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Productivity Prices and Incomes Policy

In the White Paper PRODUCTIVITY PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY in 1968 and 1969 published recently (Cmnd 3590, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net) the Government confirms its intention of introducing legislation to replace and extend powers relating to the delaying of pay and price increases under the sections of the Prices and Incomes Act 1967 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1967, page 475) which will expire on 11th August next.

The new powers in the proposed Bill will, the White Paper states:

- lengthen the maximum delaying power on price and pay increases to 12 months in the context of reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes;
- require reductions in existing prices where this is recommended by the NBPI;
- moderate and phase housing rent increases;
- require notification of dividend increases, and prevent excessive distributions.

These powers will be sought for eighteen months, with provision for renewal should this prove necessary.

All these powers will be held in reserve, and will be used only to the extent necessary where the voluntary arrangements are not being properly observed. The notification arrangements for price, pay and dividend increases will be on a voluntary basis provided that they operate satisfactorily.

Full support of this policy for productivity, prices and incomes will enable the opportunities in the new situation after devaluation to be seized and so ensure the basis for a lasting improvement in living standards for the whole community.

Pointing out that there is now a real basis for putting the balance of payments into substantial surplus and paying off debts abroad, the White Paper states that over the next two years it is of paramount importance for the national economic strategy after devaluation to raise productivity and efficiency and to obtain substantial restraint from all sections of the community to keep incomes more in line with the expected growth of national output and prevent them rising with the cost of living.

The Government's firm intention is to continue the development of the policy for productivity, prices and incomes to the fullest extent practicable on a voluntary basis, in consultation with the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress.

The new feature of the policy will be a ceiling of 3½ per cent. on wage, salary and dividend increases. But the Government wishes to encourage agreements which genuinely raise productivity and efficiency, thereby helping to stabilise or reduce prices, and the policy provides for an exception to the ceiling for such agreements.

All increases in pay, or other significant improvements will need to be justified against the criteria and considerations of the policy. The ceiling will be applied as an annual rate; thus if in a particular case the criteria permit an increase, and more than a year has elapsed since the pay of the particular group was last adjusted, the ceiling on any such increase will be correspondingly higher than 3½ per cent., though large increases will still need to be staged. The ceiling is intended to apply to increases in rates or scales of pay which may apply to the time worked, or to units or work or output, or to a combination of both, and to other elements having regard to the effect on earnings. This means that it should cover increases in basic pay rates and allowances (including basic pay scales or ranges), rates for overtime, night or shift working, etc. Improvements in fringe benefits, normal or standard hours or holiday entitlement must also be taken into account for the purpose of applying it. It is not intended to be applied to increases in earnings which are due to necessary increases in hours worked or in the amount of work done.

There will be increases, the White Paper notes, in earnings under payment by results systems resulting directly from increased output. Changes in payment by results systems, and changes within such systems, including changes in piecework rates, bonus rates or standard times, should not, however, result in higher earnings unless they can be justified on grounds of increased effort or other direct contribution towards increasing productivity from the employees concerned. It is expected that the forthcoming report of the NBPI on payment by results will offer guidance on the application of incomes policy to these systems of payment.

Changes in rates or scales may be settled at national, local, firm or plant level, but where groups benefit from increases or improvements settled at more than one level, the application of the ceiling requires that the overall increase should not exceed 3½ per cent. In considering increases settled at national level account must be taken of probably increases at local, company and plant level; conversely, increases in rates settled at the plant level should take account of relevant increases settled at other levels.

Where a settlement covers the pay of one or more groups of workers, or a wage or salary structure is considered as a whole, the ceiling should be applied to the settlement as a whole, thus permitting flexibility of adjustment of rates within the group or structure.

Over the next two years the criteria contained in Cmnd. 3235 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1967, page 398) will continue to apply. They will need to be applied firmly, and should be read in conjunction with the following considerations, and where appropriate with the reports of the NBPI.

It is of continuing importance to encourage increased productivity and efficiency, and so help stabilise or reduce prices, and priority will continue to be given to increases which are justified under the productivity criterion. Reorganisations of wage and salary structures which can be justified on grounds of economic efficiency and increased productivity may be justified under this criterion. There may also be productivity agreements or major reorganisations of wage and salary structures which, as exceptions, justify above-ceiling increases.

There will be an exception to the ceiling for agreements which genuinely raise productivity and increase efficiency sufficiently to justify a pay increase above 3½ per cent. The guidelines laid down by the NBPI in their report No. 36 on "Productivity Agreements" (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1967, page 474) provide the basis for determining the justification for such increases. Major reorganisations of wage and salary structures which can be justified on productivity and efficiency grounds may also qualify for this exceptional treatment.

It will be necessary to ensure that increases under the low pay criterion are confined to low paid workers. Low paid workers will be able to benefit up to the ceiling if their claims satisfy this criterion. Moreover, there can be above-ceiling increases for low paid workers under a settlement which, though covering a wider group of workers, is within the ceiling. In addition the purpose of the new arrangements for family allowances is to ensure that help is given specifically to low paid workers with two or more children.

The criterion justifying increases on grounds of comparability needs to be applied selectively, and must not be used to spread pay increases into areas of employment where the original justification does not apply.

The criterion justifying pay increases on manpower grounds is retained, but there is a growing acceptance on both sides of industry that the most effective way of remedying a labour shortage is to use existing manpower more efficiently.

The ceiling and the criteria which have been described do not apply to existing arrangements for increasing pay with age, as with apprentices or juveniles, or by means of regular increments within a fixed range or scale, or progressions based on added experience, increased responsibility or special effort, or to increases resulting from promotion to work at a higher level, whether with the same or a different employer. It would be contrary to the policy for posts to be regraded without proper justification as a means of raising pay.

Pay increases based on a rise in the cost of living are not justified under the criteria, and should not be conceded. Not only would this be self-defeating since it would result in further increases in costs and prices, but it could set off a wage-price spiral that would damage our competitive position. Cost of living sliding scales are of diminishing importance in industry, and pay increases resulting from such existing arrangements should be taken fully into account in applying the ceiling to the pay of the group covered.

The period which should elapse between the operative dates of successive settlements should be at least twelve months.

The application of the ceiling, the White Paper adds, should considerably reduce the number of cases where large increases are justified, but they may still occur where a much longer interval than 12 months has elapsed since the previous increase or improvement. The need to consider staging in such cases will be particularly important now that the majority of workers will be able to receive only limited increases.

It is intended that the existing early warning arrangements on pay claims and settlements will continue and consequently information about them whether at national, local, company or plant level will still be needed. While all settlements are subject to the requirements of the policy, the information to be submitted under the early warning arrangements relates to claims and proposed settlements which might be significant (for example, because of the nature of the claim, or the possible repercussions on the pay of other groups) and, in any case, to all those involving more than 100 workers.

The information about claims should specify the nature and terms of the claim, the proposed date of implementation, the number and category of workers covered, and the date and terms of the previous settlement covering this group of workers. The notification should also include an assessment of the justification for the proposed improvement against the criteria and considerations set out in the White Paper. The information about proposed settlements should give details of the way in which the ceiling has been calculated and applied.

Many individual salaries and other forms of remuneration, including that of company directors and executives, are fixed outside the usual process of collective bargaining. The principles of incomes policy should however be applied equally to them as to other forms of income. The Companies Act of 1967 has provisions concerning the disclosure of the remuneration of directors and executives.

The incomes and scales of charges and fees of self-employed persons, including all forms of professional fees, are expected to conform with the policy. The Government has referred to the NBPI the remuneration of solicitors, and architects' costs and fees. The board's report on solicitors' remuneration was published in February (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE March 1968, page 218) and its recommendations are being considered by the Government.

The White Paper also sets out the criteria and considerations to be applied in dealing with increases in prices, dividends, rents and rates. It points out that the work of the NBPI and its role as an independent statutory body in furthering the objectives of the productivity, prices and incomes policy will be of increasing importance.

The Government will continue to exercise the statutory powers in relation to prices and pay through the process of reference to the board. The board has been strengthened to enable it to deal with an increased volume of work covering the expected increase in post-devaluation prices and incomes references, and it will be further strengthened if this should prove necessary. In consultation with the CBI, the TUC and other interested bodies, the Government will continue to refer to the board appropriate cases relating to the application of the productivity, prices and incomes policy and matters of longer term importance to the policy.

Training for Office Supervision

All firms with office staff face the problems of training those at all levels who have responsibility for supervising such staffs. This problem has been examined by the Central Training Council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee, which, in its report published recently (TRAINING FOR OFFICE SUPERVISION, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. net), recommends that grants by industrial training boards to firms training office supervisors should be subject to certain conditions.

The committee recommends that to be eligible for grant a firm's training of office supervisors should cover the following features:

that the responsible manager has drawn up a specification of the supervisor's job derived from a job analysis, and that this specification has been agreed by both the supervisor and manager; that there should be evidence of a system of regular appraisal of training needs in the light of performance; that, as a general rule, firms claiming grant for external courses should have a policy of internal training supervised by a senior manager and carried out according to a considered programme; and that firms are able to produce adequate records to show that their approach to the training of office supervisors follows broadly the path outlined in the report.

It is recognised that in the case of small firms which employ an office supervisor some appropriate simplification of these conditions for grant should be allowed.

Another recommendation is that training boards should provide or support seminars to which firms may send senior managers for intensive instruction in the kind of approach the report recommends. The aim should be to ensure that there is at least one manager in a firm capable of developing sound training schemes for office supervision. The importance of the manager's personal contribution to the training of the office supervisor is emphasised. At present, many firms are ill-equipped to work out the training programmes suggested, and many companies need assistance in carrying out systematic and thorough analysis of supervisory jobs and the appraisal of training requirements.

In training for office supervision, two main objectives are considered:

to examine the steps which a company should take to improve the quality of office supervision by the establishment of a systematic and rational training policy; and
to consider the ways in which the industrial training boards can assist companies in this task.

The report focuses on the needs of those currently responsible for office supervision, whether they have been recently appointed or have some experience in the job. The reason for this is simple: probably only a small minority of those at present exercising supervisory responsibilities have had formal or systematic training for their jobs. Although it is desirable and important for companies to select and prepare promising young clerks for supervisory positions, there is no doubt that the more urgent task is to improve the performance of those already in these positions. This will not be easy, for a number of reasons.

In the first place the supervisor cannot easily be spared for extended training away from his job. Secondly, the needs are as various as the job: there is no standard training programme or general course which will give each man or woman the skills and knowledge he or she requires. The only effective approach is

to plan the training to fit the individual. Thirdly, the person who is already in a supervisory position may feel—although wrongly—that the suggestion that he should be trained is a reflection on his performance as a supervisor. Managers concerned have, therefore, to "sell" the idea of being trained to people with perhaps little enthusiasm for it.

These three considerations have strongly influenced the recommendations in the report. For example, the major emphasis must be on development on the job complemented by carefully selected, short, intensive courses directed to clearly defined objectives. It also emphasises the importance of the manager working out with his supervisors programmes which are seen to be relevant to their needs—programmes which develop naturally from joint discussion of the jobs and responsibilities of the supervisor. The Commercial and Clerical Training Committee are convinced that this is the only effective way of establishing training for office supervision.

Again and again the committee's attention was brought back to the problems of the smaller organisation or company. There are few businesses of any size which could justify running regular full-time formal training courses at supervisory levels and fewer still which could make such provision for office supervisors alone. But in the small company there are extra difficulties. There may be no personnel or training specialist to advise the management; and the managers themselves will often feel ill-equipped to give systematic training to the office supervisors under them. Again the small firm will not easily be able to release, say, its chief clerk for courses lasting several weeks. The smaller the firm, the larger is the gap created by the absence of a senior or experienced member of staff.

It would be unrealistic not to recognise these difficulties, just as it would be defeatist to let them justify inaction. What the report proposes will make substantial demands on those firms—large or small—which have not thought it necessary or possible to develop office supervisors systematically. But the committee does not think its approach will put the smaller organisation at a particular disadvantage. Even the smallest firm can be expected to move in the direction suggested given the support of the training boards' advisers or of other organisations.

No doubt to begin with, the boards will recognise genuine efforts to meet the standards proposed, even if the results leave something to be desired. The important thing is that firms should establish training schemes in the right way. If the general direction of their efforts is right—if the methods and objectives are sound—that is what really matters.

The essential steps in developing training for office supervision are dealt with, together with job analysis and specification. Guidance on assessing how well the supervisor does his job and what help he needs to improve is also given.

Dealing with training programmes, the report considers training requirements, implementation, the role of the supervisor's manager, the use of external courses, and co-operation with colleges. In the appendices examples are given of a job specification, a training appraisal form for office supervisors, a course operating in a large company, the Ministry of Labour's Training Within Industry course for office supervisors, and a list of organisations providing courses on office supervision.

Statutory Wages Regulation in 1967

Wages and conditions of workpeople in Great Britain are normally settled by negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions. Because of the absence of effective negotiating machinery in some trades, however, statutory regulation has been found to be necessary, and for about 3½ million workers, chiefly employed in road haulage, retail distribution and catering, the Wages Councils system provides a means for safeguarding standards of pay and holidays with pay. Each of the 57 Wages Councils now operating under the Wages Councils Act 1959 is an autonomous body, consisting of three independent members, and employers' and workers' representatives in equal numbers. The councils submit proposals for minimum remuneration and holidays with pay to the Minister of Labour, who is required by the Act to give legal effect to these proposals by wages regulation orders enforceable at law.

The Commission of Inquiry set up in 1966 to advise the Minister of Labour on the desirability of abolishing the Hair, Bass and Fibre and Brush and Broom Wages Councils (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1967, page 297) published its report in December 1967. The commission did not recommend immediate abolition of the councils, but urged employers and workers in the industries in question, particularly the employers, to co-operate in setting up joint negotiating machinery, with a view to making, within three years, a joint application for the abolition of the Wages Councils. The Minister accepted the recommendations of the commission and offered to assist in the setting up of voluntary machinery. (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1967, page 974.)

In March 1967 the Minister gave statutory notice of his intention to abolish the Cutlery Wages Council. Twenty objections having been received, the Minister appointed, in August, a Commission of Inquiry to examine the question of abolition. (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1967, page 719.) Several meetings of the commission have been held, and its report is expected later this year.

Wages regulation orders

In 1967, 64 new wages regulation orders became effective. Most of the orders increased the minimum wage rates, 10 involved a reduction of working hours, and 28 varied the holiday or other provisions.

No proposals were referred back to councils by the Minister as a result of prices or incomes policy, or otherwise. In accordance with the prices and incomes policy criteria for the period of severe restraint in the first half of 1967 (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966, page 816), the increase in the minimum rates due to take effect in March 1967 under the Stamped or Pressed Metalwares and the Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Regulation Orders were deferred to 2nd July 1967 by Orders made under Section 31 of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966.

At the Minister's request the White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY AFTER 30TH JUNE 1967 (Cmd 3235) (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1967, page 295) was placed on the agenda of Wages Councils meetings following its issue in March 1967.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council was asked by the Minister to consider the report on its proposals, published in March 1967 by the National Board for Prices and Incomes. (See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1967, page 297). The council submitted the proposals as published

without amendment, and an Order was made to give effect to them from 22nd May 1967.

A notice setting out the Government's view that increases should not be paid to workers already receiving more than the new minimum rates, beyond what might be necessary to avoid distorting an existing wages structure based on individual responsibility, merit or performance, was sent from May 1967 onwards to all employers affected by new wages regulation orders increasing statutory minimum rates.

Permits

Employers of Wages Councils workers may be granted permits, under Section 13 of the Wages Councils Act, to pay rates below the statutory minimum to individuals who are handicapped. Thirty-two new permits were issued, 110 were renewed and 86 were cancelled during 1967.

Inspection and Enforcement

On 31st December 1967, 150 Wages Inspectors, including 27 women, operating from centres in the Ministry's seven regions in England and from centres in Scotland and Wales, were employed full-time on visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints.

Statistics of inspection and enforcement are:

	1966	1967
Establishments on Wages Council lists	507,625	503,267
Complaints received	8,254	8,880
Inspections	51,108	49,729
Establishments which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	9,598	9,958
Workers whose wages were examined ..	282,757	264,115
Workers to whom arrears were paid ..	15,720	13,940
Amount of arrears paid	£183,666	£181,946

Civil proceedings were taken against three employers and judgement obtained for payment of arrears of wages and holiday remuneration amounting to £71 8s. 11d.

Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954

This Act, which restricts night working in the baking industry, applies to all bakery workers except women and young persons (whose hours of work are controlled by the Factories Act, and whose employment during the night is prohibited).

Bakers covered by an approved voluntary agreement regulating night work may be granted under section 9 exemption from the main provisions of the Act. On 1st October 1967 there were 10,204 bakeries in scope of the Act, of which 2,339 had been exempted under these arrangements.

The Act is enforced by the Wages Inspectors of the Ministry who are empowered to enter premises, to examine and copy records, to examine workers and employers and to institute proceedings for any offence under the Act. Inspections were made in 1967 at 956 bakeries, including 188 exempted under section 9 and one complaint was investigated. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Act were disclosed at 21 day bakeries and 18 night bakeries. No prosecutions were taken under the Act in 1967.

Quarterly Statistics of Total Employment

without announcement and an Order was made to give effect to them from 22nd May 1967.

A notice setting out the Government's view that increases should not be paid to workers already receiving more than the new minimum rates, which might be necessary to avoid disturbing the rates which were based on individual responsibility, was sent from May 1967.

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in September 1967 were 16,474,000 males and 8,982,000 females, a total of 25,456,000.

Between June and September 1967, there was an increase in the working population of 134,000, including 86,000 males and 47,000 females. There were increases in civil employment of 44,000 males and 33,000 females. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, there was an increase in the working population of 88,000, including 76,000 males and 12,000 females; the numbers in employment increased by 53,000, including 47,000 males and 6,000 females.

In the twelve months from September 1966 to September 1967 the working population decreased by 221,000 including 96,000 males and 126,000 females. The number in employment decreased by 420,000, including 263,000 males and 157,000 females.

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

Standard Regions

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

Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain

	September 1967			Changes June 1967 to Sept. 1967			Changes Sept. 1966 to Sept. 1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	16,474	8,982	25,456	+ 86	+ 47	+ 134	- 96	- 126	- 221
H.M. Forces	16	413	429	- 4	-	- 4	- 4	+ 1	- 3
Employers and self-employed	1,251	361	1,612	-	-	assumed no change	-	-	-
Employees	14,826	8,605	23,431	+ 90	+ 47	+ 138	- 92	- 127	- 218
Wholly unemployed	424	102	526	+ 46	+ 14	+ 60	+ 171	+ 31	+ 202
Total in civil employment	15,653	8,864	24,517	+ 44	+ 33	+ 77	- 263	- 157	- 420
Employees in employment	14,402	8,503	22,905						
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	16,471	8,959	25,430	+ 76	+ 12	+ 88	- 95	- 126	- 221
Total in civil employment	15,635	8,838	24,472	+ 47	+ 6	+ 53	- 262	- 157	- 420
Employees in employment	14,384	8,477	22,861						

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

Wages and conditions of workpeople in Great Britain are normally settled by negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions. Because of the absence of effective negotiating machinery in some trades, however, statutory regulation has been found to be necessary, and for about 25 million workers, the wages and conditions are fixed by law.

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

Between June and September 1967, civil employment increased by 48,000 in the South East and 27,000 in Yorkshire and Humber-side Regions and by 29,000 in Scotland. There were reductions of 21,000 in West Midlands, 16,000 in East Midlands and 13,000 in South Western Regions. Part of these changes are attributable to seasonal variations: seasonally adjusted figures, however, are not available.

In the twelve months from September 1966 to September 1967, there were decreases of 93,000 in the number in employment in the South East Region, 79,000 in North Western and 57,000 in West Midlands Regions.

Correction

The total civilian labour force estimates shown in table 101 of the March 1968 issue of the GAZETTE should be amended to read March 1967, "24,864", and June 1967 "24,905".

Table 2 Civilian Labour Force, September 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	4,905	394	829	1,458	906	1,312	1,796	833	1,313	648	14,402
Females	3,024	217	473	821	502	749	1,135	450	816	314	8,503
Total	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	2,129	962	22,905
Total in Civil Employment											
Males	5,311	444	951	1,561	980	1,413	1,937	896	1,423	729	15,653
Females	3,134	227	505	854	526	781	1,192	468	839	336	8,864
Total	8,445	671	1,456	2,415	1,506	2,194	3,129	1,364	2,262	1,065	24,517
Wholly Unemployed											
Males	105	9	25	38	20	35	58	44	59	30	424
Females	19	2	5	10	4	8	14	10	20	9	102
Total	124	11	30	48	24	43	72	55	79	40	526
Total Employees											
Males	5,010	403	854	1,496	926	1,347	1,854	878	1,373	678	14,826
Females	3,043	219	478	831	506	757	1,149	460	836	323	8,605
Total	8,053	622	1,332	2,327	1,432	2,104	3,003	1,338	2,209	1,001	23,431
Total Civilian Labour Force											
Males	5,416	453	976	1,599	1,000	1,448	1,995	941	1,483	759	16,077
Females	3,153	229	510	864	530	789	1,206	478	859	345	8,966
Total	8,569	682	1,486	2,463	1,530	2,237	3,201	1,419	2,342	1,104	25,043

Table 3 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, June 1967—September 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	+ 59	- 1	- 13	- 14	- 6	+ 10	- 5	- 4	+ 11	+ 8	+ 44
Males	+ 59	- 1	- 13	- 14	- 6	+ 10	- 5	- 4	+ 11	+ 8	+ 44
Females	- 11	+ 7	-	- 7	- 9	+ 17	+ 10	+ 7	+ 18	+ 2	+ 33
Total	+ 48	+ 5	- 13	- 21	- 16	+ 27	+ 5	+ 4	+ 29	+ 10	+ 77
Wholly Unemployed											
Total in Civil Employment	+ 8	-	+ 3	+ 6	+ 3	+ 7	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 46
Males	+ 8	-	+ 3	+ 6	+ 3	+ 7	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 46
Females	+ 2	-	-	+ 3	-	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 14
Total	+ 10	+ 1	+ 3	+ 9	+ 3	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8	+ 5	+ 5	+ 60
Total Employees											
Total in Civil Employment	+ 66	- 1	- 11	- 8	- 4	+ 17	+ 3	+ 3	+ 16	+ 11	+ 90
Males	+ 66	- 1	- 11	- 8	- 4	+ 17	+ 3	+ 3	+ 16	+ 11	+ 90
Females	- 9	+ 7	-	- 4	- 9	+ 19	+ 11	+ 9	+ 19	+ 3	+ 47
Total	+ 58	+ 6	- 10	- 12	- 13	+ 36	+ 14	+ 12	+ 35	+ 14	+ 138

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, September 1966—September 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	- 36	- 5	- 19	- 49	- 5	- 33	- 53	- 26	- 28	- 10	- 263
Males	- 36	- 5	- 19	- 49	- 5	- 33	- 53	- 26	- 28	- 10	- 263
Females	- 57	+ 7	- 7	- 7	- 13	- 12	- 27	- 10	- 21	- 9	- 157
Total	- 93	+ 2	- 25	- 57	- 18	- 45	- 79	- 35	- 49	- 19	- 420
Wholly Unemployed											
Total in Civil Employment	+ 46	+ 2	+ 8	+ 23	+ 8	+ 17	+ 23	+ 17	+ 17	+ 9	+ 171
Males	+ 46	+ 2	+ 8	+ 23	+ 8	+ 17	+ 23	+ 17	+ 17	+ 9	+ 171
Females	+ 6	-	+ 1	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4	+ 3	+ 5	+ 2	+ 31
Total	+ 52	+ 3	+ 8	+ 28	+ 9	+ 19	+ 28	+ 21	+ 22	+ 12	+ 202
Total Employees											
Total in Civil Employment	+ 11	- 3	- 11	- 26	+ 3	- 16	- 29	- 7	- 10	- 1	- 92
Males	+ 11	- 3	- 11	- 26	+ 3	- 16	- 29	- 7	- 10	- 1	- 92
Females	- 51	+ 8	- 6	- 2	- 12	- 10	- 22	- 7	- 16	- 8	- 127
Total	- 41	+ 5	- 17	- 28	- 9	- 26	- 51	- 14	- 26	- 9	- 218

* 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.

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 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.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 1967: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE (table 3 on pages 212-214) showed the estimated numbers of employees in employment in each industry in Great Britain at June 1967. Corresponding estimates for each standard region are given in table 1. Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. Table 3 (col. 2) in the March 1968 issue of the GAZETTE also gave revised estimates for Great Britain for June 1966 i.e., obtained by including the estimated net effect of reclassification of establishments which were previously

incorrectly classified. Corresponding corrected estimates for June 1966 for each standard region are given in table 2. These revised estimates for 1966 should be used for comparisons with the estimates for June 1967 and subsequent years. The estimates for June 1966 published on pages 224-226 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE (as corrected by the revisions published on page 473 of the June 1967 issue) should be used for comparisons with 1965 and earlier years.

