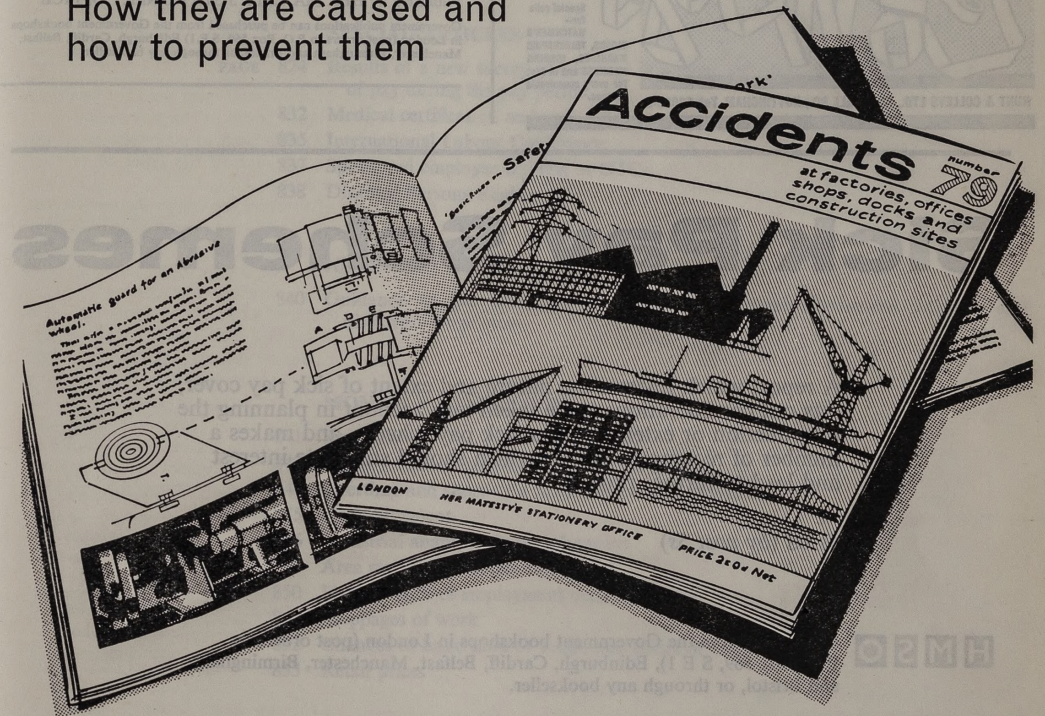


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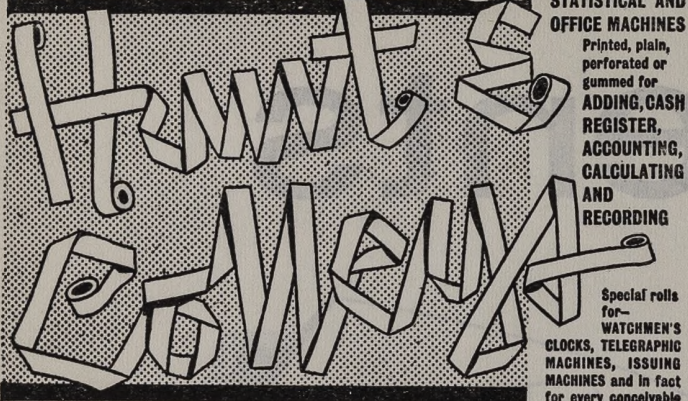
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# Medical certification and national insurance

An article in the April 1967 issue of this GAZETTE gave a summary of the results of an enquiry carried out in June 1966 by the then Ministry of Social Security into the effects of the new general purpose medical certificate which had been introduced six months earlier.

The Department of Health and Social Security has since carried out a further study into the use of these certificates, and two related studies into the duration of certified incapacity for work since the introduction of the new certificates, and into the starting and finishing days of short spells of incapacity for work. The results of these are summarised in this article.

## Use of general purpose medical certificate

The new general purpose medical certificate replaced the old style "first", "intermediate" and "final" certificate. It can be used as a first/final or final certificate covering up to seven days after the date of examination, as an "open" certificate covering up to 28 days from the date of the initial or subsequent examination by the doctor, or up to 13 weeks when the incapacity has lasted more than 28 days. Thus, it simplifies the process of certification, as well as introducing a greater degree of flexibility.

