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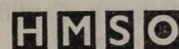
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Employment Services in Britain: A Swedish View

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

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 job-studies, 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.

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 36.4 per cent. in 1964 to 42.6 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 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 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 re-examine 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.)

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Housing costs of owner-occupiers

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 owner-occupied 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.

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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 inter-regional 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 low-income households with children. It recommends that special indices should be compiled and published for one-person 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 low-income 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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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.

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

	December 1967			Changes Sept 1967 to Dec 1967			Changes Dec 1966 to Dec 1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	16,395	8,921	25,316	-79	-61	-140	-129	-69	-198
H.M. Forces	396	16	412	-1	-	-1	-7	-	-7
Employers and self-employed	1,251	361	1,612	-	-	-	assumed no change	-	-
Employees	14,748	8,544	23,292	-78	-61	-139	-122	-69	-191
Wholly unemployed	461	98	559	+37	-4	+33	+88	+4	+92
Total in civil employment	15,538	8,808	24,345	-115	-56	-172	-210	-72	-283
Employees in employment	14,287	8,447	22,733	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	16,363	8,951	25,314	-108	-8	-116	-130	-68	-198
Total in civil employment	15,518	8,841	24,359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employees in employment	14,267	8,480	22,747	-117	+3	-113	-210	-72	-282

Note: (1) Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

(2) Each series has been adjusted separately for normal seasonal variations and so the figures for totals may differ slightly from the sum of those for males and for females.

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

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

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

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employment } †											
Total in Civil Employment	-30	+1	-13	-3	-1	-	-28	-10	-20	-10	-115
Males	-16	+1	-11	+2	+10	-11	-13	-1	-16	+2	-56
Females	-14	-	-2	-5	-11	-	-15	-	-4	-12	-59
Total	-46	-3	-24	-7	+8	-12	-40	-11	-36	-8	-172
Wholly Unemployed											
Males	+11	+2	+4	+1	+1	+6	+1	+5	+5	+3	+37
Females	+1	+1	+3	-2	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-4
Total	+12	+2	+7	-1	+1	+5	-	+3	+5	+1	+33
Total Employees } †											
Total Civilian Labour Force	-18	+2	-9	-2	-	+6	-26	-7	-17	-8	-78
Males	-15	+3	-9	-	+10	-12	-14	-2	-16	+2	-61
Females	-3	-	-	-2	-	+6	-12	-5	-1	-10	-17
Total	-34	-1	-18	-2	+10	-7	-40	-9	-32	-6	-139

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

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employment } †											
Total in Civil Employment	-39	+1	-6	-24	-3	-16	-67	-18	-25	-11	-210
Males	-38	-	-3	-7	+2	-5	-21	-	-6	+6	-72
Females	-1	+1	-3	-17	-5	-11	-46	-18	-19	-17	-138
Total	-77	-	-8	-31	-2	-23	-86	-19	-31	-6	-283
Wholly Unemployed											
Males	+19	+1	+1	+12	+3	+14	+14	+12	+9	+4	+88
Females	+1	+1	-	+1	-	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+4
Total	+20	+2	+1	+13	+3	+15	+15	+13	+10	+5	+92
Total Employees } †											
Total Civilian Labour Force	-19	+2	-5	-13	-	-2	-52	-7	-17	-9	-122
Males	-37	+3	-4	-6	+2	-4	-20	-	-5	+6	-69
Females	-18	-1	-1	-7	-2	+2	-32	-7	-12	-15	-53
Total	-55	+2	-5	-13	+2	-2	-52	-7	-17	-9	-122

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

†The number of employers and self employed are assumed to be unchanged.

‡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.

Note.—Because of changes from quarter to quarter in the numbers of national 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 "travel-to-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:

- employers, self employed or unpaid family workers;
- serving in H.M. Forces and women's services;
- incapacitated, including inmates of institutions;
- wholly retired; or

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

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

The generally lower employee activity rates for 1967 reflect the 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 table).

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

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

	REGION											GREAT BRITAIN [§]
	South East England*	South East	East Anglia†	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands ‡	Yorks and Humber-side‡	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	
MALES AND FEMALES												
Aged 15 and over												
1965	59.6	60.6	49.8	48.3	62.1	56.8	58.1	59.2	53.1	56.8	48.6	57.5
1966	59.7	60.6	49.8	48.5	62.4	57.0	58.3	59.2	53.3	57.0	48.5	57.6
1967	58.9	59.8	49.0	47.7	60.7	57.5	56.6	58.3	52.6	56.7	47.4	56.8
MALES												
Aged 15 and over												
1965	78.8	79.3	66.0	65.3	81.5	75.6	78.7	78.1	73.1	76.2	68.4	76.8
1966	78.1	79.3	66.0	65.1	81.7	75.0	78.3	77.8	72.7	76.0	67.7	76.3
1967	76.9	78.1	64.6	63.8	79.5	75.5	76.1	76.8	71.5	75.5	66.2	75.1
Aged 15-24												
1965	77.9	79.7	63.0	64.1	80.8	78.9	83.7	81.1	75.7	78.6	69.4	77.9
1966	78.1	79.7	63.0	65.3	80.3	79.7	84.2	84.1	75.2	77.6	71.2	78.4
1967	77.2	79.2	59.6	64.7	78.6	79.3	83.2	82.7	74.2	76.4	70.9	77.3
Aged 25-44												
1965	90.8	90.9	75.4	77.5	92.4	84.6	90.3	89.7	80.7	87.8	80.6	88.1
1966	89.6	90.9	75.4	77.0	92.4	83.1	89.6	88.4	80.7	87.6	78.6	87.2
1967	88.0	89.5	73.2	74.9	90.7	82.9	86.4	87.1	78.3	87.7	76.6	85.8
Aged 45-64												
1965	88.6	88.9	81.5	76.4	87.9	85.3	86.1	85.8	86.4	84.0	77.9	85.8
1966	88.3	88.3	81.5	75.9	89.4	84.2	85.9	85.1	86.5	84.9	78.0	85.7
1967	87.7	88.3	81.4	75.2	87.0	87.0	83.6	85.2	86.6	84.8	77.0	85.1
Aged 65 and over												
1965	21.7	22.2	14.1	14.4	24.6	18.2	18.1	19.5	12.7	18.7	11.9	19.2
1966	21.4	22.2	14.1	14.2	25.1	18.5	19.2	19.1	12.4	17.6	11.7	19.0
1967	20.6	21.1	16.1	14.4	21.6	18.8	18.2	19.0	11.5	17.6	9.9	18.3
FEMALES												
Aged 15 and over												
1965	42.2	43.8	33.9	32.6	43.4	38.9	39.2	42.5	34.3	39.6	30.0	39.9
1966	43.0	43.8	33.9	33.1	43.9	39.8	39.9	42.7	34.9	40.3	30.5	40.5
1967	42.6	43.4	33.6	32.7	42.6	40.1	38.7	41.9	34.8	40.1	29.7	40.0
Aged 15-24												
1965	71.2	72.3	61.4	59.4	67.3	66.5	68.1	69.7	65.1	67.3	56.5	67.9
1966	71.5	72.3	61.4	59.3	65.6	66.7	66.0	69.2	66.0	64.2	54.5	67.3
1967	70.3	71.4	58.6	59.4	64.0	67.6	64.2	68.1	62.4	64.2	51.8	66.1
Aged 25-44												
1965	46.2	48.0	35.6	37.3	45.7	40.9	42.7	47.5	35.4	42.6	32.7	43.3
1966	47.0	48.0	35.6	36.7	46.0	41.8	44.0	47.9	36.5	44.9	33.6	44.3
1967	46.4	47.5	34.4	36.0	44.0	41.8	43.1	46.6	36.9	44.6	34.3	43.6
Aged 45-59												
1965	50.2	53.0	41.8	38.3	51.7	46.1	45.8	52.2	37.7	45.8	34.4	47.2
1966	52.1	53.0	41.8	41.1	53.7	47.6	46.9	53.1	37.7	46.4	36.0	48.7
1967	52.0	52.9	42.3	41.0	53.5	48.4	46.4	53.2	39.5	47.2	34.1	48.7
Aged 60 and over												
1965	11.4	12.1	8.0	7.3	11.6	9.7	9.7	10.2	7.2	9.0	7.0	10.0
1966	11.8	12.1	8.0	7.7	12.5	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.1	10.1	6.2	10.4
1967	11.8	12.1	8.5	7.5	11.9	10.3	9.6	9.7	7.6	9.9	5.8	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.)