Table 1 Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1967: Regional analysis

THOUSANDS

	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
Total, all industries and services	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828
of which Men aged 18 and over	4,670	376	805	1,403	870	1,241	1,720	794	1,230	611	13,728
Boys aged under 18	176	20	37	70	42	61	42	29	29	29	630
Women aged 18 and over	2,843	192	434	762	463	670	1,040	398	724	284	7,812
Girls aged under 18	191	18	39	66	48	62	85	45	74	28	658
INDUSTRY											
Total, index of production industries	3,216.3	256.3	560.3	1,437.1	837.1	1,157.4	1,579.7	679.2	1,003.8	493.0	11,220.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,545.4	192.7	410.4	1,215.3	623.6	877.0	1,326.9	456.4	731.5	321.1	8,700.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	102.5	56.1	48.4	31.2	34.7	34.9	19.1	22.4	67.2	15.9	432.6
Agriculture and horticulture	98.8	53.6	45.9	30.5	34.1	28.0	17.5	19.7	52.3	12.4	392.8
Forestry	3.4	1.0	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	3.1	19.2
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	1.3	—	8.7	—	20.6
Mining and quarrying	17.6	2.2	16.4	42.7	97.6	111.9	33.6	98.3	54.8	75.2	550.5
Coal mining	8.0	—	1.7	38.7	89.7	108.4	28.5	93.5	50.0	69.4	487.9
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	1.2	—	4.9	1.5	3.2	1.4	2.6	1.9	3.1	4.4	24.4
Chalk, clay and gravel extraction	6.4	1.4	8.9	2.2	2.3	1.2	—	—	1.6	—	26.7
Other mining and quarrying	2.0	—	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	11.5
Food, drink and tobacco	227.1	40.7	65.0	71.4	48.5	82.9	127.6	37.0	102.9	20.7	824.2
Grain milling	12.6	2.6	3.4	—	3.2	3.2	7.6	2.3	2.9	—	38.8
Bread and flour confectionery	37.7	2.9	10.0	20.0	9.7	11.6	25.8	10.8	18.7	6.8	154.1
Biscuits	13.1	—	—	1.8	2.4	3.6	14.8	2.4	10.6	1.7	51.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	25.1	3.4	7.9	6.5	2.9	11.8	12.1	3.6	13.7	2.2	88.4
Milk products	11.4	—	10.3	2.6	—	1.2	4.3	1.8	2.7	1.2	37.9
Sugar	6.3	2.0	—	—	1.1	—	—	1.4	—	—	15.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	22.6	3.4	6.3	13.6	2.1	23.3	13.2	2.6	4.2	1.8	93.2
Fruit and vegetable products	16.6	15.1	1.4	4.3	7.2	10.3	—	1.5	4.0	—	68.0
Animal and poultry products	3.9	1.7	4.5	2.5	2.0	6.1	—	2.8	—	—	24.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	18.6	3.4	2.1	2.6	5.2	9.2	1.8	4.8	8.7	—	50.4
Brewing and malting	29.2	3.4	13.9	4.0	9.3	10.4	6.0	8.7	3.8	3.8	95.3
Other drink industries	18.5	1.8	3.7	4.1	1.6	3.6	5.1	2.3	24.9	1.3	66.5
Tobacco	11.5	—	8.5	—	8.3	—	5.5	1.7	3.5	—	40.7
Chemicals and allied industries	169.8	10.5	12.5	27.1	19.0	45.7	116.8	54.9	32.6	25.9	515.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	—	—	—	—	2.6	4.8	—	3.1	—	3.8	—
Mineral oil refining	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	2.0	3.1	25.9
Lubricating oils and greases	4.3	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.7	—	—	—	9.6
Chemicals and dyes	52.0	4.8	5.9	9.9	2.9	25.8	64.7	13.9	7.0	22.4	224.9
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	47.5	—	—	—	—	4.8	8.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	76.5
Explosives and fireworks	3.4	—	2.3	4.3	—	—	—	—	3.4	—	27.3
Paints and printing ink	21.9	1.1	1.1	4.6	—	3.1	7.5	3.6	2.0	—	46.0
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	6.8	—	—	—	1.4	4.2	18.3	2.2	1.3	—	35.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	11.0	3.3	1.7	4.5	1.0	4.1	5.1	1.9	5.4	—	38.6
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.0	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.6
Metal manufacture	49.7	3.4	6.4	143.2	46.0	110.3	37.3	53.4	49.5	92.0	591.4
Iron and steel tubes (general)	4.3	—	—	28.6	10.7	86.0	15.9	40.7	23.9	72.5	282.9
Steel tubes	3.5	—	—	25.0	8.8	—	—	3.3	8.6	2.6	54.3
Iron castings, etc.	8.4	2.6	2.2	34.3	24.1	12.2	7.1	5.9	10.7	4.6	112.4
Light metals	14.2	—	—	21.7	1.5	—	—	1.5	3.2	9.4	57.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	19.3	—	2.9	33.6	—	10.7	8.1	2.0	3.1	2.9	83.9
Engineering and electrical goods	848.7	55.8	109.7	309.3	149.0	168.5	313.5	122.7	184.0	58.0	2,319.6
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	8.2	6.4	3.4	4.3	1.8	1.4	3.4	—	4.4	1.1	35.0
Metal-working machine tools	25.1	1.8	4.6	31.9	6.6	11.6	7.2	3.4	5.1	1.7	99.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	22.7	—	2.2	15.1	4.6	16.7	4.6	—	2.7	—	69.9
Industrial engines	7.7	—	4.7	11.6	9.6	—	3.5	—	1.6	—	39.9
Textile machinery and accessories	1.4	—	—	1.8	11.9	10.1	20.2	—	3.2	—	48.9
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	9.0	2.5	1.4	3.0	7.6	4.4	2.2	2.7	4.7	1.0	38.6
Mechanical handling equipment	17.1	1.0	—	7.2	6.6	4.0	8.7	—	5.3	—	61.4
Office machinery	24.4	—	3.3	2.7	1.9	—	1.8	—	12.9	—	50.5
Other machinery	12.7	10.7	20.3	29.6	24.1	36.3	54.0	15.4	40.1	8.3	361.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	38.8	2.2	3.8	28.8	10.7	16.9	25.6	19.7	31.2	6.6	184.3
Ordnance and small arms	4.3	—	—	2.3	1.5	2.4	5.3	—	1.8	—	24.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	78.5	3.9	22.5	39.8	22.3	27.5	24.0	10.4	12.5	6.6	248.0
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	97.7	3.5	7.1	4.7	2.5	5.1	5.6	1.8	7.9	2.3	138.4
Watches and clocks	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	1.6	13.8
Electrical machinery	44.0	4.1	10.7	48.1	8.6	16.7	58.1	21.6	12.8	5.3	229.8
Insulated wires and cables	25.0	—	—	3.7	1.3	—	23.6	2.6	1.0	3.1	60.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	34.7	—	—	14.6	8.9	—	17.3	13.4	3.0	2.2	95.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	200.3	12.3	14.2	12.4	11.0	5.6	25.1	8.1	20.4	7.2	316.7
Domestic electric appliances	21.1	3.8	1.9	8.8	1.2	3.1	5.4	2.9	2.3	5.3	55.8
Other electrical goods	62.3	2.3	3.3	38.7	6.0	3.4	17.4	4.4	5.9	3.5	147.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	41.2	3.4	18.4	1.1	1.3	8.3	31.0	41.6	47.9	2.8	196.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	29.9	3.2	14.1	—	1.2	7.5	24.7	34.1	35.2	2.2	152.3
Marine engineering	11.3	—	4.3	—	—	—	6.3	7.5	12.7	—	44.5

Table 1 (continued)

THOUSANDS

	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
Vehicles	251.3	15.7	60.4	204.4	52.8	44.0	116.6	11.0	39.9	19.5	815.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	154.7	14.1	12.5	159.5	7.9	22.4	61.1	5.2	18.8	13.3	469.5
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.0	—	—	14.0	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	23.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	75.5	1.3	41.9	26.0	30.1	11.1	42.2	1.9	14.2	2.9	247.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	6.2	—	5.4	—	3.2	3.1	9.4	—	3.7	—	31.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	11.4	—	—	2.9	4.5	6.4	3.7	—	2.9	—	38.7
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1.5	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	128.8	3.5	11.7	208.1	21.5	69.9	60.5	13.6	25.4	22.7	565.8
Tools and implements	2.6	—	—	6.6	—	11.1	1.6	—	—	—	23.9
Cutlery	5.0	—	—	—	—	6.2	—	—	—	—	12.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	5.5	—	—	29.0	—	1.9	2.6	—	2.7	—	44.4
Wire and wire manufactures	5.5	—	—	5.5	1.7	10.7	1.7	—	4.4	—	42.7
Cans and metal boxes	11.8	1.3	—	2.3	4.0	3.6	4.9	—	1.3	—	35.5
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	11.3	—	—	9.7	—	5.4	—	—	—	—	27.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	87.1	1.8	9.9	155.0	14.2	31.0	40.6	8.5	15.9	14.7	378.8
Textiles	33.7	3.2	14.6	35.7	122.6	170.4	194.8	19.5	90.8	16.7	702.0
Production of man-made fibres	—	—	2.7	6.3	5.3	6.7	6.4	—	3.5	—	42.5
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	—	—	1.8	2.2	3.3	4.2	60.8	—</			

Table 1 (continued)

Industry	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern			
Distributive trades	1,081.4	69.4	165.9	211.4	162.7	229.6	358.6	152.8	271.2	96.6	2,798.4
Wholesale distribution	236.4	10.5	25.3	39.2	23.3	38.2	76.3	17.5	44.3	13.8	524.7
Retail distribution	747.2	50.9	119.3	145.1	123.1	168.6	251.8	122.8	207.7	72.1	2,003.1
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	49.2	5.6	15.5	10.6	9.1	10.5	14.5	7.6	10.4	6.4	139.4
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	53.1	2.4	5.8	16.5	7.2	12.3	16.0	4.9	8.8	4.3	131.2
Insurance, banking and finance	367.8	12.5	26.8	35.9	19.7	37.0	66.9	19.8	45.2	15.9	647.7
Professional and scientific services	961.8	73.5	176.3	224.3	137.3	211.9	314.0	140.7	263.2	117.3	2,620.4
Accountancy services	39.9	2.0	4.5	7.5	4.4	7.0	10.4	3.4	8.5	2.8	90.3
Educational services	416.9	41.8	84.7	121.4	75.0	109.5	154.3	75.6	118.3	61.6	1,259.1
Legal services	43.9	2.7	7.4	7.8	4.5	6.8	10.2	3.9	3.2	3.2	102.4
Medical and dental services	340.1	23.0	67.7	74.9	46.1	81.8	121.8	52.9	106.9	45.6	960.8
Religious organisations	12.7	*	1.2	1.1	*	2.1	*	2.1	*	2.2	22.2
Other professional and scientific services	108.3	3.7	10.8	11.6	6.7	5.9	15.2	4.2	15.5	3.6	185.6
Miscellaneous services	929.2	59.8	144.5	152.1	94.9	147.8	225.2	107.9	175.3	77.3	2,113.8
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	78.8	1.6	5.4	6.1	3.6	5.5	8.8	5.2	6.8	4.4	126.0
Sport and other recreations	24.9	3.0	3.8	5.5	2.4	5.9	10.8	4.9	5.8	2.5	69.5
Betting	18.3	*	2.2	2.6	1.4	3.7	17.2	3.0	4.6	3.7	57.3
Catering, hotels, etc.	222.9	14.8	49.4	39.1	22.2	42.1	63.8	38.5	62.9	26.4	582.0
Laundries	47.3	3.1	7.3	9.1	3.9	9.3	11.7	4.6	7.7	3.1	107.2
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	14.3	*	1.7	4.0	5.0	4.0	6.1	1.6	3.9	1.8	43.3
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	151.7	15.4	32.6	39.0	27.8	35.1	43.4	22.2	36.9	16.6	420.7
Repair of boots and shoes	4.4	*	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	11.6
Hairdressing and manicure	39.9	3.2	7.4	9.8	6.4	8.6	10.5	5.0	8.7	3.6	102.0
Private domestic service	68.3	10.2	17.9	9.0	9.0	10.4	14.9	7.0	14.2	6.6	168.1
Other services	258.4	6.9	16.3	26.7	12.5	22.0	36.9	15.1	22.7	8.3	426.1
Public administration	565.2	40.3	105.2	101.0	65.8	92.1	145.0	76.5	120.5	67.9	1,390.6†
National government service	258.5	16.5	53.3	34.2	22.3	23.4	44.0	33.0	46.7	22.4	565.4†
Local government service	306.7	23.8	51.9	66.8	43.5	68.7	101.0	43.5	73.8	45.5	825.2

* Under 1,000.
† The Great Britain figures include about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom (8,000 males and 2,000 females).

Note: Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals.

Table 2 Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1966: Regional analysis: revised; for comparison with estimates for 1967 and subsequent years

Industry	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern			
Total, all industries and services	8,013.0	609.0	1,339.0	2,374.0	1,426.0	2,094.0	2,999.0	1,309.0	2,143.0	986.0	23,301.0
Total, index of production industries	3,338.4	256.4	573.7	1,495.5	844.9	1,203.9	1,646.0	701.5	1,033.9	514.0	11,610.1
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,635.9	190.0	415.8	1,267.7	626.4	908.0	1,378.1	465.3	756.4	330.8	8,976.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	109.7	60.1	53.2	32.4	36.6	37.0	20.2	24.7	73.9	16.3	464.1
Agriculture and horticulture	106.0	57.7	50.5	31.8	36.0	30.1	18.4	21.8	58.5	13.1	424.0
Forestry	3.4	1.0	2.1	*	*	*	1.8	1.8	6.4	2.9	19.5
Fishing	*	1.4	*	*	*	6.4	1.4	1.1	9.0	*	20.6
Mining and quarrying	16.8	2.5	16.3	43.2	100.9	115.5	34.3	105.1	58.0	81.8	574.2
Coal mining	8.5	*	1.8	39.5	92.9	112.1	28.7	100.7	53.5	75.2	512.7
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	*	4.9	1.6	3.4	1.5	3.0	1.8	2.7	5.2	25.0
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	5.6	1.4	8.7	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.0	*	1.6	*	24.9
Other mining and quarrying	1.8	*	*	1.9	2.5	*	1.0	1.9	*	*	11.5
Food, drink and tobacco	232.0	39.8	64.2	73.6	46.1	84.4	129.1	36.3	103.9	22.2	832.1
Grain milling	12.4	2.9	3.0	7.7	3.8	3.4	7.8	2.1	2.9	*	40.3
Bread and flour confectionery	38.4	2.7	10.3	20.7	8.2	12.8	25.1	10.8	18.5	7.2	154.6
Biscuits	12.0	*	1.7	2.4	2.4	3.9	14.3	2.3	10.9	2.0	50.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	25.5	2.9	8.2	6.9	2.9	10.9	11.5	3.4	13.8	1.1	87.1
Milk products	12.6	9.3	3.0	1.0	1.3	4.6	2.0	2.7	2.3	3.8	38.6
Sugar	6.7	1.9	*	1.1	1.1	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.3	—	16.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	23.1	3.3	6.2	14.6	2.1	23.4	13.1	2.5	4.7	1.8	94.7
Fruit and vegetable products	18.0	14.9	1.6	3.8	6.5	8.0	11.6	1.3	4.2	*	70.6
Animal and poultry products	4.2	1.7	4.4	*	2.5	1.8	6.8	*	2.7	*	25.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	18.4	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	4.7	9.1	2.1	4.7	—	49.4
Brewing and malting	29.4	3.9	6.0	14.4	4.2	9.4	10.2	5.8	8.7	3.6	95.6
Other drink industries	19.5	1.3	3.9	4.0	1.6	3.6	5.6	2.2	25.7	1.5	69.0
Tobacco	11.7	*	8.2	—	7.7	6.1	1.6	1.6	3.1	1.0	40.6
Chemicals and allied industries	171.2	10.3	12.5	29.2	19.7	46.3	118.5	56.9	33.5	26.3	524.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	—	—	—	2.7	5.0	*	6.8	3.4	*	1.9	17.1
Mineral oil refining	15.8	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	3.2	28.1
Lubricating oils and greases	4.3	—	*	*	1.0	2.4	2.4	*	1.9	1.5	9.3
Chemicals and dyes	50.3	4.6	5.9	10.2	2.8	26.0	63.9	38.6	13.7	7.7	223.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	49.4	*	*	8.7	4.8	8.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	79.2
Explosives and fireworks	3.3	2.1	5.7	*	*	2.9	—	9.2	3.8	—	28.6
Paint and printing ink	22.8	1.1	1.3	4.5	*	3.0	8.4	3.6	2.0	*	46.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	6.2	3.4	1.8	4.7	1.6	4.4	19.3	2.4	1.4	*	36.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	10.5	3.4	1.8	4.7	*	*	6.3	6.0	1.9	*	40.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.5	*	*	1.8	*	*	—	*	*	*	13.1
Metal manufacture	51.9	3.7	6.0	152.3	48.7	117.6	40.1	57.0	51.6	94.2	622.6
Iron and steel (general)	4.6	—	30.1	10.9	93.3	16.3	43.9	23.8	74.4	29.4	297.4
Steel tubes	4.2	—	26.3	9.0	*	1.9	2.6	8.1	2.6	2.6	56.2
Iron castings, etc.	8.2	2.9	37.9	26.1	12.5	7.6	6.9	12.5	4.8	12.5	121.5
Light metals	14.6	*	21.3	1.7	5.6	1.6	3.8	9.4	5.2	9.4	59.2
Copper, brass and other base metals	20.3	2.7	36.7	*	10.5	8.7	2.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	88.5

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern			
Engineering and electrical goods	858.2	55.3	112.3	310.8	149.1	168.1	324.1	122.9	188.0	58.1	2,347.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	9.1	6.3	3.5	4.5	1.8	1.6	3.5	*	4.7	*	36.6
Metal-working machine tools	24.6	1.6	4.4	31.7	6.6	11.9	8.5	3.7	5.2	1.7	100.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	22.4	*	2.4	14.7	4.5	16.7	4.4	*	2.8	*	69.1
Industrial engines	7.8	—	4.8	11.1	9.9	11.1	3.9	2.3	*	—	40.9
Textile machinery and accessories	1.2	*	—	1.9	10.9	10.4	22.8	*	3.7	—	51.4
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	9.9	2.3	1.4	2.7	8.0	4.5	2.0	2.8	4.2	*	38.6
Mechanical handling equipment	16.3	2.3	4.7	7.5	7.3	3.9	9.5	8.1	5.5	*	65.2
Office machinery	25.3	*	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	*	12.5	*	51.5
Other machinery	121.1	10.6	19.2	29.8	23.5	36.5	53.3	14.3	43.8	7.6	359.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	43.0	1.8	4.3	28.5	9.3	16.1	24.7	17.8	32.1	5.9	183.9
Ordnance and small arms	4.7	*	*	2.4	1.2	1.9	5.2	6.0	2.2	*	25.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	76.9	3.6	23.3	41.0	22.6	27.6	25.8	10.7	11.9	6.9	240.2
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	94.3	2.9	7.5	5.3	2.2	4.2	5.8	1.9	8.2	2.3	135.0
Watches and clocks	4.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.8	1.7	14.3
Electrical machinery	51.2	4.1	11.6	47.4	8.3	16.6	61.1	20.0	13.1	5.6	239.1
Insulated wires and cables	27.9	—	11.6	4.1	1.3	*	24.8	3.2	1.2	3.1	66.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	33.1	*	*	14.9	9.0	*	17.6	12.9	2.2	2.6	93.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus	203.0	12.0	14.7	10.2	12.3	5.2	24.7	9.4	18.5	7.8	317.6
Domestic electric appliances	21.5	4.5	2.3	10.1	1.2	3.6	5.9	2.7	2.6	5.8	60.4
Other electrical goods	60.6	1.9	3.6	39.9	6.5	3.7	18.5	5.3	6.8	3.1	149.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	44.2	3.6	17.9	0.5	1.1	8.3	29.7	42.8	47.9	4.2	200.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	31.8	3.4	13.7	*	1.1	7.7	23.3	34.4	34.7	3.5	153.7
Marine engineering	12.4	*	4.2	*	—	*	6.4	8.4			

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	REGION									Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humber-side	North Western	Northern				
Other manufacturing industries	129.0	6.8	17.4	49.7	16.5	12.9	63.1	16.5	17.6	15.5	344.9	
Rubber	30.5	1.4	7.1	34.0	7.4	4.4	30.8	5.1	8.5	4.2	133.4	
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	1.4				*	*	7.5		3.2	*	13.3	
Brushes and brooms	5.3				*	*	1.0		*	*	13.9	
Toys, games and sports equipment	20.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1		*	*	39.5	
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	8.8			3.0	1.7	2.3	3.3		1.5	6.2	11.5	
Plastics moulding and fabricating	44.7	3.2	3.7	8.9	5.6	3.9	12.5	6.8	2.3	2.0	93.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	18.0	*	4.3	1.9	1.2	*	7.4	2.9	1.5	1.2	39.7	
Construction	539.0	51.9	110.7	147.5	92.4	140.2	182.9	108.4	185.6	78.2	1,636.6	
Gas, electricity and water	146.7	12.0	30.9	37.1	25.2	40.2	50.7	22.7	33.9	23.2	422.9	
Gas	48.4	2.6	6.6	10.4	6.8	10.6	16.3	6.6	9.4	5.1	123.0	
Electricity	83.3	8.4	20.9	22.3	15.9	25.4	28.7	13.0	21.3	15.4	254.6	
Water Supply	15.0	1.0	3.4	4.4	2.5	4.2	5.7	3.1	3.2	2.7	45.3	
Transport and communication	646.6	39.0	89.2	112.3	71.3	124.7	218.5	82.2	156.2	69.6	1,609.3	
Railways	116.0	11.4	18.4	21.4	21.5	31.7	40.3	19.3	32.7	17.3	330.0	
Road passenger transport	75.3	4.6	14.0	29.2	14.3	24.5	35.9	19.0	34.2	12.7	263.3	
Road haulage contracting	67.7	7.4	13.9	21.7	13.7	22.1	32.1	13.4	25.0	9.5	226.5	
Sea transport	49.6				*	*	3.7		8.3	2.7	93.3	
Port and inland water transport	53.5	1.7	2.1	*	*	12.4	34.3	7.0	10.6	6.1	133.4	
Air transport	47.6				*	*	2.1	*	2.0	*	53.7	
Postal services and telecommunications	191.3	12.1	30.3	35.5	18.7	25.6	41.1	15.5	38.2	19.2	427.4	
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	45.6	1.5	3.2	3.5	1.8	4.8	12.8	1.8	5.1	1.7	81.7	
Distributive trades	1,127.3	72.0	169.8	222.8	165.5	244.5	380.4	159.7	282.0	102.5	2,925.6	
Wholesale distribution	240.5	10.8	26.6	37.2	24.3	41.7	81.4	17.6	46.4	13.6	540.4	
Retail distribution	778.5	53.4	122.4	158.5	125.1	179.2	265.9	129.4	216.0	78.0	2,105.1	
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	56.1	5.5	15.4	11.2	8.8	10.7	16.1	8.0	10.7	6.7	149.3	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	52.1	2.3	5.5	16.0	7.2	13.0	16.9	4.7	8.9	4.3	130.8	
Insurance, banking and finance	353.5	12.6	27.3	37.9	20.2	37.7	68.7	20.5	44.5	16.1	638.8	
Professional and scientific services	919.5	69.4	170.8	214.2	202.6	292.6	136.4	257.2	117.5	2,512.5		
Accountancy services	40.9	1.8	4.4	6.7	4.3	7.0	10.5	3.3	8.7	3.2	91.0	
Educational services	382.0	38.9	81.4	114.7	69.4	105.8	145.9	73.5	115.3	60.6	1,187.5	
Legal services	44.3	2.7	7.4	7.4	4.3	6.6	10.2	3.9	12.2	3.3	102.3	
Medical and dental services	332.2	21.9	65.2	72.9	44.3	76.1	114.9	50.6	104.0	46.0	928.1	
Religious organisations	10.6	*	1.2	1.2	*	2.3	*	*	2.1	*	20.5	
Other professional and scientific services	109.5	3.8	11.2	11.3	4.6	6.2	13.3	4.4	14.9	3.8	183.1	
Miscellaneous services	966.2	61.2	151.1	157.1	96.3	157.2	232.7	109.7	181.0	84.0	2,196.0	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	75.6	1.7	6.4	5.7	3.5	5.8	10.0	5.7	7.5	4.5	126.1	
Sport and other recreations	24.1	3.0	3.9	5.1	2.4	5.9	11.1	5.0	5.6	2.3	68.4	
Betting	18.1		2.4	2.4	1.4	3.4	17.3	2.8	4.3	3.5	56.3	
Catering, hotels, etc.	233.8	16.2	51.5	42.4	22.4	43.9	66.5	39.3	63.4	28.2	607.4	
Laundries	51.0	3.3	7.6	9.6	4.1	9.4	12.7	5.1	8.7	3.3	114.9	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	16.2	1.0	1.8	3.3	4.8	5.4	4.7	1.9	4.3	1.7	45.2	
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	158.9	15.0	33.5	40.7	29.0	37.0	45.6	22.2	38.1	19.5	439.6	
Repair of boots and shoes	4.6	*	*	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	*	1.5	*	13.2	
Hairdressing and manicure	40.9	3.2	7.6	9.3	6.6	9.1	10.7	5.0	9.0	3.8	104.9	
Private domestic service	77.7	10.9	20.4	10.7	9.3	13.7	16.4	7.8	15.3	7.1	189.4	
Other services	265.3	6.2	15.3	26.5	11.7	22.1	36.4	14.0	23.3	9.7	430.6	
Public administration	551.5	38.0	103.5	102.2	63.8	86.1	134.7	74.0	113.9	66.0	1,344.3†	
National government service	259.7	16.2	51.9	34.2	21.9	22.8	41.2	32.1	43.0	22.8	556.2†	
Local government service	291.8	21.8	51.6	68.0	41.9	63.3	93.5	42.0	70.9	43.2	788.1	

Note: Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals.
* Under 1,000.

† The Great Britain figures include about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom (8,000 males and 2,000 females).

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: HISTORICAL SERIES

The following tables give, in full detail, the various series of quarterly employment estimates for recent years which have been published in the GAZETTE since 1966, and incorporate some revisions for dates later than March 1961. These revisions take account of the 1966 Census of Population estimates for employers and self-employed persons, and were foreshadowed when the series were introduced in 1966.

These series for Great Britain were introduced when estimates from June 1950 to September 1965 were published in full detail in the May 1966 issue (pages 210 to 213). Estimates for subsequent dates have since been published at quarterly intervals and, for the main groups within the working population, have been given in the form of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted time series in table 101 each month.

Regional estimates beginning at June 1965 were introduced in the July 1966 issue (page 391). Later estimates have been published quarterly and, for employees in employment, have been given in the form of time series in table 102 each month. These regional series are still too short for seasonally adjusted figures to be calculated.

For reasons outlined in the July, 1966 issue (page 389) and the March 1968 issue (page 207), the previously published regional estimates for December, September and March have not been completely comparable with those for June. The regional estimates for those three quarters of each year have now been revised to remove these discontinuities. It has been assumed that the changes between successive Junes in the numbers employed outside the region in which their cards are exchanged have occurred progressively over the intervening quarters.

The previously published figures for dates later than March 1961 have assumed that the national and regional numbers of employers and self employed persons had remained unchanged. The estimates for this group were based on the results of the April 1961 Census of Population; these have now been revised on the basis of the April 1966 Census of Population results. Consequential revisions to the estimates of the total working population, the total numbers in the civilian labour force and the total numbers in civil employment have been made. The

figures for other groups within the working population remain as previously published.

For dates between March 1961 and March 1966, the revised estimates of employers and self employed persons have been obtained by interpolation between the 1961 and 1966 Census estimates. From June 1966 onwards, they assume that the numbers have remained unchanged: these estimates will be revised in due course, probably when data becomes available from the next population census.

