7	1 · 5	44·1	2·3	2·6	41·9	44·8	1 · 5
	October 10	52·7	1.7	49·4	0·8	3·3	48.6	49·2	1.6
	November 14	60·0	2.0	55·0	0·3	5·0	54.7	53·3	1.8
	December 12	62·6	2.1	57·2	0·2	5·5	57.0	56·8	1.9
1967	January 9	73·7	2.5	66·4	0·2	7·3	66·2	60·4	2·0
	February 13	76·8	2.6	68·4	0·2	8·4	68·2	61·6	2·1
	March 13	76·9	2.6	68·4	0·1	8·4	68·3	63·1	2·1
	April 10	79-1	2.6	69·7	1·1	9·4	68·6	66·0	2·2
	May 8	74-8	2.5	66·9	0·3	7·9	66·6	66·3	2·2
	June 12	68-9	2.3	63·5	0·2	5·5	63·3	68·2	2·3
	July 10	68·3	2·3	65·3	0·7	3·0	64·6	72·2	2·4
	August 14	77·5	2·6	73·1	5·5	4·4	67·6	74·0	2·5
	September 11	77·3	2·6	72·3	2·9	5·0	69·4	74·5	2·5
	October 9	74·8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3·0	70·8	72·0	2·4
	November 13	76·4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3·5	72·5	70·8	2·4
	December 11	73·7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2·0	71·5	71·2	2·4
1968	January 8	79·5	2·7	77.6	0·2	2·0	77·3	70·8	2·4
	February 12	79·4	2·7	77.5	0·2	1·9	77·3	70·0	2·3
	March 11	75·4	2·5	74.3	0·1	1·1	74·2	68·6	2·3
	April 8	75-8	2.5	74-6	1·3	1.2	73·3	70·6	2·4
	May 13	71-8	2.4	70-5	0·4	1.2	70·1	69·8	2·3
	June 10	67-4	2.3	66-6	0·2	0.8	66·4	71·4	2·4

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North Western Region

## UNEMPLOYMENT Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	GET CLIENS MUL V.d. exercised benches parties	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	OLLY UNEMPL luding school lea	OYED		CEYCLIPPE executed loc
		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Seasonall Number (000's)	y adjusted As percentage of total employees per cent.		
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	•Monthly averages	28.3 22.3 19.7 21.6 31.1 43.1 37.2 32.4 49.3 65.4 44.0 34.3 35.1 53.1	2.3 1.8 1.5 1.7 2.4 3.3 2.9 2.5 3.7 5.0 3.3 2.6 2.6 4.0	27 · 1 21 · 3 18 · 9 20 · 9 29 · 3 40 · 5 36 · 1 31 · 1 46 · 0 60 · 5 43 · 5 33 · 5 33 · 7 51 · 7	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4	1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 1.8 2.6 1.1 1.3 3.4 4.9 0.5 0.8 1.4 1.4	26.4 20.7 18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.3		$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965	Monthly averages
1964	January 13 February 10 March 16	56·8 52·9 48·6	4·3 4·0 3·7	55·9 52·2 47·6	1·3 0·9 0·6	0·9 0·7 1·1	54·6 51·3 47·0	48·2 44·8 42·3	3.7 3.4 3.2	1964	January 13 . February 10 March 16 .
	April 13 May 11 June 15	47·0 43·1 38·7	3·6 3·3 2·9	46 · 6 42 · 6 38 · 3	2·1 1·0 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·4	44·5 41·6 37·7	43·3 43·2 42·3	3·3 3·3 3·2		April 13 . May 11 . June 15 .
	July 13 August 10 September 14	36·5 44·6 40·4	2·8 3·4 3·1	36·2 44·4 40·1	0·8 7·8 3·5	0·4 0·3 0·3	35·4 36·6 36·6	41 · 8 42 · 4 40 · 8	3·2 3·2 3·1		July 13 . August 10 . September 14
	October 12 November 9 December 7	40·0 40·1 39·7	3·0 3·0 3·0	39.6 39.8 39.3	1.5 0.8 0.5	0·4 0·3 0·4	38·1 39·0 38·8	39·0 37·1 36·1	3·0 2·8 2·7		October 12. November 9 December 7
1965	January II February 8 March 8	41 · 4 39 · 9 37 · 4	3·1 3·0 2·8	40·3 38·8 36·4	0·5 0·3 0·2	·     ·     · 0	39·9 38·5 36·2	34·6 33·5 32·8	2.6 2.5 2.5	1965	January II . February 8 . March 8 .
	April 12 May 10 June 14	34·7 31·2 28·3	2.6 2.3 2.1	34·3 30·9 28·0	1.5 0.6 0.3	0·4 0·4 0·3	32 · 8 30 · 3 27 · 7	31.6 31.2 31.3	2·4 2·3 2·3		April 12 . May 10 . June 14 .
	July 12 August 9 September 13	27·8 35·1 32·4	2·1 2·6 2·4	27 · 5 34 · 9 32 · 1	0·5 6·0 2·5	0·3 0·2 0·3	27·0 28·9 29·6	32·2 33·5 32·9	2·4 2·5 2·5		July 12 . August 9 . September 13
	October II November 8 December 6	32·3 32·9 37·8	2·4 2·5 2·8	32·0 32·0 34·5	0·9 0·4 0·3	0·3 0·9 3·2	31·1 31·6 34·3	31·8 30·1 32·1	2·4 2·3 2·4		October II. November 8 December 6
1966	January IO February IA March IA	36·6 36·6 32·9	2·7 2·7 2·5	34·9 34·4 31·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	1.7 2.1 1.1	34·6 34·2 31·7	29·9 29·7 28·8	2·2 2·2 2·2 2·2	1966	January 10 . February 14 March 14
	April 18 May 16 June 13	32·0 28·9 26·6	2·4 2·2 2·0	30·9 28·0 26·1	0·9 0·3 0·2	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 5	30·0 27·7 25·9	28·8 28·4 29·1	2·2 2·1 2·2		April 18 . May 16 . June 13 .
	July II August 8 September 12	26·5 34·7 34·2	2·0 2·6 2·6	26·3 34·5 33·8	0·4 5·5 2·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	25·9 29·0 31·3	30·9 33·7 34·8	2·3 2·5 2·6		July II . August 8 · September 12
	October 10 November 14 December 12	38·2 46·8 47·5	2·9 3·5 3·6	36·9 42·1 45·2	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1.3 4.7 2.3	35·8 41·6 44·8	36.6 39.5 41.4	2·7 3·0 3·1		October 10. November 14 December 12
1967	January 9 February 13 March 13	52·3 52·1 50·7	3·9 3·9 3·8	50 · 4 50 · 2 49 · 1	0·4 0·3 0·2	1.9 1.8 1.6	50·0 49·9 48·8	44·0 43·6 44·0	3·3 3·3 3·3	1967	January 9 . February 13 March 13 .
	April 10 May 8 June 12	52 · 4 49 · 5 48 · 7	4·0 3·7 3·7	50·5 48·2 46·8	1 · 1 0 · 5 0 · 4	1.9 1.3 1.9	49 · 4 47 · 7 46 · 4	48·1 49·7 52·0	3.6 3.7 3.9		April 10 . May 8 . June 12 .
	July 10 August 14 September 11	49·0 56·9 55·6	3·7 4·3 4·2	47·0 56·3 54·5	0·7 6·5 3·7	2·0 0·7 1·1	46·3 49·8 50·9	54·4 57·5 56·8	4·1 4·3 4·3		July 10 . August 14 . September 11
	October 9 November 13 December 11	55·2 56·6 58·7	4·2 4·3 4·4	54·1 55·7 57·6	1.6 0.8 0.5	1.0 0.8 1.1	52·5 54·9 57·1	53·7 51·9 52·4	4·0 3·9 4·0		October 9 . November 13 December 11
1968	January 8 February 12 March II	62·3 60·8 59·6	4·7 4·6 4·5	61 · 1 59 · 6 58 · 4	0.6 0.4 0.3	·2  ·2  ·2	60 · 5 59 · 2 58 · 1	53·6 51·8 52·2	4·0 3·9 3·9	1968	January 8 . February 12 March 11 .
	April 8 May 13 June 10	60·0 58·7 56·4	4·5 4·4 4·3	59·3 58·1 55·9	1.3 0.6 0.5	0·7 0·6 0·5	58·0 57·4 55·4	56·7 60·0 62·1	4·3 4·5 4·7		April 8 . May 13 . June 10 .

TABLE 115

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

U 1.1	TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY UN	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHC	UNEMPLO	OYED /ers
3							Seasonally	adjusted
aniyotak Laut das	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(2)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
	59.5 51.1 52.2 56.3 81.1 94.9 78.7 68.4 83.1 104.8 80.3 65.5 63.5 84.6	2.8 2.4 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9 3.9	56.5 48.4 47.8 53.2 74.4 88.6 74.8 64.6 78.0 98.2 78.1 63.4 59.9 80.8	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.1 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 3.6 3.8	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2 58.8 79.5		2.6 2.2 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5 2.8 2.7 3.7
	101+4	4·6	98·4	2·8	3·1	95·6	83 · 9	3·8
	97+0	4·4	95·0	1·9	2·0	93·1	80 · 8	3·7
	92+1	4·2	88·5	0·9	3·6	87·5	79 · 3	3·6
	86·3	3.9	84·5	1.5	⋅ 8	83·0	79·8	3.6
	79·1	3.6	77·2	0.7	2 ⋅ 0	76·5	78·5	3.6
	70·6	3.2	69·3	0.5	⋅ 4	68·8	76·5	3.5
:	74·4	3·4	72·9	4·6	1.5	68·4	77·4	3·5
	74·9	3·4	73·0	4·1	1.9	68·9	76·6	3·5
	71·7	3·3	69·2	2·0	2.5	67·2	73·6	3·3
:	71 · 2	3·2	68·9	1.0	2·4	67·9	71 · 9	3·3
	71 · 5	3·2	69·6	0.6	1·9	69·0	68 · 4	3·0
	73 · 2	3·3	70·4	0.5	2·9	69·9	67 · 0	3·0
:	79·7	3.6	76·9	·8	2·8	75 · 1	64·6	2·9
	77·9	3.5	75·8	·1	2·0	74 · 8	64·4	2·9
	73·8	3.3	70·9	0·6	2·8	70 · 3	63·6	2·9
:	67·7	3·1	65·8	1 · 1	·9	64·7	62·2	2·8
	62·2	2·8	60·4	0 · 5	·8	59·9	62·1	2·8
	56·1	2·5	54·7	0 · 4	·4	54·3	61·3	2·8
:	59·8	2·7	57·8	3·2	2·1	54·6	63 · 1	2·9
	63·0	2·9	59·6	2·9	3·4	56·7	63 · 5	2·9
	58·8	2·7	57·6	I·3	1·2	56·3	61 · 5	2·8
:	59·6	2·7	58·3	0·7	1.2	57·7	60·9	2·8
	61·5	2·8	60·0	0·4	1.5	50·6	58·9	2·7
	66·5	3·0	62·8	0·4	3.7	62·5	59·6	2·7
:	70 ⋅ 6	3·2	67·0	1·4	3·6	65·6	55·8	2·5
	64 ⋅ 7	2·9	61·6	0·7	3·1	60·9	52·1	2·4
	60 ⋅ 8	2·8	59·2	0·4	1·7	58·7	53·0	2·4
:	58·5	2.7	56·2	0.8	2·2	55·4	53·3	2·4
	55·0	2.5	52·5	0.4	2·5	52·1	54·2	2·5
	52·4	2.4	50·3	0.3	2·2	50·0	56·8	2·6
	54.9	2·5	53·3	2·9	1.7	50·4	58·7	2·7
	58·9	2·7	55·4	2·9	3.4	52·6	59·3	2·7
	60·6	2·8	57·1	1·3	3.6	55·8	61·0	2·8
	67·3	3·1	61 · 8	0.7	5.5	61 · 1	64∙6	2·9
	78·1	3·6	69 · 9	0.5	8.2	69 · 4	68∙8	3·1
	80·2	3·7	74 · 2	0.4	6.0	73 · 8	71∙0	3·2
: : : :	88 · 9 90 · 1 87 · 7	4·1 4·1 4·0	84·3 83·4 82·2	1.6 0.8 0.5	4·6 6·7 5·5	82.7 82.6 81.6	71.8 71.5 73.8	3·3 3·3 3·4
: :	85·7	3.9	81 · 3	1 · 1	4·4	80·2	77·0	3.5
	82·9	3.8	77 · 8	0 · 5	5·1	77·3	79·4	3.7
	77·0	3.5	74 · 1	0 · 3	2·9	73·8	81·7	3.8
: : :	81.0 84.1 82.1	3.7 3.9 3.8	78.6 81.7 79.4	3.9 3.2 1.7	2·4 2·5 2·7	74·8 78·5 77·8	84·2 86·9 85·4	3.9 4.0 3.9
: :	83 · 8	3·9	79·9	0.8	4·0	79.0	83.7	3·9
	85 · 9	4·0	83·2	0.5	2·7	82.7	82.3	3·8
	86 · 2	4·0	83·9	0.4	2·4	83.5	80.7	3·7
: :	95·3	4·4	92 · 1	1.6	3·2	90·5	79·1	3.6
	90·9	4·2	88 · 2	0.9	2·6	87·3	75·6	3.5
	87·0	4·0	84 · 7	0.5	2·3	84·2	76·2	3.5
: :	85 · 1	3.9	83·2	1.2	1.9	82·0	78.7	3.6
	79 · 8	3.7	77·9	0.4	1.9	77·4	79.5	3.7
	78 · 4	3.6	74·6	0.3	3.8	74·2	82.2	3.8

## UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

AV Disconstant or so and annual factors based and all states based and all states ba	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPL	OYED	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school	Total	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	22-9 17-3 19-5 24-8 36-3 36-3 36-3 26-0 24-9 30-7 36-0 24-9 30-7 36-0 25-7 25-9 29-4 40-3	2.4 1.8 2.0 2.6 3.8 3.8 3.8 2.7 2.6 3.1 3.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.9 4.1	22 · 1 16 · 9 18 · 2 23 · 4 33 · 3 34 · 2 25 · 0 21 · 9 29 · 4 33 · 2 24 · 6 25 · 6 28 · 4 39 · 5	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.1	0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.3 1.0 0.8	21.6 16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8 27.5 38.3	5	2·3 1·7 1·9 2·4 3·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·2 2·9 3·2 2·4 2·5 2·7 3·9
1964	January 13	40·6	4·1	29·5	0·4	11·1	29·0	25·3	2·5
	February 10	28·5	2·9	27·7	0·3	0·8	27·4	23·9	2·4
	March 16	25·3	2·5	25·1	0·2	0·2	24·8	22·9	2·3
	April 13	25·3	2.5	25·1	1.0	0·2	24·2	23·2	2·3
	May 11	22·7	2.3	22·5	0.4	0·1	22·1	22·9	2·3
	June 15	20·3	2.0	20·2	0.2	0·1	20·0	22·8	2·3
	July 13	21.0	2·1	20·8	1.3	0·2	19·5	23·0	2·3
	August 10	24.2	2·4	24·0	3.0	0·2	21·0	23·6	2·4
	September 14	23.5	2·4	23·3	1.7	0·2	21·7	23·9	2·4
	October 12	25·3	2.5	25·1	0.8	0·2	24·3	24·3	2·4
	November 9	25·9	2.6	15·6	0.5	0·2	25·2	24·1	2·4
	December 7	26·1	2.6	25·9	0.3	0·2	25·6	24·4	2·4
965	January II	28·0	2.8	27·6	0·4	0·4	27·3	23·7	2·4
	February 8	27·6	2.8	27·4	0·3	0·2	27·1	23·7	2·4
	March 8	27·1	2.7	26·6	0·2	0·5	26·4	24·3	2·4
	April 12	25·1	2·5	24·9	0.8	0·3	24·1	23·2	2·3
	May 10	23·5	2·3	23·3	0.5	0·2	22·9	23·6	2·4
	June 14 ·	21·5	2·1	21·4	0.5	0·1	21·2	24·2	2·4
	July 12	22·7	2·3	22.6	1.2	0·1	21·4	25·0	2·5
	August 9	26·1	2·6	25.7	2.7	0·4	23·0	25·7	2·6
	September 13	25·8	2·6	25.6	1.6	0·2	24·0	26·4	2·6
	October II	26·8	2·7	26·6	0·7	0·3	25·9	26·0	2.6
	November 8	27·7	2·8	27·5	0·4	0·3	27·1	26·2	2.6
	December 6	28·4	2·8	27·8	0·3	0·6	27·5	26·3	2.6
966	January 10	30·4	3·0	29·7	0·3	0·7	29·4	25·6	2·5
	February 14	29·4	2·9	29·1	0·2	0·3	28·9	25·2	2·5
	March 14	27·8	2·8	26·8	0·2	1·0	26·6	24·5	2·4
	April 18	27·6	2·7	26·4	0·9	1.2	25·5	24·6	2·4
	May 16	23·8	2·4	23·6	0·4	0.1	23·3	24·1	2·4
	June 13	21·7	2·2	21·5	0·2	0.2	21·3	24·3	2·4
	July II	22·4	2·2	22·2	0.8	0·2	21·4	25·1	2·5
	August 8	26·5	2·6	26·4	2.9	0·1	23·4	26·1	2·6
	September 12	28·4	2·8	28·2	1.9	0·2	26·3	29·0	2·9
	October 10	35·5	3·5	32·4	1 · 1	3·1	31·3	31.6	3·1
	November 14	39·4	3·9	36·2	0 · 7	3·1	35·6	34.8	3·5
	December 12	39·5	3·9	38·1	0 · 5	1·3	37·6	36.2	3·6
967	January 9	42·7	4·3	40·9	0·5	1.9	40·3	35·6	3.6
	February 13	42·6	4·3	40·9	0·4	1.6	40·5	35·2	3.6
	March 13	40·7	4·1	39·9	0·4	0.8	39·6	36·2	3.7
	April 10	41·2	4·2	40·4	1·2	0·8	39·2	38·1	3.9
	May 8	38·5	3·9	37·8	0·6	0·8	37·2	38·3	3.9
	June 12	36·2	3·7	34·9	0·4	1·2	34·6	39·2	4.0
	July 10	36·8	3·7	36·2	1.0	0·7	35·2	40·0	4·1
	August 14	41·2	4·2	40·9	3.9	0·3	37·0	40·6	4·1
	September 11	39·9	4·0	39·7	2.6	0·2	37·1	41·1	4·2
	October 9	39-8	4·0	39·6	1.2	0·3	38·4	38·8	3·9
	November 13	41-7	4·2	40·9	0.7	0·8	40·2	39·5	4·0
	December 11	41-9	4·2	41·4	0.5	0·5	40·9	39·4	4·0
968	January 8	43·2	4·4	42·8	0·5	0·4	42·3	37·4	3·8
	February 12	41·6	4·2	41·4	0·4	0·2	41·0	35·6	3·6
	March 11	40·1	4·1	39·9	0·3	0·2	39·6	36·2	3·7
	April 8 May 13	39·8 37·7 35·6	4·0 3·8 3·6	39·7 37·5 35·4	0·4 0·5 0·4	0.2	39·2 37·0 35·1	38·1 38·1 39·7	3.9 3.9 4.0