† In 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 overstatement of the overall activity rate (males and females combined) is about 0.2 per cent. Activity rates for the South East are unaffected.

‡ 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 Humber 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 +0.6 in East Midlands and -0.4 in Yorkshire and Humber.

§ Includes some civil servants overseas not allocated to regions.

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

Entitlement to Benefit

					Thousands
	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	191	17	17	6	231
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	64	4	1	1	69
Total receiving unemployment benefit	255	21	18	6	300
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	115	12	3	4	132
Others registered for work	77	11	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.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 16 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	24,237	1,595	2,928	28,760
Double day shifts‡	34,522	2,075	2,468	39,065
Long spells	9,564	548	763	10,875
Night shifts	8,644	1,246	—	9,890
Part-time work§	15,844	—	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 vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 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 quarries 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:

- 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;
- the make-up of gross earnings in terms of basic pay, overtime, in-

centive payments, bonuses, etc., for similar groups;

- 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

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 communication—the 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 tool-setter 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 tool-makers 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 it is 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 under-subscribed.

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 time-workers 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 CONCERNING 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 pattern-makers 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 pattern-makers, electricians and some other crafts. The court considers that the existence for many years of "differentials" for pattern-makers and electricians does not necessarily justify their continued retention at the plant. After considering all the evidence—including the relative rates of pay for pattern-makers, 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 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 2½ 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 non-engineering 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.

Two boards reconstituted

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 establishments. 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; off-the-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 received—either 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 training.

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 Carcinogenic 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 (Cmd 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

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 8½ 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

Table 104: Unemployment statistics for males and females in Great Britain from 1954 to 1967. Columns include: Total Register (Number, Percentage rate), Wholly Unemployed (Total, of which school leavers), Temporarily Stopped (Total), and Wholly Unemployed excluding school leavers (Actual number, Number, Seasonally adjusted - Number, As percentage of total employees).

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

Table 105: Unemployment statistics for males in Great Britain from 1954 to 1967. Columns include: Total Register (Number, Percentage rate), Wholly Unemployed (Total, of which school leavers), Temporarily Stopped (Total), and Wholly Unemployed excluding school leavers (Actual number, Number, Seasonally adjusted - Number, As percentage of total employees).

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8	
Monthly averages									
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	0.6	0.6	17.5	8.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.2	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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	..	1.9
Monthly averages								
1964	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
1964	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
1964	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
1964	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
1964	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
1964	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
1964	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
1964	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
1964	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
1964	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
1964	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
1964	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
1965	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
1965	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
1965	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
1965	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
1965	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
1965	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
1965	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
1965	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
1965	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
1965	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
1965	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
1966	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
1966	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
1966	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
1966	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
1966	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
1966	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
1966	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
1966	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
1966	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
1966	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
1966	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
1967	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
1967	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
1967	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
1967	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
1967	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
1967	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
1967	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
1967	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
1967	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
1967	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
1967	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
1968	55.4	2.7	52.9	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
1968	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
1968	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.4
1968	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1	2.5
1968	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	82.1	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	80.8	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.7
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.0
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	1.5
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.4
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3
Monthly averages								
1964	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
1964	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
1964	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
1964	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
1964	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
1964	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
1964	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
1964	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
1964	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
1964	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
1964	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
1964	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
1965	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
1965	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
1965	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
1965	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
1965	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
1965	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
1965	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
1965	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
1965	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
1965	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
1965	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
1966	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
1966	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
1966	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
1966	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
1966	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
1966	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
1966	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
1966	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
1966	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
1966	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
1966	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
1967	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
1967	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
1967	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
1967	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
1967	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
1967	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
1967	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.5
1967	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
1967	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
1967	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.4
1967	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.4
1968	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0	2.3
1968	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6	2.3
1968	75.8	2.5	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6	2.4
1968	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	69.8	2.3
1968	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	71.4	2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
Monthly averages								
1964	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
1964	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
1964	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
1964	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
1964	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
1964	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
1964	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
1964	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
1964	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
1964	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0
1964	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8
1964	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
1965	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
1965	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
1965	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
1965	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
1965	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
1965	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
1965	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
1965	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
1965	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
1965	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
1965	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
1966	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
1966	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
1966	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
1966	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
1966	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
1966	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
1966	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5
1966	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
1966	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
1966	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0
1966	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3
1967	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3
1967	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3
1967	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6
1967	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7
1967	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9
1967	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1
1967	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3
1967	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	1.1	50.9	56.8	4.3
1967	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	53.7	4.0
1967	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
1967	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	53.6	4.0
1968	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	1.2	59.2	51.8	3.9
1968	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	52.2	3.9
1968	60.0	4.5	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	56.7	4.3
1968	58.7	4.4	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	60.0	4.5
1968	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	62.1	4.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
Monthly averages								
1964	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
1964	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
1964	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
1964	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
1964	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
1964	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
1964	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
1964	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
1964	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
1964	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
1964	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	68.4	68.4	3.0
1964	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
1965	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
1965	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
1965	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
1965	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
1965	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
1965	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
1965	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
1965	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
1965	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
1965	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	50.6	58.9	2.7
1965	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
1966	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
1966	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
1966	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
1966	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
1966	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
1966	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
1966	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
1966	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
1966	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
1966	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1
1966	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
1967	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3
1967	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
1967	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5
1967	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
1967	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	81.7	3.8
1967	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	84.2	3.9
1967	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	86.9	4.0
1967	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
1967	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	83.7	3.9
1967	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.3	3.8
1967	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	79.1	3.6
1968	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	75.6	3.5
1968	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	76.2	3.5
1968	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	78.7	3.6
1968	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	79.5	3.7
1968	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	82.2	3.8