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 1 Total males and females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees with cards	Employees without cards		Total employees	Employers and self-employed	Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment	
		Civil servants In G.B.	Outside U.K.								Wholly un-employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961 March	21,971	664	9	22,677	1,673	485	24,835	322	22,354	24,027	
June	21,923	666	9	22,627	1,672	474	24,773	255	22,373	24,044	
September	22,057	670	10	22,784	1,669	464	24,916	291	22,493	24,162	
December	22,005	675	10	22,729	1,665	454	24,849	355	22,375	24,040	
1962 March	22,160	680	10	22,893	1,663	446	25,002	411	22,482	24,145	
June	22,202	684	10	22,944	1,660	442	25,046	372	22,572	24,232	
September	22,263	691	10	23,040	1,656	436	25,133	439	22,601	24,258	
December	22,253	698	11	23,010	1,653	433	25,097	524	22,486	24,139	
1963 March	22,212	705	11	22,979	1,651	431	25,060	636	22,343	23,993	
June	22,294	712	12	23,063	1,647	427	25,138	461	22,603	24,250	
September	22,337	713	12	23,138	1,644	424	25,207	468	22,670	24,315	
December	22,439	714	12	23,211	1,641	423	25,275	451	22,759	24,400	
1964 March	22,362	714	12	23,127	1,638	424	25,189	415	22,712	24,350	
June	22,448	715	12	23,209	1,635	424	25,268	317	22,892	24,527	
September	22,603	718	12	23,386	1,632	423	25,440	335	23,050	24,682	
December	22,650	720	12	23,417	1,629	425	25,471	340	23,078	24,706	
1965 March	22,594	723	12	23,360	1,626	424	25,410	343	23,017	24,643	
June	22,652	725	12	23,417	1,623	423	25,463	270	23,147	24,770	
September	22,723	732	12	23,513	1,620	421	25,553	304	23,209	24,829	
December	22,823	734	12	23,599	1,617	420	25,636	319	23,280	24,897	
1966 March	22,725	735	12	23,500	1,614	418	25,532	307	23,194	24,807	
June	22,777	740	10	23,554	1,612	417	25,583	253	23,301	24,913	
September	22,847	748	10	23,649	1,612	416	25,677	324	23,325	24,937	
December	22,680	758	10	23,483	1,612	419	25,514	467	23,016	24,628	
1967 March	22,451	755	10	23,252	1,612	419	25,283	525	22,728	24,340	
June	22,484	762	11	23,293	1,612	417	25,322	466	22,828	24,440	
September	22,592	766	11	23,431	1,612	413	25,456	526	22,905	24,517	

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 2 Males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees with cards	Employees without cards		Total employees	Employers and self-employed	Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment	
		Civil servants In G.B.	Outside U.K.								Wholly un-employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961 March	14,062	478	7	14,564	1,346	469	16,379	230	14,334	15,680	
June	14,061	479	8	14,564	1,344	459	16,366	185	14,379	15,722	
September	14,115	483	8	14,632	1,339	448	16,419	211	14,421	15,760	
December	14,13										

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 3 Females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees with cards	Employees without cards			Total employees	Employers and self-employed	Forces	Working population	Wholly un-employed	Employees in employment	Civil employment
		Civil servants		Wholly un-employed							
		In G.B.	Outside U.K.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1961 March	7,909	186	2	16	8,113	327	16	8,456	92	8,021	8,348
1961 June	7,861	187	2	14	8,064	328	15	8,407	70	7,994	8,322
1961 September	7,942	188	2	20	8,151	330	16	8,497	79	8,072	8,401
1961 December	7,875	189	2	18	8,083	331	16	8,431	93	7,991	8,322
1962 March	7,962	190	2	17	8,172	333	17	8,522	106	8,066	8,399
1962 June	7,975	191	2	19	8,187	335	17	8,539	95	8,093	8,427
1962 September	8,013	192	2	30	8,237	336	17	8,591	114	8,123	8,459
1962 December	7,972	193	2	20	8,187	338	18	8,543	125	8,062	8,400
1963 March	7,995	193	2	20	8,210	340	18	8,568	140	8,070	8,410
1963 June	8,017	194	2	18	8,231	341	17	8,590	115	8,116	8,458
1963 September	8,082	194	2	30	8,309	343	17	8,669	121	8,188	8,531
1963 December	8,092	195	2	18	8,307	345	17	8,668	112	8,195	8,540
1964 March	8,121	196	2	15	8,333	346	16	8,696	102	8,232	8,578
1964 June	8,146	196	2	13	8,358	348	16	8,722	77	8,281	8,629
1964 September	8,256	197	2	20	8,475	350	16	8,841	87	8,389	8,739
1964 December	8,244	198	2	14	8,458	352	16	8,825	85	8,373	8,724
1965 March	8,298	199	2	12	8,511	353	16	8,880	84	8,427	8,780
1965 June	8,275	200	2	10	8,488	355	16	8,859	63	8,425	8,780
1965 September	8,384	201	3	17	8,605	357	15	8,977	73	8,532	8,889
1965 December	8,395	200	2	12	8,609	359	15	8,982	72	8,537	8,895
1966 March	8,418	200	2	10	8,631	360	15	9,006	68	8,563	8,923
1966 June	8,435	204	2	10	8,651	361	15	9,027	54	8,597	8,958
1966 September	8,503	210	2	16	8,732	361	15	9,108	71	8,660	9,021
1966 December	8,386	212	2	13	8,613	361	16	8,990	94	8,519	8,880
1967 March	8,359	212	2	13	8,586	361	16	8,963	104	8,482	8,843
1967 June	8,326	217	2	12	8,558	361	16	8,935	88	8,470	8,831
1967 September	8,364	218	2	21	8,605	361	16	8,982	102	8,503	8,864

Notes to tables 1-3

- (a) Employees stationed outside Great Britain are included in col. (1) if their national insurance cards were exchanged in Great Britain by their employers. Similarly, members of HM Forces stationed outside Great Britain are included in col. (7). Civil servants without cards who are stationed overseas are shown separately in col. (3).
- (b) The estimates for employees with cards relate to the first Monday in the months shown. The unemployment figures are taken from the mid-month counts.
- (c) The relationships between the columns are as follows:
 $(5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)$
 $(8) = (5) + (6) + (7)$
 $(10) = (5) - (9)$
 $(11) = (6) + (10)$
- (d) Each figure is rounded to the nearest thousand. Thus rounded totals may not agree exactly with the sum of the rounded parts.

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 4 Males, females and total; adjusted for normal seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS

Quarter	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment	Total employees	Working population	Employees in employment	Civil employment
1961 March	14,591	16,407	14,394	15,740	8,094	8,437	8,014	8,341	22,685	24,844	22,406	24,079
1961 June	14,570	16,373	14,358	15,701	8,076	8,419	7,995	8,323	22,646	24,793	22,353	24,024
1961 September	14,630	16,416	14,402	15,742	8,128	8,474	8,045	8,375	22,759	24,890	22,448	24,116
1961 December	14,615	16,387	14,364	15,698	8,112	8,460	8,024	8,355	22,727	24,847	22,388	24,054
1962 March	14,748	16,508	14,476	15,805	8,153	8,503	8,059	8,392	22,901	25,011	22,534	24,197
1962 June	14,763	16,514	14,459	15,783	8,199	8,551	8,094	8,428	22,963	25,065	22,552	24,211
1962 September	14,801	16,539	14,459	15,780	8,214	8,568	8,096	8,433	23,015	25,106	22,556	24,212
1962 December	14,793	16,522	14,404	15,720	8,216	8,572	8,095	8,433	23,008	25,094	22,499	24,153
1963 March	14,796	16,521	14,333	15,643	8,191	8,549	8,063	8,403	22,987	25,070	22,395	24,046
1963 June	14,838	16,555	14,465	15,771	8,243	8,602	8,117	8,459	23,082	25,157	22,583	24,229
1963 September	14,828	16,534	14,463	15,765	8,286	8,646	8,161	8,505	23,113	25,180	22,625	24,269
1963 December	14,873	16,575	14,544	15,841	8,336	8,698	8,228	8,573	23,209	25,273	22,772	24,414
1964 March	14,821	16,522	14,540	15,821	8,314	8,677	8,225	8,571	23,135	25,198	22,764	24,402
1964 June	14,857	16,553	14,590	15,877	8,370	8,734	8,282	8,630	23,228	25,288	22,872	24,507
1964 September	14,908	16,595	14,642	15,925	8,452	8,819	8,362	8,712	23,361	25,414	23,005	24,637
1964 December	14,929	16,614	14,685	15,963	8,487	8,855	8,406	8,757	23,415	25,469	23,091	24,720
1965 March	14,876	16,558	14,650	15,922	8,492	8,861	8,420	8,773	23,368	25,419	23,069	24,695
1965 June	14,935	16,611	14,701	15,968	8,500	8,871	8,426	8,781	23,436	25,482	23,127	24,749
1965 September	14,906	16,573	14,658	15,921	8,582	8,954	8,506	8,862	23,488	25,527	23,164	24,783
1965 December	14,959	16,622	14,724	15,982	8,638	9,012	8,570	8,928	23,597	25,634	23,294	24,910
1966 March	14,897	16,554	14,690	15,944	8,612	8,987	8,556	8,916	23,509	25,541	23,246	24,860
1966 June	14,909	16,563	14,682	15,933	8,663	9,039	8,598	8,959	23,573	25,603	23,280	24,892
1966 September	14,916	16,566	14,646	15,897	8,709	9,085	8,634	8,995	23,625	25,651	23,280	24,892
1966 December	14,839	16,493	14,477	15,728	8,642	9,019	8,552	8,913	23,481	25,512	23,029	24,641
1967 March	14,694	16,349	14,305	15,565	8,567	8,944	8,475	8,836	23,261	25,293	22,780	24,392
1967 June	14,742	16,395	14,337	15,588	8,570	8,947	8,471	8,832	23,312	25,342	22,807	24,419
1967 September	14,824	16,471	14,384	15,635	8,582	8,959	8,477	8,838	23,406	25,430	22,860	24,472

Table 5 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force, by region: males

THOUSANDS

Year	Month	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
		Employees in Employment										
1965 June		4,974	389	859	1,509	918	1,344	1,843	865	1,342	670	14,722
1965 September		4,910	398	852	1,510	918	1,342	1,855	866	1,344	671	14,677
1965 December		4,973	408	847	1,504	914	1,344	1,864	865	1,342	672	14,743
1966 March		4,927	402	847	1,513	914	1,336	1,829	858	1,336	660	14,631
1966 June		4,948	398	860	1,524	916	1,343	1,845	863	1,332	664	14,704
1966 September		4,941	399	848	1,507	910	1,345	1,849	859	1,341	658	14,665
1966 December		4,914	394	822	1,479	908	1,328	1,835	841	1,318	649	14,497
1967 March		4,813	388	813	1,441	895	1,312	1,803	910	1,304	638	14,246
1967 June		4,846	395	842	1,472	912	1,302	1,801	837	1,302	640	14,358
1967 September		4,905	394	829	1,458	906	1,312	1,796	833	1,313	648	14,402
Employers and Self-Employed†												
1965 June		409	51	123	104	75	103	144	64	113	82	1,268
1965 September		407	51	123	104	74	103	143	64	112	82	1,263
1965 December		407	50	122	104	74	102	142	64	111	82	1,258
1966 March		406	50	122	103	74	102	142	64	110	81	1,254
1966 June		406	50	122	103	74	101	141	63	110	81	1,251
Total in Civil Employment												
1965 June		5,383	440	982	1,613	993	1,447	1,987	929	1,455	752	15,989
1965 September		5,317	449	975	1,614	992	1,445	1,998	930	1,456	753	15,940
1965 December		5,380	458	969	1,608	988	1,446	2,006	929	1,453	754	16,002
1966 March		5,333	452	969	1,616	988	1,438	1,971	922	1,446	741	15,884
1966 June		5,354	448	982	1,627	990	1,444	1,986	926	1,442	745	15,955
1966 September		5,347	449	970	1,610	985	1,446	1,990	922	1,451	739	15,916
1966 December		5,320	444	944	1,582	982	1,429	1,976	904	1,428	730	15,748
1967 March		5,219	438	935	1,544	969	1,413	1,944	892	1,414	719	15,497
1967 June		5,222	445	964	1,575	986	1,403	1,942	900	1,412	721	15,609
1967 September		5,311	444	951	1,561	980	1,413	1,937	896	1,423	729	15,653
Wholly Unemployed												
1965 June		46	5	13	10	9	15	32	22	39	16	207
1965 September		52	5	15	12	10	16	35	25	41	19	231
1965 December		55	7	18	11	10	18	33	28	46	21	247
1966 March		56	7	17	11	9	16	32	26	42	21	239
1966 June		46	5	13	10	9	14	28	21	37	16	199
1966 September		59	7	17	15	12	18	35	27	42	21	253
1966 December		97	10	28	27	18	27	45	37	55	29	373
1967 March		112	12	29	33	19	31	54	40	60	31	421
1967 June		97	9	22	32	17	28	51	39	55	27	378
1967 September		105	9	25	38	20	35	58	44	59	30	424
Total Employees												
1965 June		5,020	394	872	1,520	927	1,359	1,875	887	1,381	6	

Table 5 (continued) Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force, by region: females THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employment											
1965 June.	2,989	208	468	837	495	737	1,140	436	797	316	8,425
1965 September	3,000	210	476	845	504	743	1,163	445	823	320	8,532
1965 December	3,038	211	464	842	504	749	1,150	449	812	316	8,537
1966 March	3,044	214	467	836	502	757	1,158	452	816	314	8,563
1966 June.	3,065	210	478	850	510	750	1,154	445	810	322	8,597
1966 September	3,081	210	480	828	515	761	1,162	460	838	323	8,660
1966 December	3,046	214	465	830	510	743	1,143	449	806	310	8,518
1967 March	3,051	210	461	826	511	746	1,121	455	806	310	8,482
1967 June.	3,035	210	473	828	511	732	1,125	443	798	312	8,470
‡September	3,024	217	473	821	502	749	1,135	450	816	314	8,503
Employers and Self-Employed†											
1965 June.	108	10	31	32	23	32	56	18	23	22	355
1965 September	108	10	31	33	23	32	57	18	23	22	357
1965 December	108	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	23	22	359
1966 March	109	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	23	22	360
1966 June.	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	23	22	361
Total in Civil Employment											
1965 June.	3,097	218	499	869	518	769	1,196	454	820	338	8,780
1965 September	3,108	220	507	878	527	775	1,220	463	846	342	8,889
1965 December	3,146	221	496	875	528	781	1,207	467	835	338	8,896
1966 March	3,153	224	499	869	526	789	1,215	470	839	336	8,923
1966 June.	3,175	220	510	883	534	782	1,211	463	833	344	8,958
1966 September	3,191	220	512	861	539	793	1,219	478	860	345	9,021
1966 December	3,156	224	497	863	534	775	1,200	467	829	332	8,880
1967 March	3,161	220	493	859	535	778	1,178	455	829	332	8,843
1967 June.	3,145	220	505	861	535	764	1,182	461	821	334	8,831
‡September	3,134	227	505	854	526	781	1,192	468	839	336	8,864
Wholly Unemployed											
1965 June.	11	1	3	3	2	4	10	6	16	6	63
1965 September	13	1	4	5	3	5	11	7	16	7	73
1965 December	13	1	4	4	2	4	10	7	17	7	72
1966 March	13	2	5	4	2	4	9	6	17	6	68
1966 June.	9	1	3	3	2	4	3	5	13	5	54
1966 September	13	2	4	5	3	5	10	7	15	7	71
1966 December	18	2	8	7	4	6	12	8	19	9	94
1967 March	21	2	8	8	4	7	14	9	22	9	104
1967 June.	17	2	5	7	4	6	13	8	19	7	88
1967 September	19	2	5	10	4	8	14	10	20	9	102
Total Employees											
1965 June.	3,000	210	471	840	498	741	1,150	442	813	321	8,488
1965 September	3,013	212	481	850	506	749	1,174	452	839	327	8,605
1965 December	3,051	212	470	846	506	753	1,160	455	829	323	8,609
1966 March	3,057	216	472	840	504	761	1,167	458	833	321	8,631
1966 June.	3,074	211	481	854	512	754	1,161	450	824	327	8,651
1966 September	3,094	211	484	833	518	767	1,171	467	852	331	8,732
1966 December	3,065	216	473	837	514	749	1,155	458	825	319	8,613
1967 March	3,072	213	469	834	515	753	1,136	446	828	320	8,586
1967 June.	3,052	212	478	835	515	738	1,138	451	817	320	8,558
‡September	3,043	219	478	831	506	757	1,149	460	836	323	8,605
Total Civilian Labour Force											
1965 June.	3,108	220	502	872	521	773	1,206	460	836	343	8,843
1965 September	3,121	222	512	883	529	781	1,231	470	862	349	8,962
1965 December	3,159	222	502	879	530	785	1,217	473	852	345	8,968
1966 March	3,166	226	504	873	528	793	1,224	476	856	343	8,991
1966 June.	3,184	221	513	887	536	786	1,218	468	847	349	9,012
1966 September	3,204	221	516	866	542	799	1,229	485	875	353	9,093
1966 December	3,175	226	505	870	538	781	1,212	476	848	341	8,974
1967 March	3,182	223	501	867	539	785	1,193	464	851	342	8,947
1967 June.	3,162	222	510	868	539	770	1,195	469	840	342	8,919
‡September	3,153	229	510	864	530	789	1,206	478	859	345	8,966

*† See footnotes on page 295.

‡ Provisional.

Table 5 (continued) Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force, by region: males and females THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain*
Employees in Employment											
1965 June.	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
1965 September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	2,167	991	23,209
1965 December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	2,154	988	23,280
1966 March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	2,152	975	23,194
1966 June.	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
1966 September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	2,178	981	23,325
1966 December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	2,124	960	23,016
1967 March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,365	2,110	948	22,728
1967 June.	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828
‡September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	2,129	962	22,905
Employers and Self-Employed†											
1965 June.	517	61	154	136	98	135	200	82	136	104	1,623
1965 September	515	61	154	137	97	135	200	82	135	104	1,620
1965 December	515	60	154	137	98	134	199	82	134	104	1,617
1966 March	515	60	154	136	98	134	199	82	133	103	1,614
1966 June.	516	60	154	136	98	133	198	81	133	103	1,612
Total in Civil Employment											
1965 June.	8,479	658	1,480	2,482	1,511	2,216	3,184	1,383	2,275	1,089	24,770
1965 September	8,426	670	1,482	2,493	1,519	2,220	3,218	1,392	2,302	1,095	24,829
1965 December	8,525	679	1,465	2,483	1,516	2,226	3,213	1,396	2,288	1,092	24,897
1966 March	8,486	676	1,468	2,485	1,514	2,226	3,186	1,392	2,285	1,078	24,807
1966 June.	8,529	669	1,493	2,511	1,524	2,227	3,197	1,390	2,276	1,089	24,913
1966 September	8,538	669	1,481	2,472	1,524	2,239	3,208	1,399	2,311	1,084	24,937
1966 December	8,476	668	1,440	2,446	1,516	2,205	3,175	1,372	2,257	1,063	24,628
1967 March	8,381	659	1,428	2,403	1,504	2,192	3,122	1,347	2,243	1,051	24,340
1967 June.	8,397	666	1,469	2,436	1,522	2,167	3,124	1,360	2,233	1,055	24,440
‡September	8,445	671	1,456	2,415	1,506	2,194	3,129	1,364	2,262	1,065	24,517
Wholly Unemployed											
1965 June.	58	6	16	14	11	19	42	28	55	21	270
1965 September	65	7	19	17	13	22	46	32	58	26	304
1965 December	69	8	24	15	13	23	43	35	63	28	319
1966 March	69	9	22	15	13	21	41	32	59	27	307
1966 June.	55	6	17	14	11	17	36	26	50	21	253
1966 September	72	8	22	20	15	24	44	34	57	28	324
1966 December	116	13	36	34	21	33	57	45	74	38	467
1967 March	132	14	36	41	24	38	68	49	82	40	525
1967 June.	114	10	27	39	21	34	63	47	74	35	466
1967 September	124	11	30	48	24	43	72	55	79	40	526
Total Employees											
1965 June.	8,020	603	1,343	2,360	1,424	2,100	3,026	1,329	2,193	1,006	23,417
1965 September	7,976	615	1,347	2,373	1,434	2,107	3,064	1,342	2,224	1,017	23,513
1965 December	8,079	627	1,335	2,361	1,431	2,115	3,058	1,349	2,217	1,016	23,599
1966 March	8,039	625	1,336	2,364	1,429	2,113	3,028	1,341	2,212	1,001	23,500
1966 June.	8,068	615	1,355	2,388	1,437	2,111	3,034	1,335	2,19		

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 20th February 1968 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of

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

Item	Number of quotations 20th February 1968	Average price 20th February 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	
			d.	d.
Beef: Home-killed				
Chuck	869	70.7	60 - 78	
Sirloin (without bone)	873	91.9	76 - 104	
Silverside (without bone)*	912	86.9	76 - 96	
Back ribs (with bone)*	775	61.9	52 - 72	
Fore ribs (with bone)	794	60.4	52 - 72	
Brisket (with bone)	803	40.2	32 - 54	
Rump steak*	904	115.9	96 - 132	
Beef: Imported chilled				
Chuck	—	—	—	
Sirloin (without bone)	—	—	—	
Silverside (without bone)*	—	—	—	
Back ribs (with bone)*	—	—	—	
Fore ribs (with bone)	—	—	—	
Brisket (with bone)	—	—	—	
Rump steak*	—	—	—	
Lamb: Home-killed				
Loin (with bone)	785	69.4	60 - 78	
Breast*	772	21.0	12 - 30	
Best end of neck	752	53.4	38 - 66	
Shoulder (with bone)	769	49.8	42 - 60	
Leg (with bone)	777	67.3	60 - 74	
Lamb: Imported				
Loin (with bone)	622	54.7	48 - 64	
Breast*	598	14.0	8 - 20	
Best end of neck	597	44.0	36 - 54	
Shoulder (with bone)	620	41.1	36 - 48	
Leg (with bone)	616	59.3	54 - 66	
Pork: Home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	881	60.5	48 - 72	
Belly*	870	38.8	32 - 44	
Loin (with bone)	908	71.0	64 - 78	
Pork sausages	877	40.4	36 - 44	
Beef sausages	815	33.2	28 - 38	
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	677	38.7	33 - 46	
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	468	43.0	34 - 54	
Fresh fish				
Cod fillets	614	42.6	36 - 48	
Haddock fillets	662	48.7	42 - 56	
Haddock, smoked, whole	573	45.9	40 - 54	
Plaice, whole	584	40.1	30 - 48	
Halibut cuts	397	84.9	72 - 102	
Herrings	589	21.5	18 - 26	
Kippers, with bone	666	31.9	27 - 36	
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old, loose	673	3.8	3 - 4½	
White	585	4.5	4 - 5	
Red	—	—	—	
Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—	
Tomatoes	834	34.2	30 - 42	
Cabbage, greens	619	9.2	6 - 12	
Cabbage, hearted	743	6.6	4 - 9	
Cauliflower or broccoli	652	20.5	12 - 30	

* Or Scottish equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1967

There were 368 cases of industrial diseases, including 144 of chrome ulceration, 86 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 97 of lead poisoning reported last year under the Factories Act, 1961. Two fatal cases, one of mercurial poisoning and one of anthrax, were reported. Details are:

these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

Item	Number of quotations 20th February 1968	Average price 20th February 1968	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	
			d.	d.
Fresh vegetables (contd.)				
Brussels sprouts	788	11.2	9 - 14	
Peas	—	—	—	
Runner beans	—	—	—	
Carrots	868	6.3	5 - 8	
Onions	873	8.2	6 - 10	
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	841	18.0	15 - 21	
Apples, dessert	869	20.7	16 - 24	
Pears, dessert	805	20.6	18 - 24	
Oranges	853	14.8	12 - 18	
Bananas	865	16.0	14 - 18	
Bread				
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	849	19.1	18 - 20	
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	735	18.4	18 - 19½	
White, 14 oz. loaf	780	11.4	10 - 12½	
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	731	13.0	12 - 14	
Flour				
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	887	22.9	18 - 27	
Bacon				
Collar*	752	50.3	42 - 58	
Gammon*	810	71.4	62 - 78	
Middle cut* smoked	561	65.3	56 - 76	
Back, smoked	491	69.3	62 - 76	
Back, unsmoked	506	66.5	58 - 72	
Streaky, smoked	479	44.7	40 - 50	
Ham (not shoulder)	830	114.0	96 - 128	
Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz. can	824	31.6	26 - 36	
Canned (red) Salmon, ½-size can	918	50.2	45 - 54	
Milk, ordinary, per pint	527	10.0	—	
Butter, New Zealand	882	40.1	38 - 44	
Butter, Danish	870	47.9	45 - 50	
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½-lb.	169	11.3	10 - 12	
Margarine, lower priced, per ½-lb.	162	8.3	8 - 8½	
Lard	921	16.0	12 - 20	
Cheese, cheddar type	911	43.1	38 - 48	
Eggs, large, per doz.	771	50.6	48 - 57	
Eggs, standard, per doz.	833	44.8	42 - 48	
Eggs, medium, per doz.	463	40.5	36 - 45	
Sugar, granulated, 2-lb.	933	16.9	16 - 18	
Coffee extract, per 2-oz.	914	31.4	29 - 35	
Tea: per ½-lb.				
Higher priced	378	23.7	23 - 24	
Medium priced	1,936	18.8	17 - 21	
Lower priced	721	17.4	16 - 18	

CASES

Lead Poisoning	97
Aniline Poisoning	10
Compressed Air Illness	10
Anthrax	14
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	86
Chrome Ulceration	144
Arsenical Poisoning	1
Mercurial Poisoning	6
Total, Cases	368

DEATHS

Mercurial Poisoning	1
Anthrax	1
Total, Deaths	2

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN
REVISED ESTIMATES FOR WEEK-ENDED 13th JANUARY 1968