Actual numbers una 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1966 March . April . May . June . July . August September October November December January February March . 1967 April . May . June . July . August September October November December January February March . 1968 April May June Number adjusted f 1966 March . April May June July . August September October November December

April May June

January February March

April May June

July . August September

October November December

January February March .

## UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

		All	Index of	f production in	dustries		C	Other industrie	)S	
	Real I	industries	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
		All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	1	XIX	xx	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
ljusted	for s	easonal variati	ions							
S		209 226 289 402 433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512	88 100 131 196 209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262	61 69 86 133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152	24 28 40 55 65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	9 12 15 17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 10	17 17 22 28 30 24 22 28 32 25 24 25 24 24 24 34	23 24 30 42 49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	18 19 22 28 28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26	54 57 72 92 101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120
•	•	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84
÷	:	269 252	129 118 113	71 68	39 37	98	22 20	* 31 29	13	76 72
÷	•	252 274 307	112 123 140	67 74 82	36 41 49	7 8 9	20 21 23	28 31 37	  2  5	73 78 84
:	: :	367 436 465	167 206 228	97 119 128	60 76 88	10 13 15	26 31 31	43 49 51	23 29 30	97 108 110
÷	• • •	523 535 523	266 273 267	146 154 152	107 106 101	16 16 15	35 36 35	58 61 59	30 30 28	117 120 119
:		517 493 464	265 254 244	155 150 145	97 91 85	4  3 	35 34 31	58 56 52	25 23 19	120 114 107
:	•	464 493 503	241 255 259	145 153 155	82 87 89	10 12 12	31 31 32	51 55 56	18 20 21	112 120 123
:		522 548 556	263 275 284	156 156 157	91 102 110	12 14 15	35 37 36	57 59 58	29 33 32	127 131 132
:	•	596 593 570	310 307 294	168 166 161	123 121 112	17 16 15	39 40 38	64 64 62	32 31 29	135 135 133
:	: : :	558 532 504	290 279 267	159 154 147	107 100 95	14 13 12	36 34 32	60 58 54	26 22 19	133   127   120
r norm	nal se	asonal variatio	ons							arred .
• •	•	274 279	121	71	40	9	22	31	16	78
	:	277 290	120 124	7i 73	43 45	9 10	22 23	31 33	17 17	77 81 84
	•	305 318 344	130 138 157	80 89	50 60	11 12	25 25 25	36 40	18	87 90
		377 424 449	179 210 226	102 121 130	69 79 84	13 13 12	26 29 30	44 49 52	21 23 24	102 105
		454 454 467	226 225 233	136 137 139	77 75 81	2  1  2	30 31 32	51 51 53	25 25 25	109 111 113
: :	: :	495 505 524	253 261 272	145 146 153	96 106 108	13 14 15	34 35 36	54 56 58	25 25 26	116 116 119
: :	:	543 559 563	282 290 295	161 167 168	107 109 112	15 16 15	37 37 36	60 62 61	28 29 26	125 129 131
· ·	:	541 536 538	285 280 280	164 158 159	107 106 105	15 14 13	34 34 34	59 59 59	25 26 26	125 124 126
· ·	•	520 503 509	263 252 255	157 149 147	88 85 88	2  2  2	34 35 34	56 55 55	26 25 25	127 125 127
· ·		535 545 569	276 286 299	149 149 155	106 117 120	13 14 16	35 35 37	56 58 60	26 25 26	129 129 132

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABL	.E 118						MALES AN					511.840.84			M	EN		- Chine and the second	wo	MEN	YOUNG	PERSONS		
		Tot	al	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 we up to 4 we	MALES AN eks and eks	Over 4 wee	eks and eks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
		(000	)'s)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	l (per cent)	(000's)	1 (per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		1
Year			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	•Monthly averages		268 · 1 210 · 3 226 · 7 291 · 4 404 · 0 436 · 7 339 · 2 306 · 4 425 · 6 513 · 1 366 · 8 313 · 0 327 · 4 516 · 8	77.8 66.2 67.9 74.5 87.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0	29.0 31.5 30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 18.4	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2	2·6  1·2  0·9  1·1  1·8  0·5	67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3	15-8 14-8 13-5 13-9 15-0 15-0		1000		165.4 128.3 141.9 192.4 273.4 296.9 228.8 209.6 295.3 358.5 257.2 223.1 242.3 397.3	42.5 35.9 38.7 45.1 53.3 49.8 40.6 41.3 53.7 53.6 43.6 42.8 50.2 64.9	42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1 94 · 8				26.7 23.3 22.6 21.1 23.4 21.6 18.6 17.5 19.8 18.6 16.0 14.5 15.1 17.7	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4	5·2 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4	Monthly averages	1954           1955           1956           1957           1958           1959           1960           1961           1962           1963           1964           1965           1966           1967
1964	January 13 . February 10 . March 16 .	:	470 · 6 448 · 0 408 · 0	91·5 77·0 64·6	19·5 17·2 15·8	50·0 45·8 39·1	10·6 10·2 9·6	67·7 66·4 53·3	4·4  4·8  3·	130.9	53.4	76.9	337·9 321·3 294·3	57·2 48·8 42·4	82·0 74·8 60·1	92 · 1	40.6	66.0	21 · 1 18·2 14·7	25·9 28·4 25·4	13·3 10·0 7·5	9.9 9.1 6.9	January 13 February 10 March 16	1964
	April 13 . May 11 June 15 .	:	399 · 1 355 · 3 311 · 7	78·5 61·6 54·0	19·7 17·3 17·3	34·9 34·4 30·1	8·7 9·7 9·7	50·5 42·7 35·3	12·7 12·0 11·3	107.3	54 · 1	73.7	281 · 1 254 · 0 225 · 7	47·0 39·6 35·2	53·9 48·7 43·1	75.9	41.2	63 · 1	17.9 14.2 12.1	21·2 21·2 17·5	13·6 7·9 6·7	10·4 7·3 4·8	April 13 May 11 June 15	
	July 13 August 10 . September 14	:	308·4 360·5 331·8	65·7 77·6 72·5	21·3 21·5 21·9	30·3 60·2 36·7	9·8 16·7 11·0	37·6 44·8 47·0	12·2 12·4 14·2	67.4	42 · 1	65.2	218·5 225·1 220·6	38·7 39·3 41·0	44·7 50·0 45·8	46.5	32.5	56 · 1	12·7 13·8 16·3	17·4 17·8 19·2	14·4 24·5 15·2	5·8 37·1 18·6	July 13 August 10 September 14	
	October 12 . November 9 . December 7 .	:	33·5 337·8 335·2	77·6 71·1 63·4	23 · 1 21 · 1 18 · 9	40·8 38·3 37·7	2·2   ·3   ·3	47·3 52·3 50·2	14·1 15·5 15·0	70.2	36.1	63-2	231.7 238.1 239.7	47·3 44·9 41·6	54·4 58·4 57·4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19·3 17·0 14·3	23·9 25·3 24·2	10·9 9·3 7·6	9.7 6.8 6.3	October 12 November 9 December 7	
1965	January II . February 8 . March 8	:	361·9 353·5	81·7 69·2	22·6 19·6	36.6	10·1 10·7	53·6 50·5	14·8 14·3	94.7	35.3	60·1	260·7 254·3 244·8	51 4 44·5 41·2	63·3 59·0 52·2	66.6	27.5	51.9	18·8 16·2 13·8	20 · 1 23 · 1 22 · 3	11·4 8·4 7·0	6·7 6·3 5·4	January 11 February 8 March 8	1965
	April 12 . May 10		321·2 296·2 266·4	72·9 59·9 50·5	22·7 20·2	30·6 27·1 27·9	9·5 9·2	38·3 38·8 35·0	·9  3·   3·	82.9	39.8	56.7	223·6 212·9 196·5	40·3 38·5 34·4	45 · 1 43 · 2 42 · 6	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9 13.9 10.3	19·2 17·0 16·3	18·7 7·5 5·9	4·5 5·7 4·0	April 12 May 10 June 14	
	July 12 August 9 . September 13	•	271·5 311.6 300·6	65·6 74·9 73·5	24·2 23·8 24·5	28·3 51·3 31·7	10·4 16·3 10·5	32·8 39·8 44·7	12·1 12·7 14·9	59.5	33.2	51.8	194·8 205·0 207·6	38·3 40·5 44·2	42 · 4 47 · 8 45 · 6	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7 13.0 15.5	14·5 14·9 16·1	15.6 21.4 13.8	4·2 28·5 14·8	July 12 August 9 September 13	
	October 11 . November 8 . December 6 .	:	305·7 310·8 315·6	77·0 70·7 65·3	25·2 22·7 20·7	38·5 37·7 36·9	12·6 12·1 11·7	43·3 49·0 49·0	14·2 15·8 15·5	64.6	31.2	51+1	217-3 224-9 234-8	48·7 46·3 45·8	52·9 58·1 59·7	46.9	24.8	44.0	18·0 16·2 12·6	21·0 22·9 20·8	10·2 8·2 6·9	7·9 5·8 5·4	October 11 November 8 December 6	
1966	January 10 . February 14 .	:	334·8 322·9	80·8 67·6	24·1 20·9	30·2 35·2	9·0 10·9	52·2 46·4	15.6	89.5	32.0	50-0	250 · 5 242 · 7 227 · 3	53·4 46·1 41·2	61 · 5 58 · 1 50 · 8	66-2	25.9	43 • 4	17.5 14.2 13.7	15·7 18·6 17·2	9·9 7·4 6·2	5·3 5·0 4·2	January 10 February 14 March 14	1966
	April 18 . May 16 .		295·5 268·1 250·8	63·5 57·3	21·5· 21·5· 21·4 22·1	35·7 28·5 22·3	10·2 12·1 10·6 8·9	39·5 33·0 33·2	13·4 12·3 13·2	72.6	37.0	47.3	218·7 200·8 189·9	40·1 38·5 38·2	52.6 43.0 39.5	55-2	29.7	41+1	12·2 12·4 11·3	17·0 14·2 12·7	11 · 1 6 · 4 5 · 9	5.5 4.3 3.4	April 18 May 16 June 13	
	July II August 8 . September 12	:	255·9 307·7 321·6	64·7 80·3 89·7	25·3 26·1 27·9	27·5 50·2 35·2	10.7 16.3 10.9	31.5 39.3 49.2	12·3 12·8 15·3	56.7	30.6	44.8	191-4 206-0 228-4	42·2 44·8 56·6	42·3 50·5 53·4	42.8	25 · 1	39.0	11.6 13.2 17.5	12·7 13·9 15·5	10·9 22·3 15·6	4·0 25·3 15·5	July 11 August 8 September 12	
	October 10 November 14 December 12	:	371 · 1 434 · 7 463 · 1	104·6 99·4 88·5	28·2 22·9 19·1	52·6 58·6 57·2	14·2 13·5 12·4	57·6 81·0 85·2	15.5 18.6 18.4	76.5	31-8	48.0	271·2 325·9 354·4	69·3 68·5 63·2	76 · 1 100 · 2 105 · 0	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5 19.6 15.9	23·5 29·6 27·8	12.8 11.3 9.4	10·6 9·8 9·6	October 10 November 14 December 12	
1967	January 9 . February 13 . March 13	:	522 · 7 533 · 3 521 · 1	112·6 93·4 84·7	21·5 17·5	51·6 60·1 52-6	9·9  1·3	94·0 82·2 77·0	18·0 15·4 14·8	166.7	44 • 1	53.6	402.7 410.3 402.9	78·2 64·5 58·8	111·2 104·1 94·8	129-9	36.6	46.7	21 · 1 18 · 5 16 · 7	24·6 28·3 26·4	13·2 10·4 9·2	9·8 9·8 8·4	January 9 February 13 March 13	1967
	April 10 . May 8 June 12 .	:	521·8 492·9 461·6	101·7 84·9 79·9	19·5 17·2 17·3	45·8 49·5 39·6	8·8 10·0 8·6	76·4 65·4 64·2	14·6 13·3 13·9	167-3	71.9	58.8	398 · 9 380 · 6 361 · 3	68 · 1 59 · 1 56 · 7	87·8 82·5 77·1	132+4	59.4	51.2	19·8 16·4 14·7	23·9 23·8 19·9	13·8 9·5 8·5	10·4 8·7 6·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	
	July 10 August 14 . September 11	•	468 · 5 529 · 5 521 · 8	93·0 96·1 99·8	19·9 18·2 19·1	48·6 73·2 49·1	10·4 13·8 9·4	62·5 77·2 79·3	13·3 14·6 15·2	127.8	74.8	61.8	363.0 382.9 390.6	62·4 59·6 64·8	83 · 1 92 · 8 85 · 9	100.2	62.8	54·1	15·8 15·7 18·3	20·3 22·1 21·3	14·9 20·8 16·7	7·6 35·5 21·2	July 10 August 14 September 11	
	October 9 November 13 December 11	:	526·7 548·1 553·8	109·1 96·5 87·9	20·7 17·6 15·9	60·1 63·1 56·9	11.4 11.5 10.3	75·7 88·6 85·2	14·4 16·2 15·4	137-9	71.6	72.3	404-0 429-5 441-4	74·0 67·7 64·6	97·9 112·7 107·6	108.6	60.2	63.3	22·2 18·4 14·6	25·9 29·2 25·8	12·9 10·4 8·7	12·0 9·9 8·7	October 9 November 13 December 11	
1968	January 8 . February 12 . Marsh 11	:	594·8 591·0	108·4 95·3	18·2 16·1	51.5	8·7 10·1	95·5 82·8	16·0 14·0	182-4	76.2	80.8	476-4 476-3 458-9	77·4 69·0 62·6	114·9 109·7 100·6	147.4	65.0	71.8	19·1 16·5 15·6	22 · 8 24 · 3 23 · 9	11.9 9.9 8.4	9·2 8·5 7·7	January 8 February 12 March 11	1968
	April 8 May 13 June 10	:	562·9 531·7 503·4	101·3 85·0 74·3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9·7 10·5 9·4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13.6 12.2 13.8	162.0	83.6	84.8	452-9 432-0 414-1	70 · 1 61 · 7 55 · 4	101 · 2 92 · 7 91 · 1	133-9	72.1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain



598

## VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

		NAME REPORT	AN ACCURACY AND		AD	ULTS	no chinicul		YOUNG
		TOTAL	Men	Actual Number Women	Total	Seasor Men	Women	Total	PERSONS
1959* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly avearages	223 · 5 313 · 8 320 · 3 213 · 7 196 · 3 317 · 2 384 · 4 370 · 9 249 · 7	88 · 2 121 · 0 123 · 9 77 · 8 70 · 7 114 · 6 143 · 4 137 · 5 92 · 0	68 · 7 90 · 9 89 · 4 71 · 7 73 · 1 106 · 2 121 · 7 117 · 3 82 · 1	156.9 211.9 213.3 149.4 143.8 220.8 265.1 254.8 174.0			453900 633900 63390 61000	66.6 101.8 106.9 64.3 52.5 96.4 119.2 116.1 75.7
1963	July 10	232 · 9	78 · 9	80·8	159-6	69·6	70·8	140·1	73·3
	August 7	219 · 7	76 · 8	76·7	153-5	70·3	71·2	141·2	66·2
	September 4	213 · 9	78 · 7	79·5	158-2	73·5	73·6	146·9	55·8
	October 9	215·2	81 · 4	78.6	160·0	81 · 7	79·4	161 · 0	55·2
	November 6	214·4	80 · 5	76.7	157·2	87 · 5	84·3	171 · 8	57·2
	December 4	213·5	79 · 0	76.2	155·2	89 · 7	89·5	179 · 0	58·3
1964	January 8	228·8	83 · 3	82 · 8	166∙0	97·0	94 · 1	191-0	62·8
	February 5	250·4	90 · 0	87 · 9	177∙9	100·8	97 · 7	198-5	72·6
	March II	297·0	104 · 0	98 · 5	202∙5	107·4	102 · 8	210-1	94·5
•	April 8	307·5	108·3	104·1	212·4	104·6	101 · 1	205-8	95 · 1
	May 6	326·6	116·3	110·8	227·1	107·3	102 · 8	210-3	99 · 6
	June 10	368·4	128·4	122·5	250·8	113·3	105 · 8	219-1	117 · 5
	July 8	380 · 5	127 · 5	122.6	250·2	13·7	106+3	220·3	130·3
	August 5	357 · 3	123 · 2	115.4	238·6	15·2	107+9	223·2	118·7
	September 9	334 · 8	124 · 9	113.6	238·5	21·2	109+5	230·8	96·2
	October 7	324·8	123 · 9	109·5	233·4	126·9	113+1	240 · 1	91 · 4
	November 4	319·1	125 · 2	105·0	230·2	135·6	116+7	252 · 4	88 · 9
	December 2	311·4	120 · 5	101·6	222·1	136·0	118+5	254 · 8	89 · 3
965	January 6	311-3	118·1	103 · 1	221 · 1	136·2	117·6	253-6	90 · 1
	February 3	325-6	124·2	105 · 2	229 · 4	135·7	116·2	251-8	96 · 3
	March 3	358-2	137·0	112 · 1	249 · 2	139·9	117·1	256-9	109 · 1
	April 7	407 · 7	148 · 9	125·5	274 · 4	144-0	121 · 1	264·9	133 · 3
	May 5	420 · 0	155 · 1	131·6	286 · 7	143-0	120 · 9	263·7	133 · 3
	June 9	449 · 1	162 · 2	140·0	302 · 2	143-2	120 · 7	263·7	146 · 9
	July 7	452 · 4	158·2	138·3	296 · 5	141 · 6	119·6	261·3	156·0
	August 4	421 · 7	152·9	129·4	282 · 2	143 · 9	121·2	265·2	139·4
	September 8	391 · 6	147·8	127·2	275 · 0	144 · 9	123·8	268·9	116·5
	October 6	372 · 5	143 · 5	121 · 7	265·2	47·8	126·5	274-4	107·3
	November 3	355 · 5	138 · 0	115 · 4	253·4	49·4	128·6	278-1	102·1
	December I	346 · 6	134 · 9	111 · 5	246·3	52·	129·8	282-3	100·3
1966	January 5	346·3	32 ·	113·1	245·2	152.0	129·2	281.0	101 · 1
	February 9	373·2	40 · 8	119·6	260·4	152.7	131·6	283.9	112 · 8
	March 9	405·4	48 · 6	125·8	274·4	151.3	131·4	282.2	131 · 0
	April 13	432 • 4	155 · 2	133 · 9	289 · 1	150 · 1	128·9	278-9	143 · 4
	May 11	438 • 6	158 · 7	136 · 9	295 · 5	146 · 4	125·5	271-6	143 · 1
	June 8	450 • 3	160 · 9	139 · 5	300 · 3	142 · 0	120·3	262-1	150 · 0
	July 6	455 · 0 410 · 1 351 · 0	158·3 147·5 132·5	137.9 125.9 114.7	296 · 2 273 · 5 247 · 1	141 · 7 138 · 7 129 · 1	119·3 117·9 110·6	261.0 256.8 239.8	158·8 136·6 103·9
	October 5	301 · 3	117·2	100-2	217·4	119·8	103·0	222-9	83·9
	November 9	253 · 1	101·5	84-1	185·6	110·1	92·8	203-1	67·5
	December 7	234 · 2	97·1	76-3	173·3	109·9	89·6	199-5	60·9
1967	January 4	223 · 8	88·7	75 · 4	164 · 1	103 · 1	85 · 5	188-8	59·8
	February 8 .	235 · 6	91·5	76 · 1	167 · 6	102 · 4	85 · 1	187-9	68·0
	March 8	256 · 0	94·2	79 · 7	173 · 8	97 · 8	83 · 1	181-3	82·1
	April 5	258·5	95 · 8	81.7	177 · 5	92.5	80 · 1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261·8	96 · 9	83.2	180 · 1	89.5	78 · 8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281·4	98 · 0	88.7	186 · 8	86.3	77 · 2	163.5	94.7
	July 5.	284·3	95·4	88 · 1	183·5	84·6	77.0	161-3	100·8
	August 9	256·0	90·9	82 · 9	173·7	83·9	77.0	160-6	82·3
	September 6	246·2	90·0	86 · 6	176·6	85·2	81.1	166-2	69·6
	October 4	241 · 1	90.8	84·7	175+6	91 · 8	86 · 1	177-9	65·5
	November 8 .	227 · 7	85.9	79·6	165+5	93 · 4	87 · 6	180-9	62·2
	December 6 .	223 · 9	85.3	78·1	163+4	96 · 8	91 · 7	188-3	60·5
1968	January 3	. 220·0	79·9	79 · 3	159·2	93 · 2	90·0	183 · 4	60·8
	February 7	. 232·4	81·7	82 · 9	164·6	92 · 3	92·4	184 · 8	67·8
	March 6	. 257·8	87·4	89 · 1	176·6	91 · 1	93·0	184 · 1	81·2
	April 3	. 278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	87·3	92·8	180·4	92.7
	May 8	. 287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	87·0	93·2	180·5	93.5
	June 5 .	. 303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	86·0	91·2	177·5	100.4

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

1962, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of the May issue the GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

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

TABLE 120

					OP	ERATIVES	(EXCLUDI	NG MAINT	TENANC	E STAFF)				
		v	VORKING	OVERTIME					ON SI	HORT-TIM	1E†			
Week	Ended	4	-	Hours of a wor	vertime ked	Stood off	for whole ek	Worki	ng part of	week		Total		
		Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lo Total	st Average	Number of opera- tives	Percentage of all opera- tives	Hours los Total	st   Average
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	( 000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1961 1962 1963	May 27 May 26 May 18	1,824 1,824 1,771	29·3 29·6 29·7	13,376 14,260 13,945	71/2 8 8	4 5 7	160 229 276	32 118 85	293 1,160 746	9 10 81	36 123 92	0.6 2.0 1.5	452 1,390 1,022	
1964	March 21 .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3,	101	20	173	81/2	23	0.4	274	12
	April 18 May 16 June 20	2,050 1,952 2,064	33.8 32.2 34.0	16,912 15,556 17,204	8 8 81/2	   2	57 54 72	20 33 27	172 269 226	81 81 81 81	21 34 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	229 323 298	11 91 101
	July 18 August 15 . September 19.	1,946 1,739 2,046	32 · 1 28 · 5 33 · 4	16,670 14,258 17,039	81/2 8 81/2	   2	57 42 71	15 12 34	117 101 265	8 8 8	16 13 36	0·3 0·2 0·6	174 142 336	101 101 91
	October 17 . November 14. December 12.	2,117 2,142 2,143	34·5 34·9 34·9	17,426 17,683 17,849	8 81 81 81 81		57 49 49	25 36 27	192 322 217	8 9 8	26 37 29	0·4 0·6 0·5	249 371 226	91 10 91
1965	January 16 . February 13 . March 13 .	2,027 2,083 2,095	33·2 34·2 34·4	16,785 17,391 17,549	81/2 81/2 81/2	2 2 16	67 80 675	33 41 39	277 313 402	81 71 101	35 43 55	0.6 0.7 0.9	344 392 1,078	10 9 20
	April 10 . May 15 June 19	2,128 2,160 2,113	35·2 35·6 34·9	17,894 18,325 17,884	81/2 81/2 81/2	8 2 I	336 85 47	28 28 23	272 233 227	10 81/2 91/2	36 30 25	0.6 0.5 0.4	609 318 274	17 11 11
	July 17 August 14 . September 18	2,063 1,835 2,108	34·0 30·1 34·5	18,142 15,452 17,964	9 81 81 81 81	 6 2	50 236 62	20 41 24	170 719 220	81/2 171/2 9	21 47 26	0·3 0·8 0·4	220 956 281	101 201 11
	October 16 . November 13. December 11.	2,202 2,233 2,227	36·0 36·5 36·4	18,651 18,867 19,006	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	   2	32 29 72	23 23 27	171 209 205	7½ 9 7½	23 24 28	0·4 0·4 0·5	203 238 276	81 10 10
1966	January 15 . February 19 . March 19 .	2,107 2,174 2,205	34·2 35·3 35·9	17,698 18,345 18,685	81 81 81 81 81		43 38 53	37 30 26	302 232 230	8 8 81	38 30 28	0·6 0·5 0·4	344 270 283	9 9 101
	April 23 May 21 June 18 . (a)	2,183 2,212 2,172	35.6 36.2 35.5	18,368 18,890 18,500	81/2 81/2 81/2		46 30 38	27 32 27	197 232 208	7 7 <del>1</del> 71 71	28 33 28	0.5 0.5 0.5	242 263 246	81/2 8 81/2
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	81	1	39	28	210	71	29	0.2	249	81
	July 16 August 13 . September 17	2,105 1,862 2,054	34·0 29·9 33·0	18,236 15,566 17,338	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	$\frac{1}{7}$	43 19 287	32 29 68	254 216 637	8 7 <del>1</del> 91	33 30 75	0·5 0·5 I·2	297 235 924	9 8 121/2
	October 15 . November 19 December 17 .	2,030 1,978 1,949	32.9 32.2 31.9	17,054 16,571 16,470	81 81 81 81 81	5 12 4	211 494 180	161 179 164	1,546 2,062 1,628	9 <del>1</del> 111 10	166 190 168	2·7 3·1 2·8	1,757 2,556 1,808	101/2 131/2 11
1967	January 14 . February 18 . March 18 .	1,799 1,860 1,920	29·8 30·9 32·0	14,628 15,341 15,898	8 8 8 <u>1</u>	9 10 6	379 428 240	156 150 106	1,462 1,345 935	91 9 9	165 160 111	2·7 2·7 1·9	1,841 1,773 1,175	     0 <sup>1</sup> /2
	April 18 . May 13 June 17	1,940 1,947 1,939	32·8 33·0 33·0	16,074 16,161 16,259	81 81 81 21 81 21 81 21	7 5 6	297 219 263	99 102 88	925 950 779	91 91 91 9	106 108 94	1.8 1.8 1.6	1,222 1,169 1,041	
	July 15‡. August 19‡ September 16‡	1,884 1,759 1,911	32.0 29.9 32.5	16,201 14,917 16,178	81/2 81/2 81/2 81/2	3 5 7	112 195 299	73 74 79	615 666 775	81/2 9 10	75 79 87	1.3 1.3 1.5	727 861 1,074	9½     2½
	October 14‡ . November 18‡ December 16‡	1,986 2,041 2,050	33.7 34.7 34.9	16,805 17,204 17,452	812 812 812 812 812	4 2 2	169 85 82	68 62 41	589 541 346	81 81 81 81 81 81	72 64 43	1·2 1·1 0·7	758 627 <del>4</del> 28	10 <u>1</u> 10 10
1968	January 13‡ . February 17‡ . March 16‡ .	1,894 2,000 2,043	32 · 5 34 · 3 35 · 1	15,482 16,684 17,183	8 81 81 81	4 3 2	160 105 74	48 44 36	470 419 340	10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 47 37	0·9 0·8 0·6	630 524 414	12 11 11
	April 6t May 18t	2,075 2,073	35·9 35·7	17,595 17,363	8 <del>1</del> 8 <u>1</u>	2 I	86 50	32 34	256 297	8 8 <u>1</u>	34 35	0.6 0.6	342 347	10 10

\* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing \* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. The estimates from June 1966 onwards have been revised to take account of certain changes in industrial classification (see pages 206–207 of the March 1968 issue of this Gazette). The estimates for June 1966 are given on both bases, i.e. (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassification. † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each.
‡ Figures after June 1967 are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1968.

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

IN	DEX OF T	OTAL WEI	EKLY HOU	RS WORK	ED	IND	DEX OF AV	ERAGE WE	ERATIVE	JRS WORK	CED
All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
104.6 103.9 100.4 100.9 103.9 102.9 100.0 98.4 100.7 99.8 97.3 92.4	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8	106.9 104.6 101.6 104.9 107.9 102.9 100.0 99.1 99.1 99.1 96.2 91.5 86.2	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.7 84.3	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 2 93 · 0	103.6 103.1 99.6 100.5 104.9 103.7 100.0 98.9 102.8 103.0 99.6 95.0	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8 97·1	103.7 103.5 102.4 102.8 101.7 101.3 100.0 99.6 100.7 98.8 97.4 96.6	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7	104.3 104.5 103.0 104.5 104.8 101.1 100.0 100.5 101.4 100.3 98.5 97.3	102.8 102.7 102.5 102.0 101.7 100.4 100.0 99.9 99.9 99.9 99.0 98.1 98.0	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0 101 · 2 100 · 4 98 · 6 98 · 1
97·3 84·6 103·5	99·5 84·6 104·9	87·7 87·4	92.5 80.2 101.3	98·9 90·1 99·8	100·0 85·7 105·9	101 · 1 101 · 0 100 · 6	101·2 100·8 100·7	101 · 4 100 · 8 99 · 8	101 · 9 101 · 2 101 · 0	100·9 101·5 99·9	101 · 5 101 · 5 101 · 2
103 · 6	105 · 1	100-7	101 · 1	99·9	106·0	100 · 5	100·5	99-9	100·8	99·8	101 · 1
103 · 7	105 · 7	100-8	100 · 9	100·0	106·1	100 · 8	101·2	99-9	100·9	99·6	101 · 4
103 · 5	105 · 1	99-9	100 · 8	99·1	106·4	100 · 1	99·5	99-1	101·2	100·0	101 · 2
101.5	103·6	99·0	98·8	94·4	104·5	99·4	99·0	98·7	100·3	98·2	100·3
	104·0	99·8	98·9	94·3	104·9	99·8	99·4	99·3	100·7	98·5	100·7
	103·9	97·3	98·3	94·8	105·1	99·9	99·3	99·3	100·5	99·0	100·8
102·4	104·7	99·8	98·3	96·2	105 · 8	100·0	99·6	100 · 4	100 · 1	99·3	100·8
102·3	104·3	100·4	98·2	96·4	105 · 7	99·9	99·7	100 · 2	100 · 3	98·9	100·7
102·2	104·2	100·3	97·8	97·5	105 · 1	99·8	99·5	100 · 1	100 · 5	99·2	100·4
95·7	97·3	85·6	89·3	98·3	100·2	99·5	98·2	99·3	100·6	99.8	100 · 4
83·4	84·0	81·9	77·6	90·0	86·0	99·2	98·2	95·7	100·3	100.5	100 · 6
101·8	103·3	97·2	97·7	99·8	105·1	98·8	97·8	96·5	100·2	98.8	100 · 0
101 · 8	103 · 8	97 · 3	97·4	99·7	104·8	98·9	98·2	96·8	100·0	98·4	99•9
101 · 9	104 · 8	97 · 4	97·5	99·4	104·5	99·8	98·2	97·2	100·1	98·5	99•9
101 · 7	104 · 7	98 · 1	96·9	98·9	103·9	99·0	98·3	98·0	100·2	99·3	99•8
99·2 99·3	102·7 103·1	96·8 96·6 97·1	94·6 94·8 95·0	93 · 5 93 · 1 93 · 9	101 · 3 101 · 4 101 · 6	97 · 9 97 · 6 98 · 2	97·3 97·3 97·8	97·2 96·8 97·5	99·0 98·9 99·2	97·0 96·7 97·5	98.6 98.5 98.9
100·4	103 · 7	98·2	95·5	95·3	102·3	98·4	97·9	98·2	98·9	98·3	99 · 1
100·5	104 · 0	97·6	97·2	95·9	102·6	98·6	98·3	98·1	99·1	98·5	99 · 3
100·3	103 · 6	96·6	95·0	96·7	102·5	98·4	97·9	97·5	99·1	98·5	99 · 2
94·3	98·2	82·2	86 · 1	97·3	97·9	98.6	98 · 1	97·7	98·9	99 · 1	99·2
81·9	84·3	80·5	74 · 9	88·3	83·6	98.4	97 · 9	96·1	98·6	99 · 4	99·3
99·5	103·5	92·4	93 · 3	97·7	102·1	97.4	97 · 0	94·5	97·9	98 · 1	98·4
98·3	102·4	89 · 1	92·4	97·4	100·9	96·8	96·6	92·0	97·7	97·6	97·8
97·0	101·6	84 · 9	91·3	96·6	99·8	96·4	96·4	90·9	97·4	97·6	97·4
96·8	101·6	86 · 2	90·5	96·2	99·2	96·7	96·6	92·2	97·6	98·4	97·5
94·7	99·5	86·3	88·2	92·0	97·2	95·9	95·7	93·0	96·7	96·6	96·7
94·3	99·3	86·7	87·2	91·0	97·2	96·4	96·6	93·9	96·9	96·8	97·2
94·4	99·3	87·9	87·2	91·7	97·2	97·0	96·5	95·5	97·3	97·5	97·7
94·6	99 · 1	89·0	87·7	92·0	97·4	97 · 1	96·6	96 · 1	97·3	97 · 7	98.0
94·4	98 · 9	88·4	87·0	92·8	97·3	97 · 2	96·6	95 · 9	97·2	97 · 7	98.2
94·3	98 · 4	88·5	86·7	93·5	96·9	97 · 3	96·7	95 · 9	97·5	98 · 1	98.5
88.8	93·3	76·9	78.6	94·3	92 · 1	97·6	97·0	96·9	97·4	98·9	98·3
77.5	80·5	75·5	67.8	85·8	79 · 3	98·0	97·4	95·8	97·2	99·6	99·1
94.2	98·4	87·1	85.5	95·4	97 · 1	97·0	96·3	94·8	97·1	98·4	98·3
93 · 7	98 · 5	88.6	85·2	96·2	94·7	97·2	96·3	96·2	97·4	98 · 1	98·3
94 · 3	98 · 4	89.0	85·5	96·0	96·7	97·4	96·4	96·6	97·9	98 · 0	98·5
94 · 1	98 · 0	90.0	85·4	95·4	96·4	97·6	96·5	97·6	98·0	98 · 8	98·4
91 · 5	95·3	87 · 7	83 · 1	90·8	94·2	96·0	94·9	95·5	96·4	96·7	97 · 1
92 · 3	95·9	89 · 1	84 · 3	91·2	95·1	97·0	96·0	96·6	97·5	97·3	98 · 2
92 · 3	95·6	89 · 9	84 · 1	90·3	95·3	97·3	96·2	97·0	97·6	97·3	98 · 5
92·7	95·9	90·2	84·3	89·8	96·0	97+9	96·8	98·1	98·0	98.0	99·0
93·1	96·0	90·5	85·2	90·9	96·4	97-7	96·5	97·6	98·1	98.2	98·8

\* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers, and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence, the indices for July and August 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 also relate to earlier weeks in the month, and compared with previous years, the indices for July 1964—67 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1964–67 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1964–67 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1964–67 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1964 approximately 14 points higher, and the indices for August 1965–66 approximately 13 points higher, and the index for August 1967 approximately 12 points higher.

TABLE 121

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

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. . . .

.

.

July 18<sup>\*</sup>. August 15<sup>\*</sup> September 19

October 17 November 14 December 12

January 16 February 13 March 13.

April 10 . May 15 . June 19 .

July 17\* . August 14\* September 18

October 16 November 13 December 11

January 15 February 19† March 19 .

April 23 . May 21 . June 18 .

July 16\* . August 13\* September 17

October 15 November 19 December 17

January 14 February 18 March 18.

April 15 . May 13 . June 17 .

July 15\*‡ . . August 19\*‡ . September 16‡ .

October 14‡ November 18‡ December 16‡

January 13‡ February 17‡ March 16‡

April 6‡ . May 18‡ .

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

<sup>‡</sup> Figures for dates after June 1967 may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1968. The figures from November 1967 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1968 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available workers are available.

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

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## EARNINGS AND HOURS

Food, drink and tobacco

47.8 48.2 48.0 48.0 48.0 47.7 47.5 47.3 47.1 47.5

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

TABLE 122

 1963
 April Oct.

 1964
 April Oct.

 1965
 April Oct.

 1966
 April Oct.

 1967
 April Oct.

 1963
 April

 Oct.
 Oct.

 1964
 April

 Oct.
 Oct.

 1966
 April

 Oct.
 Oct.

 1967
 April

 Oct.
 Oct.

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Hours Worked

 Average Hourly Earnings
 s.
 d.

 1963
 April
 6
 6·0

 Oct.
 6
 7·2

 1964
 April
 6
 10·0

 Oct.
 7
 1·6

 1965
 April
 7
 1·6

 1965
 April
 7
 1·0

 1966
 April
 8
 2·7

 Oct.
 8
 4·1

 1967
 April
 8
 5·8

 Oct.
 8
 9·3

							MEN (2	I YEARS A	ND OVER)*	TABLE 122	(continued)
Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing
£ s. 16 16 17 8 18 0 19 11 20 8 21 7 21 5 21 10 22 5	£       s.         17       1         17       19         19       10         20       7         21       3         21       10         21       19         21       12         22       8	f       s.         16       5         16       18         17       18         18       7         19       2         19       16         20       11         20       12         20       15         21       8	£ s. 15 17 16 4 17 10 17 17 19 6 19 16 21 13 21 6 21 14 21 18	£       s.         19       6         19       17         21       5         21       1         22       9         23       15         21       1         22       9         23       15         21       19         23       7         24       8	£       s.         16       3         16       18         17       19         18       5         19       20         20       8         20       6         20       11         21       1	£ s. 14 14 15 7 16 1 16 7 16 18 17 17 18 10 18 13 19 11	£       s.         14       7         15       7         15       8         16       8         17       7         18       0         17       13         18       4         18       14	£       s.         14       7         14       17         15       9         15       16         16       4         17       5         17       12         17       16         18       6         18       15	£       s.         16       6         17       4         18       12         19       5         20       1         20       11         20       17         21       9         21       19	£ s. 15 2 16 10 16 19 17 14 17 16 19 0 19 2 19 10 19 9 20 16	£         s.           18         17           19         10           20         6           21         4           21         15           22         17           23         18           23         17           23         18           24         15
46 · 6 46 · 7 46 · 9 47 · 0 46 · 0 46 · 1 45 · 1 45 · 5 45 · 4	45.4 46.5 46.9 46.6 46.7 46.0 45.5 44.9 44.7 44.9	46.0 46.7 47.1 46.6 46.0 45.9 45.9 45.2 45.1 45.0	46 · 1 46 · 4 47 · 4 47 · 3 47 · 8 46 · 1 47 · 1 45 · 9 45 · 9 45 · 9	45.0 45.4 46.1 45.0 45.1 43.6 44.3 41.3 41.3 43.3 43.4	46.3 47.2 47.7 47.3 47.1 46.4 46.0 45.4 45.3 45.1	46.5 47.0 47.2 46.9 46.7 46.5 45.7 45.4 45.5	46.4 47.2 46.6 46.1 45.8 46.1 45.6 44.1 44.9 44.7	43.0 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 42.3 41.5 41.9 41.8	48.7 49.4 49.6 49.4 49.3 48.7 48.3 47.8 48.2 48.0	45 · 1 47 · 2 46 · 5 46 · 9 46 · 0 46 · 0 46 · 5 45 · 2 45 · 3 44 · 8 45 · 9	45.8 46.4 46.5 46.8 46.4 46.5 46.3 45.5 45.5 45.5
s. d. 7 2.4 7 5.5 7 8.2 8 0.8 8 0.8 8 10.3 9 3.1 9 5.0 9 5.5 9 9.6	s. d. 7 6.1 7 8.5 8 1.5 8 4.5 8 8.5 9 2.4 9 5.5 9 6.8 9 7.8 9 11.6	s. d. 7 0.9 7 2.8 7 7.1 7 9.5 8 2.4 8 7.3 8 11.6 9 1.3 9 2.5 9 6.1	s. d. 6 10.4 6 11.7 7 4.7 7 6.5 8 1.0 8 7.0 9 2.3 9 3.3 9 3.3 9 5.3 9 7.7	s. d. 8 6-8 9 2-7 9 4-2 9 11-4 10 3-4 10 8-6 10 7-7 10 9-5 11 3-0	s. d. 6 11.8 7 2.0 7 6.3 7 8.6 8 1.4 8 6.3 8 10.3 8 10.3 8 11.4 9 0.9 9 4.1	s. d. 6 3.8 6 6.4 6 9.5 6 11.8 7 2.6 7 7.8 7 11.5 8 1.3 8 2.6 8 7.2	s. d. 6 2·3 6 5·9 6 7·4 7 0·2 7 2·0 7 6·4 7 10·6 8 0·0 8 1·3 8 4·4	s. d. 6 8.0 6 9.6 7 0.3 7 2.7 7 6.4 8 0.2 8 4.0 8 6.9 8 8.7 8 11.7	s. d. 6 8·4 6 11·6 7 3·1 7 6·4 7 9·6 8 2·7 8 6·2 8 8·7 8 10·8 9 1·7	s. d. 6 8·3 7 0·0 7 3·4 7 6·5 7 9·0 8 2·0 8 2·4 8 7·3 8 8·2 9 0·8	s. d. 8 2.9 8 4.9 8 8.7 9 0.7 9 4.5 9 9.8 10 3.8 10 5.8 10 6.1 10 9.7

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufac- ture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Aver	age We	ekly Earnings	19- 6-2	e bieg	2481	1 001	¥.12	Sear Search	11 1 1 1 1 1	on the same	ar-s	and the second second
1963	April	£ s.	£ s. 7 19	£ s. 8 3	£ s. 8 13	£ s. 7 18	£ s. 9 15	£ s. 7 17	£ s. 8 0	£ s. 7 14	£ s. 7 17	£ s. 7 15
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 14	8 9
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
10//	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1300	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
	Oct.	1 10 5	1 10 /	1 10 6	1. 11 2	1 10 3	12 6	1 10 6	1 10 7	1 10 0	1 10 3	1 10 5
Aver	age Hou	irs Worked										
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	1 39.2	38.2	1 38.5
1044	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40-2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1704	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
1966	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.8	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
8.9			1 20.7	1 37.4	1 39.3	1 57-7 1	30.1	1 37 4	1 57 7	1 20 1	1 37 0	1 37 3
Aver	age Hou	s. d.	ls. d.	l s. d.	1 s. d.	I s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.
1963	April	3 11.8	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.1	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 0.2
1964	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1704	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0
1967	April	5 1.6	5 2.4	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5
							A PARTIE STATE	Paul and the set	1	I said free h	A paid sector 64	1 martine

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

\* Working full-time.

s. d. 7 0.4 7 3.0 7 5.4 7 9.6 8 0.9 8 5.2 8 10.9 9 0.2 9 2.3 9 6.2 a. 2.9 4.9 8.7 4.5 8.8 8.8 5.8 6.1 9.7 Other manufac-turing industries Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing £ s. 8 16 9 5 9 10 9 15 9 18 10 7 10 8 10 13 10 19 11 10 £ s. 8 14 8 16 9 5 9 7 9 13 10 3 10 11 10 15 10 16 10 19 £ s. 7 19 8 4 8 11 8 14 8 17 9 6 9 13 9 14 9 17 10 4 38.8 39.7 39.5 39.0 38.6 38.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 38.1 39.7 39.5 39.9 39.8 39.5 39.4 39.3 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.1 39.6 40.3 40.1 39.6 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.2 38.3 38.3 d. 6·3 7·8 9·8 0·1 1·5 4·8 6·5 8·3 10·0 0·5 d. 4.6 5.6 7.6 8.5 10.7 1.8 4.5 6.1 6.4 7.2 s. 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 s.444444555 d. 0·1 0·9 3·0 4·6 6·4 9·1 11·7 0·9 1·9 4·0 55 \* See footnote on previous page.
 † Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 BritishRoad Services.
 ‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

Other manufac-turing industries

 $\begin{array}{c} f & s. \\ 16 & 11 \\ 17 & 6 \\ 17 & 17 \\ 18 & 12 \\ 19 & 0 \\ 19 & 17 \\ 20 & 14 \\ 20 & 7 \\ 21 & 0 \\ 21 & 17 \\ \end{array}$ 

47.0 47.8 47.9 47.7 47.0 47.0 47.0 46.5 45.1 45.7 45.9

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

ers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

1EN (	21	YE	ARS	AND	01	(ER)	*
					A Real Property lies and the second	and the second s	

All manufac- curing ndustries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered	Section of
	and by party	<u> </u>	1			Provide read the	Average We	ekly Earnings
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. 15 13	£ s. 16 2	£ s.  4	£ s. 12 16	£ s. 16 3	April 1963
17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15	Oct. April 1964
18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2	Oct.
19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16		18 18	April 1965 Oct.
20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5	April 1966
20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 15	16 3	20 12	April 1967
21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8	Oct.
							Average H	lours Worked
46.1	1 51.3	48.9	1 48.4	1 49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9	April 1963
46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6	Oct.
47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8	April 1964
46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5	April 1965
46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0	Oct.
46.0	50-8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4	April 1966
45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.9	46.1	April 1967
45.3	50.9	48.3	43.7	50.0	44.5	43.7	46.2	Oct.
							Average H	ourly Earnings
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	A
7 2.5	6 2.6	6 6./	6 5.6	6 6.0	6 2.3	5 9.0	7 0.4	Oct 1963
7 8.8	6 7.5	7 1.1	6 9.4	6 9.9	6 5.1	6 0.3	7 4.5	April 1964
7 11.5	6 10.8	7 3.7	7 3.0	6 11.9	6 7.0	6 2.6	7 7.1	Oct.
8 3.9	7 1.1	7 8.7	7 7.2	7 4.7	6 10.6	6 4.5	7 11.5	April 1965
8 9.0	7 7.6	8 4.6	8 7.6	8 0.9	7 7.9	7 1.6	8 8.7	April 1966
9 2.8	7 10.6	8 5.7	8 8.7	8 3.6	7 9.4	7 1.9	8 9.9	Oct.
9 4.2	8 1.6	8 6.6	8 9.4	8 4.4	7 11.4	7 4.2	8 11.1	April 1967
9 8.0	8 4.2	8 11.7	9 1.2	8 8.0	8 2.5	1 8.1	9 3.0	Oct.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

All manufac- turing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation†	Certain miscel- laneous services‡	Public administra- tion	All industries covered		and the second second
the set of the	Lang and a second	ation and and and and and and and and and an		le mente	al and the series		Average We	ekly Earning	zs
£ s. 8 3 8 8 8 16 8 19 9 4 9 12 9 19 10 1 10 4 10 11	£ s. 8 7 8 11 8 8 9 1 8 12 9 15 9 15 9 3 9 18	£ s. 7 12 7 16 7 18 8 1 8 8 8 19 8 19 8 19 8 17 9 17	£ s. 9 2 8 15 9 0 9 13 10 0 10 17 10 14 11 4 11 9 11 11	£ s. 11 5 11 11 12 4 12 9 12 14 13 7 14 0 13 18 14 11	£ s. 7 5 7 11 7 14 8 6 8 11 8 16 9 3	£ s. 8 14 8 16 9 2 9 7 9 14 9 13 10 3 10 7 10 10	f s. 8 4 8 8 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19 9 19	April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct.	3 4 5 5 6 57
						1	Average H	lours Worke	d
39.4 39.6 39.8 39.3 38.9 38.6 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0	40.6 40.1 39.9 40.7 39.5 38.9 39.2 39.3 37.3 39.0	39·3 38·8 37·7 38·2 37·9 37·7 37·0 37·4 37·4 39·0	38.0 38.3 38.2 38.0 37.6 37.1 37.2 37.4 37.4	43.5 44.0 43.6 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.0 43.0 43.0 42.4 42.7	40.5 39.8 40.3 39.8 40.0 39.2 39.3 39.1 38.9 39.1	40.7 40.8 40.9 40.8 41.5 40.3 40.2 39.8 40.0 40.1	39.5 39.7 39.9 39.4 39.1 38.7 38.5 38.1 38.2 38.2	April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct.	53 54 55 56 67
• 4	ls d	Is. d.	Is. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	Average Ho s. d.	ourly Earning	ga
4 3.0 4 3.0 4 5.2 4 4.6 4 8.8 4 11.7 5 3.6 5 3.6 5 6.6	4 1·2 4 3·0 4 2·5 4 5·5 4 4·3 4 7·7 4 11·6 4 11·5 4 11·0 5 1·0	3 10·3 4 0·4 4 2·1 4 2·6 4 5·6 4 5·6 4 9·5 4 9·4 4 8·9 5 0·7	4 9.5 4 7.2 4 8.3 5 0.7 5 3.2 5 9.3 6 0.3 6 1.5 6 2.1	5 2 0 5 3 · 1 5 7 · 2 5 8 · 1 5 9 · 4 6 6 · 2 6 6 · 2 6 6 · 2 6 9 · 7	3 7.1 3 7.5 3 8.9 3 10.4 4 0.6 4 2.8 4 4.3 4 5.8 4 6.3 4 8.2	4 3.2 4 3.9 4 5.4 4 6.9 4 8.2 4 9.5 5 0.4 5 1.0 5 2.0 5 2.7	4 1.7 4 2.9 4 5.0 4 6.5 4 8.5 4 11.5 5 2.2 5 3.4 5 4.1 5 6.3	April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct. April 196 Oct.	53 54 65 66 67

## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

October	alines (12) alinestrija alinestrija alinestrija	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and mar- ine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males												
1961 - 1962 - 1963 - 1964 - 1965 - 1966 - 1967 -		£ s. d. 20 13 2 21 15 3 22 17 0 24 4 4 25 15 2 27 10 8 28 18 5	£ s. d. 22 10 0 23 9 6 25 0 4 26 4 4 28 8 5 30 2 0 31 9 2	£ s. d. 19 11 6 20 7 1 20 19 6 22 11 2 24 10 6 25 14 11 26 10 8	£ s. d. 19 14 4 20 13 1 21 11 11 23 2 9 25 1 9 25 18 9 27 5 5	£ s. d. 18 18 8 19 14 7 20 5 8 21 11 4 24 0 4 25 6 3 26 17 4	£ s. d. 19 16 1 20 13 6 21 18 9 23 11 2 25 17 0 26 10 4 27 17 3	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 20 \ 14 \ 4 \\ 21 \ 9 \ 11 \\ 22 \ 6 \ 10 \\ 23 \ 10 \ 3 \\ 25 \ 4 \ 5 \\ 26 \ 9 \ 5 \\ 27 \ 15 \ 7 \end{array}$	£ s. d. 21 0 0 21 17 6 22 13 6 24 0 6 25 11 10 26 18 8 28 3 2	£ s. d. 20 13 4 21 13 0 22 11 10 23 17 0 25 8 2 26 12 8 27 18 9	£ s. d. 19 13 2 20 13 4 21 11 4 22 15 2 24 6 3 25 12 8 27 4 7	£ s. d. 19 19 3 20 19 10 21 9 11 22 17 3 25 0 2 26 5 3 27 18 9
Females		8 3 10	8 18 0	870		7 10 9			7.17.0		7 10 0	
1962          1963          1964          1965          1966          1967		8 11 9 8 19 7 9 10 4 10 2 9 10 17 2 11 7 10	9 15 10 9 15 10 10 8 5 11 8 7 12 3 2 12 11 11	8 10 7 8 18 7 9 12 2 10 7 1 11 2 0 11 9 9	8 9 7 8 15 11 9 8 8 10 3 8 10 17 8 11 13 3	7 13 2 7 17 5 8 8 4 9 5 1 9 15 11 10 14 1	8 5 2 8 12 5 9 11 1 10 7 4 10 16 8 11 13 0	8 0 2 8 7 7 8 14 4 9 3 5 9 15 1 10 6 9 10 18 5	7 17 2 8 3 2 8 9 10 8 18 6 9 10 8 10 2 8 10 14 6	8 7 7 8 14 1 9 2 6 9 12 10 10 10 1 10 15 2 11 7 0	7 18 3 8 8 5 8 15 8 9 4 4 9 19 3 10 10 11 11 3 7	7 18 7 8 6 0 8 12 1 9 1 0 9 13 7 10 5 8 10 16 10
Server all the		1. 1. 1. P. P.	A PART	6.50	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			THE .	1 million	TIL STATE OF	A STATE AND A STATE OF	-
Contraction of the second												
October		Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All product industries co by enquiry	ion overed	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industri services cov	es and ered†
October  Males		Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All product industries co by enquiry	ion overed	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industri services cov	es and ered†
October Males 1961 1962 1963 1965 1966 1967 .		Paper, printing and publishing £ s. d. 21 19 11 22 19 7 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2	Other manu- facturing industries £ s. d. 20 13 0 21 10 2 22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11	All manu- facturing industries £ s. d. 20 7 1 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5	Mining and quarrying £ s. d. 19 0 2 20 0 0 21 5 8 22 2 5 23 16 4 25 3 6 25 15 3	Construc- tion £ s. d. 19 7 8 20 8 2 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4	Gas, electricity and water £ s. d. 18 18 6 19 16 10 21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4	£ s. d. 20 2 11 21 1 7 22 2 2 23 11 7 25 8 11 26 14 1 27 18 7	No. covered 1,331,000 1,345,000 1,375,000 1,375,000 1,424,000 1,424,000 1,426,000	Public admini- stration and certain other services <u>f</u> s. d. 19 17 3 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 6	All industri services cov	es and ered† No. covered 2,165,000 2,200,000 2,267,000 2,283,000 2,341,000 2,433,000 2,501,000
October Males 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 . Females		Paper, printing and publishing £ s. d. 21 19 11 22 19 7 23 18 11 25 16 6 26 18 10 28 10 9 29 17 2	Other manu- facturing industries £ s. d. 20 13 0 21 10 2 22 12 4 23 15 11 25 10 8 27 0 3 27 14 11	All manu- facturing industries £ s. d. 20 7 1 21 5 7 22 5 9 23 15 6 25 13 0 26 15 10 28 1 5	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion £ s. d. 19 7 8 20 8 2 21 8 1 23 0 7 24 15 4 26 14 2 28 3 4	Gas, electricity and water £ s. d. 18 18 6 19 16 10 21 0 5 22 10 2 24 9 3 26 4 11 26 14 4	All product industries co by enquiry	No. covered 1,331,000 1,345,000 1,375,000 1,375,000 1,373,000 1,486,000 1,504,000	Public admini- stration and certain other services £ s. d. 19 17 3 21 4 4 22 9 9 23 9 0 25 13 4 26 13 2 27 17 6	All industri services cov	es and ered† No. covered 2,165,000 2,200,000 2,267,000 2,283,000 2,341,000 2,433,000 2,501,000

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

in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings. †All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

## Administrative, technical and clerical employees: index of average earnings (all industries and services covered<sup>†</sup>) TABLE 124

1959 = 100

and the second second	Octol	ber	-	-	All employees	Males	Females
and Mag 1 - 122 1 122 1	1956			1.	85.0	att i att	
	1957				90.9	1	
	1958				93.9		
	1959				100.0	100.0	100.0
	1960	•			105.6	106.0	105-1
	1961				110.8	111.2	110.6
	1962				117.0	117.2	117.5
	1963		•		123.4	123.5	123.9
	1964			•	130-3	130.5	130.5
	1965				141.3	141.7	142.0
	1966				147.4	148.1	147.6
	1967	1.	• ₹	•	154-2	154.8	154-3

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

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

	CL	ERICAL AN	D ANALOG	GOUS EMPL	OYEES ON	LY		AL	L "SALARI	ED" EMPLO	DYEES	
	And the second	Males		and the bo	Females		and the second second	Males		i destenados	Females	
October	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 10
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	` (10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1957	312,000	£ s. d. 11 13 4	94.4	311,000	£ s. d. 8 6 3	89.5	888,000	£ s. d. 16 4 10	91.3	808,000	£ s. d. 10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	897	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	958	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111+1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 IO I	143 • 4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145~5
1967	276,000	17 6 1	140.0	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 4	155.9	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5

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

TABLE 126

1954	April . October	
1955	April . October	
1956	April October	
1957	April October	
1958	April October	
1959	April October	
1960	April October	
1961	April October	
1962	April October	
1963	April October	
1964	April October	State in
1965	April October	
1966	April October	and a stand
1967	April October	and a state

1. Assur

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

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

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

	2-983 - 9 2-984 - 9 2-984 - 9	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	" Wage drift " (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
:::::	: : :	+ 5·8 + 7·4	+ 5·0 + 6·4	+ 4.7 + 6.0	+ 4·1 + 5·3	+ 0.6 + 0.7
1:11:	: 111: :	+ 9·5 + 9·0	+ 8·7 + 8·5	+ 8·2 + 8·3	+ 7·2 + 6·7	+ 1.0 + 1.6
· · · ·	: : :	+ 8.6 + 7.3	+ 9·1 + 7·9	+ 9·3 + 8·2	+ 8·3 + 7·6	+ 1.0 + 0.6
		+ 3.5 + 5.8	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 3·8 + 6·6	+ 2.5 + 5.6	+ 1·3 + 1·0
::::	: : :	$+ \frac{4 \cdot 6}{+ 2 \cdot 3}$	+ 5·5 + 3·1	+ 5.9 + 3.4	+ 4.8 + 3.7	+ 1.1 - 0.3
(:n) :	i 991. :	+ 3·9 + 5·1	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 3.5 + 2.9	+ 3.5 + 1.4	- 0·0 + 1·5
· · ·	: : :	+ 6.5 + 6.6	+ 7·0 + 8·1	+ 6·4 + 7·3	$\begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 2·0 + 1·8
: :	: : :	+ 6.6 + 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6.5 + 6.9	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 2}{+ 6 \cdot 4}$	+ 0.3 + 0.5
: :	: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	+ 4·0 + 3·2	+ 5·1 + 4·1	+ 5·2 + 4·4	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1 + 0.2
ein :	· •	+ 3.0 + 5.3	+ 3·6 + 4·1	+ 4·0 + 3·6	+ 3.6 + 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
: :		+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 7·4 + 8·2	+ 6·5 + 8·1	+ 4·9 + 5·7	+ 1.6 + 2.4
1:1:	: 50) : C :	+ 7.5 + 8.5	+ 8·4 +10·1	+ 8·0 + 9·5	+ 5.3 + 7.3	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.7 \\ + 2.2 \end{array}$
		$\begin{array}{c} + 7 \cdot 4 \\ + 4 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+ 9.8 + 6.2	+ 9·7 + 6·5	+ 8·0 + 5·6	+ 1.7 + 0.9
	: :	. + 2·1 + 5·8	+ 2.8 + 5.3	+ 3·0 + 5·0	+ 2.7 + 5.3	+ 0.3 - 0.3

The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the department's f-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).
The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
 Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

## EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

		5374 5374 547 547	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufac- turing industries
1963	January .	•	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9	80.5	79.3
	April . May . June .		84.6 86.0 88.3	81.6 82.9 85.9	81 · 7 83 · 4 83 · 8	81 · 8 84 · 7 84 · 9	75.6 77.0 79.0	82.6 86.3 86.3	81 · 2 83 · 4 84 · 6	81.0 84.5 85.4	84·2 86·3 92·2	82·1 84·0 84·2	81 · 3 83 · 5 89 · 2	82.9 86.0 86.3	83·0 85·3 97·0	80·7 84·0 84·1
	July August . September		86·7 85·4 84·7	83 · 7 82 · 1 83 · 1	85.0 84.2 85.3	84·4 83·0 83·2	78·5 76·4 78·0	86·2 85·9 85·5	85.9 84.4 84.7	86.7 84.5 84.3	92.8 91.7 92.4	86·5 84·1 84·2	84.0 82.9 84.2	88.6 86.8 89.5	84·8 83·2	84·5 83·1
	October . November December	•	84·5 85·8 91·7	83 · 5 83 · 9 87 · 1	86 · 1 87 · 0 89 · 8	84·4 85·6 87·8	78·8 79·2 81·4	86·9 87·9 89·8	85 · 1 86 · 4 87 · 5	85·7 86·4 86·1	90·3 89·1 92·0	85.5 86.5 85.7	85 · 5 85 · 6 86 · 1	89·1 90·0 88·5	84·2 84·6 85·6 84·1	83.0 83.8 87.5
1964	January . February . March .	:	86·6 87·3 90·2	85·9 91·2 86·0	88 · 6 90 · 5 90 · 9	88-3 88-8 88-8	83.7 83.9 83.4	86·9 92·2 93·2	88·3 89·4 89·3	87·2 87·8 87·9	87.6 88.2 89.4	87·3 88·5 88·0	86.6 87.5 87.5	88.0 89.4 89.4	86·7 87·0	85·6 85·9
	April . May . June .		88.8 90.4 92.2	86·4 89·0 90·4	91.5 91.2 92.6	90·1 89·8 91·6	83.6 83.7 88.5	93·1 90·6 93.5	89·8 88·4	89·2 87·3	90·2 92·1	89·1 88·5	89.6 89.9	91·9 91·9	87·9 88·3 90·2	86·4 87·5 87·7
	July . August .		92·1 90·7	90·0 87·7	92·5 91·7	91·4 89·1	87.5 85.8	93·2 92·0	97·0 91·2	93·7 89·6	91.6 91.8	92·8 89·1	92·1 91·2	95.9 92.9	91·7 90·1 88·9	89·3 90·0 89·1
	October . November		90·4 92·2	88·7 89·7 92·1	92.7 93.0 94.3	89·8 91·6 92·4	87·0 87·9 87·9	91·7 93·4 94·3	90.6 92.0 93.8	89·8 91·7 92·6	92·5 93·2 95·9	89·5 90·8	92·2 93·4 93·4	94·8 93·9 95·4	90·4 91·4	89·2 89·2
10/5	December	·	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5	91·9 90·0	90·7 90·1
1965	January . February . March .	:	94.0 93.3 100.6	93.9 99.8 94.5	95 · 1 96 · 0 97 · 3	93.8 93.9 95.4	91 · 4 91 · 2 93 · 5	95.7 95.9 98.0	93·4 94·9 95·7	93.7 93.9 94.6	94·2 94·4 95·1	91.6 92.6 95.6	93.0 94.2 94.8	95.0 95.0 99.2	93·4 94·3 96·0	93.0 92.9 93.1
	April . May . June .		95 · 1 96 · 6 97 · 8	94·4 96·4 98·5	96 · 5 98 · 3 99 · 1	93·2 97·7 97·1	90·5 94·4 98·0	94·9 99·8 99·3	93.7 97.8 98.0	91·9 96·4 96·7	94·3 96·2 98·3	94·1 95·3 95·3	94·9 98·6 98·2	95.2 98.7 101.2	94·8 97·1	90·9 95·9
	July . August . September	:	96·8 96·4 96·6	97.0 93.8 95.1	99 · 2 98 · 1 99 · 7	96·2 93·8 95·5	101 · 0 93 · 3 96 · 2	98·9 96·6 97·4	99.5 97.7 98.1	97.7 95.7 95.9	102·4 100·8 99·1	98·7 94·6 97·5	98·1 96·0 97·3	98.7 98.7	96·0 94·2	97·0 95·0
	October November December	· ·	97 · 3 99 · 4 103 · 4	96·4 96·5 98·5	100·8 101·3 98·6	98·2 98·9 96·8	96·6 97·7 93·0	99-8 99-8 98-9	100 · 1 98 · 7 98 · 6	98·3 99·3 94·6	100·5 100·4 98·2	98·9 98·0 94·7	100·3 99·0 95·3	102·1 101·3 94·7	97·3 97·5 99·0 95·4	96·2 96·6 97·1 95·9
1966	January . February . March .	· · ·	100·0 100·6 109·4	100·0 108·3 101·5	100·0 101·7 103·5	100·0 100·0 102·2	100·0 99·2 103·3	100·0 102·7 111·9	100·0 101·6 103·9	100·0 100·8 102·5	100·0 101·4 102·9	100·0 101·0 103·0	100·0 100·4 101·7	100·0 100·0 102·8	100·0 100·7	100·0 100·0
	April . May . June .	· ·	103·3 103·8 105·5	101 · 7 101 · 6 105 · 1	102.9 103.3 105.3	102·3 103·0 103·1	104-6 104-1 103-8	106·2 106·6 107·5	103·0 103·4 104·7	102-4 101-9 103-9	101 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 8	102·7 102·5 104·3	103 · 1 104 · 4 105 · 5	103·0 103·8 107·3	102·9 103·7	101·2 101·4 101·5
	July August . September	:	104·7 102·4 103·3	102.7 100.3 101.1	104·8 103·5 103·6	103·2 100·7 101·0	107·8 100·9 103·7	106·0 102·4 99·6	104·3 102·8 101·4	104·2 102·8 101·9	102·5 98·7 101·1	106·3 103·4 103·3	103 · 4 102 · 5 103 · 9	107 · 1 101 · 4 104 · 3	102·0 100·7	101.6
	October . November December	· ·	103·2 104·5 108·4	101·3 104·0 102·7	103·2 102·4 101·1	102·3 101·6 99·9	103 · 2 103 · 8 98 · 8	99 · 2 98 · 1 97 · 1	102.7 103.3 98.5	102.7 103.5 100.9	103·3 103·3 101·7	104·1 103·8 100·9	105 · 1 104 · 8 99 · 7	105 · 1 103 · 5 97 · 0	101-8 102-3 99-8	99.8 99.6 98.1
1967	January . February . March .	:	103·7 104·5 111·8	102·5 110·6 101·8	102.6 104.3 103.2	102·3 103·0 100·9	103·8 103·0 98·5	101 · 3 101 · 6 100 · 0	102.0 102.8 101.0	102 · 6 104 · 4 97 · 9	100·0 100·5 99·2	103·3 103·8 103·4	103 · 4 104 · 2 102 · 1	102·8 104·4 101·3	101-9 102-1 102-4	100·1 101·3
	April . May . June .	:	105·5 106·1 110·7	103·6 103·5 105·7	104·6 104·9 106·7	103·8 104·8 105·2	104·4 105·4 105·3	104·9 106·0 106·3	105·0 105·4 107·3	105 · 1 105 · 5 107 · 5	103·2 102·0 103·4	104·8 104·1 106·5	106·6 107·1 109·4	107·3 107·6 111·3	103·4 103·8	102·9 102·8
	July . August . September	:	111 · 1 109 · 0 109 · 1	107·8 104·4 106·1	109·2 107·6 108·4	106·3 104·2 105·9	108·4 102·8 105·2	106·0 104·2	109·0 105·7	109·7 106·9	105·6 101·5	106·5 103·9	107·4 105·2	112.9 109.2	104-5 102-8	103·9 107·6 102·7
	October November December	:	109.7 110.8 117.8	107·5 112·8 111·0	108·5 109·0 106·9	107·3 108·2 105·7	104·4 106·1 100·3	109·5 111·7 107·5	108-6 111-7 105-6	110·2 110·8 106·1	108·7 107·3 100·1	107·9 109·0 109·9	109·1 110·0 108·2	113-4 115-2 105-1	106-2 106-8 107-8 108-1	105·8 107·2 107·7 106·6
1968	January . February . March .	•	111.7 111.5 121.7	112.5 119.6 113.5	110·0 111·6 113·1	109·1 110·0 112·3	109·8 107·8 110·8	112·2 113·8 115·8	111.5 111.7 113.9	112·9 114·0 115·4	106·3 108·2 111·8	110·1 111·3 114·6	111.8 111.6 113.5	113.7 115.6 117.4	109·9 110·4 113·7	110·0 110·2
	April . May* .	:	114·3 115·2	112·2 112·6	113·1 114·2	110·8 112·0	111·9 114·7	114·1 116·7	111.8 114.0	112·8 116·7	111·2 113·1	109·9 112·4	113.7 115.9	116·4 118·9	111.9 113.2	111.5