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
Monthly averages								
1964	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
1964	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
1964	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
1964	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
1964	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
1964	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
1964	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
1964	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
1964	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
1964	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
1964	15.6	2.6	15.6	0.5	0.2	15.2	24.1	2.4
1964	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
1965	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
1965	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
1965	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
1965	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
1965	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
1965	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
1965	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
1965	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
1965	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
1965	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
1965	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
1966	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
1966	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
1966	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
1966	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
1966	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
1966	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
1966	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
1966	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
1966	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
1966	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.6
1967	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.6
1967	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.7
1967	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.9
1967	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.9
1967	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	4.0
1967	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.1
1967	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.1
1967	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	0.2	37.1	41.1	4.2
1967	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.8	3.9
1967	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.5	4.0
1967	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	40.9	39.4	4.0
1968	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	37.4	3.8
1968	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	35.6	3.6
1968	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	36.2	3.7
1968	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.2	39.2	38.1	3.9
1968	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	0.1	37.0	38.1	3.9
1968	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	0.1	35.1	39.7	4.0

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

TABLE 117

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other 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	
		II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1966	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84	
1966	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81	
1966	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76	
1966	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72	
1966	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73	
1966	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78	
1966	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84	
1966	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97	
1966	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108	
1966	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110	
1967	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117	
1967	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120	
1967	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119	
1967	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120	
1967	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114	
1967	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107	
1967	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112	
1967	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120	
1967	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	21	123	
1967	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	29	127	
1967	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	33	131	
1967	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	32	132	
1968	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	32	135	
1968	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	31	135	
1968	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133	
1968	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133	
1968	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127	
1968	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1966	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78	
1966	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78	
1966	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77	
1966	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81	
1966	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84	
1966	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18	87	
1966	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19	90	
1966	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	21	95	
1966	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	23	102	
1966	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	24	105	
1967	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	25	109	
1967	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	25	111	
1967	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	25	113	
1967	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	25	116	
1967	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	25	116	
1967	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	26	119	
1967	543	282	161	107	15	37	60	28	125	
1967	559	290	167	109	16	37	62	29	129	
1967	563	295	168	112	15	36	61	26	131	
1967	541	285	164	107	15	34	59	25	125	
1967	536	280	158	106	14	34	59	26	124	
1967	538	280	159	105	13	34	59	26	126	
1968	520	263	157	88	12	34	56	26	127	
1968	503	252	149	85	12	35	55	25	125	
1968	509	255	147	88	12	34	55	25	127	
1968	535	276	149	106	13	35	56	26	129	
1968	545	286	149	117	14	35	58	25	129	
1968	569	299	155	120	16	37	60	26	132	

* Excluding MLH 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII. Including persons aged 18 years and