These estimates take account of the information obtained from the June 1967 count of national insurance cards and certain changes in industrial classification (see article on pages 206-207 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE), and are, therefore, different from the unrevised estimates for January 1968 published

on page 224 of the March 1968 issue. Comparable estimates for February 1968, and a note about the content of the estimates are given on page 304 of this issue. A time series is given in table 120 on page 336.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 13th January, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time 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)	Average	
Food, drink and tobacco	178.0	31.9	1,621	9.1	0.7	27.9	1.2	8.1	6.6	1.9	0.3	36.0	19.0
Bread and flour confectionery	34.7	32.7	294	8.5	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.6	2.7	0.4	0.3	6.5	18.5
Chemicals and allied industries	77.0	27.3	768	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	35.7	28.8	382	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	115.0	26.9	1,047	9.1	—	1.2	10.7	92.0	8.6	10.7	2.5	93.2	8.7
Iron and steel (general)	31.9	15.6	313	9.8	—	0.8	6.4	55.2	8.6	6.4	3.1	56.1	8.7
Iron castings, etc.	32.1	37.9	280	8.7	—	0.3	3.2	27.2	8.5	3.2	3.8	27.6	8.6
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	608.4	40.7	4,727	7.8	0.3	13.2	4.3	39.8	9.3	4.6	0.3	53.1	11.6
Non-electrical engineering	426.7	46.4	3,398	8.0	—	5.7	3.9	37.6	9.6	4.1	0.4	43.1	10.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	181.7	31.6	1,327	7.3	0.1	7.7	0.4	2.2	5.5	0.6	0.1	9.9	16.5
Vehicles	215.9	38.6	1,570	7.3	0.4	17.6	10.5	122.2	11.7	10.9	1.9	139.9	12.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	139.7	39.0	990	7.1	0.4	16.6	10.0	117.3	11.8	10.4	2.9	133.9	12.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	61.3	45.8	466	7.6	—	1.0	0.4	4.2	10.4	0.4	0.3	5.2	12.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145.5	35.7	1,157	8.0	0.1	2.1	2.2	22.4	10.1	2.3	0.6	24.5	10.8
Textiles	118.6	21.2	961	8.1	1.3	55.7	7.3	87.5	11.9	8.7	1.6	143.1	16.5
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	18.2	13.1	148	8.1	0.2	7.7	0.7	6.1	8.7	0.9	0.6	13.8	15.3
Woolen and Worsted	36.0	28.3	315	8.8	0.1	3.7	0.5	4.4	9.0	0.6	0.5	8.1	14.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.0	10.6	66	6.0	0.9	35.7	4.5	60.3	13.5	5.3	5.2	96.0	18.0
Textile finishing	18.7	39.3	152	8.1	—	1.6	1.3	13.4	10.5	1.3	2.8	15.0	11.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.1	26.3	80	7.9	—	0.4	0.2	1.7	9.2	0.2	0.5	2.1	10.7
Clothing and footwear	36.6	9.4	178	4.9	0.5	21.3	8.1	59.1	7.3	8.6	2.2	80.4	9.3
Footwear	10.0	12.3	45	4.5	0.2	7.1	5.6	35.8	6.3	5.8	7.1	43.0	7.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	86.1	33.5	840	9.8	—	1.3	2.1	18.6	9.0	2.1	0.8	19.9	9.4
Pottery	6.8	13.9	54	8.0	—	0.7	1.3	11.6	8.9	1.3	2.7	12.3	9.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	81.8	38.0	612	7.5	0.1	5.1	0.7	8.4	12.1	0.8	0.4	13.5	16.6
Timber	31.3	39.4	226	7.2	—	—	0.1	2.4	25.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	25.4
Paper, printing and publishing	149.5	36.8	1,262	8.4	0.1	4.1	0.3	3.4	12.8	0.4	0.1	7.5	20.6
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	31.8	43.8	253	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	58.9	36.6	455	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	71.7	30.1	659	9.2	0.2	8.2	0.5	6.6	12.6	0.7	0.3	14.9	20.5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,894.3	32.5	15,482	8.2	3.8	159.8	48.1	470.0	9.8	51.9	0.9	629.7	12.1

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing

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

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: PERIOD ENDED 17th FEBRUARY 1968*

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the period* ended 17th February 1968, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

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

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

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

Industry	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	2.5	4.4	3.3	3.2	4.7	3.8
Grain milling	2.3	5.1	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.4
Bread and flour confectionery	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.8
Biscuits	3.7	5.9	5.1	3.6	5.0	4.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.6	5.3	4.4	3.8	6.3	5.0
Milk products	3.3	5.5	4.1	1.9	3.7	2.6
Sugar	1.0	2.9	1.4	13.0	10.0	12.4
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	2.3	4.4	3.4	2.4	4.2	3.4
Fruit and vegetable products	3.2	4.8	4.1	3.0	5.8	4.5
Animal and poultry foods	3.0	4.3	3.3	2.1	3.4	2.4
Other food industries	3.3	6.3	4.7	3.1	5.7	4.3
Brewing and malting	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.5	2.0
Other drink industries	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.8	5.1	4.2
Tobacco	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and allied industries	1.6	3.4	2.1	1.6	3.3	2.1
Coke ovens	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3
Mineral oil refining	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Lubricating oils and greases	2.1	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Chemicals and dyes	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.4	3.1	1.8
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	1.8	4.5	3.3	2.3	4.0	3.2
Explosives and fireworks	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.8	2.0
Paint and printing ink	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.6
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	2.2	4.3	2.9	2.3	4.1	2.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2.0	4.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8
Metal manufacture	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.0
Iron and steel (general)	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.7
Steel tubes	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.6	2.8
Iron castings, etc.	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4
Light metals	2.2	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.0
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.5	4.0	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.5
Engineering and electrical goods	1.9	4.0	2.4	2.1	3.5	2.5
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.9
Metal-working machine tools	1.4	2.9	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5
Industrial engines	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.6
Textile machinery, etc.	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	1.9	3.2	2.0	1.6	3.8	1.8
Mechanical handling equipment	1.9	3.7	2.1	2.5	4.3	2.7
Office machinery	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.8	4.4	2.5
Other machinery	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.3
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ordnance and small arms	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.4	3.2	1.8
Other mechanical engineering	2.1	3.8	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.5
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.5
Watches and clocks	3.2	5.0	4.2	3.0	4.4	3.8
Electrical machinery	1.3	2.9	1.7	1.9	3.2	2.2
Insulated wires and cables	1.4	3.6	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1.3	3.8	2.3	1.1	3.5	2.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.3	5.0	3.4	1.9	3.8	2.7
Domestic electric appliances	2.1	5.1	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.7
Other electrical goods	2.5	5.3	3.8	2.2	3.6	2.8
Marine engineering	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.8
Vehicles	1.4	3.1	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.7	3.7	1.9	1.4	2.9	1.6
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.7	5.0	3.3	1.9	3.8	2.4
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.0
Railway carriages, etc.	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.3
Perambulators, etc.	3.7	8.1	5.4	2.2	3.5	2.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.9	4.4	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.2
Tools and implements	1.8	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.0
Cutlery	2.7	6.6	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Wire and wire manufactures	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.4	2.6
Cans and metal boxes	2.4	4.4	3.5	2.7	4.3	3.6
Jewellery and precious metals	2.3	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.0
Other metal industries	3.2	4.8	3.7	3.2	4.1	3.5
Textiles	3.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.8	3.3
Production of man-made fibres	2.0	3.5	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.3
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.2
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	3.5	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Woollen and worsted	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.0
Jute	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.1	6.4	6.8
Rope, twine and net	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.2	5.0	4.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.5	3.6	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.9
Lace	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	3.7	2.7
Carpets	2.4	4.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.1
Narrow fabrics	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	3.0	2.7
Made-up textiles	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.5
Textile finishing	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.4	4.0	2.9
Other textile industries	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.1
Leather and fellmongery	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.9
Leather goods	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.3
Fur	4.3	1.7	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.0
Clothing and footwear	2.5	3.7	3.4	2.5	3.7	3.4
Weatherproof outerwear	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.8
Men's and boy's tailoring	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	4.0	3.7
Women's and girl's tailoring	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.9	4.2	4.0	2.4	4.2	3.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	3.1	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.6
Hats, caps and millinery	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6
Other dress industries	2.2	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.9	3.6
Footwear	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.8
Bricks and fireclay goods	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.6
Pottery	3.1	3.8	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.1
Glass	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.5
Cement	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.0
Abrasives and other building materials	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.9
Timber	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
Furniture and upholstery	2.2	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.4
Bedding, etc.	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.6
Shop and office fitting	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.4	3.9	2.6
Wooden containers and baskets	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.0
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0
Paper, printing and publishing	1.7	3.2	2.1	1.6	3.1	2.1
Paper and board	2.0	3.6	2.3	1.9	3.4	2.2
Cardboard boxes, etc.	2.9	4.1	3.4	2.5	4.1	3.2
Other manufactures of paper and board	2.9	4.3	3.5	2.1	4.3	3.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	0.9	2.9	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.3
Other printing, etc.	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.7	2.0
Other manufacturing industries	2.8	5.3	3.7	2.5	4.5	3.3
Rubber	2.4	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.6
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	3.3	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.1
Brushes and brooms	1.6	3.5	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.6
Toys, games and sports equipment	3.7	8.3	6.7	2.8	6.9	5.5
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2.2	3.6	2.9	3.1	4.2	3.7
Plastics moulding and fabricating	3.7	5.2	4.3	3.0	4.7	3.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	5.0	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.0
All the above industries	2.1	3.9	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.7

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

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

News and Notes

ISSUE OF WORK VOUCHERS FOR COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS

Changes in the arrangements for the issue by the Ministry of Labour of vouchers to Commonwealth citizens wishing to work in the United Kingdom were announced in the House of Commons recently. These arrangements, set out in the White Paper "Immigration from the Commonwealth" (Cmnd 1739), provide for the issue of vouchers from 2nd August 1965 at the rate of 8,500 a year to applicants, whether skilled or unskilled, who have a specific job to come to (category A) and persons with certain special qualifications (category B). Included in the total of 8,500 is a special allocation of 1,000 vouchers a year for Malta, and this will remain unaltered.

The changes which came into operation on 1st March, are designed to reduce waiting lists which have built up: to relate the issue of vouchers more closely to the nation's economic and social needs; to help those with category B vouchers to obtain employment commensurate with their qualifications and to assist dependent territories. They will mean that, excluding the arrangement for Malta, vouchers in categories A and B will be issued at the rate of about 2,300 a year and 5,200 a year, respectively.

At present, the issue of category A vouchers is carried out on a "first come, first served" basis to those with jobs to come to, without any distinction between one type of job and another. Because the demand for vouchers so greatly exceeds the available supply, a waiting list of about 7,000 has built up during the past two years. To reduce this the Government has decided to narrow the area of employment for which vouchers will be issued. Applications for category A vouchers will continue to be dealt with on the existing basis for (a) employment in manufacturing industry and (b) any type of job obtained through properly organised recruitment schemes, operated either by employers in co-operation with Commonwealth Governments or by the Governments themselves, and approved by the Minister of Labour.

All other applications will be considered on their merits, and only those relating to work which is, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, of substantial economic or social value to the United Kingdom will be accepted for inclusion on the waiting list. Some examples of the applications to be considered on their merits are high level managerial appointments not covered in category B, architectural draftsmen, laboratory technicians; nursing auxiliaries, ward orderlies and other hospital staff. To avoid

hardship to those near the top, people already on the waiting list whose applications would have been due for consideration before 1st June will be dealt with under the present rule of "first come, first served." The new criteria will apply to the remainder of the current waiting list and to all fresh applications.

A waiting list of about 7,000 has also built up for category B vouchers because of demand exceeding supply. In addition, there is evidence that some people coming with these particular vouchers are finding difficulty in obtaining suitable employment because their qualifications are different from British ones. To improve their prospects of obtaining suitable employment, the issue of category B vouchers for teachers will be restricted to those who, in addition to being eligible for qualified teacher status, possess a teacher training qualification, acceptable to the Department of Education and Science. Similarly, category B vouchers will only be issued to scientists and technologists holding qualifications likely to be readily acceptable to employers here. As a corollary to these higher standards it will no longer be necessary to have a minimum of two years' experience in suitable employment since graduation. To avoid hardship, applications from teachers, scientists and technologists which would have been due for consideration before 1st June will be dealt with under the existing rules.

Non-graduates with certain professional qualifications if they have a firm offer of an appropriate job will no longer have to have had two years' experience in suitable employment since qualifying. Doctors with suitable qualifications to practice here who apply for vouchers and who produce evidence that they have either obtained places in the Ministry of Health's attachment scheme or have medical posts in the United Kingdom to come to will be given priority.

Applications for both category A and category B vouchers for persons belonging to United Kingdom dependent territories will be dealt with separately from applications for other Commonwealth citizens. A quota of vouchers amounting to 600 a year will be allocated to them, with the proviso that as a general rule no one territory may receive more than 50 per cent. of the quota. The new criteria for category A vouchers will not apply to the dependent territories, or to Malta. The proviso that no one Commonwealth country may receive more than 15 per cent. of the vouchers issued in category A, and the arrangements for the admission of trainees and seasonal workers, for limited periods, outside the voucher scheme, remain unchanged.

OVERTIME WORKING AND DISPUTES PROCEDURES

An examination of the problem of overtime working in Britain, and a consideration of the day to day operation of some industry-wide disputes procedures are the subjects of two further research papers specially written for the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations and published recently.

OVERTIME WORKING IN BRITAIN, by Mr. E. G. Whybrew of the Department of Economic Affairs (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 8s. 6d. net), contains the first full examination of the problem of excessive overtime in this country.

It is demonstrated that in recent years there has been a more or less steady rise in overtime working in this country so that 60 per cent. or more male adult workers now work for more than 10 hours a day for three or four days a week, or know little or nothing of the five-day week. Those who work regular and systematic overtime depend on it for a substantial part of their weekly pay packet, and high levels of overtime are particularly widespread among the lower paid.

The paper also shows that the present level of overtime in Britain is historically unusual, and that almost every country studied works less overtime than we do. The reasons for high overtime are said to have little or nothing to do with production demands. Far from making possible essential output much of British overtime now seems to arise out of a desire to waste time at work to obtain higher pay. As a result it can be argued that excessive overtime working is one of the main ways in which labour resources are wasted in this country.

The analysis of a number of case studies shows that high levels of overtime can usually be reduced when top level management decides to embark on a well planned initiative to that end. Resistance most frequently arises from lower levels of management, who cannot see how their production targets can be met if overtime is abolished. On the other hand, once they have appreciated managements' interests, trade unions can usually be induced to support measures to lower overtime levels especially since it is usually possible to provide for a measure of compensation for their members' loss of earnings.

The final sections of the paper discuss various ways of inducing a general movement for the reduction of overtime working. A possible way of controlling overtime by means of legislation is also suggested.

The paper on disputes procedures written by Mr. A. I. Marsh, Senior Research Fellow, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford and Dr. W. E. J. McCarthy, the commission's research director (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 11s. net) completes the study of the subject for the commission. The first part, dealing with general functions of disputes procedures, was published in October 1966 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1966, page 740).

The authors say that all the procedures studied have some defects, although those in engineering and building are probably most in need of reform. In general, procedures operate under growing strain, and often result in undue delay. They also encourage piecemeal settlements in a way that often leads to further trouble. They do not encourage a planned management response to the challenge represented by shop stewards. Because of this they may be said to be partly responsible for many unofficial strikes.

In their conclusions the authors argue that changes in technology, management structure, union power and so on affect the working of procedures. As a result they are in need of constant revision and reform. But neither managers nor unions find it easy to initiate such changes, for they are excessively attached to what appears to them to have worked in the past.

The authors suggest the creation of a permanent body of Procedural Commissioners who will consider the adequacy of existing procedures when asked to do so by the parties or the Government. As to the policy which the new body might adopt, they say that it would be unwise to think in terms of one procedural model, although it would probably want to promote the extension of plant and company bargaining. To an increasing extent it would be likely to find that our traditional system of national wage bargaining is out-of-date and in need of reform. It is argued that, to preserve the necessary flexibility and receptivity to change, it would be most unwise to make procedure agreements legally enforceable.

It should be understood that the views expressed in these papers are those of the authors named and do not necessarily represent or foreshadow those of the Commission.

RETIREMENT AGE FOR DOCK WORKERS

The compulsory retiring age for registered dock workers in Great Britain should be progressively reduced from 68 to 65 by 1st January 1970, and lump sums of up to £600 should be paid to those affected in the transitional period.

These are the principal recommendations in the report of a Committee of Inquiry (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net) set up earlier this year to inquire into the difference between the two sides of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry about the arrangements for implementing this reduction, which had already been agreed in principle in December 1960.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. S. Wordie, proposes that the reduction in the retirement age should be effected in three stages: to 67 on 1st January 1969; to 66 on 1st July 1969 and to 65 on 1st January 1970. The age had already been progressively reduced from 70 to 68 between 1961 and 1963.

The committee considers that some compensation should be paid to the men most immediately affected, who might have otherwise have stayed on, and suggest a sliding scale of payments which they describe as "fair and realistic". It suggests that such payments should be made from a general fund such as the levy stabilisation fund, which is collected by the National Dock Labour Board from all employers in the industry, and further recommends that employers should give serious consideration to a scheme of voluntary severance payments to employees who are willing to retire before reaching the compulsory age.

These lump sum payments proposed by the committee would be additional to the existing lump sum of £100 payable to most dockers on retirement and the retirement pension of 25s. a week plus national insurance benefits, which, the committee says, compare well with other industrial pension schemes. The committee recommends, however, as a separate matter that there should be an actuarial review of the Dockers' Pension Fund with a view to ascertaining whether any improvements in the benefits are possible within the existing contribution arrangements under the rules of the scheme.

The committee was informed in evidence that about 35 per cent. of all dock workers already retire voluntarily at the age of 65, and that of just under 2,000 men who were over the age of 65 when decasualisation was introduced in September 1967 all but 162 took advantage of a voluntary severance payments scheme which was offered to them at that time. The effect of the committee's recommendations is, therefore, mainly limited to men now reaching the age of 65.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

A draft schedule incorporating proposals for amendments to the Order that constituted the industrial training board for the shipbuilding industry, (SI 1964, No. 1782, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6d. net) has been circulated to interested organisations.

The principal effects of the amendments which are proposed would mean the inclusion of the construction or fitting out of ships, including boats, at non-waterside establishments, and boiler and hull scaling within the scope of the board.

Other proposals would also bring yacht broking, the making of sails and certain boat hiring activities within its scope. A number of other amendments are proposed to clarify the Order.

Under other draft schedules which have been circulated, amendments have been made to the Orders which set up the industrial training boards for the wool,

jute and flax industry (SI 1966, No. 428, HMSO or through any bookseller price 9d. net) and for the carpet industry (SI 1966, No. 245, price 9d. net).

Amended levy for agricultural industry

An amended rate of levy on employers coming within the scope of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board of £3 for each whole-time worker has been approved.

The order approving the new rate came into operation on 1st April.

Provision for the amended rate follows the Government's recognition of the widespread disruption to the board's operations caused by the foot and mouth outbreak just at the time when the original levy was to be raised, and the Government's decision to continue the assistance given to the board until the end of March 1968 by making a special grant of up to £450,000. (See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1968, page 218.)

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 17th April 1967 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 655,379 compared with 654,483 at 18th April 1966.

There were 66,240 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 11th March 1968, of whom 58,671 were males and 7,569 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,570 (51,042 males and 6,528 females), while there were 8,670 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 6th March, 5,605 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,589 men, 907 women and 109 young persons. In addition, 206 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on 6th March 1968 was 29,520 consisting of 27,558 men and 1,962 women, of whom 14,056 men and 714 women were in employment.

During the period 7th December 1967 to 6th March 1968 the number of vacancies filled was 2,428. The number of vacancies unfilled at 6th March was 9,889.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 8th March 1968 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £35,344,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 8th December 1967 the corresponding figure was £29,675,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 10th March 1967 it was £31,147,000.

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 11,059,900 in February (8,196,200 males 2,863,700 females). The total included 8,630,100 (5,931,300 males 2,698,800 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,485,600 (1,400,700 males 84,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 4,000 lower than that for January 1968 and 261,000 lower than in February 1967. The total in manufacturing industry was 2,000 higher than in January 1968 and 171,000 lower than in February 1967. The number in construction was 2,000 lower than in January 1968 and 45,000 lower than in February 1967.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 11th March 1968 in Great Britain was 569,696. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 509,000 representing 2.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 503,000 in February.

In addition, there were 2,255 unemployed school leavers and 17,901 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 589,852, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 29,306 less than in February when the percentage rate was 2.7.

Among those wholly unemployed in March, 218,903 (38.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 237,728 (40.2 per cent.) in February; 86,645 (15.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 95,309 (16.1 per cent.) in February. Casual workers who were previously included in these figures have now been excluded. They numbered 4,817 in March 1968 and 4,966 in February 1968. Please see page 973 of the December 1967 GAZETTE.

Between February and March the number temporarily stopped fell by 5,258 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 804.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 6th March 1968, was 176,563; 11,932 more than on 7th February. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was about 187,000, compared with about 185,200 in February. Including 81,194 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 6th March was 257,757; 25,370 more than on 7th February.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 17th February 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 2,000,300. This is about 34.3 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 46,800 or about 0.8 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st March 1968, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 168.1 and 185.3 compared with 167.6 and 184.7 at 29th February 1968.

Index of Retail Prices

At 19th March the official retail prices index was 122.6 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 122.2 at 20th February and 118.6 at 21st March 1967. The index figure for food was 122.1 compared with 121.8 at 20th February.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 160, involving approximately 48,400 workers. During the month approximately 67,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 287,000 working days were lost, including 62,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance

cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1967			December 1967*			January 1968*			February 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,333.5	2,887.2	11,220.7	8,278.3	2,895.1	11,173.4	8,209.4	2,854.6	11,064.0	8,196.2	2,863.7	11,059.9
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	5,977.5	2,723.0	8,700.5	5,970.4	2,730.2	8,700.6	5,937.8	2,689.9	8,627.7	5,931.3	2,698.8	8,630.1
Mining, etc.	528.2	22.3	550.5	507.2	22.3	529.5	504.1	22.3	526.4	500.4	22.3	522.7
Coal mining	471.0	16.9	487.9	450.0	16.9	466.9	446.9	16.9	463.8	443.2	16.9	460.1
Food, drink and tobacco	475.1	349.1	824.2	476.3	358.1	834.4	470.4	344.8	815.2	467.0	343.3	810.3
Grain milling	30.6	8.2	38.8	30.2	8.1	38.3	30.3	8.2	38.5	30.0	8.3	38.3
Bread and flour confectionery	89.8	64.3	154.1	88.9	65.4	154.3	87.8	62.3	150.1	87.1	61.8	148.9
Biscuits	18.6	32.8	51.4	18.9	34.7	53.6	18.5	32.9	51.4	18.5	33.3	51.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.3	41.1	88.4	49.0	43.5	92.5	48.4	42.4	90.8	48.4	41.9	90.3
Milk products	24.9	13.0	37.9	23.2	12.0	35.2	23.1	11.9	35.0	23.5	12.2	35.7
Sugar	11.6	3.7	15.3	13.7	3.9	17.6	13.4	3.9	17.3	11.4	3.5	14.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.6	52.6	93.2	40.5	51.6	92.1	40.0	50.1	90.1	39.9	50.1	90.0
Fruit and vegetable products	30.3	37.7	68.0	31.6	43.2	74.8	31.3	40.5	71.8	31.4	40.0	71.4
Animal and poultry foods	18.9	5.3	24.2	18.5	5.3	23.8	18.5	5.2	23.7	18.7	5.3	24.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.1	23.3	50.4	27.6	20.2	47.8	27.3	22.2	49.5	27.4	22.4	49.8
Brewing and malting	75.3	20.0	95.3	74.9	20.2	95.1	73.7	19.6	93.3	73.2	19.2	92.4
Other drink industries	42.0	24.5	66.5	41.2	25.0	66.2	40.0	23.5	63.5	39.6	23.3	62.9
Tobacco	18.1	22.6	40.7	18.1	22.5	40.6	18.1	22.1	40.2	17.9	22.0	39.9
Chemicals and allied industries	373.7	141.5	515.2	373.7	141.2	514.9	373.1	139.4	512.5	372.8	139.8	512.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.4	8	23.4	15.2	8	23.2	15.2	8	23.2	15.2	8	23.2
Mineral oil refining	23.0	2.9	25.9	23.1	2.9	26.0	23.1	2.8	25.9	23.1	2.9	26.0
Lubricating oils and greases	7.2	2.4	9.6	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4	9.5	7.0	2.4	9.4
Chemicals and dyes	178.1	46.8	224.9	177.5	46.6	224.1	177.3	46.2	223.5	177.7	46.0	223.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.2	42.3	76.5	35.0	42.4	77.4	34.7	41.7	76.4	34.5	42.0	76.5
Explosives and fireworks	17.6	9.7	27.3	17.8	9.4	27.2	17.7	9.3	27.0	17.6	9.2	26.8
Paint and printing ink	32.6	13.4	46.0	32.1	13.3	45.4	32.2	13.2	45.4	32.1	13.3	45.4
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	24.1	11.7	35.8	24.0	12.1	36.1	24.0	11.9	35.9	23.9	12.0	35.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.8	6.8	38.6	32.0	6.7	38.7	32.0	6.6	38.6	32.0	6.6	38.6
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.9	14.6	9.9	4.8	14.7	9.8	4.7	14.5	9.7	4.8	14.5
Metal manufacture	518.9	72.5	591.4	514.4	73.1	587.5	512.7	72.6	585.3	512.3	72.6	584.9
Iron and steel (general)	258.3	24.6	282.9	256.9	25.1	282.0	256.2	24.9	281.1	255.8	24.7	280.5
Steel tubes	46.0	8.3	54.3	45.7	8.3	54.0	45.5	8.2	53.7	45.2	8.1	53.3
Iron castings, etc.	99.3	13.1	112.4	97.4	13.1	110.5	97.2	13.0	110.2	97.2	13.0	110.2
Light metals	47.5	10.4	57.9	46.6	10.2	56.8	46.3	10.1	56.4	46.4	10.2	56.6
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.8	16.1	83.9	67.8	16.4	84.2	67.5	16.4	83.9	67.7	16.6	84.3
Engineering and electrical goods	1,704.2	615.4	2,319.6	1,703.6	625.4	2,329.0	1,693.2	619.1	2,312.3	1,687.5	622.9	2,310.4
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	30.0	5.0	35.0	29.7	5.0	34.7	29.6	4.9	34.5	29.8	5.0	34.8
Metal-working machine tools	84.4	14.9	99.3	82.8	14.7	97.5	82.3	14.5	96.8	81.7	14.4	96.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.3	16.6	69.9	53.0	16.6	69.6	52.7	16.3	69.0	52.4	16.4	68.8
Industrial engines	33.9	6.0	39.9	34.0	5.9	39.9	33.8	5.8	39.6	33.7	5.8	39.5
Textile machinery and accessories	41.2	7.7	48.9	39.5	7.5	47.0	38.8	7.3	46.1	38.7	7.3	46.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	34.2	4.4	38.6	34.5	4.5	39.0	34.4	4.4	38.8	34.5	4.4	38.9
Mechanical handling equipment	53.3	8.1	61.4	52.6	7.3	59.9	52.4	7.3	59.7	52.0	7.2	59.2
Office machinery	35.8	14.7	50.5	36.1	15.1	51.2	36.2	15.1	51.3	36.2	14.9	51.1
Other machinery	296.2	65.3	361.5	296.4	65.0	361.4	294.0	64.3	358.3	292.6	64.1	356.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	163.2	21.1	184.3	161.0	20.9	181.9	159.0	20.7	179.7	157.6	20.7	178.3
Ordnance and small arms	19.2	5.3	24.5	18.9	5.2	24.1	18.8	5.1	23.9	18.7	5.1	23.8
Other mechanical engineering	193.8	54.2	248.0	193.0	54.7	247.7	193.0	54.3	247.3	192.5	54.7	247.2
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	89.9	48.5	138.4	91.5	49.6	141.1	91.0	49.0	140.0	90.6	49.2	139.8
Watches and clocks	6.1	7.7	13.8	6.1	7.6	13.7	6.0	7.6	13.6	6.1	7.6	13.7
Electrical machinery	173.9	55.9	229.8	169.7	55.4	225.1	167.7	54.6	222.3	166.4	54.4	220.8
Insulated wires and cables	41.3	19.5	60.8	41.4	19.4	60.8	41.1	19.4	60.5	40.6	19.5	60.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	55.0	40.3	95.3	54.6	41.8	96.4	54.8	41.2	96.0	55.0	41.3	96.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	184.8	131.9	316.7	192.6	139.9	332.5	192.4	138.9	331.3	193.2	141.0	334.2
Domestic electrical appliances	34.4	21.4	55.8	35.0	22.5	57.5	34.8	22.0	56.8	34.5	22.1	56.6
Other electrical goods	80.3	66.9	147.2	80.6	66.8	147.4	80.4	66.4	146.8	80.7	67.8	148.5

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1968 count of national insurance cards.
 † Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
 ‡ Order III—XVI.
 § Under 1,000.