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

divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juvenlies, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. \*Provisional.

TABLE 127 (continued)

## EARNINGS

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

JANUARY 1966=100

All manufac- turing industries	Agri- culture†	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation‡	Miscel- laneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January	1963
81.6	83 · 1	85·5	84 · 1	84·0	80·3	86·2	82·2	81 · 9	April	
84.2	88 · 8	90·5	87 · 6	86·2	82·8	87·5	85·1	83 · 8	May	
85.3	89 · 0	92·7	87 · 3	85·8	83·7	89·8	86·0	83 · 8	June	
84·9	89·6	86·8	88 · 7	86-8	83·2	87·3	85.5	83·7	July	
83·5	90·9	88·3	87 · 9	85-1	82·7	85·5	84.5	84·6	August	
83·9	90·6	87·9	88 · 5	84-9	82·7	86·0	84.8	84·6	September	
84·7	95 · 9	88·2	88 · 5	85·0	82.6	85 · 8	85 · 4	84.9	October	
85·7	92 · 6	91·8	87 · 1	85·4	82.3	87 · 5	86 · 0	85.7	November	
87·4	88 · 7	89·5	87 · 8	84·6	82.9	87 · 8	87 · 1	88.2	December	
87·6	89·2	89·5	88 · 5	85 · 3	83 · 8	87 · 4	87 · 4	87·4	January	1964
88·7	86·5	89·6	89 · 9	86 · 5	84 · 6	88 · 6	88 · 3	87·7	February	
88·8	86·6	89·8	87 · 8	81 · 8	85 · 7	89 · 4	88 · 1	87·6	March	
89·5	87·6	89·4	93 · 8	89·0	86 · 8	92.0	89·7	88·4	April	
89·3	90·2	90·2	92 · 7	90·1	87 · 2	93.9	89·7	88·3	May	
91·7	94·3	89·6	95 · 7	90·9	89 · 2	93.8	91·9	89·6	June	
91·9	95 · 3	89·3	95·7	92·3	89·5	92.6	92 · 1	90·2	July	
89·7	96 · 0	91·7	95·4	91·4	89·2	90.7	90 · 7	90·8	August	
90·2	100 · 1	91·3	96·8	91·1	89·8	91.1	91 · 3	91·1	September	
91 · 4	99 · 1	92.8	96 · 0	91 · 5	89·6	91 · 2	92.0	91·5	October	
92 · 5	92 · 5	93.7	95 · 8	91 · 5	90·4	91 · 8	92.7	92·4	November	
90 · 5	89 · 5	94.5	87 · 6	90 · 1	89·0	91 · 3	90.1	91·3	December	
93·7	90·2	93·8	94·3	92·9	91 · 4	93 · 0	93·4	93 · 4	January	1965
94·4	92·6	94·5	98·2	93·7	92 · 7	94 · 1	94·7	94 · 1	February	
96·0	91·9	94·1	100·8	94·8	94 · 3	95 · 7	96·2	94 · 5	March	
93·8	94·7	96 · 1	96·4	93·8	94·4	96·4	94·4	94 · I	April	
97·3	98·3	97 · 6	103·3	95·6	97·2	98·1	98·1	96 · 6	May	
97·5	99·8	96 · 5	102·6	95·0	98·1	96·7	98·1	95 · 6	June	
97·4	105·5	98 · 1	102·3	94·0	97·6	96·0	98 · 1	96 · 1	July	
95·2	103·0	99 · 2	99·5	94·0	96·9	94·0	96 · 2	96 · 3	August	
96·6	104·0	98 · 8	103·0	95·3	98·7	94·9	97 · 8	97 · 6	September	
98 · 4	10·8	99.0	103·7	99 · 1	98·5	97·8	99·4	98·8	October	
99 · 0	04·0	99.6	100·2	98 · 3	99·0	98·2	99·2	98·9	November	
97 · 1	01·3	102.8	97·8	97 · 6	100·2	95·8	97·8	99·1	December	
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	January	1966
101·3	97·9	100·1	101·9	100·5	100·3	101·4	101·1	100·5	February	
103·4	99·1	100·6	108·2	101·0	101·4	103·5	104·1	102·3	March	
103·0	104·7	101 · 5	106·4	102 · 1	103·7	102.9	103·5	103 · 1	April	CEI
103·5	104·6	102 · 9	108·8	103 · 9	103·4	102.7	104·1	102 · 5	May	
104·7	106·5	104 · 1	112·3	103 · 7	105·2	103.4	105·7	103 · 0	June	
104 · 1	110·3	102 · 1	111·0	104·7	106·4	102.6	105·2	103 · 0	July	
101 · 6	108·8	103 · 0	106·5	104·9	105·3	100.4	102·9	103 · 0	August	
101 · 8	111·5	104 · 0	111·4	102·4	105·0	102.2	103·7	103 · 5	September	
102·2	116·1	103·8	110.6	102.6	104·7	103·7	104·0	103-4	October	
102·2	109·3	104·6	108.6	102.9	104·1	104·6	103·6	103-3	November	
100·3	106·5	106·9	106.2	101.4	104·6	103·4	102·0	103-3	December	
102·2	102·7	105·3	106·5	103·5	104·1	105·9	103 · 1	103 · 1	January	1967
103·5	102·1	105·4	108·0	103·2	104·2	105·2	104 · 1	103 · 4	February	
101·8	103·0	107·3	102·1	102·7	104·3	106·3	102 · 4	103 · 3	March	
104·4	108·7	106·4	111-4	103·2	106·5	108 · 1	105 · 6	104·2	April	
105·0	109·9	105·2	110-9	104·0	106·9	107 · 1	105 · 9	104·3	May	
106·5	110·6	106·7	115-7	105·3	109·4	107 · 4	108 · 0	105·3	June	
107 · 5	115·4	107·2	116·5	105 · 1	109 · 1	107·9	108·8	106·5	July	
105 · 0	114·8	105·2	111·1	106 · 2	107 · 8	104·6	106·2	106·4	August	
106 · 7	118·1	106·1	115·9	105 · 7	108 · 3	110·8	108·2	108·0	September	
108·2	117·1	106.7	115-9	104·5	108-0	111·1	109·2	108.6	October	
109·7	112·8	109.3	116-3	107·1	111-7	110·4	110·6	110.3	November	
107·5	107·1	111.9	108-2	105·5	109-0	110·4	107·8	109.2	December	
110·7		110·3	114·1	107·8	110·9	114·4	110·9	110·9	January	1968
112·0		110·3	116·9	108·8	111·7	115·6	112·2	111·5	February	
114·3	109·6	111·7	120·7	109·4	112·4	120·1	114·6	112·6	March	
112·3	115·2	110·6	120·5	109·4	112·9	117·5	113·4	112·9	April	
114·0	116·2	110·4	122·6	111·6	113·3	115·9	114·8	113·0	May*	

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

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

Weekly rates of wages, average weekly earnings (manual workers), retail prices; average salary earnings (1955-67)



Industry Group

## SHIPBUILDING AND

## CHEMICAL MANUFA

## IRON AND STEEL MA

## EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Avera	age weekly	earnings in	cluding ov	ertime pre	mium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
January 1966	June   1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	January 1968	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	January 1968
	anna an										
114·0 111·3 112·7 113·0	118·5 116·1 118·0 117·6	114·6 108·1 112·2 112·4	117.5 112.8 116.3 116.1	121 · 1 119 · 7 119 · 5 121 · 0	5. d. 472 3 413 8 334 7 432 9	116·2 112·9 114·2 114·8	120·3 117·3 118·4 119·0	2 ·2  17·2  19·1  20·1	122.8 118.1 120.7 121.2	129·2 126·3 126·5 128·3	120.7 103.4 83.0 109.3
114·3 111·8 111·0 112·8 114·1 111·7 112·4 112·9	119·3 116·6 116·1 117·8 118·8 116·4 117·6 117·6	115.4 108.9 112.0 112.2 114.9 108.5 112.2 112.2	118.6 114.1 114.9 116.3 117.9 113.3 116.1 116.1	120 · 4 116 · 9 118 · 8 118 · 6 120 · 6 118 · 0 119 · 4 119 · 6	483 7 435 0 353 2 454 8 477 4 424 5 338 10 442 10	116-8 114-9 112-6 115-5 116-5 114-2 114-1 115-4	121.6 119.0 117.6 120.1 120.9 118.2 118.4 119.6	123.0 117.1 118.1 120.0 121.9 117.0 119.0 120.0	125.0 119.9 118.6 122.2 123.5 118.7 120.5 121.6	129.8 124.9 126.1 127.2 129.0 125.1 126.5 127.4	133·2 119·4 89·4 124·7 126·2 111·3 84·4 116·1
AIRING†											
130·1 124·2 120·3 125·5	129·4 130·5 122·2 126·1	124·5 131·3 119·3 126·2	131 · 3 130 · 5 122 · 9 130 · 8	127.5 137.2 122.8 129.8	s. d. 432 10 382 6 326 10 393 7	119·9 118·9 116·2 118·4	122.8 125.0 119.0 120.9	126·9 126·7 121·3 127·5	132 · 8 127 · 1 123 · 4 131 · 4	134.7 133.5 131.3 135.6	d. 106·3 86·1 77·6 94·1
123.6 120.6 114.4 122.5 124.8 121.6 117.0 123.7	130.9 127.4 119.4 129.6 131.0 128.3 120.2 129.4	28·5  25·7  16·2  26·8  27·9  27·1  18·8  27·2	131.0 127.2 114.2 128.9 130.9 128.0 118.2 129.4	130.9 128.0 118.0 129.6 130.2 130.3 120.8 129.7	481 0 375 10 370 9 448 10 471 11 377 8 352 11 435 7	120·3 118·5 113·2 120·0 120·7 118·9 114·6 120·6	125.5 123.6 117.6 125.2 125.6 124.2 117.7 125.0	128.9 123.7 118.7 127.1 128.7 124.7 124.7 121.0 128.0	30.9  26.6  20.2  29.7  31.0  26.8  21.9  30.2	35.7  30.5  24.8  34.6  35.2  30.9  28.3  34.8	125.0 90.8 86.0 113.7 121.3 89.4 82.6 108.8
120·0 123·9 120·9	123·7 128·3 124·7	121·2 124·0 121·7	124·2 124·5 124·3	130·7 132·7 131·2	s. d. 442    498    455 9	121·5 120·8 121·4	123·7 124·6 124·1	127·3 124·3 126·5	127·6 124·6 127·2	137·2 134·8 136·8	d. 109·2 121·7 112·0
117.9 120.7 118.4 119.2 122.6 119.9	121-8 120-4 121-2 123-1 125-0 123-3	117·3 114·2 116·5 119·6 119·8 119·5	122.0 122.0 121.6 123.4 123.4 123.2	127.7 129.6 128.1 129.5 131.5 129.9	454 0 518 0 467 11 447 10 507 2 461 1	120.7 117.2 119.6 121.5 119.2 120.8	121.7 116.4 120.1 123.6 121.2 122.7	121-5 114-9 119-7 125-2 120-1 123-8	123·8 120·4 122·5 126·6 122·6 125·4	129.6 125.2 128.3 134.3 130.6 133.3	119·2 128·6 121·2 113·6 124·6 116·1
URE§											
112.4 112.0 113.4 110.7 109.9 113.0	121.1 117.7 111.8 113.2 115.3 118.3	114·3 115·8 116·0 110·8 113·8 115·5	114.5 118.0 119.1 113.3 115.2 116.9	119·4 120·9 126·2 116·8 120·6 121·6	s. d. 421 0 482 7 430 3 390 7 356 4 413 2	116·7 118·9 116·0 114·8 117·4 118·0	122 · 1 123 · 0 115 · 4 116 · 3 118 · 3 121 · 1	120.9 121.4 112.8 117.6 117.7 120.5	116.0 122.3 113.3 118.4 118.9 119.8	124·3 127·0 126·5 118·8 123·1 124·5	d. 105·4 115·1 99·9 94·1 84·2 99·9
107 · 4 111 · 3 107 · 0 109 · 3 109 · 6 108 · 2 108 · 2 108 · 2 111 · 1 108 · 2 109 · 9	110.9 114.7 110.2 111.8 114.0 111.7 112.1 115.0 110.8 112.6	108-4 112-0 106-7 110-7 112-6 109-4 109-2 112-7 108-6 111-0	110.7 115.6 110.7 114.9 118.4 112.4 111.3 116.1 112.6 114.5	115.9 118.5 113.9 119.5 121.6 117.0 116.4 118.9 116.2 118.4	462 0 508 1 432 11 429 9 385 6 457 3 457 9 502 5 432 7 - 414 8	112.2 117.3 113.5 111.7 114.4 113.2 113.2 113.2 116.7 113.9 113.1	114.0 119.8 114.4 113.3 116.5 114.9 115.2 119.6 115.1 114.7	115.0 118.4 113.0 116.6 118.0 115.8 116.1 118.8 114.1 117.4	115.8 119.6 115.0 118.4 118.5 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.1 120.2 116.6 118.6	22·3  23·3  18·6  22·6  23·1  22·3  22·9  23·9  20·8  21·0	124-4 130-7 110-4 109-0 92-3 119-9 122-4 127-1 109-0 103-2
	January 1966 114-0 111-3 112-7 113-0 114-3 111-3 112-7 113-0 114-3 111-3 112-7 112-4 112-7 112-4 112-9 <b>AIRING†</b> 130-1 124-2 120-3 125-5 123-6 120-6 124-2 120-3 125-5 123-6 120-6 120-6 124-2 120-7 123-7 123-7 123-7 123-7 120-9 1	January 1966         June 1966           114.0 112.7 112.7 113.0         118.5 116.1 112.7 113.0           113.0         117.6           114.3         119.3 111.8 114.1           112.8 114.1         118.6 111.7 112.8           114.1         118.8 114.1           112.9         117.6           112.9         117.6           112.9         117.6           112.4         17.6           112.9         117.6           123.6         130.9           120.6         127.4           14.4         19.4           123.6         130.9           120.6         127.4           114.4         19.4           122.5         129.6           124.8         10.0           121.6         128.3           121.6         128.3           120.7         120.4           117.0         120.2           123.7         120.4           117.9         121.8           120.7         120.4           117.9         123.3           102.7         123.9           123.0         117.7           122.6         125.3	January 1966         June 1966         January 1967           114.0         118.5         114.6           11.3         116.1         108.1           112.7         118.0         112.2           113.0         117.6         112.4           114.3         119.3         115.4           114.3         119.3         115.4           114.3         119.3         115.4           114.1         118.8         114.9           112.2         117.6         112.2           114.1         118.8         114.9           112.4         17.6         112.2           114.1         118.8         114.9           112.7         116.4         108.5           112.4         117.6         112.2           112.9         117.6         112.2           112.9         117.6         112.2           120.3         122.2         19.3           125.5         126.1         126.2           123.6         130.9         128.5           120.6         127.4         125.7           121.6         128.3         127.1           121.6         128.3         127.1	January 1966         June 1967         June 1967         June 1967           114.0         118.5         114.6         117.5           111.3         116.1         108.1         112.2           112.7         118.0         112.2         116.3           113.0         117.6         112.4         116.1           114.3         119.3         115.4         118.6           111.8         116.6         108.9         114.1           112.8         117.8         112.2         116.3           111.0         116.1         112.0         114.9           112.4         117.6         112.2         116.1           112.9         117.6         112.2         116.1           112.9         117.6         112.2         116.1           112.9         117.6         112.2         116.1           112.9         117.6         112.2         116.1           112.9         117.6         112.2         116.1           112.9         117.6         112.2         116.1           112.9         117.4         125.7         127.2           124.6         120.2         128.5         131.0           122.5	January 1966         June 1967         June 1967         January 1967         January 1968           114-0         118-5         114-6         117-5         121-1           111-3         116-1         112-2         116-3         119-5           111-3         116-1         112-2         116-3         119-5           113-0         117-6         112-4         116-1         121-0           114-3         119-3         115-4         118-6         120-4           111-8         116-6         108-9         114-1         118-8           112-8         117-8         112-2         116-1         112-0           114-1         118-8         114-9         118-6         120-4           111-7         116-4         108-5         131-3         118-0           112-9         117-6         112-2         116-1         119-6           112-9         117-6         112-2         116-1         119-6           112-9         117-6         112-2         116-1         119-6           112-9         127-7         120-8         129-8         120-8           120-6         127-4         126-7         130-9         130-9	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

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

‡271–272; 276. §311–312.