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

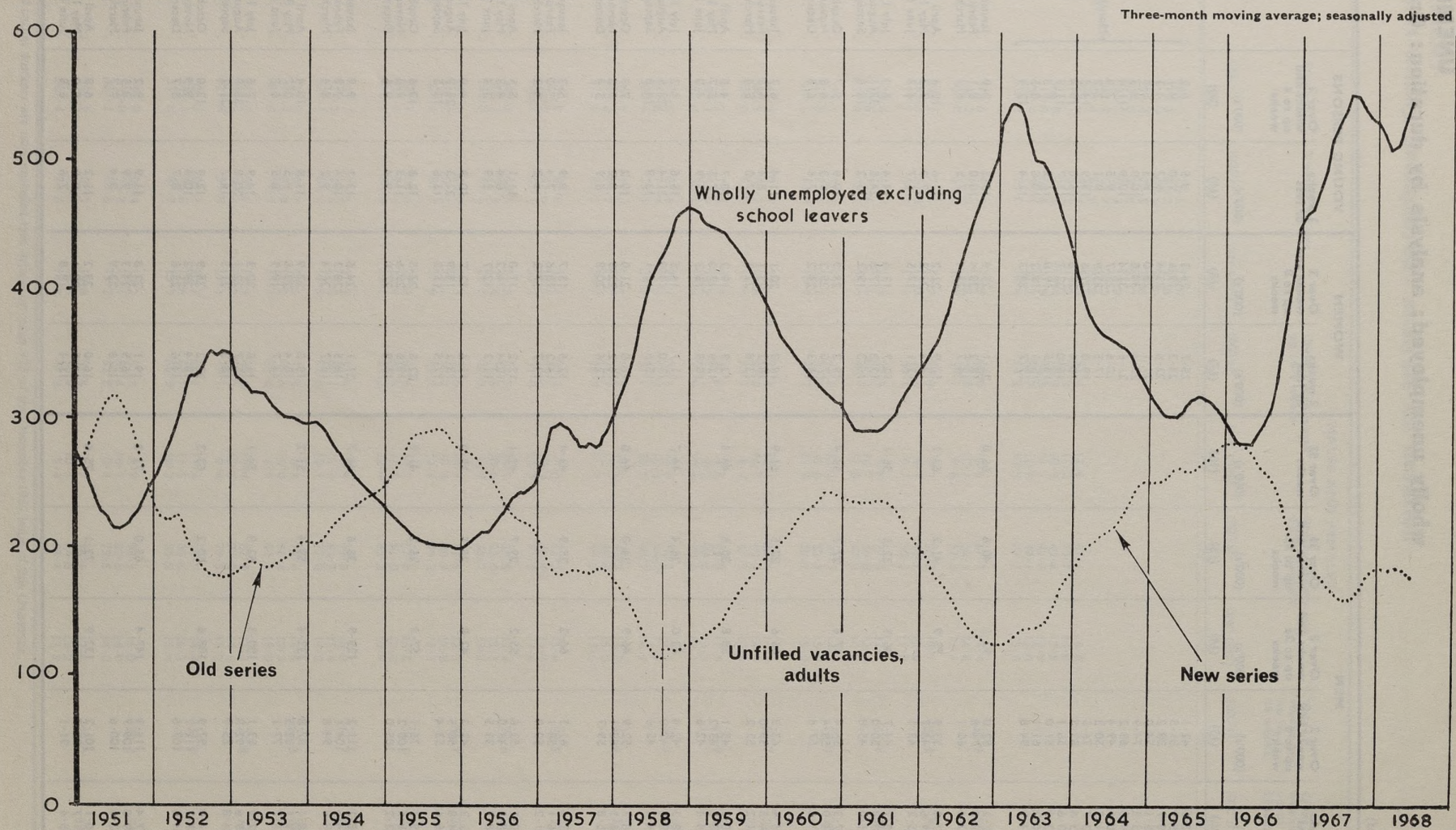
Year	MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1954	268.1	77.8	29.0								
1955	210.3	66.2	31.5								
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0								
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6								
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7								
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9								
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3								
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2								
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1964	January 13	470.6	91.5	19.5	50.0	10.6	67.7	14.4	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	448.0	77.0	17.2	45.8	10.2	66.4	14.8			
	March 16	408.0	64.6	15.8	39.1	9.6	53.3	13.1			
	April 13	399.1	78.5	19.7	34.9	8.7	50.5	12.7	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	355.3	61.6	17.3	34.4	9.7	42.7	12.0			
	June 15	311.7	54.0	17.3	30.1	9.7	35.3	11.3			
	July 13	308.4	65.7	21.3	30.3	9.8	37.6	12.2	67.4	42.1	65.2
	August 10	360.5	77.6	21.5	60.2	16.7	44.8	12.4			
	September 14	331.8	72.5	21.9	36.7	11.0	47.0	14.2			
	October 12	33.5	77.6	23.1	40.8	12.2	47.3	14.1	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	337.8	71.1	21.1	38.3	11.3	52.3	15.5			
	December 7	335.2	63.4	18.9	37.7	11.3	50.2	15.0			
1965	January 11	361.9	81.7	22.6	36.6	10.1	53.6	14.8	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	353.5	69.2	19.6	37.9	10.7	50.5	14.3			
	March 8	338.0	62.0	18.4	33.1	9.8	47.2	14.0			
	April 12	321.2	72.9	22.7	30.6	9.5	38.3	11.9	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	296.2	59.9	20.2	27.1	9.2	38.8	13.1			
	June 14	266.4	50.5	19.0	27.9	10.5	35.0	13.1			
	July 12	271.5	65.6	24.2	28.3	10.4	32.8	12.1	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	311.6	74.9	23.8	51.3	16.3	39.8	12.7			
	September 13	300.6	73.5	24.5	31.7	10.5	44.7	14.9			
	October 11	305.7	77.0	25.2	38.5	12.6	43.3	14.2	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	310.8	70.7	22.7	37.7	12.1	49.0	15.8			
	December 6	315.6	65.3	20.7	36.9	11.7	49.0	15.5			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		
	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
257.2	43.6	43.6				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9		1954
321.3	48.8	74.8				18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1	1955
294.3	42.4	60.1				14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9	1956
281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4	1957
254.0	39.6	48.7				14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3	1958
225.7	35.2	43.1				12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8	1959
218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8	1960
225.1	39.3	50.0				13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1	1961
220.6	41.0	45.8				16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6	1962
231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7	1963
238.1	44.9	58.1				17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8	1964
239.7	41.6	57.4				14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3	1965
260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7	1966
254.3	44.5	59.0				16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3	1967
244.8	41.2	52.2				13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4	
223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5	
212.9	38.5	43.2				13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7	
196.5	34.4	42.6				10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0	
194.8	38.3	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2	
205.0	40.5	47.8				13.0	14.9	21.4	28.5	
207.6	44.2	45.6				15.5	16.1	13.8	14.8	
217.3	48.7	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.0	21.0	10.2	7.9	
224.9	46.3	58.1				16.2	22.9	8.2	5.8	
234.8	45.8	59.7				12.6	20.8	6.9	5.4	

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain

VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
Monthly averages									
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 11	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	113.7	106.3	220.3	130.3
	August 5	357.3	123.2	115.4	238.6	115.2	107.9	223.2	118.7
	September 9	334.8	124.9	113.6	238.5	121.2	109.5	230.8	96.2
	October 7	324.8	123.9	109.5	233.4	126.9	113.1	240.1	91.4
	November 4	319.1	125.2	105.0	230.2	135.6	116.7	252.4	88.9
	December 2	311.4	120.5	101.6	222.1	136.0	118.5	254.8	89.3
1965	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	147.8	126.5	274.4	107.3
	November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	149.4	128.6	278.1	102.1
	December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	152.1	129.8	282.3	100.3
1966	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.7	119.3	261.0	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	138.7	117.9	256.8	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	129.1	110.6	239.8	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.8	103.0	222.9	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	110.1	92.8	203.1	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	109.9	89.6	199.5	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	103.1	85.5	188.8	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	102.4	85.1	187.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.8	83.1	181.3	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.5	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.5	78.8	168.2	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	86.3	77.2	163.5	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	84.6	77.0	161.3	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	83.9	77.0	160.6	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	85.2	81.1	166.2	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.8	86.1	177.9	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	93.4	87.6	180.9	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	96.8	91.7	188.3	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	93.2	90.0	183.4	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	92.3	92.4	184.8	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	91.1	93.0	184.1	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.3	92.8	180.4	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	87.0	93.2	180.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	86.0	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

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total				
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)		
1961 May 27 . . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1962 May 26 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	10	92	1.5	1,022	11
1964 March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18 . . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13 . . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11 . . .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 . . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 . . . (a)	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
July 16 . . .	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9
August 13 . . .	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8
September 17 . . .	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½
October 15 . . .	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½
November 19 . . .	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½
December 17 . . .	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11
1967 January 14 . . .	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
February 18 . . .	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 18 . . .	1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½
April 18 . . .	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
May 13 . . .	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
June 17 . . .	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
July 15† . . .	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
August 19† . . .	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
September 16† . . .	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
October 14† . . .	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18† . . .	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16† . . .	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13† . . .	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17† . . .	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16† . . .	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6† . . .	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18† . . .	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8	35	0.6	347	10

* 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

TABLE 121

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.0	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.4	104.9	104.9	101.7	102.5
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	104.9	104.9	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	104.9	104.9	101.7	102.5
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	99.1	96.2	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.2	84.3	93.0	95.0	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1964 July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15* . . .	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5	101.5
September 19 . . .	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	101.2
October 17 . . .	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14 . . .	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12 . . .	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	100.2	100.0	101.2
1965 January 16 . . .	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
February 13 . . .	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
March 13 . . .	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
April 10 . . .	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	100.1	99.3	100.8
May 15 . . .	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
June 19 . . .	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
July 17* . . .	95.7	97.3	85.6									

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

Table with 11 columns for industry sectors and 3 rows for each sector (Year, Month, Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, Average Hourly Earnings). Includes sub-tables for 'Average Weekly Earnings', 'Average Hours Worked', and 'Average Hourly Earnings'.