Note: Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. All estimates from June 1967 onwards take account of these reclassifications. Table 3 on page 212 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gives an industrial analysis of the June 1966 estimates of employees in employment (a) excluding and (b) including the classification changes.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	June 1967			December 1967*			January 1968*			February 1968*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	185.0	11.8	196.8	183.9	11.7	195.6	182.1	11.6	193.7	182.6	11.6	194.2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.8	8.5	152.3	144.1	8.5	152.6	142.6	8.4	151.0	143.6	8.4	152.0
Marine engineering	41.2	3.3	44.5	39.8	3.2	43.0	39.5	3.2	42.7	39.0	3.2	42.2
Vehicles	704.9	110.6	815.5	701.0	109.9	810.9	698.9	109.0	807.9	699.4	109.5	808.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	407.5	62.0	469.5	404.5	61.4	465.9	403.6	61.1	464.7	405.3	61.7	467.0
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	17.0	6.6	23.6	17.1	6.5	23.6	17.2	6.4	23.6	17.4	6.5	23.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	211.1	35.9	247.0	213.3	36.4	249.7	212.4	36.0	248.4	211.2	35.7	246.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	29.6	2.1	31.7	29.3	2.1	31.4	29.1	2.1	31.2	29.0	2.1	31.1
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	36.6	2.1	38.7	34.2	2.0	36.2	34.0	1.9	35.9	33.9	1.9	35.8
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.1	1.9	5.0	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.6	1.6	4.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	375.6	190.2	565.8	374.5	189.2	563.7	372.1	187.1	559.2	371.8	188.7	560.5
Tools and implements	15.2	8.7	23.9	14.6	8.2	22.8	14.5	8.1	22.6	14.4	8.1	22.5
Cutlery	6.6	6.0	12.6	6.6	5.8	12.4	6.5	5.8	12.3	6.4	6.0	12.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	16.3	44.4	28.2	15.9	44.1	28.1	15.7	43.8	28.1	15.9	44.0
Wire and wire manufactures	32.5	10.2	42.7	32.6	10.1	42.7	32.4	10.0	42.4	32.2	10.0	42.2
Cans and metal boxes	15.8	19.7	35.5	15.7	19.0	34.7	15.6	18.6	34.2	15.5	18.7	34.2
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.6	11.3	27.9	16.4	11.2	27.6	16.3	11.0	27.3	16.5	11.1	27.6
Other metal industries	260.8	118.0	378.8	260.4	119.0	379.4	258.7	117.9	376.6	258.7	118.9	377.6
Textiles	344.7	357.3	702.0	344.0	351.0	695.0	342.9	348.0	690.9	344.9	348.8	693.7
Production of man-made fibres	34.8	7.7	42.5	34.3	7.6	41.9	34.3	7.5	41.8	34.7	7.7	42.4
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	35.3	48.8	84.1	36.6	47.5	84.1	36.3	47.0	83.3	37.0	47.5	84.5
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	36.6	42.1	78.7									

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 17th February, 1968, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,000,300 or about 34.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 46,800 or 0.8 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry have been calculated on the basis of the revised employees in employment estimates shown on pages 300 to 301, i.e. they take account of the information obtained from the June 1967 count of national insurance cards and certain changes in industrial classification (see the article on pages 206 to 207 in

the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE). Revised overtime and short-time figures for January 1968, comparable with the February 1968 figures are published on page 297. A time-series is given in table 120 on page 336.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 17th February, 1968

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME							
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time 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)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	178.5	32.2	1,638	9.2	0.2	10.0	0.9	9.1	1.2	0.2	19.1	16.2
Bread and flour confectionery	35.3	33.5	302	8.6	0.1	2.6	—	—	—	—	2.7	41.3
Chemicals and allied industries	81.7	28.9	816	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	37.3	30.1	408	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	121.0	28.3	1,114	9.2	0.1	2.6	8.6	71.7	8.4	8.6	74.3	8.6
Iron and steel (general)	34.5	16.9	342	9.9	—	0.7	4.4	35.6	8.1	4.4	36.3	8.2
Iron castings, etc.	34.2	40.2	294	8.6	—	1.7	3.0	25.8	8.7	3.0	27.5	9.2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	640.9	42.9	5,164	8.1	0.4	15.4	4.7	40.4	8.6	5.1	55.7	11.0
Non-electrical engineering	444.4	48.6	3,633	8.2	0.2	11.8	3.8	33.6	8.8	4.2	45.4	10.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	196.8	34.0	1,533	7.8	—	3.6	0.7	6.8	9.7	0.8	10.3	12.9
Vehicles	232.6	41.5	1,735	7.5	0.1	2.3	11.3	144.7	12.8	11.4	147.0	12.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	152.9	42.5	1,113	7.3	—	1.5	10.8	138.9	12.9	10.8	140.5	13.0
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	63.5	47.7	497	7.8	—	0.8	0.4	5.0	11.6	0.4	5.7	12.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	152.0	37.2	1,224	8.1	0.2	9.2	2.1	19.3	9.1	2.3	28.5	12.2
Textiles	129.2	23.0	1,074	8.3	0.9	36.5	6.5	62.4	9.5	7.4	98.9	13.4
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	20.8	14.9	168	8.1	0.1	5.1	0.5	4.7	9.4	0.7	9.8	14.0
Woolen and worsted	38.1	29.8	346	9.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	5.2	11.0	0.5	7.4	14.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13.5	13.0	88	6.5	0.5	19.1	3.9	35.7	9.3	4.3	54.8	12.7
Textile finishing	18.5	38.8	158	8.5	—	0.7	1.3	13.8	10.5	1.3	14.5	10.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.2	29.0	87	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	43.9	11.3	216	4.9	0.3	11.4	6.7	42.0	6.2	7.0	53.3	7.6
Footwear	10.6	12.9	48	4.6	0.1	5.8	4.9	27.5	5.6	5.0	33.3	6.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	86.8	33.8	865	10.0	—	0.9	1.8	14.6	8.3	1.8	15.5	8.7
Pottery	7.6	15.5	61	8.1	—	0.5	1.4	11.4	8.1	1.4	11.9	8.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	90.6	42.0	724	8.0	0.3	11.4	0.7	8.1	11.7	1.0	19.5	20.2
Timber	34.3	43.4	260	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	156.1	38.4	1,326	8.5	—	0.9	0.4	2.7	6.3	0.5	3.7	8.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers, and periodicals	32.9	45.2	254	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	61.3	38.1	483	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	75.8	31.6	700	9.2	0.1	4.1	0.4	4.0	10.0	0.5	8.1	16.3
Rubber	30.3	32.0	279	9.2	—	0.2	0.2	2.2	14.0	0.2	2.4	14.7
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,000.3	34.3	16,684	8.3	2.5	105.0	44.3	419.2	9.5	46.8	524.2	11.2

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 11TH MARCH 1968

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 11th March 1968 was 569,696; 475,499 males and 94,197 females and was 23,244 lower than on 12th February. The seasonally adjusted figure was 508,500 or 2.2 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.2 per cent. in February and 2.0 per cent. in March 1967. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 5,300 in the four weeks between the February and March counts and decreased by about 9,900 per month on average between December 1967 and March 1968.

Between 12th February and 11th March, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 804 to 2,255 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 5,258 to 17,901. The total registered unemployed fell by 29,306 to 589,852, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with 2.7 per cent. in February. The total registered included 39,057 married women and 4,817 casual workers.

Of the 567,134 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school leavers, 86,645 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 52,800 from 2 to 4 weeks, 79,458 from 4 to 8 weeks and 348,231 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 24.6 per cent of the total of 567,134, compared with 26.2 per cent. in February, and

those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 38.6 per cent., compared with 40.2 per cent. in February.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: duration analysis; 11th March, 1968

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	34,756	3,289	9,085	1,772	48,902
Over 1, up to 2	27,814	2,133	6,561	1,235	37,743
Up to 2	62,570	5,422	15,646	3,007	86,645
Over 2, up to 3	21,379	1,370	5,108	760	28,617
Over 3, up to 4	18,340	908	4,383	552	24,183
Over 2, up to 4	39,719	2,278	9,491	1,312	52,800
Over 4, up to 5	18,032	816	4,112	462	23,422
Over 5, up to 8	42,894	1,771	10,292	1,079	56,036
Over 4, up to 8	60,926	2,587	14,404	1,541	79,458
Over 8	295,715	3,133	47,217	2,166	348,231
Total	458,930	13,420	86,758	8,026	567,134
Up to 8—per cent.	35.6	76.7	45.6	73.0	38.6

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 11th March, 1968

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	142,244	76,354	13,493	35,623	55,427	27,550	53,492	75,401	59,557	86,984	40,081	589,852	36,355	626,207	101,403	54,334
Men	119,913	65,545	11,075	28,075	46,425	22,926	45,003	61,324	49,078	64,761	30,626	479,206	24,905	504,111	86,082	44,906
Boys	2,933	1,447	244	724	1,100	607	1,220	1,587	1,562	2,413	1,262	13,652	1,084	14,736	2,085	1,092
Women	17,997	8,783	1,990	6,303	7,262	3,647	6,517	11,603	8,041	18,283	7,134	88,777	9,963	98,740	12,305	7,682
Married Women	6,294	2,968	824	2,578	3,196	1,485	2,957	5,359	3,793	9,525	3,046	39,057	6,051	45,108	4,091	3,027
Girls	1,401	579	184	521	640	370	752	887	876	1,527	1,059	8,217	403	8,620	931	654
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	2.5	7.1	—	1.7	1.9
Males	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.4	5.8	5.0	4.8	3.3	8.1	—	2.4	2.6
Females	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.1	5.3	—	0.6	0.8
Temporarily stopped																
Total	3,068	751	174	152	7,023	915	1,864	1,055	1,202	2,257	191	17,901	657	18,558	1,022	2,220
Males	2,953	713	104	89	6,580	745	1,596	536	1,007	2,112	148	15,870	230	16,100	967	2,090
Females	115	38	70	63	443	170	268	519	195	145	43	2,031	427	2,458	55	130
Wholly unemployed																
Total	139,176	75,603	13,319	35,471	48,404	26,635	51,628	74,346	58,355	84,727	39,890	571,951	35,698	607,649	100,381	52,114
Males	119,893	66,279	11,215	28,710	40,945	22,788	44,627	62,375	49,633	65,062	31,740	476,988	25,759	502,747	87,200	43,908
Females	19,283	9,324	2,104	6,761	7,459	3,847	7,001	11,971	8,722	19,665	8,150	94,963	9,939	104,902	13,181	8,206
Males wholly unemployed†																
Men	116,973	64,832	10,973	27,987	39,865	22,184	43,448	60,797	48,098	62,756	30,479	463,560	24,683	488,243	85,128	42,818
Boys	2,920	1,447	242	723	1,080	604	1,179	1,578	1,535	2,306	1,261	13,428	1,076	14,504	2,072	1,090
Casual workers	1,339	692	96	309	3	174	111	631	1,686	194	95	4,638	274	4,912	862	573
Under 2 weeks	21,062	12,876	1,342	3,356	5,833	3,366	6,289	9,369	5,512	8,043	3,820	67,992	2,108	70,100	15,880	6,524
2-4 weeks	11,490	6,763	1,013	2,142	3,642	1,946	4,226	5,954	3,913	5,252	2,419	41,997	2,084	44,081	8,469	4,034
4-8 weeks	16,702	9,774	1,500	3,615	5,848	3,015	6,200	8,718	5,959	8,113	3,843	63,513	3,850	67,363	12,319	5,883
Over 8 weeks	69,300	36,174	7,264	19,288	25,619	14,287	27,801	37,703	32,563	43,460	21,563	298,848	17,443	316,291	49,670	26,894
Females wholly unemployed†																
Women	17,887	8,747	1,925	6,248	6,848	3,509	6,298	11,124	7,858	18,143	7,093	86,933	9,581	96,514	12,252	7,560
Girls	1,396	577	179	513	611	338	703	847	1,522	1,057	8,030	358				

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 11th March, 1968

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	476,988	94,963	15,870	2,031	492,858	96,994	589,852	518,847	107,360	626,207
Total, Index of Production industries	264,638	29,071	12,814	1,658	277,452	30,729	308,181	292,074	35,295	327,369
Total, manufacturing industries	133,386	27,919	12,559	1,653	145,945	29,572	175,517	151,596	34,044	185,640
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,124	1,591	2,061	83	15,185	1,674	16,859	17,530	1,775	19,305
Agriculture and horticulture	9,870	1,563	130	83	10,000	1,644	11,644	12,150	1,745	13,895
Forestry	403	18	5	—	408	18	426	449	19	468
Fishing	2,851	10	1,926	—	4,777	10	4,787	4,931	11	4,942
Mining and quarrying	15,529	201	5	—	15,534	201	15,735	15,732	203	15,935
Coal mining	14,203	154	1	—	14,204	154	14,358	14,209	155	14,364
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	504	10	3	—	507	10	517	661	10	671
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	308	14	—	—	308	14	322	333	15	348
Other mining and quarrying	514	23	1	—	515	23	538	529	23	552
Food, drink and tobacco	13,282	4,567	51	74	13,333	4,641	17,974	14,071	5,322	19,393
Grain milling	653	64	—	—	653	64	717	712	70	782
Bread and flour confectionery	2,829	680	6	—	2,835	680	3,515	3,002	749	3,751
Biscuits	596	415	—	2	596	417	1,013	609	443	1,052
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,303	597	24	57	1,327	654	1,981	1,490	722	2,212
Milk products	179	81	1	—	180	82	234	173	97	271
Sugar	562	81	—	—	563	81	644	567	81	648
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	932	563	3	4	935	567	1,502	956	586	1,542
Fruit and vegetable products	936	673	1	2	937	675	1,612	999	802	1,801
Animal and poultry foods	683	84	1	—	684	84	768	708	87	795
Food industries not elsewhere specified	626	314	—	3	626	317	943	632	321	953
Brewing and malting	1,690	237	3	—	1,693	237	1,930	1,718	243	1,961
Other drink industries	1,261	506	4	3	1,265	509	1,774	1,324	530	1,854
Tobacco	576	174	1	—	577	174	751	620	452	1,072
Chemicals and allied industries	7,806	1,270	10	12	7,816	1,282	9,098	7,943	1,305	9,248
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	291	—	—	—	291	—	291	294	—	294
Mineral oil refining	961	59	—	—	961	59	1,020	975	60	1,035
Lubricating oils and greases	158	14	—	—	158	14	172	158	14	172
Chemicals and dyes	3,418	292	1	—	3,419	292	3,711	3,495	302	3,797
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	557	342	3	—	560	346	906	572	351	923
Explosives and fireworks	331	263	—	4	331	263	594	332	264	596
Paint and printing ink	99	3	2	—	101	5	105	74	104	868
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	524	96	1	6	525	102	627	534	102	636
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	561	67	2	—	563	67	630	565	68	633
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	250	38	—	—	250	38	288	254	40	294
Metal manufacture	12,349	742	2,892	55	15,241	797	16,038	15,338	812	16,150
Iron and steel (general)	5,877	220	1,314	13	7,191	233	7,424	7,233	234	7,467
Steel tubes	1,011	69	271	7	1,282	76	1,358	1,289	76	1,365
Iron castings, etc.	3,152	195	1,201	35	4,353	230	4,583	4,374	236	4,610
Light metals	868	89	95	—	963	89	1,052	976	94	1,070
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,441	169	11	—	1,452	169	1,621	1,466	172	1,638
Engineering and electrical goods	31,217	5,674	1,253	224	32,470	5,898	38,368	33,706	6,402	40,108
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	487	38	—	—	487	38	525	499	38	537
Metal-working machine tools	1,638	156	268	—	1,906	156	2,062	1,922	665	2,097
Engineers' small tools and gauges	885	109	—	—	891	109	1,000	906	112	1,018
Industrial engines	541	47	1	—	542	47	589	549	47	596
Textile machinery and accessories	871	73	13	4	884	77	961	1,097	108	1,205
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	365	25	—	—	365	25	390	376	26	402
Mechanical handling equipment	1,013	52	85	2	1,098	54	1,152	1,112	56	1,168
Office machinery	573	161	41	14	614	175	789	628	190	818
Other machinery	6,723	746	129	15	6,852	761	7,613	6,962	771	7,733
Industrial plant and steelwork	3,416	145	287	8	3,703	153	3,856	3,726	155	3,881
Ordnance and small arms	370	44	1	—	371	44	415	376	45	421
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,437	358	321	4	3,758	362	4,120	3,872	393	4,265
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1,018	307	1	25	1,019	332	1,351	1,036	353	1,389
Watches and clocks	152	154	—	—	152	154	306	152	156	308
Electrical machinery	2,536	574	15	15	2,551	589	3,140	2,605	615	3,220
Insulated wires and cables	929	128	—	—	929	128	1,058	959	158	1,117
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,004	448	—	—	1,004	448	1,452	1,024	548	1,572
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,484	1,188	4	50	2,488	1,238	3,726	2,991	1,404	4,395
Domestic electric appliances	1,272	422	34	24	1,306	446	1,752	1,330	480	1,810
Other electrical goods	1,503	499	47	62	1,550	561	2,111	1,574	582	2,156
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,092	171	216	1	10,308	172	10,480	11,387	184	11,571
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,965	134	214	1	9,179	135	9,314	9,999	147	10,146
Marine engineering	1,127	37	2	—	1,129	37	1,166	1,388	37	1,425
Vehicles	10,165	904	5,412	81	15,577	985	16,562	15,936	1,027	16,963
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,187	521	5,023	49	11,210	570	11,780	11,305	576	11,881
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	428	62	11	2	439	64	503	443	68	511
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	2,070	229	375	30	2,445	259	2,704	2,695	290	2,985
Locomotives and railway track equipment	711	45	2	—	713	45	758	717	46	763
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	619	23	1	—	620	23	643	624	23	647
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	150	24	—	—	150	24	174	152	24	176
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,867	2,246	1,044	89	12,931	2,335	15,266	13,079	2,378	15,457
Tools and implements	633	113	35	5	668	118	786	680	123	803
Cutlery	223	68	10	6	233	74	307	236	76	312
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	486	128	4	17	490	145	635	492	145	637
Wire and wire manufactures	534	103	63	5	597	108	705	602	105	711
Cans and metal boxes	303	196	—	—	303	196	499	330	202	532
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	279	95	5	3	284	98	382	287	103	390
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,409	1,543	947	53	10,356	1,596	11,952	10,452	1,620	12,072
Textiles	8,895	4,003	665	653	9,560	4,656	14,216	10,555	6,099	16,654
Production of man-made fibres	391	78	—	—	391	78	469	425	108	533
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,384	555	21	57	1,405	612	2,017	1,722	1,042	2,764
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	916	605	27	70	943	675	1,153	940	2,093	
Woolen and worsted	2,237	856	73	91	2,310	947	3,257	2,372	996	3,368
Jute	510	106	1	—	511	106	617	517	118	635
Rope, twine and net	175	171	—	—	175	176	353	211	194	405
Hosiery and other knitted goods	700	666	245	367	945	1,033	1,978	1,019	1,167	2,186
Lace	58	16	3	—	63	19	82	67	45	112
Carpets	431	234	9	5	439	239	678	509	266	775
Narrow fabrics	172	92	24	11	196	103	299	208	132	340
Made-up textiles	351	282	10	32	361	314	675	409	645	1,054
Textile finishing	1,124	283	246	12	1,370	295	1,665	1,492	382	1,874
Other textile industries	446	59	3	—	449	59	508	451	64	515

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	956	236	12	6	968	242	1,210	1,024	266	1,290
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	610	96	10	2	620	98	718	662	115	777
Leather goods	252	122	1	4	253					

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

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

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

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 11th March, 1968

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	65,545	8,783	2,026	76,354	751	1.6
†Aldershot	203	37	20	260	3	0.8
†Aylesbury	213	33	32	278	—	0.9
†Basildon	1,299	131	41	1,471	5	4.1
†Bedford	638	95	39	772	—	1.4
†Bournemouth	2,753	581	49	3,383	11	3.2
†Bracknell	225	35	9	269	—	0.9
†Brentwood	334	51	8	393	2	1.4
†Brighton and Hove	2,705	479	73	3,257	—	3.6
†Caterham	379	51	31	461	2	1.2
†Chatham	1,388	328	134	1,850	10	2.6
†Chelmsford	431	58	21	510	2	1.1
†Colchester	792	157	31	980	—	2.2
†Crawley	199	37	12	248	1	0.7
†Dartford	411	48	18	477	4	1.4
†Eastbourne	711	43	6	760	—	2.6
†Gravesend	656	134	71	861	15	2.8
†Grays	945	106	73	1,124	—	2.6
†Guildford	245	79	11	335	—	1.0
†Harlow	401	77	37	515	—	1.7
†Hastings	1,046	166	18	1,230	23	4.3
†Hemel Hempstead	290	28	15	333	—	0.9
†High Wycombe	409	123	13	545	8	0.9
†Luton	1,109	126	39	1,274	—	1.5
†Maidstone	680	124	38	842	4	1.3
†Newbury	363	53	13	429	—	2.0
†Newport IOW	990	200	39	1,229	9	3.7
†Oxford	3,007	206	47	3,260	1,929	3.4
†Portsmouth	3,821	694	174	4,689	11	3.1
†Reading	1,194	184	66	1,444	1	0.6
†St. Albans	219	41	3	263	—	0.8
†Slough	975	165	31	1,171	—	1.1
†Southampton	2,959	635	124	3,718	—	2.6
†Southend-on-Sea	2,036	284	37	2,357	5	4.1
†Staines	361	53	16	430	—	1.1
†Stevenage	296	79	8	383	—	1.3
†Watford	706	73	41	820	—	1.3
†Weybridge	230	51	9	290	—	0.7
†Woking	396	76	36	508	1	1.2
†Worthing	811	86	5	902	13	2.8
East Anglia						
†Cambridge	556	91	13	660	—	1.0
†Great Yarmouth	994	154	25	1,173	—	3.5
†Ipswich	1,075	254	53	1,382	—	2.1
†Norwich	1,745	210	49	2,004	6	2.1
†Peterborough	654	216	43	913	—	1.5
South Western						
†Bath	582	95	19	696	—	1.9
†Bristol	5,533	643	121	6,317	2	2.4
†Cheltenham	901	261	36	1,198	—	2.4
†Exeter	979	155	24	1,158	2	2.4
†Gloucester	786	251	78	1,115	4	1.9
†Plymouth	2,140	529	102	2,771	1	3.0
†Salisbury	482	116	51	649	—	2.0
†Swindon	1,154	174	83	1,411	—	2.0
†Taunton	557	99	35	691	—	2.2
†Torquay	1,306	345	57	1,708	6	5.4
†Yeovil	351	81	11	443	—	1.5
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,791	376	114	2,281	55	2.9
†Coalville	203	51	20	274	11	0.9
†Corby	529	106	29	664	—	2.5
†Derby	1,517	228	52	1,797	—	1.5
†Kettering	336	32	13	381	4	1.4
†Leicester	2,930	465	95	3,490	134	1.7
†Lincoln	1,027	252	86	1,365	3	2.6
†Loughborough	270	71	14	355	6	0.9
†Mansfield	1,101	196	53	1,350	61	2.3
†Northampton	831	57	26	914	9	1.3
†Nottingham	5,256	534	151	5,941	169	2.4
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	689	93	15	797	106	2.4

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	15,596	1,988	436	18,020	3,144	2.6
†Burton-on-Trent	478	52	13	543	—	1.7
†Cannock	623	87	38	748	—	2.9
†Coventry	5,257	922	230	6,409	1,015	3.1
†Dudley	1,231	199	28	1,458	64	3.5
†Hereford	747	95	49	891	1	2.9
†Kidderminster	419	76	10	505	81	1.7
†Leamington and Warwick	582	113	23	718	8	1.7
†Newcastle-under-Lyme	608	102	18	728	3	2.4
†Nuneaton	969	150	74	1,193	190	3.8
†Oakengates	463	190	53	706	—	2.7
†Redditch	178	26	4	208	—	0.8
†Rugby	432	84	43	559	25	1.9
†Shrewsbury	550	56	26	632	7	1.6
†Stafford	320	60	15	395	—	1.0
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,406	512	93	3,011	155	1.9
†Stourbridge	891	119	3	1,013	282	2.6
†Walsall	2,182	286	105	2,573	387	2.3
†Warley	1,568	110	31	1,709	609	1.9
†West Bromwich	1,697	179	52	1,928	356	1.9
†Wolverhampton	3,054	638	153	3,845	288	2.6
†Worcester	738	69	26	833	29	1.8
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,353	269	82	2,704	18	3.6
†Bradford	3,881	421	169	4,471	322	2.6
†Dewsbury	642	95	21	758	31	2.4
†Doncaster	2,402	418	150	2,970	46	3.4
†Grimsby	2,125	137	80	2,342	5	3.4
†Halifax	396	69	20	485	13	1.0
†Harrrogate	416	95	6	517	—	1.8
†Huddersfield	809	228	17	1,054	22	1.1
†Hull	5,616	535	147	6,298	120	3.7
†Keighley	636	135	12	783	31	2.5
†Leeds	5,728	526	201	6,455	30	2.4
†Leeds	1,010	293	98	1,401	3	4.5
†Rotherham	1,783	168	113	2,064	128	3.6
†Scunthorpe	927	594	63	1,584	53	3.1
†Sheffield	5,884	681	164	6,729	545	2.4
†Wakefield	688	83	28	799	1	1.5
†York	1,025	163	41	1,229	6	1.8
North Western						
†Altrincham	610	70	54	734	5	2.1
†Ashton-under-Lyne	454	73	11	538	7	1.8
†Barrow-in-Furness	538	306	33	877	8	2.7
†Birkenhead	2,525	621	132	3,278	10	3.1
†Blackburn	1,068	234	22	1,324	4	2.4
†Blackpool	2,273	801	42	3,116	33	5.8
†Bolton	1,605	201	49	1,855	6	2.3
†Burnley	629	206	39	874	38	2.1
†Bury	478	156	12	646	62	2.1
†Chester	615	158	34	807	8	1.8
†Crewe	591	146	43	780	6	2.6
†Ellesmere Port	344	90	45	479	—	1.4
†Lancaster	600	82	12	694	1	2.3
†Leigh	398	129	11	538	—	1.9
†Liverpool	16,199	2,573	831	19,603	230	3.8
†Manchester	9,995	952	310	11,257	54	2.4
†Salford	2,058	193	97	2,348	43	2.4
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,321	260	42	1,623	28	1.7
†Preston	1,595	399	78	2,072	2	2.5
†Rochdale	846	125	18	989	8	1.9
†St. Helens	1,023	318	40	1,381	8	2.3
†Southport	959	149	10	1,118	8	3.8
†Stockport	1,544	250	77	1,871	37	2.2
†Warrington	535	206	38	779	66	1.2
†Wigan	1,137	258	4	1,399	6	3.1

Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas at 11th March, 1968 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Percentage rate*
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,804	138	55	1,997	2	7.1
†Carlisle	832	243	40	1,115	—	2.7
†Chester-le-Street	1,604	222	86	1,912	11	5.2
†Darlington	1,298	202	45	1,545	1	3.0
†Durham	1,110	125	34	1,269	4	4.5
†Hartlepool	2,008	337	90	2,435	43	6.3
†Sunderland	5,722	629	250	6,601	5	6.7
†Tees-side	6,340	1,348	399	8,087	155	4.3
†Tyneside	15,989	2,224	742	18,955	264	4.7
†Workington	890	451	114	1,455	23	5.3
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	1,918	296	60	2,274	13	2.2
†Ayr	1,076	399	78	1,553	8	3.9
†Bathgate	729	241	42	1,012	4	3.0
†Dumbarton	735	318	92	1,145	9	4.3
†Dumfries	1,031	282	71	1,384	19	4.9
†Dundee	2,104	336	117	2,557	3	2.8
†Dunfermline	1,121	750	103	1,974	12	4.4
†Edinburgh	4,397	726	120	5,243	21	2.2
†Falkirk	1,132	934	51	2,117	21	3.5
†Glasgow	22,658	3,792	1,001	27,451	349	4.7
†Greenock	1,836	826	213	2,885	20	6.9
†Highlands and Islands	5,215	1,541	629	7,385	543	8.7
†Inverness	1,070	553	52	1,675	9	5.7
†Kilmarnock	792	274	39	1,105	1	3.2
†Kirkcaldy	2,184	701	100	2,985	7	5.6
†North Lanarkshire	5,659	2,606	495	8,760	257	5.0
†Paisley	1,857	468	70	2,395	12	3.0
†Perth	712	130	38			

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 6th March 1968, 140,099 persons were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 257,757 vacancies outstanding. For the five weeks ended 7th February 1968, the figures were 184,810 and 232,387 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in table 1.