**Basic weekly** 

rates of wages

73.1

## WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

TABLE 129

1950 . .

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

Basic hourly rates of wages

73.0

**ALL MANUAL WORKERS\*** 

Average hours worked

97.7

Normal weekly hours

100.2

These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases. \* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers

in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

piled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124. ‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets. 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1967 June July August September October November December 1968 January February March April May June Manufacturing industries 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 Monthly averages 1967 June

# April May June is shown in brackets at head of column. Notes .--

July August September

1968

October November December

January February

March

1. These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960. The indices are based on the recognised full-time basic weekly rates of wages or

1952 1953 1954 1955 1955 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	79.3 85.8 89.8 93.7 100.0 107.9 113.4 117.5 120.6 123.7 128.8 133.6 138.4 144.9 151.2 158.3 164.2	79.2         85.7         89.7         93.6         100.0         108.0         113.6         117.9         121.1         126.3         134.3         140.5         145.7         153.2         162.9         173.7         180.8	100-2 100-1 100-1 100-1 \$100-0(44-6) 100-0 99-9 99-7 99-6 98-0 95-9 95-1 95-0 94-6 92-9 91-1 91-1 90-9	98.4 97.7 98.5 99.3 ‡100.0(47.0) 99.5 99.0 98.3 99.1 98.3 97.2 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 96.5 97.4 96.3 94.3 94.3	75.0 80.9 85.9 91.5 100.0 113.0 113.0 116.9 122.2 130.1 138.0 142.9 148.9 161.8 174.8 185.0 192.3	76-1 82-8 87-1 92-2 100-0 108-4 114-0 118-9 123-2 132-5 141-9 148-4 154-3 166-1 181-6 196-2 204-1		
1960	January . April . July . October .	: : :		•	22·0  23·3  23·8  24·4	122 · 7 125 · 6 126 · 5 127 · 9	99 · 4 98 · 2 97 · 9 97 · 3	98·3 98·3	128·3 132·0	1 <u>30</u> .6 1 <u>34</u> .3		
1961	January . April . July . October .				27·3  28·   29·0  30·	132-0 133-1 134-6 136-4	96·4 96·3 95·8 95·4	97·7 96·8	136·7 139·2	140·0 143·8		
1962	January . April . July . October	: : :			130·7 132·7 134·4 134·9	37·3  39·5  4 ·3  42·0	95 · 2 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1	96·6 96·0	142·2 143·7	147·1 149·6	 	
1963	January . April . July . October				136-3 137-8 138-6 138-9	143 · 4 145 · 0 145 · 8 146 · 2	95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 1 95 · 0	96·0 97·0	146·4 151·3	152·6 155·9	  155 · 8	
1964	January . April . July . October.	:	••••		142-5 143-7 145-6 146-2	150-3 151-6 153-9 154-7	94·9 94·8 94·6 94.6	97·7 97·2	159·8 163·8	163·7 168·5	  164·5	
1965	January . April . July . October		:		148 · 4 149 · 4 152 · 2 153 · 1	158-2 160-1 164-5 166-1	93 · 8 93 · 3 92 · 5 92 · 2	96·8 95·7	171·8 177·8	177 · 5 185 · 7	  178·4	
1966	January . April . July . October	•	:	• • • •	155-9 157-6 159-3 159-4	170-2 173-0 175-1 175-2	91-6 91-1 91-0 91-0	94·7 93·8	184·7 185·2	194·9 197·4	  186 · 1	
1967	January . February March .	:	:		160·4 160·7 161·2	176-3 176-7 177-3	91.0 91.0 91.0	Ξ	Ξ			
	April . May . June .	 			161 · 4 162 · 3 162 · 4	177 · 5 178 · 5 178 · 7	91.0 90.9 90.9	94·0 — —	188·5 — —	200·4 		
	July August September				165·4 165·8 166·6	182-2 182-7 183-6	90-8 90-8 90-8	=	<u> </u>			
	October November December	:		•	167·5 168·3 168·8	184·5 185·4 185·9	90.8 90.8 90.8	94·3 — —	196·0 —	207·9 —	194·7 	
1968	January . February March .	:	:		172·3 172·9 173·3	189·9 190·6 191·0	90.7 90.7 90.7	Ξ	Ξ	<u>-</u>	Ξ	
	April . May . June .	: : :	: .	•	173 · 5 173 · 7 173 · 8	191-3 191-5 191-6	90.7 90.7 90.7	E	Ξ	C I	Ξ	

All industries and services

TABLE 130

1956

1955 AVERAGE = 100

Average weekly | Average hourly

69.7

earnings

68.1

AVERAGE SALARY

EARNINGS

## WAGES AND HOURS

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

> 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100 **BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES** BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES **NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS\*** | Juveniles | All Men Women All All Men Women Juveniles Mer Juvenile workers worker workers 105.5 104.7 100.0 (45.2) 99.9 99.6 99.5 98.3 95.8 95.1 95.0 94.8 93.1 91.2 91.0 100.0 (44.7) 99.9 99.8 99.8 98.1 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1 90.9 100.0 (44.6) 99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1 90.9 104.8 104.2 105.5 104.7 100.0 (44.4) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1 90.9 104.8 104.2 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5 130.3 136.2 141.3 148.6 157.9 168.5 175.3 110.0 114.0 117.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5 159.3 109.8 114.4 117.7 122.8 130.7 137.0 142.8 150.4 160.5 172.6 179.7 109.7 114.0 117.0 120.8 125.3 130.3 135.7 142.6 149.4 157.4 163.5 110.1 111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 148.4 156.1 167.5 180.1 187.4 110.0 111.3 111.3 115.8 119.0 123.2 130.3 135.6 141.0 147.6 155.1 164.1 170.3 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8 156·9 167·0 173·8 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6 129.1 133.6 139.8 145.7 152.2 157.9 171.6 178.2 185.7 173.3 157.6 90.9 90.9 162.1 91.0 156.0 168.8 90.9 189.0 176.7 160·4 160·8 161·7 181.3 164-8 165-7 166-3 171 · 5 172 · 0 172 · 3 90·8 90·8 90·8 90.8 90.8 90.8 175.1 90·8 90·8 90·8 90·9 90·9 90·9 159.0 177 · 2 178 · 1 175.5 176.5 182·3 183·0 189·5 189·8 159·3 160·2 183 · 3 184 · 0 184 · 1 191.0 191.8 192.6 162·5 163·3 163·7 90.8 90.8 90.8 177 · 5 178 · 4 178 · 9 179.0 161 · 1 161 · 9 162 · 4 166 · 6 167 · 1 167 · 3 173·3 174·1 174·9 90·9 90·9 90·9 90·8 90·8 90·8 90.8 179·8 180·3 90·8 90·8 187.7 188.2 188.5 184·2 184·8 185·3 195·9 196·9 197·4 167 · 2 167 · 7 168 · 1 182.9 183.5 184.0 165 · 9 166 · 4 166 · 9 170 · 3 170 · 8 171 · 0 177 · 7 178 · 7 179 · 1 90.7 90.7 90.7 90·8 90·8 90·8 90·7 90·7 90·7 90.7 90.7 90.7 197·9 198·6 198·6 189.0 189.6 189.6 90·8 90·8 90·8 184·2 184·4 184·4 185.5 179 · 5 180 · 1 180 · 2 168·3 168·5 168·6 167 · 1 167 · 2 167 · 3 171.6 172.1 172.1 90·7 90·7 90·7 90·7 90·7 90·7 90.7 90.7 90.7 185·8 185·9 100.0 (44.2) 100.0 99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3 90.9 104.9 103.9 104.9 104.7  $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ (44 \cdot 3) \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 6 \\ 92 \cdot 7 \\ 91 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ 100.0 (44.1) 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6 95.2 95.1 94.9 92.7 91.4 91.0 103.9 104.9 104.7 100.0 (44.5) 100.0 99.9 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8 94.8 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.7 104. 110.1 113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6 133.8 137.7 144.4 153.0 162.2 169.2 109.6 113.7 116.7 122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 178.8 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6 152.9 164.4 177.1 184.6 110.1 110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5 167.6 110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.8 138.0 143.3 150.1 156.0 110.1 113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0 137.0 141.9 148.1 154.0 109.6 113.6 116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 141.0 147.5 156.1 162.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6 145.6 154.5 164.4 171.6 90.8 90.8 91.0 166-4 176.4 182.1 168.9 151.7 165.4 153.7 91.2 160.0 173 · 7 174 · 1 174 · 2 180·9 181·3 181·4 157·6 158·0 158·1 90·5 90·5 09·5 90·7 90·7 90·7 171 · 3 171 · 8 171 · 9 186 · 7 187 · 2 187 · 3 155.6 156.0 156.1 163.7 164.1 164.2 169·2 169·7 169·7 90.6 90.6 90.6 90·8 90·8 90·8 174·9 175·1 175·5 90.5 90.5 90.5 172.6 172.8 173.2 182.0 182.2 182.4 188.0 188.1 188.5 170 · 4 170 · 5 170 · 8 158·7 158·9 159·2 90·6 90·6 90·6 156·7 157·0 157·3 164·7 164·9 165·1 90·7 90·7 90·7 90·8 90·8 90·8 182 · 9 183 · 1 183 · 3 188 · 9 189 · 0 189 · 4 180-8 181-0 181-1 194-8 194-9 195-4 90·3 90·3 90·3 90.6 90.6 90.6 164 · 1 164 · 3 164 · 4 170 · 6 170 · 7 171 · 0 176·4 176·5 176·9 165 · 8 165 · 9 166 · 1 90.8 90.8 90.8 90·5 90·5 90·5 183 · 7 184 · 1 184 · 2 190·3 191·3 191·4 196·2 196·7 196·8 164-6 164-9 165-0 90 · 5 90 · 5 90 · 5 171 · 9 172 · 8 172 · 8 177 · 7 178 · 1 178 · 2 166 · 4 166 · 8 166 · 9 90·3 90·3 90·3 90·6 90·6 90·6 181.4 90.8 90.8 90.8 181 · 7 181 · 8

\*Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956)

minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. The indices do not reflect changes in *earnings* or in *actual* hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.

The figures relate to the end of the month.
 Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
 Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

## WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956=100 T										TABLE 131 (cont
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages				121.	100-14 47-5	1	<u> </u>	perior to	1	
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115	118
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120	122
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131	134
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146	143
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155	149
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161	156
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165	160
1967 June	163	155	158	150	152	147	148	161	165	158
July	163	155	161	150	158	149	150	161	166	160
August	163	155	164	151	158	149	150	161	166	161
September	164	155	164	151	158	149	150	162	166	161
October	164	161	164	157	158	149	154	162	166	161
November	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	169	161
December	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	169	163
1968 January	164	161	165	157	169	150	154	162	169	170
February	174	161	166	157	169	150	154	162	169	170
March	174	161	166	158	169	150	154	163	169	170
April	174	161	169	158	169	150	154	167	170	170
May	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170	170
June	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170	170
Normal weekly hours*									internal and	-
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	(47 · 5) 99 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 8 97 · 8 97 · 5 95 · 6 95 · 5 93 · 4 93 · 4	(39.1) 100.0 96.7 96.6 96.6 95.0 94.1 94.0 93.8	(45.0) 99.1 97.5 94.8 94.4 94.1 93.0 91.1 89.3 89.2	(43.6) - 100.0 96.8 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 91.8	(44.0) 99.6 96.4 95.6 95.4 95.4 95.3 92.4 91.3 91.1	(45.0) 100.0 99.7 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 93.8 92.2 91.4	(45.0) 100.0 96.3 95.6 95.6 95.0 93.3 92.4 91.0	(44-2) 100-0 98-7 95-8 95-4 95-3 95-3 95-3 93-6 91-2 90-5	(44.7) 99.9 98.7 95.5 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 94.7 92.9 91.5	(44-0) 100-0 98-0 96-1 95-5 95-5 95-5 94-5 92-8 91-4 90-9
1967 June	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91-3	91.4	92.1	90.5	91.7	90.9
July	93·4	93 · 7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90·9	89·9	90·5	91.0	90·9
August	93·4	93 · 7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90·9	89·9	90·5	91.0	90·9
September	93·4	93 · 7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90·9	89·9	90·5	91.0	90·9
October · · ·	93·4	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90·9	89·9	90.5	91.0	90·9
November · · ·	93·4	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90·9	89·9	90.5	91.0	90·9
December · · ·	93·4	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90·9	89·9	90.5	91.0	90·9
1968 January	93·4	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90 · 1	89·9	90·5	91.0	90·9
February	93·4	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90 · 1	89·9	90·5	91.0	90·9
March	93·4	93.7	89·2	91 · 8	90·9	90 · 1	89·9	90·5	91.0	90·9
April May June	93·4 93·4 93·4	93.7 83.7 93.7	89·2 89·2 89·2	91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8	90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9	90 · 1 90 · 1 90 · 1	89.9 89.9 89.9	90.5 90.5 90.5	91.0 91.0 91.0	90·9 90·9 90·9
Basic nourly rates of wages           1959           1960           1961           1962           1963           1964           1965           1966           1967	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115	118
	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121	125
	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132	132
	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137	141
	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145	144
	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154	152
	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163	161
	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174	170
	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181	176
1967 June	174	165	178	163	167	161	161	178	180	174 176
August. September	174 176	165 165	184 184	164 165	174 174	164 164	167 167	178 178 178	183 183	178 178
October	176	172	184	171	174	164	171	178	183	178
November	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185	178
December	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185	179
1968 January	176	172	185	171	186	166	171	178	186	186
February	186	172	186	171	186	166	171	178	186	186
March	186	172	187	172	186	166	171	180	186	186
April	186	172	189	172	186	166	171	184	186	186
May	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	186	186
June	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	186	187

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

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

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

inued)

Paper, printin and

\*See footnote on previous page.