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

Table with 11 columns for industry sectors and 3 rows for each sector (Year, Month, Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, Average Hourly Earnings). Includes sub-tables for 'Average Weekly Earnings', 'Average Hours Worked', and 'Average Hourly Earnings'.

* Working full-time.

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

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

Table with 11 columns for industry sectors and 3 rows for each sector (Year, Month, Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked, Average Hourly Earnings). Includes sub-tables for 'Average Weekly Earnings', 'Average Hours Worked', and 'Average Hourly Earnings'.

* See footnote on previous page.

† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.

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

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer- ing and electrical goods	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Males		Females																						
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																			
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3	20 13 2	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	21 11 4	21 9 10													
1962	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11	22 4 4	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2					
1963	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3	27 10 8	31 9 2	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9	28 18 5	28 8 5	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3		
1964	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	27 5 5	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9	28 18 5	28 8 5	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3		
1965	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3	27 10 8	31 9 2	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9	28 18 5	28 8 5	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3		
1966	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9	28 18 5	28 8 5	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3	27 10 8	31 9 2	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9	28 18 5	
1967	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7	8 3 10		
1961	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0	8 11 9		
1962	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0	9 10 4		
1963	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7	10 2 9		
1964	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8	10 17 2		
1965	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10	11 7 10		
1966																																				
1967																																				

October

October	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public admini- stration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	Males		Females										
										£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.	No. covered									
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1 331,000	19 17 3	20 0 9	2 165,000	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1 331,000	19 17 3	20 0 9	2 165,000
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1 345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2 200,000	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1 345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2 200,000
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1 375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2 267,000	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1 375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2 267,000
1964	25 16 6	23 15 6	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1 373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2 283,000	25 16 6	23 15 6	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1 373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2 283,000
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1 424,000	25 13 4	25 10 8	2 341,000	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1 424,000	25 13 4	25 10 8	2 341,000
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	27 14 1	1 486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2 433,000	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	27 14 1	1 486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2 433,000
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1 504,000	27 17 6	27 18 1	2 501,000	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1 504,000	27 17 6	27 18 1	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†)

TABLE 124

October	1959 = 100		
	All employees	Males	Females
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	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.

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

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
(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	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
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

† The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport docks; British Waterways; coal; gas; electricity; railways; and air transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 126

Year	Month	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))
1954	April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	82.8	89.4	87.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.0	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	92.6	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	94.6	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	97.4	97.4	98.1	95.9	97.5	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	98.9	98.9	97.7	99.8	99.3	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	102.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	98.7	103.4	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.5	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.8	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	105.3	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
	September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March	113.7	113.5	112.3	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	May*	115.2	112.6	114.2	112.0	114.7	116.7	114.0	116.7	113.1	112.4	115.9	118.9

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

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

*Provisional.

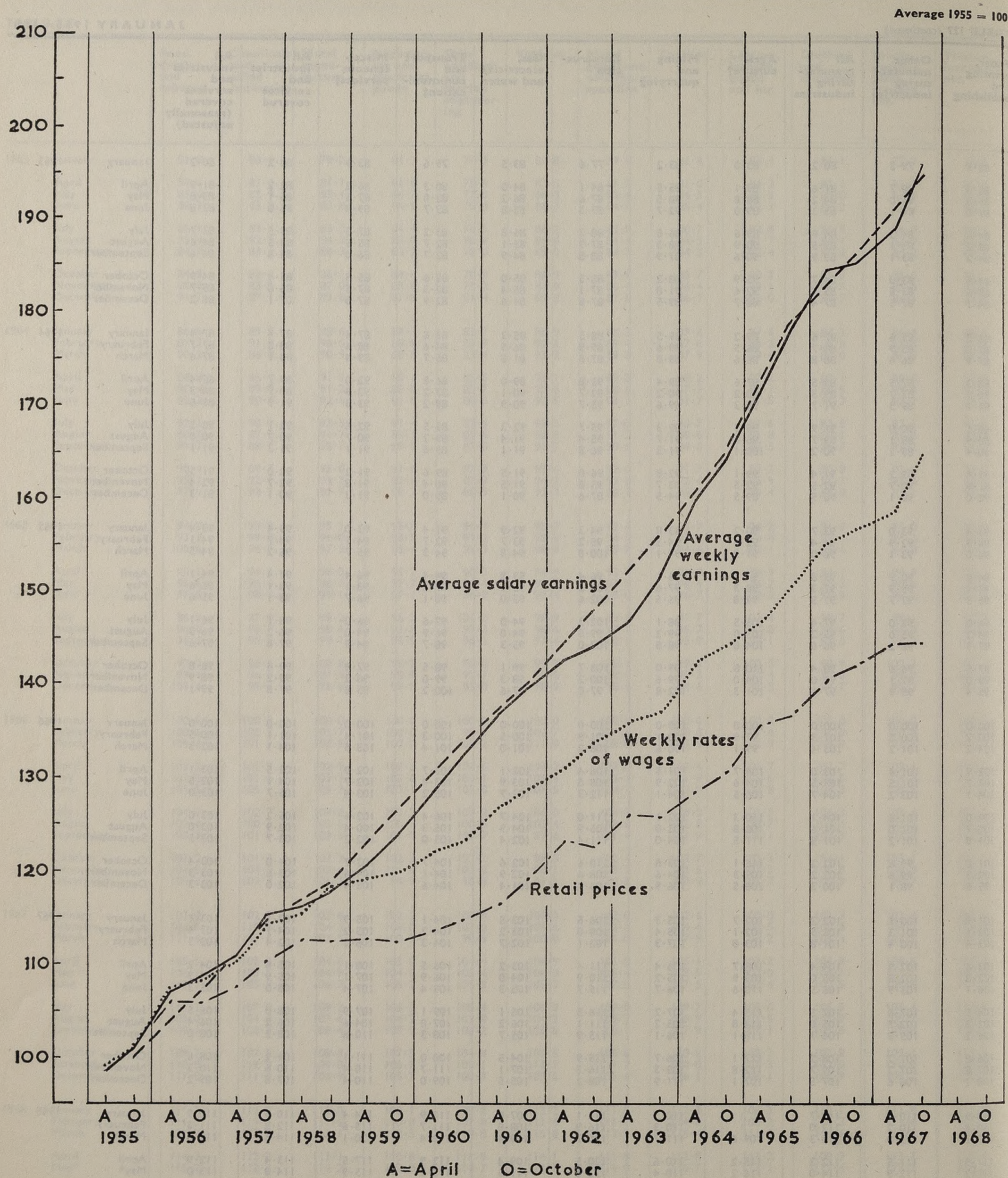
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966=100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	
80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January 1963
83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April
85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.8	May
87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.8	June
84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July
83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.6	August
84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.6	September
84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	84.9	October
85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.7	November
84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.2	December
86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January 1964
87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February
87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March
88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April
90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May
91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June
90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July
88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8	August
90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.1	September
91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.5	October
91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.4	November
90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.3	December
93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January 1965
94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.5	March
94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.1	April
97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	May
95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.6	June
96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	July
94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9				