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

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

Table 1

	Five weeks ended 7th February 1968		Four weeks ended 6th March 1968		Total number of placings 1967 to 6th March 1968 (13 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	105,338	81,683	83,270	87,431	249,215
Women	51,225	82,948	37,732	89,132	117,650
Total Adults	156,563	164,631	121,002	176,563	366,865
Boys	16,632	30,999	11,625	37,348	36,206
Girls	11,615	36,757	7,472	43,846	24,302
Total Young Persons	28,247	67,756	19,097	81,194	60,508
Total	184,810	232,387	140,099	257,757	427,373

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th March 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th March 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	83,270	11,625	37,732	7,472	140,099	87,431	37,348	89,132	43,846	257,757
Total, Index of Production industries	57,737	6,480	16,207	3,106	83,530	52,085	19,813	38,704	20,205	130,807
Total, all manufacturing industries	34,735	4,827	15,795	3,007	58,364	38,730	15,283	37,951	19,285	111,249
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,012	315	697	46	2,070	1,266	1,534	447	292	3,539
Mining and quarrying	439	38	29	—	506	2,176	698	46	54	2,974
Coal mining	202	27	12	—	241	1,914	651	22	18	2,605
Food, drink and tobacco	2,855	522	2,523	381	6,281	1,778	814	4,167	1,468	8,227
Chemicals and allied industries	1,850	125	700	107	2,782	1,895	433	1,282	812	4,422
Metal manufacture	2,699	202	399	41	3,341	2,647	925	556	322	4,450
Engineering and electrical goods	8,908	900	3,838	444	14,090	14,836	4,593	8,595	2,564	30,588
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,693	655	1,562	204	9,114	9,918	3,214	2,828	1,147	17,107
Electrical goods and machinery	2,215	245	2,276	240	4,976	4,918	1,379	5,767	1,417	13,481
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,352	74	58	12	2,496	1,168	201	57	36	1,462
Vehicles	3,151	144	427	53	3,775	4,811	1,075	1,019	322	7,227
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,226	705	1,470	233	5,634	2,858	1,849	2,081	1,172	7,960
Textiles	1,981	366	1,458	362	4,167	1,584	1,123	4,729	3,358	10,794
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	466	61	337	66	930	369	211	1,179	552	2,311
Woollen and worsted	441	61	276	80	858	323	353	1,147	896	2,719
Leather, leather goods and fur	285	93	173	75	626	197	206	536	365	1,304
Clothing and footwear	555	246	1,729	652	3,182	944	711	9,187	5,366	16,208
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,882	256	392	60	2,590	1,540	564	1,191	498	3,793
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,106	676	368	88	3,238	1,808	1,184	770	507	4,269
Paper, printing and publishing	1,135	277	857	258	2,527	1,079	1,028	1,674	1,739	5,520
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	768	154	504	111	1,537	574	335	950	686	2,545
Printing and publishing	367	123	353	147	990	505	693	724	1,053	2,975
Other manufacturing industries	1,750	241	1,403	241	3,635	1,585	577	2,107	756	5,025
Construction	21,893	1,589	288	90	23,860	10,404	3,468	536	594	15,002
Gas, electricity and water	670	26	95	9	800	775	364	171	272	1,582
Transport and communication	4,633	252	1,143	88	6,116	9,251	1,084	1,787	534	12,656
Distributive trades	7,376	2,832	5,206	2,635	18,049	6,326	7,453	11,032	11,934	36,745
Insurance, banking and finance	394	84	497	199	1,174	1,488	1,259	1,114	1,863	5,724
Professional and scientific services	1,098	105	2,351	273	3,827	5,421	1,650	16,362	2,088	25,521
Miscellaneous services	7,729	1,352	10,116	909	20,106	7,227	3,475	16,864	5,897	33,463
Entertainment, sports, etc.	570	59	309	42	980	404	208	694	155	1,461
Catering, hotels, etc.	4,125	174	7,182	223	11,704	2,324	574	8,226	803	11,927
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	271	211	616	202	1,300	204	277	1,365	796	2,642
Public administration	3,291	205	1,515	216	5,227	4,367	1,080	2,822	1,033	9,302
National government service	1,324	124	1,127	153	2,728	2,689	492	1,844	582	5,607
Local government service	1,967	81	388	63	2,499	1,678	588	978	451	3,695

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 6th March 1968					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled 6th March 1968				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	30,884	3,793	14,667	1,841	51,185	38,006	13,405	37,816	14,791	104,018
Greater London	17,295	2,026	9,214	762	29,297	16,312	7,062	21,682	7,426	52,482
East Anglia	2,236	257	740	169	3,402	2,670	1,000	2,490	1,303	7,463
South Western	5,044	668	2,047	567	8,326	4,778	2,467	5,790	2,849	15,884
West Midlands	5,663	1,145	2,312	659	9,779	8,249	5,880	6,699	5,263	26,091
East Midlands	3,456	505	1,449	296	5,656	7,229	2,653	4,821	3,905	18,608
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,881	990	2,667	638	10,176	5,388	4,109	7,472	4,715	21,684
North Western	12,980	1,548	5,708	971	21,207	9,016	3,597	11,813	4,352	28,778
Northern	5,472	797	2,190	713	9,172	3,671	1,214	3,801	2,322	11,008
Scotland	7,202	1,356	4,322	1,039	13,919	5,478	2,009	6,029	3,109	16,625
Wales	4,502	566	1,630	579	7,277	2,946	1,014	2,401	1,237	7,598
Great Britain	83,270	11,625	37,732	7,472	140,099	87,431	37,348	89,132	43,846	257,757
London and South Eastern	22,494	2,599	11,690	1,134	37,917	22,927	9,822	27,613	10,777	71,139
Eastern and Southern	10,626	1,451	3,717	876	16,670	17,749	4,583	12,693	5,317	40,342

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 160. In addition, 35 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 67,900. This total includes 19,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 48,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 38,300 were directly involved and 10,100 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 287,000 working days lost in March includes 62,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to March 1968		January to March 1967	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	800	2	200
Coal mining	48	5,100	114	9,600
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	11	2,700	15	1,600
Chemicals, etc.	7	700	7	1,000
Metal manufacture	39	15,500	28	8,100
Engineering	93	27,200	72	33,400
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	22	3,400	25	6,200
Motor vehicles and cycles	60	45,500	55	41,200
Aircraft	10	3,500	9	4,200
Other vehicles	2	400	2	300
Other metal goods	25	5,700	13	2,700
Textiles	7	2,700	14	2,000
Clothing and footwear	6	1,700	4	900
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	5	600	11	1,200
Timber, furniture, etc.	10	3,800	7	700
Paper and printing	3	100	5	800
Remaining manufacturing industries	15	4,200	12	3,200
Construction	65	11,300	82	13,000
Gas, electricity and water	3	300	2	500
Port and inland water transport	23	8,200	17	5,000
All other transport	23	12,300	21	4,500
Distributive trades	1	100	9	400
Administrative, professional, etc., services	8	900	5	600
Miscellaneous services	5	200	2	300
Total	494	156,900	529	141,400

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in March 1968		Beginning in the first three months of 1968	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	56	19,100	158	38,200
—other wage disputes	23	3,800	70	21,000
Hours of work	2	100	9	1,700
Employment of particular classes or persons	36	6,200	110	26,100
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	34	6,200	114	16,700
Trade union status	9	2,800	30	7,400
Sympathetic action	—	—	3	300
Total	160	38,300	494	111,200

Duration of stoppages—ending in March

Duration of stoppage	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	37	6,800	7,000
2 days	35	5,000	8,000
3 days	27	11,200	35,000
4-6 days	34	8,900	46,000
Over 6 days	32	5,700	187,000
Total	165	37,600	282,000

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

† Less than 500 working days.

‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Principal stoppages of work during March

On 11th March about 3,200 bus drivers and conductors at Liverpool stopped work in protest against the non-payment, because of a reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes, of a 23s. a week pay increase which had been locally agreed. No settlement had been reported by the end of the month.

Another stoppage in the Liverpool area, by lorry drivers, mates and ancillary workers employed by haulage contractors and some firms operating "C" licensed vehicles, began on 18th March and involved about 3,000, rising in the following week to about 6,000, workers. The stoppage was in support of a demand for new basic wage rates from £16 a week upwards, according to tonnage of vehicle, for a 40-hour week. Work was resumed on Monday, 8th April on the basis of immediate talks with individual firms for a £16 minimum wage, associated with increased productivity.

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

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

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

Indices

At 31st March 1968 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1967 March	156.4	91.0	171.9	153.5	91.1	168.5
1968 February	167.6	90.7	184.7	165.9	90.6	183.1
1968 March	168.1	90.7	185.3	166.1	90.6	183.2

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

Principal changes during March

Building and civil engineering: Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements (4th March).

Footwear manufacture: Minimum day wage rates for adult workers increased by 15s. a week. Additional cost-of-living increase of 2s. a week (first pay day in March).

Gas supply: Increases in standard rates of 4d. an hour for gas fitters and 3½d. for labourers (3rd March).

Dock labour: Guaranteed weekly payment increased from £15 to £16 in ports other than London (25th March).

Paper box making (Wages Council): Increases of varying amounts in minimum time rates. Piecework basis time rates increased by 13s. 4d. a week for men and 10s. 10d. for women (18th March).

Coopering: Minimum hourly rates for journeymen increased by 6d. (first pay day after 4th March).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during the month resulted in increases for workers in several industries in addition to building and civil engineering and footwear manufacture, mentioned above. The industries chiefly concerned were carpet manufacture, iron and steel production and the printing of national newspapers.

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

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,840,000 workers were increased by a total of £385,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. About 20,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour. Of the total increase of £385,000 about £220,000 resulted from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, £145,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £10,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £10,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	255,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	85,000	45,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	22,000	30,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	1,250,000	1,770,000	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	60,000	15,000	137,000	127,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,000	2,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	90,000	40,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	20,000	13,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	120,000	105,000	2,000	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	50,000	20,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	110,000	11,000	11,000
Construction	1,515,000	315,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	105,000	60,000	—	—
Transport and communication	80,000	75,000	165,000	165,000
Distributive trades	35,000	23,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	11,000	2,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	135,000	80,000	—	—
Totals—January-March 1968	4,020,000	2,960,000	315,000	305,000
Totals—January-March 1967	4,480,000	1,765,000	195,000	205,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1967				
April	635	—	170	50
May	2,100	—	1,000	100
June	150	—	60	2
July	5,830	—	2,465	420
August	910	30	375	30
September	1,320	160	910	2
October	345	30	205	4
November	1,990	—	1,230	8
December	910	—	750	9
1968				
January*	1,540	—	2,140	140
February*	840	—	435	145
March	1,840	—	385	20

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holidays have been awarded in the following industries in Northern Ireland, all of which are covered by statutory wages regulation orders:

Dressmaking and women's light clothing—2 additional days; Hat, cap and millinery—2 additional days in 1968 and a further 2 days in 1969; Shirtmaking—increased to 3 weeks (previously 2 weeks and 3 days); Sugar confectionery and food preserving—5 additional days after 5 years' service with the same employer.

RETAIL PRICES 19th March 1968

At 19th March 1968 the official retail prices index was 122.6 (prices at 16th January = 100), compared with 122.2 at 20th February and 118.6 at 21st March 1967.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for most national morning and Sunday newspapers and for fresh green vegetables, the prices of which vary seasonally.

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

The indices for three sub-divisions of the food group were 122.1 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 123.0 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 122.0 for other items.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Food

Increases in the prices of fresh green vegetables were partly offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes and bacon. The index for foods, the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations, rose by rather more than one per cent. to 122.1, compared with 120.7 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose slightly to 122.1, compared with 121.8 in February.

Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of secondhand cars the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 114.7, compared with 114.4 in February.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of most national morning and Sunday newspapers the group index figure rose by about 2 per cent. to 120.1, compared with 117.6 in February.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home

There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 122.4, compared with 121.9 in February.

Other groups

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

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In March, 55 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 46 in February. This total included 33 arising from factory processes, 20 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 15 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 30th March, compared with 10 in the four weeks ended 24th February. These 15 included 13 underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with four and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were seven fatal accidents in March and four in the previous month.

In March, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 61 in February.

In March, 27 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 11 were of chrome ulceration, 10 of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning and five of epitheliomatous ulceration.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	122.1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	128
Meat and bacon	131
Fish	120
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	116
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	127
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	131
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	105
Other food	114
II Alcoholic drink	125.0
III Tobacco	120.8
IV Housing	139.5
V Fuel and light: Total	132.7
Coal and coke	134
Other fuel and light	132
VI Durable household goods: Total	110.6
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	119
Radio, television and other household appliances	101
Pottery, glassware and hardware	114
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	112.5
Men's outer clothing	117
Men's underclothing	114
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	112
Children's clothing	112
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	108
Footwear	116
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	114.7
Motoring and cycling	106
Fares	134
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	120.1
Books, newspapers and periodicals	156
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	105
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	115
X Services: Total	129.6
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	124
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	136
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	122.4*
All Items	122.6

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

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101 THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	September	22,493	1,669	24,162	291	24,452	464	24,916	16,419	8,497
	December	22,375	1,665	24,040	355	24,395	454	24,849	16,418	8,431
1962	March	22,482	1,663	24,145	411	24,556	446	25,002	16,480	8,522
	June	22,572	1,660	24,232	372	24,604	442	25,046	16,507	8,539
	September	22,601	1,656	24,258	439	24,697	436	25,133	16,542	8,591
	December	22,486	1,653	24,139	524	24,664	433	25,097	16,554	8,543
1963	March	22,343	1,651	23,993	636	24,629	431	25,060	16,492	8,568
	June	22,603	1,647	24,250	461	24,711	427	25,138	16,548	8,590
	September	22,670	1,644	24,315	468	24,783	424	25,207	16,538	8,669
	December	22,759	1,641	24,400	451	24,852	423	25,275	16,606	8,668
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,078	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,583	417	25,999	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,612	24,937	324	25,261	416	25,677	16,570	9,108
	December	23,016	1,612	24,628	467	25,095	419	25,514	16,524	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,612	24,340	525	24,864	419	25,283	16,321	8,963
	June	22,828	1,612	24,440	466	24,905	417	25,322	16,388	8,935
	September	22,905	1,612	24,517	526	25,043	413	25,456	16,474	8,982
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	September	22,448		24,116				24,890	16,416	8,474
	December	22,388		24,054				24,847	16,387	8,460
1962	March	22,534		24,197				25,011	16,508	8,503
	June	22,552		24,211				25,065	16,514	8,551
	September	22,556		24,212				25,106	16,539	8,568
	December	22,499		24,153				25,094	16,522	8,572
1963	March	22,395		24,046				25,070	16,521	8,549
	June	22,583		24,229				25,157	16,555	8,602
	September	22,625		24,269				25,180	16,534	8,646
	December	22,772		24,414				25,273	16,575	8,698
1964	March	22,764		24,402				25,198	16,522	8,677
	June	22,872		24,507				25,288	16,553	8,734
	September	23,005		24,637				25,414	16,595	8,819
	December	23,091		24,720				25,469	16,614	8,855
1965	March	23,069		24,695				25,419	16,558	8,861
	June	23,127		24,749				25,482	16,611	8,871
	September	23,164		24,783				25,527	16,573	8,954
	December	23,294		24,910				25,634	16,622	9,012
1966	March	23,246		24,860				25,541	16,554	8,987
	June	23,280		24,892				25,603	16,563	9,039
	September	23,280		24,892				25,631	16,566	9,085
	December	23,029		24,641				25,572	16,493	9,019
1967	March	22,780		24,392				25,293	16,349	8,944
	June	22,807		24,419				25,342	16,395	8,947
	September	22,860		24,472				25,430	16,471	8,959

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102 THOUSANDS

Year	Quarter	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Standard Regions												
1965	June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
	September	7,911	609	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,085	3,018	1,310	2,167	991	23,209
	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	2,154	988	23,280
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	2,152	975	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	2,178	981	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	2,124	960	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	2,110	948	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,200	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	2,100	952	22,828
	*September	7,929	611	1,302	2,279	1,408	2,061	2,931	1,283	2,129	962	22,905

* Provisional

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964 June(a)	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	591.4	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
(b)‡	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966 June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
(b)	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2	
1964 July	11,435.8	8,752.8	654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0	62.0	
August	11,498.0	8,792.9	653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1	62.1	
September	11,544.1	8,842.2	651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9	61.9	
October	11,572.2	8,866.3	649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7	61.7	
November	11,599.2	8,886.5	647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7	61.7	
December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6	
1965 January	11,513.0	8,839.2	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5	61.5	
February	11,533.9	8,849.6	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4	61.4	
March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3	
April	11,513.9	8,827.9	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1	61.1	
May	11,548.3	8,852.7	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9	60.9	
June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
July	11,553.8	8,864.4	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1	60.1	
August	11,599.2	8,903.9	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3	60.3	
September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	860.3	521.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	592.5	766.6	60.3	60.3	
October	11,654.6	8,943.8	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3	60.3	
November	11,659.5	8,957.7	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4	60.4	
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	523.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3	60.3	
1966 January	11,553.7	8,899.2	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5	59.5	
February	11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6	59.6	
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6	59.6	
April	11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9	59.9	
May	11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6	59.6	
June(a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
(b)	11,610.1	8,976.4	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3	59.2	
July	11,606.6	8,992.9	570.5	850.0	527.3	622.6	2,349.7	198.7	840.2	596.4	756.5	59.1	59.1	
August	11,637.3	9,033.2	568.1	856.1	530.3	622.7	2,362.8	198.8	841.2	597.0	760.8	59.1	59.1	
September	23,325.0	11,611.3	9,029.8	566.0	844.4	528.3	2,376.5	200.3	843.9	595.1	757.7	58.9	58.9	
October	11,586.3	9,007.0	564.7	847.1	528.6	620.3	2,373.4	201.1	841.0	593.7	752.8	57.8	57.8	
November	11,528.1	8,960.5	563.9	846.3	526.7	616.2	2,370.0	202.1	825.7	589.0	747.3	57.8	57.8	
December	23,016.0	11,480.4	8,921.3	562.5	841.2	524.3	2,367.0	203.4	822.5	586.5	741.2	57.1	57.1	
1967 January	11,361.7	8,838.9	560.8	825.3	520.1	607.0	2,352.5	202.9	819.4	579.9	730.7	56.7	56.7	
February	11,320.6	8,801.2	559.5	819.0	519.7	603.6	2,346.6	201.2	818.4	575.6	723.9	56.4	56.4	
March	22,728.0	11,286.5	557.6	817.6	518.6	600.2	2,339.6	200.4	818.6	573.3	716.3	56.3	56.3	
April	11,275.3	8,761.2	555.9	817.8	517.5	597.3	2,335.2	200.8	817.9	572.8	713.3	56.8	56.8	
May	11,255.5	8,731.6	553.8	819.8	515.9	594.3	2,328.4	198.9	817.3	569.5	706.9	56.3	56.3	
June	22,828.0	11,220.7	8,700.5	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0	56.1	
July|| . . . . .	11,214.5	8,699.3	546.7	841.6	515.9	589.6	2,315.5	196.5	813.2	563.0	698.4	55.8	55.8	
August|| . . . . .	11,231.3	8,709.8	544.1	843.9	517.4	589.4	2,319.5	195.5	810.6	563.0	698.3	56.1	56.1	
September|| . . . . .	22,905.0	11,228.0	8,709.1	541.3	835.7	515.8	590.5	2,330.0	194.9	810.9	562.7	694.2	55.7	
October|| . . . . .	11,206.6	8,705.3	537.2	838.4	514.2	588.2	2,331.7	194.8	810.2	562.2	692.4	55.4	55.4	
November|| . . . . .	11,203.0	8,709.5	532.8	839.3	515.3	587.6	2,332.7	195.9	809.0	563.4	692.8	56.0	56.0	
December|| . . . . .	11,173.4	8,700.6	529.5	834.4	514.9	587.5	2,329.0	195.6	810.9	563.7	695.0	55.4	55.4	
1968 January|| . . . . .	11,064.0	8,627.7	526.4	815.2	512.5	585.3	2,312.3	193.7	807.9	559.2	690.9	55.1	55.1	
February|| . . . . .	11,059.9	8,630.1	522.7	810.3	512.6	584.9	2,310.4	194.2	808.9	560.5	694.7	55.2	55.2	

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cements, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959 June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960 June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962 June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963 June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964 June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
(b)‡	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965 June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1966 June(a)	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
(b)	527.6	361.0	314.1	644.1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9	1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9	1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9	1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4	1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9	1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8	2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2	1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9	1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8	1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3	2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7	1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4	1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4	1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8	2.2	
Monthly averages								
1963	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	2.0	
1963	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	1.9	
1963	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	1.9	
1964	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	1.8	
1964	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	1.7	
1964	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	1.6	
1964	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	1.6	
1964	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	1.6	
1964	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	1.6	
1964	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	1.6	
1964	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	1.6	
1964	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	1.5	
1964	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	1.5	
1964	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	1.4	
1964	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	1.4	
1965	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	1.3	
1965	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	1.3	
1965	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	1.3	
1965	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	1.3	
1965	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	1.3	
1965	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	1.3	
1965	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	1.4	
1965	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	1.4	
1965	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	1.4	
1965	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	1.3	
1965	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	1.3	
1965	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	1.3	
1966	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	1.2	
1966	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	1.2	
1966	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	1.2	
1966	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	1.2	
1966	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	1.2	
1966	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	1.2	
1966	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	1.3	
1966	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	1.4	
1966	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	1.5	
1966	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	1.6	
1966	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	1.8	
1966	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	1.9	
1967	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	1.9	
1967	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	1.9	
1967	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	2.0	
1967	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	2.1	
1967	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	2.2	
1967	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	2.3	
1967	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	2.3	
1967	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	2.4	
1967	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	2.4	
1967	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	2.3	
1967	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	2.3	
1967	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	2.3	
1968	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	2.2	
1968	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	2.2	
1968	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	2.2	

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6	1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1	1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9	1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3	1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8	2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1	2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9	1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0	1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0	2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8	2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2	1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5	1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1	1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1	2.8	
Monthly averages								
1963	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	2.4	
1963	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	2.3	
1963	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	2.2	
1964	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	2.1	
1964	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	1.9	
1964	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	1.9	
1964	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	1.9	
1964	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	1.9	
1964	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	1.8	
1964	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	1.8	
1964	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	1.8	
1964	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	1.8	
1964	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	1.7	
1964	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	1.7	
1964	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	1.6	
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	1.6	
1965	276.9	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	1.5	
1965	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	1.5	
1965	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	1.5	
1965	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	1.6	
1965	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	1.6	
1965	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	1.6	
1965	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	1.7	
1965	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	1.7	
1965	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	1.6	
1965	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	1.6	
1965	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	236.5	1.6	
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	1.5	
1966	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	1.4	
1966	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	1.4	
1966	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	1.5	
1966	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	1.5	
1966	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	1.5	
1966	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	1.6	
1966	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	1.7	
1966	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	1.8	
1966	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	2.0	
1966	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	2.3	
1966	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	359.4	2.4	
1967	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	2.4	
1967	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	2.4	
1967	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	2.5	
1967	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	2.7	
1967	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	2.8	
1967	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	2.9	
1967	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	3.0	
1967	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	3.1	
1967	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	3.1	
1967	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8				