## WAGES AND HOURS

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

1)	and the second		ananan (sinan panandan pananda) Manang Kat	and the second second				31st JANUARY 1956 =	100
er, ting lishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscellan- eous services		
	adentia frantizione en e	in the second second		elene zeren er	·	Company and the second		Basic weekly rates of v	wages
118 122 126 133 137 143 152 160 162	112 115 120 128 135 142 146 151 155	120 122 125 133 138 144 148 154 161	112 115 120 125 132 141 156 164 169	115 121 125 129 135 144 153 159 164	117 121 128 132 138 143 150 158 164	119 123 129 134 140 148 156 162 170	118 120 125 132 137 143 147 159 161	Monthly averages	(1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967
160	153	161	167	162	164	169	160	June	1967
160 160 160	157 158 158	164 164 164	171 171 171	164 164 170	166 168 168	171 171 177	161 161	August September	
165 165 168	158 158 158	164 170 170	171 171 171	170 170 170	168 168 168	177 177 177	161 163 170	October November December	
168 168 169	176 176 176	170 170 172	171 171 173	171 171 172	168 168 168	177 177 177	170 171 171	January February March	1968
169 169 169	176 176 176	172 172 172	173 173 173	172 172 172	169 169 169	177 177 177	171 171 171 171	April May June	
		·	1 ((1 2)	1 (45.6)	1 (45.6)	1 (45.1)	1 (45.9)	Normal weekly h	iours*
43.2) 99.1 96.9 95.8 94.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2	(43.0) 98.6 96.2 94.5 94.2 94.1 93.9 91.9 89.5 89.1	(43 · 1) 100 · 0 99 · 0 96 · 1 93 · 5 93 · 4 92 · 5 90 · 8 89 · 1 88 · 8	(44-2) 100-0 96-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 93-2 90-6 90-6	98.9 97.4 95.6 93.6 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4 89.4	99.8 96.9 95.5 95.5 95.5 92.9 91.2 91.1	97.7 97.4 93.5 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.0 88.9 88.8	99.9 99.2 97.9 96.7 96.6 96.5 94.4 92.8 92.7	Monthly avearages	{     1959     1960     1961     1962     1963     1964     1965     1966     1967
91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89 · 1	91 • 1	88.8	92.7	June	1967
91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	89·1 89·1 89·1	88-8 88-8 88-8	90.6 90.6 90.6	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	91·1 91·1 91·1	88.8 88.8 88.8	92.7 92.7 92.7	July August September	
91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	89+1 89+1 89+1	88.8 88.8 88.8	90·6 90·6 90·6	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	88.8 88.8 88.8	92.7 92.7 92.7	October November December	
91.7 91.7 91.7	88.9 88.9 88.9	88.8 88.8 88.8	90.6 90.6 90.6	89 · 1 88 · 9 88 · 8	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	88.8 88.8 88.8	92.7 92.7 92.7	January February March	1968
91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	88.9 88.9 88.9	88.8 88.8 88.8	90.6 90.6 90.6	88.8 88.8 88.8	91 · 1 91 · 1 91 · 1	88·8 88·8 88·8	92·7 92·7 92·7	April May June	
201	0.212	11			1 117	1 100	1 110	Basic hourly rates of	vages
119 126 131 141 147 154 163 173 176	114 120 127 136 144 151 159 169 174	120 123 130 143 147 156 163 173 182	112 119 126 132 139 149 168 181 181	116 124 131 138 145 154 166 177 184	117 122 132 138 145 150 162 173 180	122 126 138 144 151 159 168 182 192	118 121 127 136 141 148 156 171 174	Monthly averages	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967
174	171	181	185	181	180	190	173	June	1967
175 175 175	177 177 177	185 185 185	189 189 189	184 184 190	182 185 185	193 193 199	173	August September	
180 180 183	177 177 177	185 191 191	189 189 189	190 191 191	185 185 185	199 199 199	174 176 183	October November December	
183 183 184	198 198 198	191 191 193	189 189 191	192 192 193	185 185 185	199 199 199	183 184 184	January February March	1968
184 184 184	198 198 198	193 194 194	191 191 191	193 193 193	185 185 185	199 199 199	184 184 184	April May June	

## RETAIL PRICES

## United Kingdom: index of retail prices

## TABLE 132

	ALL I	TEMS	Service The service of	F	OOD	1000 100 - 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCO- HOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other	Second Barriers	grei hains	
17th JANUARY 1956	= 100		and the second states of the	and the state of the second	and a film of the second	a desta de la companya de la compa	antipana anti antipa	terili e constante e const	
Weights	1,000	0	350	92 <u>1</u> -94 <u>1</u>	47	210 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -208 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	650	71	80
956 1957 1958 Monthly 1959 averages 1960 1961	-                           	02·0 05·8 09·0 09·6 10·7 14·5	102-2 104-9 107-1 108-2 107-4 109-1	104-9 106-6 115-1 110-0 108-1 114-1	99-0 91-7 90-7 105-1 100-9 96-8	101 · 6 107 · 0 107 · 3 108 · 2 108 · 6 109 · 5	102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5	101-3 104-3 105-8 100-0 98-2 102-5	103 · 5 106 · 1 107 · 8 107 · 9 111 · 9 117 · 7
1962 January 16 .	enal I	17.5	110.7	119-3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	123.6
16th JANUARY 1962	= 100							000 000	
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	318 319 314 311 298 293 289	84 -85 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 83 <del>1 851</del> /8 76 -78 73 <del>1 751</del> /751 74 -75 74 -75	371 371 40 411 353 33	$\begin{array}{c} 197\frac{2}{8}-196\\ 198\frac{1}{3}-196\frac{1}{3}\\ 198-196\\ 196\frac{1}{3}-194\frac{1}{3}\\ 188\frac{1}{3}-187\\ 185-186\end{array}$	681 681 686 689 702 707 711	64 63 65 67 67 67 65	79 77 74 76 77 72 68
1968	1,0	00	263	64 <u>1</u> -65 <u>3</u>			737	. 63	66
1962 1963 1964 Monthly 1965 averages 1966 1967	<b>17th January</b> <b>1956 = 100</b> 119·3	101 · 6 103 · 6 107 · 0 112 · 1 116 · 5 119 · 4	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 118-5	102.6 105.2 101.4 107.5 114.7 119.4	101 · 2 107 · 6 116 · 5 118 · 0 121 · 6 123 · 1	102·4 104·2 109·0 112·3 115·0 117·5	101 · 2 103 · 1 106 · 0 112 · 3 116 · 9 119 · 8	100 · 3 102 · 3 107 · 9 117 · 1 121 · 7 125 · 3	100-0 100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8
962 April 17 July 17 October 16 .	119·7 120·4 119·1	101·9 102·5 101·4	104·1 104·6 100·5	114·0 108·8 92·4	100·6 100·6 102·9	100·5 103·6 103·6	100·9 101·5 101·9	100·0 100·3 100·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
963 January 15 . April 9 July 16 October 15 .	enal a	102.7 104.0 103.3 103.7	103 · 8 106 · 5 103 · 7 104 · 2	103 · 6 116 · 3 101 · 8 97 · 8	105·2 101·7 106·0 112·0	103 · 7 103 · 4 104 · 1 105 · 6	102·2 102·9 103·2 103·5	100·9 101·0 103·0 103·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
964 January 14 . April 14 July 14 October 13 .	the August Basteral Basteral Basteral	104·7 106·1 107·4 107·9	105 · 4 107 · 4 108 · 9 108 · 0	99.6 103.3 103.2 98.8	113.9 114.7 117.2 117.5	106·3 107·9 109·8 110·2	104·3 105·3 106·7 107·7	103 · 2 103 · 5 110 · 2 110 · 0	100·0 100·0 107·2 109·5
965 January 12 . April 13 July 13 October 12 .		109·5 112·0 112·7 113·1	110·3 111·6 112·0 111·4	103 · 1 108 · 1 108 · 6 106 · 0	119·7 117·1 117·1 118·5	111.7 112.1 112.6 112.5	109·2 112·2 112·6 113·8	10·9  18·7  19·0  19·1	109·5 120·8 120·8 120·8
April 19. July 19. October 18.		114·3 116·0 116·6 117·4	113.0 115.2 116.2 115.4	111.6 115.1 113.7 110.9	118·5 120·7 122·7 122·3	112.7 114.3 116.2 116.1	114·8 116·3 116·8 118·2	19·0   19·0   19·1   125·6	120·8 120·8 120·8 120·8
967 January 17 . February . March 21 .	11 2	118·5 118·6 118·6	117·6 117·5 117·5	117·7 116·2 115·9	123·3 122·8 122·5	116·7 117·2 117·4	119·0 119·1 119·1	125 · 4 125 · 4 125 · 3	120·7 120·8 120·8
April 18 May 16 June 20		119·5 119·4 119·9	119·6 120·1 121·8	123·2 124·6 131·4	122.5 123.1 123.0	117-8 118-0 117-9	119·4 119·1 119·2	125 · 4 125 · 4 125 · 4	120·8 120·8 120·8
July 18 August 22 . September 19 .		119·2 118·9 118·8	118·4 117·3 116·7	120·0 116·6 113·7	122.2 122.4 122.9	117·2 116·8 117·0	119·5 119·6 119·8	125 · 4 125 · 4 125 · 4	120·8 120·8 120·8
October 17 . November 14 . December 12 .	Shel E Viel E Brook	119·7 120·4 121·2	117·0 118·2 120·1	114·2 118·2 120·6	123·2 122·9 125·8	117·1 117·5 119·1	120·8 121·4 121·7	125·3 125·2 125·0	120·8 120·8 120·8
68 January 16 . February 20 . March 19 .	is Septem Septem Septem Septem	121.6 122.2 122.6	121 · 1 121 · 8 122 · 1	120·7 120·7 122·1	124·8 124·6 123·0	120·6 121·8 122·0	121.9 122.4 122.8	125·0 125·1 125·0	120·8 120·8 120·8
April 23 May 21 June 18	nana Ri	124·8 124·9 125·4	123·5 123·6 124·1	125 · 1 125 · 1 125 · 6	123·0 122·3 123·1	122.9 123.2 123.7	125·3 125·5 125·9	27·0  27·1  27·1	125·4 125·4 125·4

\*Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb). †Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef). Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote ‡ opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

138.6 139.4 139.5 140.6 140.9 141.3 ‡The Cost of Living A tetory index series base

TABLE 132 (continued)

HOUSING

87

102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6

140.6

121

103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5

103·3 104·1 104·9

110·9 113·8 114·6 115·7

|16·1 |20·7 |21·6 |22·5

123.7 129.0 129.9 130.5

|3|·3 |3|·8 |3|·8

133·4 134·0 134·1

134-6 134-9 135-2

136-8 137-6 138-2 FUEL

## RETAIL PRICES index of retail prices: United Kingdom

and the second division of the second divisio	an an a sha a s							
		IEALS OUGHT ND ONSUMED OUTSIDE HE HOME‡	SERVICES	MISCELL- ANEOUS GOODS	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	DURABLE HOUSE- HOLD GOODS	LIGHT
56 = 10	17th JANUARY 19		any many		1.00020000	<u> </u>	Carlos Carlos	
Weights	_		58	59	68	106	66	5
{ 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages		103 · 5 109 · 4 114 · 5 116 · 1 120 · 1 126 · 2	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3	102 · 1 110 · 2 112 · 9 114 · 7 118 · 1 123 · 0	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3	01 · 3 07 · 9 3 · 3 14 · 5 17 · 3 24 · 7
1962	January 16	<u>8</u>	130-1	128.2	126.7	106.6	102 · 1	80.6
962 = 100	16th JANUARY IS				1. 1. 24	1.17		
Weights	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	100 mg	56 56 55 55 56 58 57	64 63 63 63 61 61 61	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	62 63 66 65 64 62 64
	1968	41	56	60	120	89	59	62
[1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages		100-6 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4	100 · 6 101 · 9 105 · 0 109 · 0 112 · 5 113 · 7	100.5 100.5 102.1 106.7 109.9 112.2	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7	100 · 4 100 · 1 102 · 3 104 · 8 107 · 2 109 · 0	01 · 3 06 · 0 09 · 3 14 · 5 20 · 9 24 · 3
1962	April 17 July 17 October 16		101 · 4 102 · 0 102 · 9	100·2 100·7 101·1	100·4 101·4 101·1	100.9 102.6 103.0	99.8 100.6 100.8	00·8 00·2 01·1
1963	January 15 April 9 July 16 October 15		102·4 103·5 104·1 104·9	101-0 101-7 101-8 102-6	99.6 100.4 101.0 100.5	103 · 2 103 · 5 103 · 5 103 · 5 103 · 7	99 · 8 99 · 8 100 · 1 100 · 3	06·5 06·8 04·2 04·9
1964	January 14 April 14 July 14 October 13		105·0 106·7 106·8 108·0	102·9 104·4 105·2 105·3	100·6 101·7 101·8 102·4	104·0 104·5 104·8 105·5	101 · 2 102 · 2 102 · 5 102 · 9	10·1 10·1 06·5 09·7
1965	January 12 April 13 July 13 October 12		108·3 110·1 113·0 115·6	109·0 108·6 109·2 109·6	103 · 9 106 · 8 107 · 6 107 · 6	106·0 106·7 107·0 107·6	104·0 104·6 104·9 105·4	14·8 10·5 12·2 15·4
1966	January 18 April 19 July 19 October 18		116·6 118·6 120·5 124·4	110·6 112·2 112·5 113·6	109·1 110·0 110·2 109·9	108 · 1 109 · 1 110 · 2 111 · 1	105·6 106·4 107·2 108·7	119·7 120·3 119·7 120·8
1967	January 17 February 21 March 21		124·7 124·9 125·4	113·8 113·4 113·4	110·9 111·2 110·8	111-4 111-6 111-7	108·8 108·8 108·9	124·9 124·9 124·9
	April 18 May 16 June 20		125·7 125·9 126·0	113·3 112·9 112·9	111.2 111.4 111.4	111.7 111.6 111.5	109·0 109·0 109·0	124·8 120·1 120·2
	July 18 August 22 September 19		126·3 126·8 127·0	3·    3·    3·5	112.7 112.6 112.7	111+6 111+8 112+0	109·0 109·0 109·0	120·3 120·6 120·9
	October 17 November 14 December 12		127·6 127·9 128·0	114·6 114·9 115·1	113·2 113·9 114·4	111.9 112.0 112.0	109·3 109·3 109·4	127·2 130·0 132·4
196	January 16 February 20 March 19	121 · 4‡ 121 · 9‡ 122 · 4‡	128·0 129·3 129·6	116·3 117·6 120·1	113·9 114·4 114·7	111.9 112.3 112.5	110·2 110·4 110·6	132.6 132.7 132.7
	April 23 May 21 June 18	126·3‡ 126·8‡ 127·5‡	130·4 131·1 131·3	124·2 124·8 126·7	119·4 120·1 120·4	113·0 113·2	113·0 113·3	133·3 130·8

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

## Index of retail prices



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

NUMBER STOPPAG	OF ES	NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVE STOPPAG	OF D IN ES†	WORKING	DAYS LO	ST IN ALL	STOPPAGES	S IN PROGR	ESS IN PER	IOD‡
Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing, ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,093 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116	2,426 2,654 2,871 2,639 2,105 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133	(000's) 659 507 1,356 523 645 814§ 771 4,420 590 871   869 530¶ 732	(000's) 671 508 1,359 524 646 819§ 779 4,423 593 883   876 544¶ 734	(000's) 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787	(000's) 1,112 503 514 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108	(000's) 669 1,018 6,592 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422	(000's) 23 29 44 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31	(000's) 71 78 84 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201	(000's) 1,687 34 998 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823	(000's) 219 421 180 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202
283	308	90	94	268	63	141		11	35	18
219	262	66	84	204	29	145		9	8	10
238	261	67	71	172	13	97		18	26	17
167	200	154	157	249	8	67	6	14	136	22
180	203	56	58	100	15	55		6	7	10
227	258	62	67	159	24	81		8	10	24
239 235 140	277 261 160	66 63 42	77 65 44	161 159 68	25 27 9	68 100 44	4	26 5	23 12 8	15 14 5
201 246 264	212 280 300	76 134 87	83 155 110	123 371 421	17 32 17	62 217 324	     3	9 20 14	27 94 40	8 8 22
208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
138 164 201	179 198 238	67 49 56	75 59 84	183 169 149	12 6 9	143 139 95	_1 	7 9 13	9 6 12	12 9 19
184	225	46	75	195	17	120		14	32	10
198	227	70	70	145	7	74		8	4	51
98	125	36	55	74	5	33		5	13	17
211	225	53	67	147	25	81		2	16	12
188	228	38	55	186	6	141		3	16	9
262	288	59	69	153	12	100		3	15	11
171	204	51	55	121	7	77		13	10	13
206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
100 138 106	128 154 133	23 33 23	56 34 27	133 64 60	4 3 10	26 45 18	_   _	7 10 12	87 2 10	9 6 11
176	192	58	61	163	15	39	E	18	76	15
155	185	37	42	135	12	68		19	25	10
72	91	23	28	57	3	32		1	9	11
176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
199	233	47	52	171	8	130		12	7	12
154	189	44	48	155	9	106		25	3	12
180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
141	168	60	70	164	24	86	171	14	21	18
179	207	50	57	142	5	81		12	17	21
179	218	104	113	379	7	199		11	153	7
246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1 2 1	13	338	42
206	258	52	70	321	2	137		18	143	19
86	128	31	38	115	I	33		4	66	9
171	183	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
168	205	53	63	268	6	205		14	5	35
180	218	52	71	289	2	126		12	127	22
198	230	64	76	257	5	110	3	12	117	10
229	276	1,587	1,605	1,861	3	1,644	9	40	103	61
156	193	67	77	257	8	182	1	32	21	12

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

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

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

SThis figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960. This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964. This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

#### DEFINITIONS

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

#### WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

#### HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.

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

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

#### TOT'AL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

#### REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

#### WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

#### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

#### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

#### VACANCY

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

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

#### WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

#### YOUTHS

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

#### **OPERATIVES**

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

#### MANUAL WORKERS

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

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

#### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

#### OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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