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



EARNINGS

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

TABLE I28 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						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
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	114.0	118.5	114.6	117.5	121.1	472 3	116.2	120.3	121.2	122.8	129.2	120.7
Semi-skilled	111.3	116.1	108.1	112.8	119.7	413 8	112.9	117.3	117.2	118.1	126.3	103.4
Labourers	112.7	118.0	112.2	116.3	119.5	334 7	114.2	118.4	119.1	120.7	126.5	83.0
All timeworkers	113.0	117.6	112.4	116.1	121.0	432 9	114.8	119.0	120.1	121.2	128.3	109.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	114.3	119.3	115.4	118.6	120.4	483 7	116.8	121.6	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.2
Semi-skilled	111.8	116.6	108.9	114.1	116.9	435 0	114.9	119.0	117.1	119.9	124.9	119.4
Labourers	111.0	116.1	112.0	114.9	118.8	353 2	112.6	117.6	118.1	118.6	126.1	89.4
All payment-by-result workers	112.8	117.8	112.2	116.3	118.6	454 8	115.5	120.1	120.0	122.2	127.2	124.7
All skilled workers	114.1	118.8	114.9	117.9	120.6	477 4	116.5	120.9	121.9	123.5	129.0	126.2
All semi-skilled workers	111.7	116.4	108.5	113.3	118.0	424 5	114.2	118.2	117.0	118.7	125.1	111.3
All labourers	112.4	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.4	338 10	114.1	118.4	119.0	120.5	126.5	84.4
All workers covered	112.9	117.6	112.2	116.1	119.6	442 10	115.4	119.6	120.0	121.6	127.4	116.1
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	130.1	129.4	124.5	131.3	127.5	432 10	119.9	122.8	126.9	132.8	134.7	106.3
Semi-skilled	124.2	130.5	131.3	130.5	137.2	382 6	118.9	125.0	126.7	127.1	133.5	86.1
Labourers	120.3	122.2	119.3	122.9	122.8	326 10	116.2	119.0	121.3	123.4	131.3	77.6
All timeworkers	125.5	126.1	126.2	130.8	129.8	393 7	118.4	120.9	127.5	131.4	135.6	94.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	123.6	130.9	128.5	131.0	130.9	481 0	120.3	125.5	128.9	130.9	135.7	125.0
Semi-skilled	120.6	127.4	125.7	127.2	128.0	375 10	118.5	123.6	123.7	126.6	130.5	90.8
Labourers	114.4	119.4	116.2	114.2	118.0	370 9	113.2	117.6	118.7	120.2	124.8	86.0
All payment-by-result workers	122.5	129.6	126.8	128.9	129.6	448 10	120.0	125.2	127.1	129.7	134.6	113.7
All skilled workers	124.8	131.0	127.9	130.9	130.2	471 11	120.7	125.6	128.7	131.0	135.2	121.3
All semi-skilled workers	121.6	128.3	127.1	128.0	130.3	377 8	118.9	124.2	124.7	126.8	130.9	89.4
All labourers	117.0	120.2	118.8	118.2	120.8	352 11	114.6	117.7	121.0	121.9	128.3	82.6
All workers covered	123.7	129.4	127.2	129.4	129.7	435 7	120.6	125.0	128.0	130.2	134.8	108.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	120.0	123.7	121.2	124.2	130.7	442 11	121.5	123.7	127.3	127.6	137.2	109.2
Craftsmen	123.9	128.3	124.0	124.5	132.7	498 11	120.8	124.6	124.3	124.6	134.8	121.7
All timeworkers	120.9	124.7	121.7	124.3	131.2	455 9	121.4	124.1	126.5	127.2	136.8	112.0
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	117.9	121.8	117.3	122.0	127.7	454 0	120.7	121.7	121.5	123.8	129.6	119.2
Craftsmen	120.7	120.4	114.2	122.0	129.6	518 0	117.2	116.4	114.9	120.4	125.2	128.6
All payment-by-result workers	118.4	121.2	116.5	121.6	128.1	467 11	119.6	120.1	119.7	122.5	128.3	121.2
All general workers	119.2	123.1	119.6	123.4	129.5	447 10	121.5	123.6	125.2	126.6	134.3	113.6
All craftsmen	122.6	125.0	119.8	123.4	131.5	507 2	119.2	121.2	120.1	122.6	130.6	124.6
All workers covered	119.9	123.3	119.5	123.2	129.9	461 1	120.8	122.7	123.8	125.4	133.3	116.1
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	112.4	121.1	114.3	114.5	119.4	421 0	116.7	122.1	120.9	116.0	124.3	105.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	112.0	117.7	115.8	118.0	120.9	482 7	118.9	123.0	121.4	122.3	127.0	115.1
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	113.4	111.8	116.0	119.1	126.2	430 3	116.0	115.4	112.8	113.3	126.5	99.9
Service workers	110.7	113.2	110.8	113.3	116.8	390 7	114.8	116.3	117.6	118.4	118.8	94.1
Labourers	109.9	115.3	113.8	115.2	120.6	356 4	117.4	118.3	117.7	118.9	123.1	84.2
All timeworkers	113.0	118.3	115.5	116.9	121.6	413 2	118.0	121.1	120.5	119.8	124.5	99.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	107.4	110.9	108.4	110.7	115.9	462 0	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.8	122.3	124.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	111.3	114.7	112.0	115.6	118.5	508 1	117.3	119.8	118.4	119.6	123.3	130.7
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	107.0	110.2	106.7	110.7	113.9	432 11	113.5	114.4	113.0	115.0	118.6	110.4
Service workers	109.3	111.8	110.7	114.9	119.5	429 9	111.7	113.3	116.6	118.4	122.6	109.0
Labourers	109.6	114.0	112.6	118.4	121.6	385 6	114.4	116.5	118.0	118.5	123.1	92.3
All payment-by-result workers	108.2	111.7	109.4	112.4	117.0	457 3	113.2	114.9	115.8	116.7	122.3	119.9
All process workers	108.2	112.1	109.2	111.3	116.4	457 9	113.2	115.2	116.1	116.1	122.9	122.4
All maintenance workers (skilled)	111.1	115.0	112.7	116.1	118.9	502 5	116.7	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.9	127.1
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	108.2	110.8	108.6	112.6	116.2	432 7	113.9	115.1	114.1	116.6	120.8	109.0
All service workers	109.9	112.6	111.0	114.5	118.4	414 8	113.1	114.7	117.4	118.6	121.0	103.2
All labourers	110.2	114.9	113.8	118.2	122.1	374 10	116.2	117.8	118.9	120.0	124.2	89.3
All workers covered	109.4	113.1	110.9	113.7	118.2	449 3	114.5	116.6	117.5	118.2	123.6	116.1