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	
1963	October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	114.7	112.8	1.4
	November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	116.2	108.7	1.3
	December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	110.2	106.4	1.3
1964	January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	112.1	100.1	1.2
	February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	109.9	95.8	1.1
	March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	100.9	90.4	1.1
	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	96.3	91.4	1.1
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	88.1	88.9	1.1
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	75.8	88.3	1.1
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	71.9	90.6	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	74.2	90.4	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	78.2	86.3	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	84.5	82.0	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	96.6	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	94.2	83.8	1.0

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4	..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3	..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7	..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2	..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4	..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3	..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6	..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6	..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0	..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2	..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8	..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9	0.8	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1	0.9	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6	1.6	
1963	October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	69.7	71.2	..
	November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	71.3	68.0	..
	December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..
1964	January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	75.4	62.3	..
	February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
	March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	64.4	56.6	..
	April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	62.2	59.1	..
	May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	55.2	57.0	..
	June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	46.7	55.6	..
	July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
	August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	46.4	56.9	..
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	47.2	55.8	..
	October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	51.2	50.7	..
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	51.2	48.6	..
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9	1.7	
Monthly averages								
1963	October 14	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	..	
	November 11	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	..	
	December 9	..	33.8	0.2	0.3	33.4	..	
1964	January 13	..	37.0	0.3	0.6	36.1	..	
	February 10	..	36.0	0.2	0.5	35.3	..	
	March 16	..	33.6	0.1	0.3	33.2	..	
	April 13	..	32.0	0.7	0.3	31.0	..	
	May 11	..	26.8	0.2	0.3	26.4	..	
	June 15	..	21.9	0.1	0.1	21.7	..	
	July 13	..	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.2	..	
	August 10	..	26.1	3.9	0.2	22.0	..	
	September 14	..	25.3	1.5	0.4	23.5	..	
	October 12	..	26.9	0.5	0.2	26.2	..	
	November 9	..	27.4	0.2	0.2	27.0	..	
	December 7	..	28.0	0.1	0.4	27.4	..	
1965	January 11	..	31.7	0.2	0.5	31.1	0.9	
	February 8	..	31.3	0.1	0.5	30.7	0.8	
	March 8	..	30.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	0.9	
	April 12	..	32.7	1.7	4.6	26.4	0.9	
	May 10	..	25.2	0.3	0.2	24.8	0.9	
	June 14	..	21.0	0.1	0.2	20.7	1.0	
	July 12	..	20.0	0.1	0.1	19.9	1.0	
	August 9	..	25.9	3.0	1.8	21.1	1.0	
	September 13	..	24.2	1.3	0.3	22.6	1.0	
	October 11	..	25.8	0.4	0.5	24.8	0.9	
	November 8	..	26.5	0.2	0.2	26.1	0.9	
	December 6	..	27.3	0.1	0.2	27.0	0.9	
1966	January 10	..	29.4	0.2	0.3	29.0	0.8	
	February 14	..	30.8	0.1	0.4	30.4	0.8	
	March 14	..	27.7	..	0.2	27.4	0.8	
	April 18	..	27.2	0.7	0.3	26.2	0.8	
	May 16	..	23.5	0.2	0.2	23.1	0.9	
	June 13	..	21.4	0.1	0.3	20.9	1.0	
	July 11	..	21.9	0.1	0.4	21.4	1.0	
	August 8	..	26.7	3.2	0.3	23.2	1.1	
	September 12	..	29.3	1.3	0.6	27.4	1.2	
	October 10	..	48.4	0.6	12.9	34.8	1.3	
	November 14	..	59.6	0.2	14.9	44.5	1.6	
	December 12	..	62.1	0.2	14.8	47.1	1.6	
1967	January 9	..	61.1	0.3	7.9	52.9	1.6	
	February 13	..	62.0	0.1	6.4	55.4	1.5	
	March 13	..	56.4	0.1	3.8	52.4	1.5	
	April 10	..	51.8	0.6	1.7	49.6	1.6	
	May 8	..	50.8	0.2	4.3	46.3	1.7	
	June 12	..	43.6	0.1	2.2	41.3	1.8	
	July 10	..	41.3	0.2	0.7	40.4	1.9	
	August 14	..	46.5	2.7	1.1	42.7	1.9	
	September 11	..	46.7	1.6	1.2	43.9	1.9	
	October 9	..	49.3	0.7	1.1	47.5	1.7	
	November 13	..	53.7	0.2	2.6	50.9	1.8	
	December 11	..	53.2	0.1	1.6	51.5	1.8	
1968	January 8	..	56.3	0.2	0.6	55.5	1.6	
	February 12	..	55.9	0.2	0.6	55.1	1.5	
	March 11	..	54.3	0.1	2.2	52.0	1.5	

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	2.5	
Monthly averages								
1963	October 14	..	24.2	0.4	0.1	23.7	1.8	
	November 11	..	26.2	0.2	0.2	25.8	1.8	
	December 9	..	26.0	0.1	0.2	25.7	1.7	
1964	January 13	..	27.6	0.2	0.3	27.1	1.6	
	February 10	..	26.2	0.1	0.2	25.8	1.6	
	March 16	..	23.3	0.1	0.2	23.0	1.5	
	April 13	..	21.7	0.4	0.2	21.2	1.5	
	May 11	..	18.5	0.1	0.2	18.3	1.5	
	June 15	..	15.5	..	0.1	15.4	1.5	
	July 13	..	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	1.5	
	August 10	..	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	1.5	
	September 14	..	17.4	0.7	0.1	16.6	1.5	
	October 12	..	20.5	0.3	0.2	20.1	1.5	
	November 9	..	21.6	0.1	0.1	21.3	1.4	
	December 7	..	22.5	0.1	0.2	22.2	1.5	
1965	January 11	..	24.3	0.2	0.2	23.9	1.4	
	February 8	..	24.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	1.4	
	March 8	..	23.4	0.1	1.1	22.2	1.4	
	April 12	..	20.5	0.5	0.2	19.8	1.4	
	May 10	..	18.3	0.1	0.2	18.0	1.4	
	June 14	..	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.2	1.5	
	July 12	..	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.3	1.7	
	August 9	..	19.1	1.2	0.8	17.1	1.6	
	September 13	..	18.9	0.6	0.1	18.2	1.6	
	October 11	..	21.7	0.2	0.1	21.4	1.6	
	November 8	..	24.1	0.1	0.1	23.9	1.6	
	December 6	..	23.7	0.1	0.1	23.4	1.5	
1966	January 10	..	25.9	0.2	0.3	25.5	1.5	
	February 14	..	25.0	0.1	0.2	24.7	1.5	
	March 14	..	22.6	..	0.1	22.4	1.4	
	April 18	..	21.1	0.3	0.2	20.6	1.5	
	May 16	..	18.4	0.1	0.1	18.2	1.4	
	June 13	..	16.6	0.1	0.1	16.5	1.6	
	July 11	..	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.3	1.6	
	August 8	..	19.1	1.2	0.2	17.7	1.7	
	September 12	..	22.1	0.7	0.2	21.2	1.9	
	October 10	..	31.7	0.3	3.3	28.1	2.0	
	November 14	..	36.6	0.2	2.8	33.6	2.3	
	December 12	..	38.1	0.1	2.3	35.7	2.4	
1967	January 9	..	41.0	0.2	2.2	38.6	2.4	
	February 13	..	39.5	0.1	1.1	38.2	2.3	
	March 13	..	36.8	0.1	0.3	36.3	2.4	
	April 10	..	34.6	0.3	0.4	34.0	2.4	
	May 8	..	31.9	0.1	0.4	31.4	2.5	
	June 12	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.0	2.6	
	July 10	..	27.1	0.2	0.2	26.6	2.6	
	August 14	..	29.7	1.2	0.2	28.3	2.6	
	September 11	..	30.3	0.8	0.3	29.2	2.5	
	October 9	..	33.1	0.4	0.3	32.5	2.4	
	November 13	..	36.7	0.2	0.3	36.2	2.5	
	December 11	..	37.0	0.2	0.4	36.4	2.4	
1968	January 8	..	39.5	0.1	1.1	38.3	2.3	
	February 12	..	37.9	0.1	0.2	37.6	2.3	
	March 11	..	35.6	0.1	0.2	35.4	2.3	

Including Dorset other than Poole.

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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(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	
1963	October 14	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	1.4
	November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	1.3
	December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	1.2
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	0.9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	1.5	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	3.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	1.5
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	1.6
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	1.8
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	1.8
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	2.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	47.4	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.7	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	1.8
	February 12	61.8	2.6	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	1.8
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	1.8

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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(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	
1963	October 14	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	..
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	..
	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.0	..
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	..
	February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	..
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	..
	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.2	0.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	1.6
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.5	1.6
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0			

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	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	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								
1963	October 14	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North Western Region

TABLE 113

	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	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	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	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	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
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								
1963	October 14	80.4	2.7	78.6	2.7	1.8	75.9	77.2
	November 11	78.1	2.6	76.7	1.4	1.4	75.6	73.9
	December 9	74.3	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	53.3	53.3
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6

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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(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								
1963	October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7	49.7	3.9
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4	52.0	3.9
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	54.4	4.1
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	57.5	4.3
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	53.7	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.9	3.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	52.4	4.0
1968	January 8	62.3	4.7	61.1	0.6	60.5	53.6	4.0
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	51.8	3.9
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	52.2	3.9

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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(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								
1963	October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	86.7	92.0	4.2
	November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	88.3	87.9	4.0
	December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964	January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	69.0	68.4	3.0
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.8	2.7	57.8	3.2	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	59.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	82.6	73.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	80.2	77.0	3.5
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	73.8	81.7	3.8
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	74.8	84.2	3.9
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	78.5	86.9	4.0
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	77.8	85.4	3.9
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	79.0	83.7	3.9
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	82.7	82.3	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	83.5	80.7	3.7
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	90.5	79.1	3.6
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	87.3	75.6	3.5
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	84.2	76.2	3.5

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)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
							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	
1963	October 14	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	27.8	2.8	
	November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	28.3	2.8	
	December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	28.1	2.7	
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	29.0	2.5	
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.8	27.4	2.4	
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	24.8	2.3	
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	24.2	2.3	
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	22.9	2.3	
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	20.0	2.3	
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	19.5	2.3	
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	21.0	2.4	
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	23.9	2.4	
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	24.3	2.4	
	November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	25.2	2.4	
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	25.6	2.4	
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	27.3	2.4	
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	27.1	2.4	
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	26.4	2.4	
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	24.1	2.3	
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	22.9	2.4	
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.5	21.2	2.4	
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	21.4	2.5	
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	23.0	2.6	
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	24.0	2.6	
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	25.9	2.6	
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	26.2	2.6	
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	27.5	2.6	
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	29.4	2.5	
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	28.9	2.5	
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	26.6	2.4	
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	25.5	2.4	
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	24.1	2.4	
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	21.3	2.4	
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	21.4	2.5	
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	23.4	2.6	
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	26.3	2.9	
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3	3.1	
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6	3.5	
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6	3.6	
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3	3.6	
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5	3.6	
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6	3.7	
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2	3.9	
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2	3.9	
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6	4.0	
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2	4.1	
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0	4.1	
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1	4.2	
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	3.9	
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	4.0	
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	4.0	
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	3.8	
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	3.6	
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6	3.7	

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
	All	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	307	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961	335	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	January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	89
	February	326	143	81	53	10	26	38	87
	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	84
	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	81
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	76
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	72
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	73
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	78
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	84
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	97
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	108
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	120
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	114
	June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	107
	July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	112
	August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	120
	September	503	259	155	89	12	32	56	123
	October	522	263	156	91	12	35	57	127
	November	548	275	156	102	14	37	59	131
	December	556	284	157	110	15	36	58	132
1968	January	596	310	168	123	17	39	64	135
	February	593	307	166	121	16	40	64	135
	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	133
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
1965	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	85
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	84
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	84
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	82
	February	277	122	71	40	8	22	31	79
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	78
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	78
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	77
	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	81
	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	84
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	87
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	90
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	95
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	102
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	116
	May	505	261	146	106	14	35	56	116
	June	524	272	153	108	15	36	58	119

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

Year	MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over two 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				
1963	October 14	453.8	91.9	20.2	54.6	12.0	66.2	14.6	105.6	58.4	77.1
	November 11	455.4	84.6	18.6	51.2	11.2	62.4	15.9			
	December 9	444.1	72.0	16.2	47.5	10.7	66.9	15.1			
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			

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

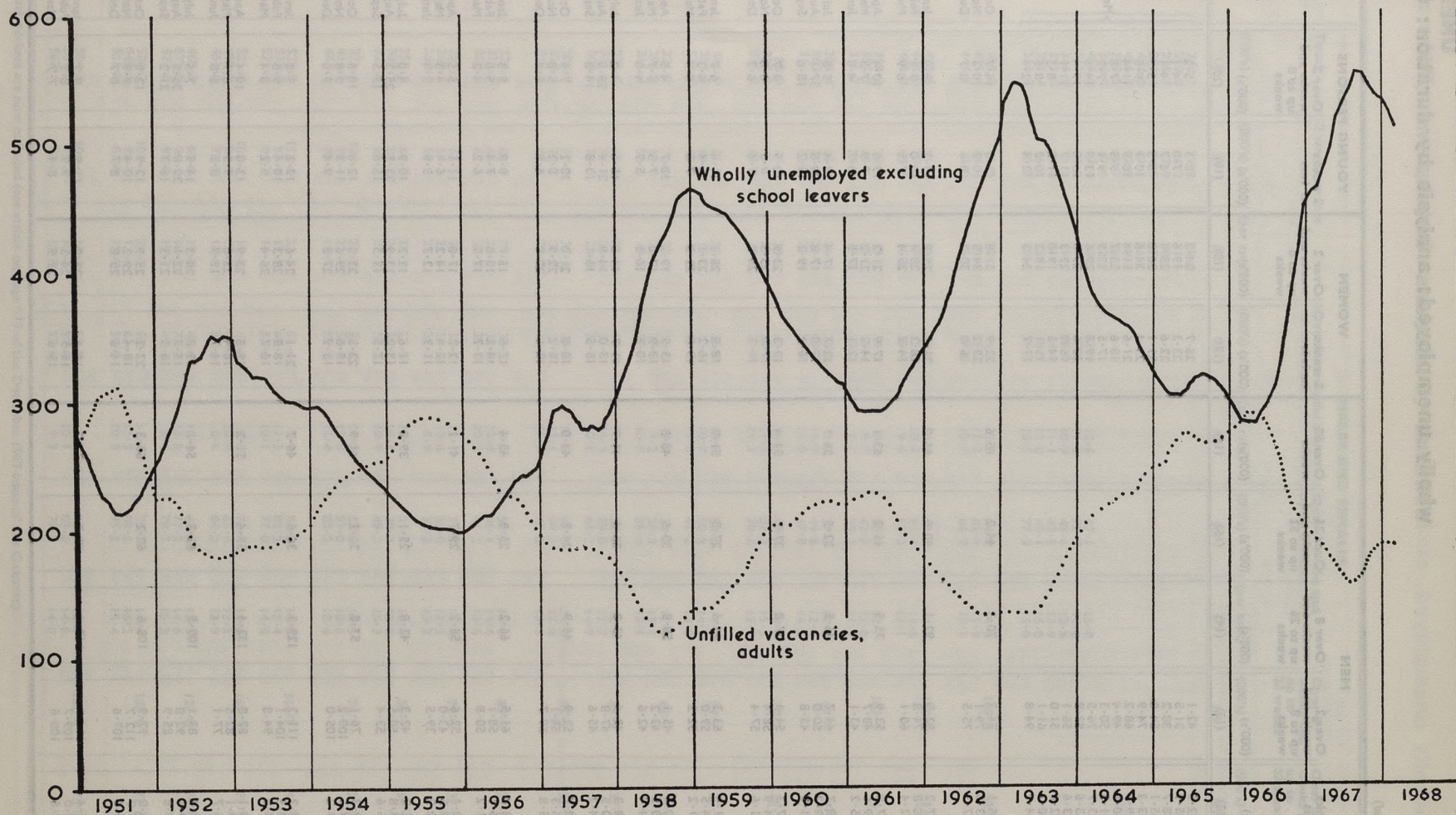
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	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)
1954	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
1955	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
1956	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
1957	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
1958	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
1959	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
1960	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
1961	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
1962	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
1963	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
1964	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
1965	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
1966	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
1967	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4
1963	October 14	310.5	56.1	74.3	70.3	44.2	22.9	31.9	12.8	14.7
	November 11	318.5	53.5	79.1			20.3	34.3	10.8	10.2
	December 9	317.2	47.3	75.5			16.0	30.2	8.6	8.7
1964	January 13	337.9	57.2	82.0	92.1	40.6	21.1	25.9	13.3	9.9
	February 10	321.3	48.8	74.8			18.2	28.4	10.0	9.1
	March 16	294.3	42.4	60.1			14.7	25.4	7.5	6.9
	April 13	281.1	47.0	53.9	75.9	41.2	17.9	21.2	13.6	10.4
	May 11	254.0	39.6	48.7			14.2	21.2	7.9	7.3
	June 15	225.7	35.2	43.1			12.1	17.5	6.7	4.8
	July 13	218.5	38.7	44.7	46.5	32.5	12.7	17.4	14.4	5.8
	August 10	225.1	39.3	50.0			13.8	17.8	24.5	37.1
	September 14	220.6	41.0	45.8			16.3	19.2	15.2	18.6
	October 12	231.7	47.3	54.4	47.8	27.7	19.3	23.9	10.9	9.7
	November 9	238.1	44.9	58.4			17.0	25.3	9.3	6.8
	December 7	239.7	41.6	57.4			14.3	24.2	7.6	6.3
1965	January 11	260.7	51.4	63.3	66.6	27.5	18.8	20.1	11.4	6.7
	February 8	254.3	44.5	59.0			16.2	23.1	8.4	6.3
	March 8	244.8	41.2	52.2			13.8	22.3	7.0	5.4
	April 12	223.6	40.3	45.1	58.8	30.6	13.9	19.2	18.7	4.5
	May 10	212.9	38.5	43.2			13.9	17.0	7.5	5.7
	June 14	196.5	34.4	42.6			10.3	16.3	5.9	4.0
	July 12	194.8	38.3	42.4	43.0	26.4	11.7	14.5	15.6	4.2
	August 9	205.0	40.5	47						

Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS			YOUNG PERSONS		
			Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted	Men	Women		
1959		223	157		88	69	67	
1960		314	212		121	91	102	
1961		320	213		124	89	107	
1962		214	149		78	72	64	
1963	Monthly averages	196	144		71	73	53	
1964		317	221		115	106	96	
1965		384	265		143	122	119	
1966		371	255		138	117	116	
1967		250	174		92	82	76	
1963		July 10	233	160	131	79	81	73
		August 7	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4	214	158	146	79	80	56	
	October 9	215	160	160	81	79	55	
	November 6	214	157	173	80	77	57	
	December 4	213	155	181	79	76	58	
1964	January 8	229	166	193	83	83	63	
	February 5	250	178	198	90	88	73	
	March 11	297	202	213	104	99	95	
	April 8	307	212	209	108	104	95	
	May 6	327	227	215	116	111	100	
	June 10	368	251	226	128	122	118	
	July 8	380	250	222	128	123	130	
	August 5	357	239	220	123	115	119	
	September 9	335	239	226	125	114	96	
	October 7	325	233	233	124	110	91	
	November 4	319	230	246	125	105	89	
	December 2	311	222	248	120	102	89	
1965	January 6	311	221	248	118	103	90	
	February 3	326	229	250	124	105	96	
	March 3	358	249	260	137	112	109	
	April 7	408	274	271	149	125	133	
	May 5	420	287	275	155	132	133	
	June 9	449	302	277	162	140	147	
	July 7	452	296	268	158	138	156	
	August 4	422	282	263	153	129	139	
	September 8	392	275	263	148	127	117	
	October 6	373	265	265	144	122	107	
	November 3	355	253	269	138	115	102	
	December 1	347	246	273	135	111	100	
1966	January 5	346	245	272	132	113	101	
	February 9	373	260	281	141	120	113	
	March 9	405	274	285	149	126	131	
	April 13	432	289	286	155	134	143	
	May 11	439	296	284	159	137	143	
	June 8	450	300	275	161	139	150	
	July 6	455	296	268	158	138	159	
	August 3	410	273	255	148	126	137	
	September 7	351	247	235	132	115	104	
	October 5	301	217	217	117	100	84	
	November 9	253	186	201	102	84	67	
	December 7	234	173	200	97	76	61	
1967	January 4	224	164	191	89	75	60	
	February 8	236	168	188	91	76	68	
	March 8	256	174	184	94	80	82	
	April 5	258	178	174	96	82	81	
	May 3	262	180	168	97	83	82	
	June 7	281	187	162	98	89	95	
	July 5	284	184	155	95	88	101	
	August 9	256	174	155	91	83	82	
	September 6	246	177	165	90	87	70	
	October 4	241	176	176	91	85	66	
	November 8	228	166	181	86	80	62	
	December 6	224	163	190	85	78	60	
1968	January 3	220	159	186	80	79	61	
	February 7	232	165	185	82	83	68	
	March 6	258	176	187	87	89	81	

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 19	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 7	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 7	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1967	April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
	Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 19
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	46.4	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	47.2	46.1	43.7	49.6
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	49.3
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1967	April	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
	Oct.	47.5	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.4	43.4	45.1	45.5	44.7	41.8	48.0
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. 6 d. 0	s. 7 d. 2	s. 7 d. 6	s. 7 d. 0	s. 6 d. 10	s. 8 d. 8	s. 6 d. 11	s. 6 d. 3	s. 6 d. 2	s. 6 d. 8	s. 6 d. 8
	Oct.	s. 6 d. 2	s. 7 d. 5	s. 7 d. 8	s. 7 d. 2	s. 6 d. 11	s. 8 d. 8	s. 7 d. 2	s. 6 d. 6	s. 6 d. 5	s. 6 d. 6	s. 6 d. 11
1964	April	s. 6 d. 10	s. 7 d. 8	s. 8 d. 5	s. 7 d. 1	s. 7 d. 4	s. 9 d. 2	s. 7 d. 6	s. 6 d. 9	s. 6 d. 7	s. 7 d. 3	s. 7 d. 3
	Oct.	s. 7 d. 1	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 5	s. 7 d. 9	s. 7 d. 6	s. 9 d. 4	s. 7 d. 8	s. 6 d. 5	s. 6 d. 7	s. 7 d. 2	s. 7 d. 6
1965	April	s. 7 d. 10	s. 8 d. 3	s. 8 d. 5	s. 8 d. 2	s. 9 d. 11	s. 8 d. 1	s. 8 d. 1	s. 7 d. 11	s. 7 d. 10	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 2
	Oct.	s. 7 d. 10	s. 8 d. 3	s. 8 d. 5	s. 8 d. 2	s. 9 d. 11	s. 8 d. 1	s. 8 d. 1	s. 7 d. 11	s. 7 d. 10	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 2
1966	April	s. 8 d. 2	s. 9 d. 3	s. 9 d. 5	s. 8 d. 11	s. 9 d. 2	s. 10 d. 3	s. 8 d. 10	s. 7 d. 11	s. 7 d. 10	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 2
	Oct.	s. 8 d. 4	s. 9 d. 5	s. 9 d. 8	s. 8 d. 11	s. 9 d. 3	s. 10 d. 7	s. 8 d. 11	s. 7 d. 11	s. 7 d. 10	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 2
1967	April	s. 8 d. 5	s. 9 d. 5	s. 9 d. 7	s. 9 d. 2	s. 10 d. 9	s. 9 d. 5	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 1	s. 8 d. 7	s. 8 d. 10
	Oct.	s. 8 d. 9	s. 9 d. 6	s. 9 d. 11	s. 9 d. 6	s. 11 d. 3	s. 11 d. 3	s. 9 d. 4	s. 8 d. 2	s. 8 d. 4	s. 8 d. 7	s. 9 d. 1

TABLE 123 WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
1963	April	8 1	7 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	7 14	7 17	7 15
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 7	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	12 0	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
1967	April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
	Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 5
Average Hours Worked												
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	37.3	37.3	37.4	37.0	37.0	37.7
1967	April	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
	Oct.	38.8	38.7	37.4	38.5	37.9	38.1	37.4	37.9	38.1	37.0	37.3
Average Hourly Earnings												
1963	April	s. 3 d. 11	s. 3 d. 11	s. 4 d. 2	s. 4 d. 3	s. 3 d. 10	s. 4 d. 10	s. 4 d. 0	s. 4 d. 0	s. 3 d. 11	s. 4 d. 1	s. 4 d. 0
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 0	s. 4 d. 1	s. 4 d. 3	s. 4 d. 4	s. 4 d. 8	s. 4 d. 11	s. 4 d. 1	s. 4 d. 2	s. 4 d. 1	s. 4 d. 2	s. 4 d. 1
1964	April	s. 4 d. 2	s. 4 d. 2	s. 4 d. 6	s. 4 d. 7	s. 5 d. 3	s. 4 d. 3	s. 4 d. 3	s. 4 d. 3	s. 4 d. 2	s. 4 d. 4	s. 4 d. 3
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 3	s. 4 d. 5	s. 4 d. 7	s. 4 d. 8	s. 5 d. 3	s. 4 d. 4	s. 4 d. 5	s. 4 d. 5	s. 4 d. 4	s. 4 d. 6	s. 4 d. 5
1965	April	s. 4 d. 6	s. 4 d. 6	s. 4 d. 9	s. 4 d. 10	s. 4 d. 9	s. 5 d. 7	s. 4 d. 7	s. 4 d. 7	s. 4 d. 6	s. 4 d. 7	s. 4 d. 7
	Oct.	s. 4 d. 9	s. 4 d. 9	s. 4 d. 8	s. 4 d. 10	s. 5 d. 7	s. 5 d. 9	s. 4 d. 10	s. 4 d. 10	s. 4 d. 9	s. 4 d. 11	s. 4 d. 10
1966	April	s. 5 d. 0	s. 5 d. 0	s. 5 d. 2	s. 5 d. 4	s. 5 d. 6	s. 5 d. 2	s. 5 d. 0	s. 5 d. 0	s. 5 d. 0	s. 5 d. 1	s. 5 d. 1
	Oct.	s. 5 d. 0	s. 5 d. 1	s. 5 d. 3	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 7	s. 5 d. 3	s. 5 d. 2	s. 5 d. 2	s. 5 d. 1	s. 5 d. 2	s. 5 d. 2
1967	April	s. 5 d. 1	s. 5 d. 2	s. 5 d. 4	s. 5 d. 6	s. 5 d. 6	s. 6 d. 3	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 5
	Oct.	s. 5 d. 3	s. 5 d. 4	s. 5 d. 6	s. 5 d. 9	s. 5 d. 4	s. 6 d. 3	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 5	s. 5 d. 6