The enquiry into the use of certificate made by the DHSS was based on a 1 in 40 sample of all medical certificates received at local offices of the department in the week beginning 22nd April, 1968 and related to claimants with national insurance numbers ending in 4B. The sample yielded 10,620 cases, about 25-30 per cent. lower than the expected number. This was almost certainly due to difficulty in identifying, at the particular stage of processing the claims, all those within the sample—because, for example, not all claims have a national insurance number when they are submitted.

Although the period chosen was to some extent abnormal due to the aftermath of the winter illnesses, the enquiry showed little or no change from the pattern reflected in the 1966 enquiry. Monday remained the most frequently notified day for incapacity starting and the distribution for other days of the week showed little change from that under the old-style certification arrangements. The tendency noted in 1966 for incapacity to end on a Saturday had been maintained. This means, of course, that people are able to start work first thing on Monday.

Only about a quarter of the first/final certificates were issued for the maximum period of seven days and about 40 per cent. of these (as against nearly half in 1966) were followed by a further certificate. Both in 1966 and 1968 almost 80 per cent. of all open first certificates were issued for one week or less. The proportion of final, other than first/final, certificates issued for more than three days was higher in 1968 probably because doctors had become more familiar with the new rules and were making rather more use of the longer certificate to close a period of incapacity without having to see the patient again. Thus the indications are that the new certification arrangements are working reasonably well; though full use of the flexibility they offer may not yet be made.

The following tables summarise the position in the 1966 and 1968 enquiries, compared where appropriate with the equivalent figures for the statistical year 1960-61 which covered the period from 6th June 1960 to 3rd June 1961.

Table 1 Certificates (sickness benefit and injury benefit) analysed by type

	PER CENT.	
	1966	1968
First/final*	8	8
Open first	26	27
Final, other than first/final	20	21
Open, other than open first	46	44
Number of certificates	9,440	10,620

\* A further certificate in the same spell of incapacity was subsequently received in 26 per cent. of these cases in both 1966 and 1968.

Table 2 First certificates (sickness benefit and injury benefit) analysed by first day of week for which incapacity was reported

	PER CENT.		
	1960/61	1966	1968
Monday	30	29	29
Tuesday	17	15	17
Wednesday	15	15	15
Thursday	13	13	13
Friday	11	12	13
Saturday	14	16	13
Number of certificates	—	3,140	3,338

Table 3 Final certificates (sickness benefit and injury benefit) analysed by final day of incapacity certified by doctor.

	PER CENT.		
	1960/61	1966	1968
Monday	18	14	15
Tuesday	13	11	12
Wednesday	9	7	7
Thursday	4	4	4
Friday	2	5	4
Saturday	55	60	58
Number of certificates	—	2,603	3,082

Table 4 First/final certificates (sickness benefit only) analysed by number of calendar days covered by certificate

	PER CENT.	
	1966	1968
1 day	7	6
2 days	6	6
3 days	14	12
4 days	14	13
5 days	15	15
6 days	14	16
7 days*	25	28
Other periods†	6	4
Number of certificates	723	831

\* Of these first/final certificates for 7 days, 46 per cent. in 1966 and 39 per cent. in 1968 were followed by a further certificate of incapacity.  
† Recorded as covering no days or more than 7 days.

Table 5 Open first certificates (sickness benefit only) analysed by number of calendar days covered by certificate

	PER CENT.	
	1966	1968
1 to 7 days	79	79
8 to 14 days	14	17
15 to 21 days	1	1
22 to 28 days	4	2
Other periods*	2	—
Number of certificates	2,182	2,553

\* Recorded as covering no days or more than 28 days.

Table 6 Final, other than first/final, certificates (sickness benefit and injury benefit) analysed by number of calendar days covered by certificate

	PER CENT.	
	1966	1968
0 days	9	5
1 day	30	27
2 days	19	18
3 days	14	14
4 days	8	10
5 days	6	9
6 days	5	7
7 days	8	8
Other periods*	2	2
Number of certificates	1,841	2,217

\* Recorded as covering more than 7 days.

## Duration of certified incapacity

In its report on the new system of medical certification introduced in 1966, the National Insurance Advisory Committee recommended that arrangements should be made for assessing whether the new rules resulted in any significant changes in the durational pattern of spells of sickness benefit.

There are many complex factors which determine the extent and duration of incapacity among the insured population, and it is not possible to isolate completely one factor such as certification to assess its effect on duration. The fact that the pattern of incapacity is in any case not constant from one year to the next makes the conclusions which can be drawn from some types of statistical comparison, ambiguous. However, the department has carried out some tests on data for the statistical years immediately before and after the introduction of the new certification. These analyses were based on the sickness claim records of 5 per cent. of the population insured.