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:
 *331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 †370.1.
 ‡271-272; 276.
 §311-312.

WAGES 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

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1967 June	163	155	158	150	152	147	148	161	165
1967 July	163	155	161	150	158	149	150	161	166
1967 August	163	155	164	151	158	149	150	161	166
1967 September	164	155	164	151	158	149	150	162	166
1967 October	164	161	164	157	158	149	154	162	166
1967 November	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	169
1967 December	164	161	164	157	158	150	154	162	169
1968 January	164	161	165	157	169	150	154	162	169
1968 February	174	161	166	157	169	150	154	162	169
1968 March	174	161	166	157	169	150	154	163	169
1968 April	174	161	169	158	169	150	154	167	170
1968 May	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170
1968 June	174	161	169	158	169	153	154	167	170
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	91.1	94.1	91.0	93.1	93.8	93.3	93.2	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1967 June	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1967 July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1967 December	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 January	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 February	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 March	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 April	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 May	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
1968 June	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	90.5	91.0
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	147	147	137	145	137	142	145	145
1964	150	147	155	141	145	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	148	152	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1967 June	174	165	178	163	167	161	161	178	180
1967 July	174	165	181	164	174	164	167	178	182
1967 August	174	165	184	164	174	164	167	178	183
1967 September	176	165	184	165	174	164	167	178	183
1967 October	176	172	184	171	174	164	171	178	183
1967 November	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185
1967 December	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	178	185
1968 January	176	172	185	171	186	166	171	178	186
1968 February	186	172	186	171	186	166	171	178	186
1968 March	186	172	187	172	186	166	171	180	186
1968 April	186	172	189	172	186	166	171	184	186
1968 May	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	186
1968 June	186	172	189	172	186	170	171	184	186

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
143	143	142	144	144	144	143	148	143
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1967 June	158	153	161	167	162	164	169	160
1967 July	160	160	157	164	164	166	171	160
1967 August	161	160	158	164	164	168	171	161
1967 September	161	160	158	164	170	168	177	161
1967 October	161	165	158	164	171	168	177	161
1967 November	161	165	158	170	171	170	177	163
1967 December	163	168	158	170	171	170	177	170
1968 January	170	168	176	170	171	168	177	170
1968 February	170	168	176	170	171	168	177	171
1968 March	170	169	176	172	173	168	177	171
1968 April	170	169	176	172	173	169	177	171
1968 May	170	169	176	172	173	169	177	171
1968 June	170	169	176	172	173	169	177	171
Normal weekly hours*								
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
99.9	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.7	99.9
98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	99.8	99.8	97.4	99.2
96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	93.4	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	89.4	89.4	88.9	92.8	92.8
90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1967 June	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 July	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 August	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 September	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 October	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 November	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1967 December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
1968 June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	92.7
Basic hourly rates of wages								
118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122	118
125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136
144	147	144	147	139				

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	80
1956 } Monthly averages	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3	103.5
1957 } Monthly averages	105.8	104.9	105.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3	106.1
1958 } Monthly averages	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8	107.8
1959 } Monthly averages	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0	107.9
1960 } Monthly averages	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2	111.9
1961 } Monthly averages	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5	117.7
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2	123.6
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
Weights 1962	1,000	318	84-85½	37½	197½-196	681	64	79
1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63	77
1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63	77
1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194½	689	65	76
1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67	77
1967	1,000	293	74-75	33	185-186	707	67	72
1968§	1,000	289				711	65	68
1968	1,000	263	64½-65½				63	66
17th January 1956 = 100								
	119.3							
1962 } Monthly averages	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3	100.0
1963 } Monthly averages	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3	100.0
1964 } Monthly averages	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.0	107.9	105.8
1965 } Monthly averages	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	118.0
1966 } Monthly averages	116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	116.9	121.7	120.8
1967 } Monthly averages	119.4	118.5	119.4	123.1	117.5	119.8	125.3	120.8
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.0	100.0
July 17	120.4	102.5	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5	100.3	100.0
October 16	119.1	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	101.9	100.6	100.0
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9	100.0
April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0	100.0
July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	100.0
October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2	100.0
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2	100.0
April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5	100.0
July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2	107.2
October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0	109.5
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9	109.5
April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7	120.8
July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.6	119.0	120.8
October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1	120.8
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0	120.8
April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0	120.8
July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1	120.8
October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6	120.8
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4	120.7
February	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4	120.8
March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3	120.8
April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4	120.8
May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4	120.8
June 20	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4	120.8
July 18	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4	120.8
August 22	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4	120.8
September 19	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4	120.8
October 17	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3	120.8
November 14	120.4	118.2	118.2	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2	120.8
December 12	121.2	120.1	120.6	125.8	119.1	121.7	125.0	120.8
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	120.7	124.8	120.6	121.9	125.0	120.8
February 20	122.2	121.8	120.7	124.6	121.8	122.4	125.1	120.8
March 19	122.6	122.1	122.1	123.0	122.0	122.8	125.0	120.8
April 23	124.8	123.5	125.1	123.0	122.9	125.3	127.0	125.4
May 21	124.9	123.6	125.1	122.3	123.2	125.5	127.1	125.4
June 18	125.4	124.1	125.6	123.1	123.7	125.9	127.1	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.

RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

	HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME‡
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	Weights
1956 } Monthly averages	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	1956
1957 } Monthly averages	110.1	107.9	101.1	100.6	102.2	107.7	109.4	1957
1958 } Monthly averages	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	1958
1959 } Monthly averages	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	1959
1960 } Monthly averages	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	1960
1961 } Monthly averages	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	1961
1962 January 16	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	1962
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100								
1962	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	Weights
1963	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	
1964	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	
1965	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	
1966	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	
1967	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	
1968§	123	64	60	91	122	61	57	
1968	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	Weights
1962 } Monthly averages	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6	1962
1963 } Monthly averages	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	1963
1964 } Monthly averages	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	1964
1965 } Monthly averages	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	1965
1966 } Monthly averages	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	1966
1967 } Monthly averages	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	1967
1962 April 17	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4	1962
July 17	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0	
October 16	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9	
1963 January 15	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	1963
April 9	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	
July 16	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	
October 15	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	
1964 January 14	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	1964
April 14	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	
July 14	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8	
October 13	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0	
1965 January 12	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	1965
April 13	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1	
July 13	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0	
October 12	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6	
1966 January 18	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	1966
April 19	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.0	112.2	118.6	
July 19	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	110.2	112.5	120.5	
October 18	130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4	
1967 January 17	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	1967
February	131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9	
March 21	131.8	124.9	108.9	111.7	110.8	113.4	125.4	
April 18	133.4	124.8	109.0	111.7	111.2	113.3	125.7	
May 16	134.0	120.1	109.0	111.6	111.4	112.9	125.9	
June 20	134.1	120.2	109.0	111.5	111.4	112.9	126.0	
July 18	134.6	120.3	109.0	111.6	112.7	113.1	126.3	
August 22	134.9	120.6	109.0	111.8	112.6	113.1	126.8	
September 19	135.2	120.9	109.0	112.0	112.7	113.5	127.0	
October 17	136.8	127.2	109.3	111.9	113.2	114.6	127.6	
November 14	137.6	130.0	109.3	112.0	113.9	114.9	127.9	
December 12	138.2	132.4						

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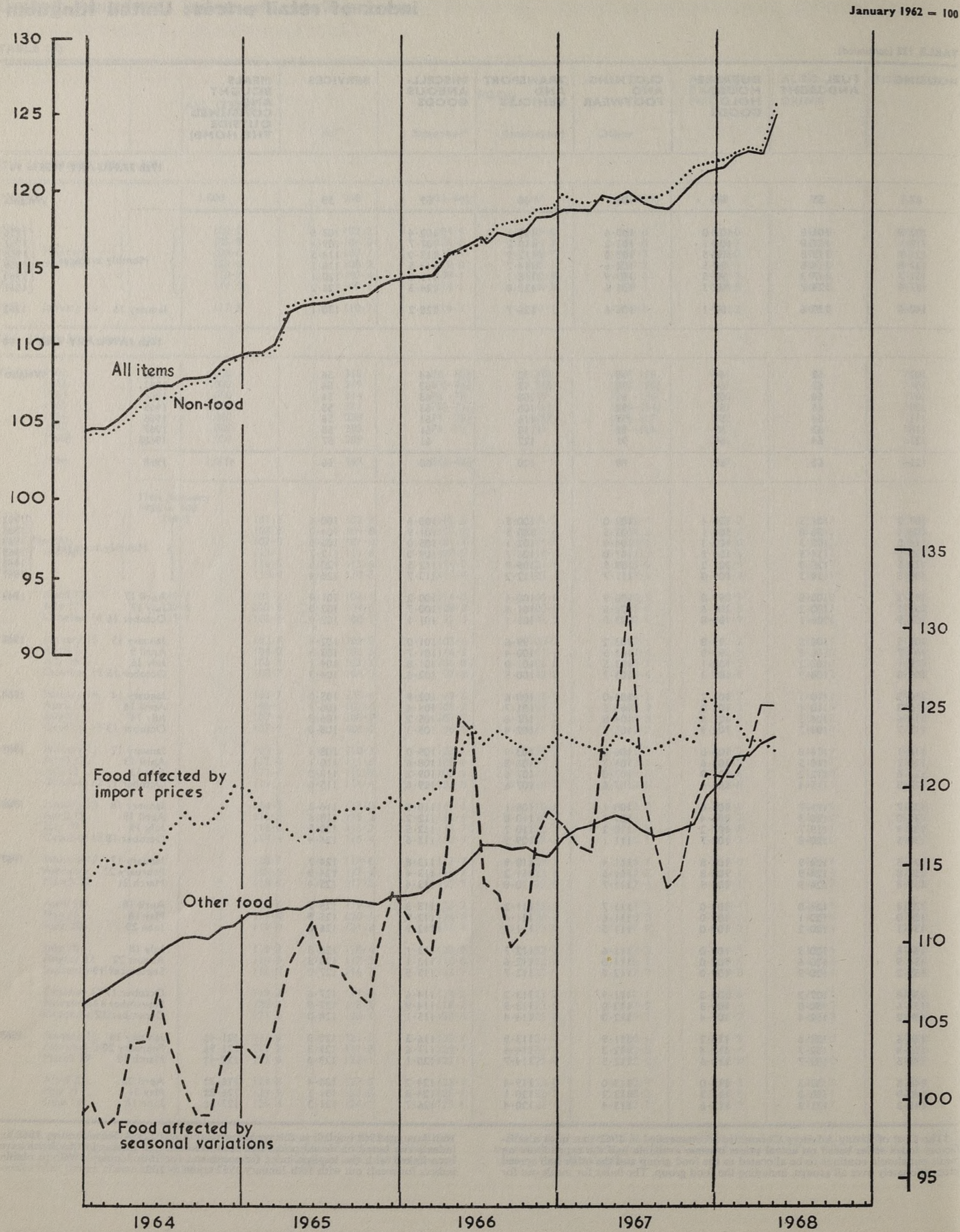


TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,356	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,420	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202
1964	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	8	7	10
September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	171	183	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	127	22
April	198	230	64	76	257	5	110	3	12	117	10
May	229	276	1,587	1,605	1,861	3	1,644	9	40	103	61
June	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 subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical 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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