* 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)*

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Average Weekly Earnings												
	April	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	17 13	16 10	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
	April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
	Oct.	20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	21 14	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 15	21 8
Average Hours Worked												
	April	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
	Oct.	45.3	45.5									

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
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	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	92.2	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	91.1	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	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	101.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	104.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	112.9
	August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	109.2
	September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	114.1
	October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	113.4
	November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	115.2
	December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	106.1	100.1	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*	111.8	119.3	111.3	109.9	108.6	113.6	111.5	113.8	107.6	111.9	111.8	116.3

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

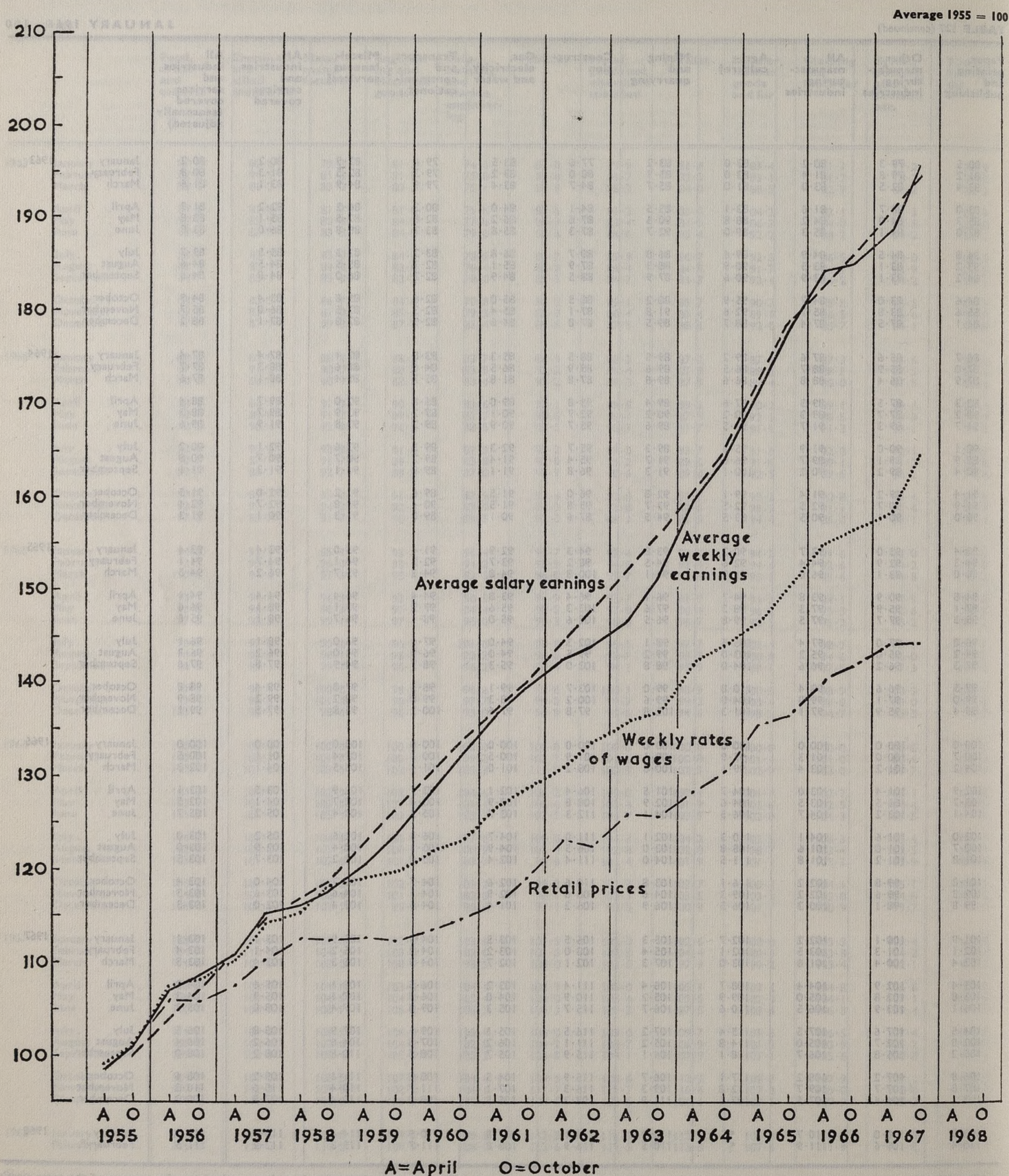
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

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 communications‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January 1963
	February	81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	80.8	February
	March	83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.6	March
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.9	April
	May	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.8	May
	June	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.8	June
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	83.7	July
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.6	August
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	85.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.6	September
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	84.9	84.9	October
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.7	November
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.2	December
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January 1964
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.7	February
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	87.6	March
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	88.4	April
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	87.2	88.3	May
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.2	July
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	90.8	August
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.1	September
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.					

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 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1967	June 1967
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	109.4	114.0	118.5	114.6	117.5	458 1	110.0	116.2	120.3	121.2	122.8	114.7
Semi-skilled	109.8	111.3	116.1	108.1	112.8	389 11	108.4	112.9	117.3	117.2	118.1	96.7
Labourers	110.7	112.7	118.0	112.2	116.3	325 6	109.6	114.2	118.4	119.1	120.7	79.2
All timeworkers	109.7	113.0	117.6	112.4	116.1	415 6	109.2	114.8	119.0	120.1	121.2	103.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	110.7	114.3	119.3	115.4	118.6	476 6	110.8	116.8	121.6	123.0	125.0	128.2
Semi-skilled	109.7	111.8	116.6	108.9	114.9	424 5	110.3	114.9	119.0	117.1	119.9	114.6
Labourers	109.7	111.0	116.1	112.0	114.9	341 7	108.2	112.6	117.6	118.1	118.6	84.1
All payment-by-result workers	110.0	112.8	117.8	112.2	116.3	445 11	110.2	115.5	120.1	120.0	122.2	119.8
All skilled workers	110.0	114.1	118.8	114.9	117.9	466 8	110.4	116.5	120.9	121.9	123.5	120.8
All semi-skilled workers	109.8	111.7	116.4	108.5	113.3	407 7	109.6	114.2	118.2	117.0	118.7	105.6
All labourers	110.6	112.4	117.6	112.2	116.1	329 4	109.4	114.1	118.4	119.0	120.5	80.4
All workers covered	109.9	112.9	117.6	112.2	116.1	429 9	110.1	115.4	119.6	120.0	121.6	110.8
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	120.9	130.1	129.4	124.5	131.3	445 9	112.7	119.9	122.8	126.9	132.8	104.8
Semi-skilled	119.6	124.2	130.5	131.3	130.5	363 10	111.2	118.9	125.0	126.7	127.1	82.0
Labourers	112.5	120.3	122.2	119.3	122.9	327 3	107.1	116.2	119.0	121.3	123.4	72.9
All timeworkers	119.4	125.5	126.1	126.2	130.8	396 8	112.1	118.4	120.9	127.5	131.4	91.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	120.2	123.6	130.9	128.5	131.0	481 2	113.7	120.3	125.5	128.9	130.9	120.6
Semi-skilled	116.1	120.6	127.4	125.7	127.2	373 6	111.6	118.5	123.6	123.7	126.6	88.1
Labourers	116.3	114.4	119.4	116.2	114.2	358 11	108.7	113.2	117.6	118.7	120.2	82.8
All payment-by-result workers	119.3	122.5	129.6	126.8	128.9	446 3	113.3	120.0	125.2	127.1	129.7	109.6
All skilled workers	120.3	124.8	131.0	127.9	130.9	474 5	113.3	120.7	125.6	128.7	131.0	117.5
All semi-skilled workers	117.0	121.6	128.3	127.1	128.0	371 2	111.7	118.9	124.2	124.7	126.8	86.6
All labourers	114.6	117.0	120.2	118.8	118.2	345 4	107.9	114.6	117.7	121.0	121.9	78.5
All workers covered	119.4	123.7	129.4	127.2	129.4	434 7	113.1	120.6	125.0	128.0	130.2	105.1
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	115.0	120.0	123.7	121.2	124.2	420 11	113.9	121.5	123.7	127.3	127.6	101.6
Craftsmen	115.9	123.9	128.3	124.0	124.5	468 1	114.1	120.8	124.6	124.3	124.6	112.5
All timeworkers	115.1	120.9	124.7	121.7	124.3	431 10	114.0	121.4	124.1	126.5	127.2	104.2
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	115.7	117.9	121.8	117.3	122.0	433 8	114.9	120.7	121.7	121.5	123.8	113.9
Craftsmen	112.5	120.7	120.4	114.2	122.0	487 8	111.7	117.2	116.4	114.9	120.4	123.7
All payment-by-result workers	114.8	118.4	121.2	116.5	121.6	444 4	113.9	119.6	120.1	119.7	122.5	115.8
All general workers	115.5	119.2	123.1	119.6	123.4	426 8	115.0	121.5	123.6	125.2	126.6	107.1
All craftsmen	114.5	122.6	125.0	119.8	123.4	475 11	113.3	119.2	121.2	120.1	122.6	117.0
All workers covered	115.1	119.9	123.3	119.5	123.2	437 4	114.4	120.8	122.7	123.8	125.4	109.2
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	109.7	112.4	121.1	114.3	114.5	403 8	109.8	116.7	122.1	120.9	116.0	98.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.9	112.0	117.7	115.8	118.0	470 11	112.3	118.9	123.0	121.4	122.3	110.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	114.6	113.4	111.8	116.0	119.1	406 1	108.4	116.0	115.4	112.8	113.3	89.5
Service workers	108.9	110.7	113.2	110.8	113.3	378 9	108.2	114.8	116.3	117.6	118.4	93.8
Labourers	109.7	109.9	115.3	113.8	115.2	340 7	109.6	117.4	118.3	117.7	118.9	81.3
All timeworkers	111.3	113.0	118.3	115.5	116.9	397 0	110.3	118.0	121.1	120.5	119.8	95.5
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	106.4	107.4	110.9	108.4	110.7	441 6	106.0	112.2	114.0	115.0	115.8	117.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	110.2	111.3	114.7	112.0	115.6	495 9	110.8	117.3	119.8	118.4	119.6	126.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.2	107.0	110.2	106.7	110.7	420 7	107.6	113.5	114.4	113.0	115.0	107.1
Service workers	107.6	109.3	111.8	110.7	114.9	413 1	104.8	111.7	113.3	116.6	118.4	105.3
Labourers	109.7	109.6	114.0	112.6	118.4	375 4	108.7	114.4	116.5	118.0	118.5	88.9
All payment-by-result workers	107.3	108.2	111.7	109.4	112.4	439 5	106.9	113.2	114.9	115.8	116.7	114.4
All process workers	107.1	108.2	112.1	109.2	111.3	437 7	107.0	113.2	115.2	116.1	116.1	115.6
All maintenance workers (skilled)	110.0	111.1	115.0	112.7	116.1	490 7	110.5	116.7	119.6	118.8	120.2	123.3
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	107.8	108.2	110.8	108.6	112.6	419 2	107.8	113.9	115.1	114.1	116.6	105.2
All service workers	108.3	109.9	112.6	111.0	114.5	401 0	106.3	113.1	114.7	117.4	118.6	101.2
All labourers	110.0	110.2	114.9	113.8	118.2	363 0	109.5	116.2	117.8	118.9	120.0	86.3
All workers covered	108.3	109.4	113.1	110.9	113.7	432 1	108.1	114.5	116.6	117.5	118.2	111.0

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Basic weekly rates of wages	Basic hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	±100.0(44.6)	±100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	123.4
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.7	176.7	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 May	162.3	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.4	178.7	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 August	165.8	182.7	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 September	166.6	183.6	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1967 November	168.3	185.4	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 December	168.8	185.9	90.8	—	—	—	—
1968 January	172.2	189.8	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 February	172.8	190.5	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 March	173.2	191.0	90.7	—	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
 † Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.
 ‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1967 March	155.1	160.2	167.3	156.4	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.5	175.9	183.9	171.9
1967 April	155.2	160.5	167.5	156.6	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	176.2	184.2	172.1
1967 May	156.0	161.8	168.6	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.1
1967 June	156.0	162.1	168.8	157.6	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	178.2	185.7	173.3
1967 July	159.0	164.8	171.5	160.4	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.1	181.3	189.0	176.7
1967 August	159.3	165.7	172.0	160.8	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	175.5	182.3	189.5	177.2
1967 September	160.2	166.3	172.3	161.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	176.5	183.0	189.8	178.1
1967 October	161.1	166.6	173.3	162.5	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	177.5	183.3	190.9	179.0
1967 November	161.9	167.1	174.1	163.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.4	184.0	191.8	179.8
1967 December	162.4	167.3	174.8	163.7	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	178.9	184.1	192.6	180.3
1968 January	165.8	170.3	177.7	167.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	182.7	187.7	195.8	184.1
1968 February	166.3	170.8	178.6	167.6	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	183.4	188.2	196.9	184.7
1968 March	166.9	171.0	179.0	168.1	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	184.0	188.4	197.3	185.3
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.7	114.7	117.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	119.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.0	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.8	94.4	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1967 March	151.5	159.7	165.1	153.5	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.2	175.7	181.5	168.5
1967 April	151.6	159.7	165.2	153.6	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.0	166.3	175.7	181.6	168.6
1967 May	151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
1967 June	151.7	160.0	165.4	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.8	91.0	166.4	176.4	182.1	168.9
1967 July	155.6	163.7	169.2	157.6	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.3	180.9	186.7	173.7
1967 August	156.0	164.1	169.6	158.0	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.8	181.3	187.2	174.1
1967 September	156.1	164.2	169.7	158.1	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	171.9	181.4	187.3	174.2
1967 October	156.7	164.7	170.4	158.7	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.6	182.0	188.0	174.9
1967 November	156.9	164.9	170.5	158.9	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	172.8	182.2	188.1	175.1
1967 December	157.3	165.1	170.8	159.2	90.8	90.5	90.6	90.7	173.2	182.4	188.5	175.5
1968 January	164.1	170.6	176.4	165.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	180.8	188.9	194.8	182.9
1968 February	164.2	170.7	176.5	165.9	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.0	189.0	194.9	183.1
1968 March	164.4	171.0	176.9	166.1	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	181.1	189.3	195.4	183.2

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

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

minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the

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	March	155	158	150	152	146	148	161	164
	April	163	155	158	150	146	148	161	165
	May	163	155	158	150	147	148	161	165
	June	163	155	158	150	147	148	161	165
	July	163	155	161	150	149	150	161	166
	August	163	155	164	151	149	150	161	166
	September	164	155	164	151	149	150	162	166
	October	164	161	164	157	149	154	162	166
	November	164	161	164	157	150	154	162	169
	December	164	161	164	157	150	154	162	169
1968	January	164	161	165	157	150	154	162	169
	February	174	161	166	157	150	154	162	169
	March	174	161	166	158	150	154	163	169
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	100.0	99.6	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	95.4	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1967	March	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	90.5	91.5
	April	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	91.7
	May	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	91.6	90.5	91.7
	June	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	91.4	90.5	91.7
	July	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	90.5	91.0
	August	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	90.5	91.0
	September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	90.5	91.0
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	90.5	91.0
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	90.5	91.0
	December	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.9	90.5	91.0
1968	January	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	91.0
	February	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	91.0
	March	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.1	89.9	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	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1967	March	174	165	178	163	167	159	161	178
	April	174	165	178	163	167	159	161	178
	May	174	165	178	163	167	160	161	178
	June	174	165	178	163	167	161	161	178
	July	174	165	181	164	174	164	167	182
	August	174	165	184	164	174	164	167	183
	September	176	165	184	165	174	164	167	183
	October	176	172	184	171	174	164	171	183
	November	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	185
	December	176	172	184	171	174	165	171	185
1968	January	176	172	185	171	186	166	171	186
	February	186	172	186	171	186	166	171	186
	March	186	172	187	172	186	166	171	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								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	148	143
1965	149	152	146	155	156	153	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170
1967	March	158	152	156	167	162	159	167
	April	158	152	156	167	162	161	167
	May	158	152	156	167	162	164	169
	June	158	153	161	167	162	164	169
	July	160	157	164	171	164	166	171
	August	161	158	164	171	164	168	171
	September	161	158	164	171	170	168	177
	October	161	158	164	171	170	168	177
	November	161	158	170	171	170	168	177
	December	163	158	170	171	170	168	177
1968	January	169	176	170	171	170	168	177
	February	169	176	170	171	170	168	177
	March	169	176	172	173	172	168	177
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	(45.9)
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	99.9
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	97.4
1963	95.5	94.2	93.5	94.2	93.5	93.6	95.5	97.9
1964	95.5	93.2	92.5	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	96.7
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	96.6
1966	92.8	91.9	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	92.8
1967	March	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	April	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.8
	May	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	June	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	July	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	August	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	September	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	October	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	November	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
1968	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	89.1	92.7
Basic hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182
1967	176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192
1967	March	174	174	170	175	181	175	188
	April	174	174	170	175			

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCO-HOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other			
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100								
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71	80
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3	103.5
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3	106.1
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8	107.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	107.9	107.9
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2	111.9
1961	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	1,000	319	84-85½	37½	197½-196	681	64	79
1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63	77
1963	1,000	314	76-78	40	196-196	686	63	74
1964	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194½	689	65	76
1965	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67	77
1966	1,000	293	74-75	33	185-186	707	67	72
1967	1,000	289				711	65	68
1968	1,000	263				737	63	66
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962	119.3	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.0
1963	103.6	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	100.0
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.0	107.9	105.8
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	118.0
1966	116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	116.9	121.7	120.8
1967	119.4	118.5	119.4	123.1	117.5	119.8	125.3	120.8
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.0
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5	100.0
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	101.9	100.0
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9	100.0
1963 April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0	100.0
1963 July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0	100.0
1963 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
1964 April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5	100.0
1964 July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	105.2	107.2
1964 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
1965 April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.2	112.2	118.7	120.8
1965 July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0	120.8
1965 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
1966 February 22	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	119.0	120.8
1966 March 22	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	119.0	120.8
1966 April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0	120.8
1966 May 17	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	119.0	120.8
1966 June 21	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	119.0	120.8
1966 July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1	120.8
1966 August 16	117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.1	120.8
1966 September 20	117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	125.7	120.8
1966 October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6	120.8
1966 November 15	118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	125.5	120.8
1966 December 13	118.3	117.0	118.3	122.6	115.6	118.8	125.2	120.8
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4	120.7
1967 February	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4	120.8
1967 March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3	120.8
1967 April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4	120.8
1967 May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4	120.8
1967 June 20	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4	120.8
1967 July 18	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4	120.8
1967 August 22	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	125.4	120.8
1967 September 19	118.8	116.7	113.7	122.9	117.0	119.8	125.4	120.8
1967 October 17	119.7	117.0	114.2	123.2	117.1	120.8	125.3	120.8
1967 November 14	120.4	118.2	118.2	122.9	117.5	121.4	125.2	120.8
1967 December 12	121.2	120.6	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
1968 February 20	122.2	121.8	120.7	124.6	121.8	122.4	125.1	120.8
1968 March 19	122.6	122.1	122.1	123.0	122.0	122.8	125.0	120.8

* 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.

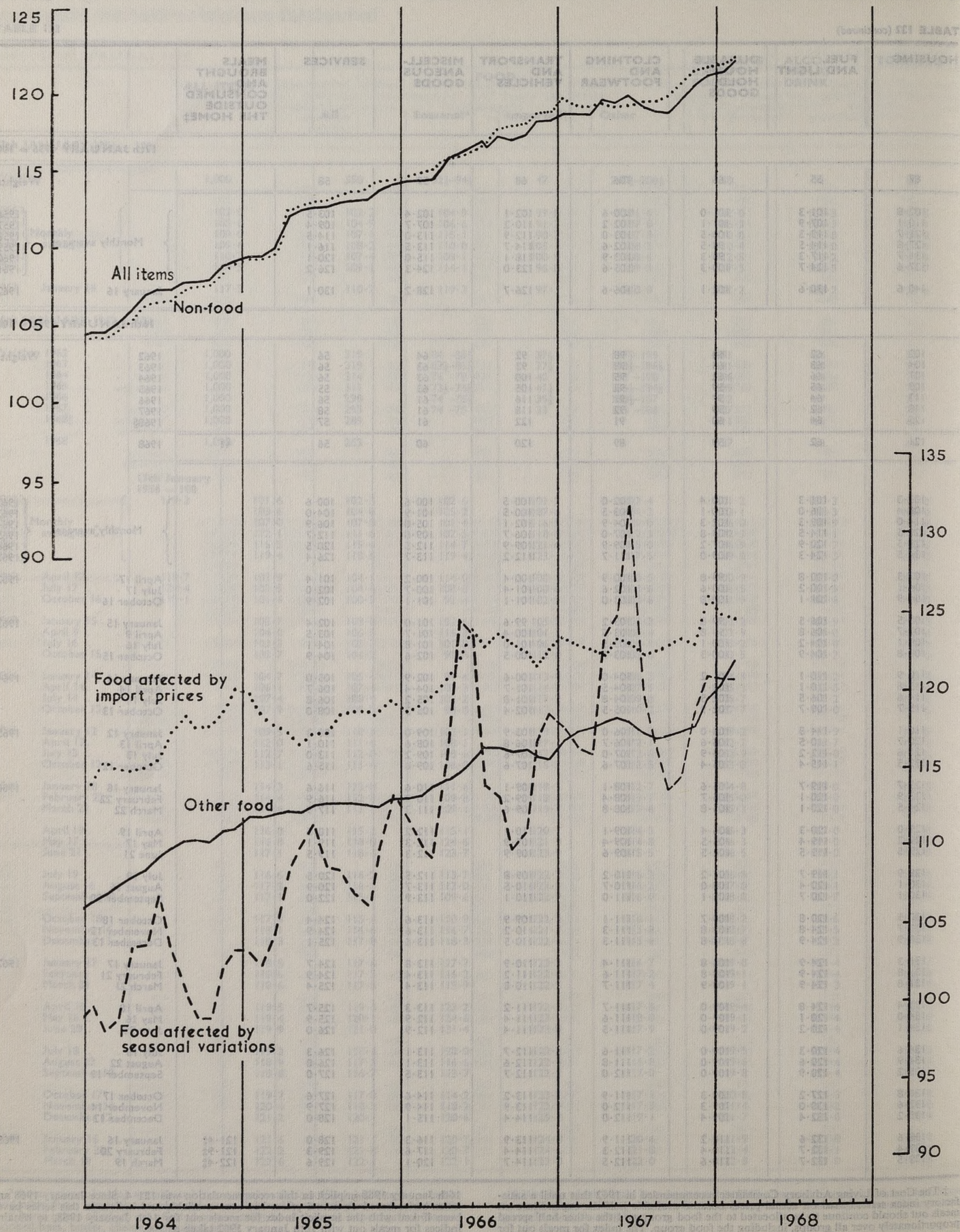
RETAIL PRICES
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSE-HOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	MEALS BROUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME‡	17th JANUARY 1956 = 100	
								Weights	
87	55	66	106	68	59	58			Weights
102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			Monthly averages
110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			
121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			
127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			
131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			
137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			
140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		1962	
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100									
102	62	64	98	92	64	56			Weight
104	63	64	98	93	63	56			Monthly averages
107	66	62	95	100	63	56			
109	65	59	92	105	63	55			
113	64	57	91	116	61	56			
118	62	59	92	118	61	58			
123	64	60	91	122	61	57			
121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	
103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	100.6			Monthly averages
108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0			
114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9			
120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7			
128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5			
134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4			
103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4		1962	
104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0		April 17	
104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9			
105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4			
107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5		1963	
109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1		January 15	
109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9			
110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0			
113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7		1964	
114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8		January 14	
115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0			
116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3			
120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1		1965	
121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0		January 12	
122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6			
123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6			
123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	116.9		1966	
124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	117.9		February 22	
129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6			
129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	119.1			
129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	112.3	119.5		1966	
129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	112.5	120.5		April 19	
130.1	120.4	108.0	110.7	110.5	113.7	120.9			
130.1	120.7	108.1	111.0	110.1	113.9	122.0			
130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4		1967	
130.7	124.8	108.8	111.3	110.2	113.6	124.9		October 18	
130.9	124.9	108.8	111.3	110.5	113.6	125.1			
131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7			
131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9</			

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

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	1,359	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	4,423	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	2,085	2,102	722	724	2,764	108	1,422	30	201	800	202
1964 January	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	9
February	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	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	6	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 January	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 January	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 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	131	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	176	215	100	109	358	7	199	1	11	132	7
October	238	273	76	103	584	8	199	1	13	321	42
November	197	249	51	69	337	2	137	2	18	159	19
December	75	117	28	35	114	1	33	1	4	65	8
1968 January	171	183	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
February	163	200	52	62	267	6	205	3	14	4	35
March	160	195	49	68	287	1	124	—	11	129	22

* 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 1967 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 workers in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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


STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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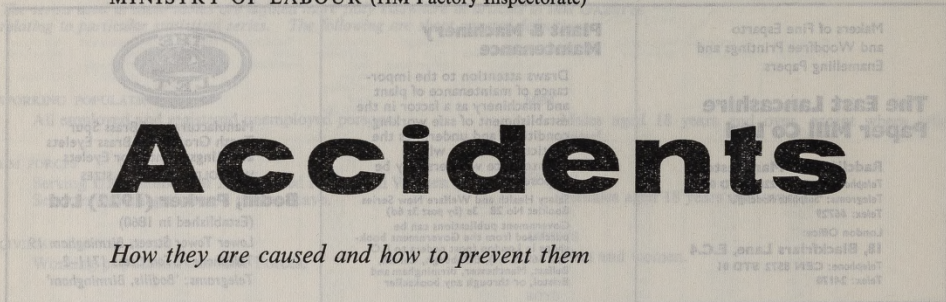


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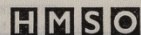
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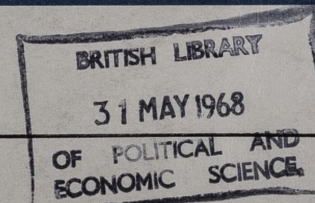
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