The tests were concerned mainly with the average durations of short spells, namely those lasting up to 12 days, and spells lasting 13 to 78 days and the proportions of spells ending after specific durations. Spells of "short" duration, on this definition, account for about one-half of all spells which are notified to the department, and include most of the common short-term diseases. The comparisons which were restricted to those causes of incapacity for which the number of spells in the sample was sufficiently large to give meaningful results, suggested that the duration of short spells had decreased. It is a reasonable hypothesis that the new certification was a factor in this decrease. The use of a first/final certificate removes the need for a claimant to visit his doctor for the sole purpose of "signing off". On the other hand, the average duration of longer spells for specific causes and in aggregate was greater in the year beginning in 1966 than in the year beginning in 1964 although the particular analysis undertaken to assess the effect of the new system of certification on duration of incapacity did not throw any light on the reasons for the increase.

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The following table illustrates the main findings:

Percentage difference (increase unless otherwise shown) in the average duration of spells lasting 1 to 12 days and 13 to 78 days in the year beginning in 1966, compared with the year beginning in 1964.

	MALES		FEMALES	
	1-12 days	13-78 days	1-12 days	13-78 days
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
All causes	-1.9	2.6	-3.4	2.3
C.28 Acute Nasopharyngitis	-3.8	3.8	-6.9	2.6
C.29 Acute tonsillitis	-1.6	4.4	-3.8	2.2
C.30 Influenza	-3.5	3.4	-2.1	0.7
C.32 Bronchitis	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.0
C.34 Other respiratory diseases	-4.1	-0.5	-4.4	0.1
C.35 Gastritis and duodenitis	-5.3	4.6	0.7	6.5
C.38 Diarrhoea and enteritis	-2.8	0.7	-6.4	5.5
C.46 Rheumatism, except rheumatic fever and lumbago	-1.9	3.3	-5.2	-2.8
C.50 Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	-0.1	-0.4	-1.8	0.8

## Short spells of incapacity for work

The main statistics about incapacity for work notified to the department in connection with claims to sickness and injury benefit are based on a 5 per cent. standing sample of claimants. Details of spells of incapacity of those whose national insurance numbers end in 4B and 8B are specially recorded and analysed annually; the statistical year runs from the first Monday in June.

On the data available for the period from 6th June 1966 to 3rd June 1967 analyses, by duration, of spells from 1 up to 78 days by sex and age were made for the first time. From these analyses information has been summarised about short spells of incapacity.

The table which follows analyses spells of up to 12 days, notified in connection with claims to sickness benefit, separately for men and women, by the first day of the spell and by duration. Percentages are used but column (2) also gives numbers to illustrate the spread of starting days throughout the days of the week. The final column shows the average (mean) duration of spells for each starting day.

Two points should be mentioned. First, many spells of less than four days are not notified; this is because of the "waiting days" provisions; benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell unless the spell lasts for twelve days or links with another spell and the linked spells last for twelve days. Secondly, the table for women excludes many married women in employment; employed married women may under the present scheme choose whether to be insured for sickness benefit and the most recent figures show that of about 4½ million employed, some 3½ million have chosen not to pay.

The salient points revealed in the table need no detailed commentary. About one-third of short spells start on Monday. The pattern of Saturday as the terminating day of certified incapacity is marked.

The information has also been analysed for three broad age groups and is available on request from Department of Health and Social Security, Statistics Division, Ivybridge House, Adam St., London, W.C.2. This analysis shows some distinct trends with age. For example, the proportion of spells starting on a Monday which end on the Saturday of the same week decreases with age and the proportion which ends on the second Saturday increases with age.

**SICKNESS BENEFIT** Spells of certified incapacity ended in period 6th June 1966 to 3rd June 1967, having lasted for periods up to 12 days analysed by first day of spell and duration

	Total number of spells	Percentage distribution of spells by duration (days)												Average duration (days)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>MALES:</b>														
All starting days	3,544,700	—	3	7	8	10	21	13	8	7	5	5	12	7.07
Monday	1,200,420	—	2	5	2	1	44	12	4	1	—	—	25	7.57
Tuesday	626,120	—	3	3	1	37	14	8	3	1	—	—	8	7.00
Wednesday	545,520	—	2	1	32	10	12	6	2	1	24	4	6	6.82
Thursday	426,180	—	1	23	9	8	10	3	1	31	6	4	4	6.65
Friday	348,980	—	10	9	8	7	5	2	42	8	5	2	2	6.60
Saturday	397,480	—	4	7	6	3	2	54	13	7	3	1	1	6.72
<b>FEMALES:</b>														
All starting days	1,307,100	—	2	5	8	12	23	12	8	7	6	6	10	7.11
Monday	421,400	—	1	4	2	1	49	10	5	3	1	—	23	7.49
Tuesday	263,960	—	2	2	1	42	13	8	4	1	—	20	6	6.99
Wednesday	213,780	—	1	1	33	8	13	7	1	1	25	4	5	6.82
Thursday	164,780	—	—	21	7	8	10	3	1	36	5	4	4	6.91
Friday	122,400	—	7	5	7	7	6	2	49	8	5	2	2	7.02
Saturday	120,700	—	2	5	6	3	3	59	11	5	3	1	1	6.87

**YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

The aim of the Youth Employment Service is to help young people at the stage of transition from school to work and during the early years of their employment. It is available to all boys and girls up to the age of 18 years, and to any who remain at school beyond that age.

The service is under the general direction of the Central Youth Employment Executive, staffed by officers of the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department. This joint executive is appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, who is responsible to Parliament for the Youth Employment Service as a whole. A National Youth Employment Council and separate advisory committees for Scotland and Wales are appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity to advise him.

Locally the service is provided in most areas through youth employment offices established by local education authorities (in Scotland by education authorities) in accordance with schemes approved by the Secretary of State. In those areas where such schemes are not in operation, the service is carried out by local offices of the Department of Employment and Productivity. Each youth employment office has an experienced youth employment officer or careers advisory officer in charge; there is often a specialist officer available to advise older, more able

pupils. Local youth employment committees, made up of teachers, representatives of employers and workers, and others with a special interest in young people, assist in an advisory capacity.

The service has four main tasks. These are the collection and provision of information about careers and employment, including assistance to teachers in careers projects; the giving of vocational guidance to young people; assistance in finding suitable employment for those who do not go on to full-time further education; and keeping in touch with young people during the early years of employment so that they can be given further advice and help should this become necessary.

Youth employment officers keep in touch with employers to assist them in finding suitable young workers and also to keep themselves informed about local working conditions, training opportunities and prospects. In addition, each youth employment office is linked with all the others throughout the country so that information is readily available about opportunities in all areas.

The Youth Employment Service also issues a Careers Bulletin to schools three times a year, publishes booklets on careers and undertakes the distribution of careers literature published by professional organisations or employers

# International Labour Conference

A Convention and Recommendation intended to improve the conditions of agricultural workers by providing for regular inspection of their workplaces by adequately trained independent labour inspectors, and a Convention and Recommendation for the protection of workers and their families in the case of sickness were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 53rd session held in Geneva from 4th to 25th June.

Conclusions dealing with holidays with pay, minimum wage fixing machinery and related problems with special reference to developing countries, and special youth employment and training schemes for development purposes, which were also adopted, will be discussed further at next year's conference.

Approval was given to the International Labour Organisation's budget for 1970 and 1971. The conference also adopted a resolution concerning the examination by the ILO of the labour and trade union situation in Spain. The Director-General's fifth special report on apartheid in South Africa was noted.

**World employment programme**

There was a general discussion in plenary sessions of the Director-General's report on the ILO's World Employment Programme. More than 250 speakers, including about 67 Ministers responsible for labour affairs, took part in this debate. Mr. George Thomson, Minister without Portfolio in the UK Government, apologised for the absence of Mrs. Barbara Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, and conveyed a message of greeting from the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, on the occasion of the ILO's fiftieth anniversary. He said that the United Kingdom had recently decided to make, for the first time, a substantial grant to the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin which was now considered capable of making a valuable contribution particularly to the training of managers from developing countries.

**Strengthening collective bargaining**

He outlined the measures being taken in the UK towards improving industrial relations, and spoke of the determination to find a means of strengthening the UK's system of free collective bargaining and of providing the safeguards necessary to ensure that the system operates with due regard to the wider interests of the community.

Mr. Thomson explained that the Manpower and Productivity Division in the Department of Employment and Productivity has the specific task of looking for opportunities of raising productivity by the more efficient and productive use of manpower in industry, and that the purpose of the new Research and Planning Division is to establish close links between the department and universities and other research institutions to ensure that the Government's research needs in the manpower and industrial research field are recognised and adequately met.

In conclusion, Mr. Thomson said that the UK had made a special effort to publicize the work and objectives of the ILO. He mentioned the two publications **BRITAIN AND THE ILO: THE STORY OF 50 YEARS** by Miss Margaret Stewart (see this GAZETTE, July 1969, page 655) and **THE ILO: 50 YEARS ON** by John Price. The House of Lords had held a parliamentary debate on 22nd January.

A national ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary would be held on 29th October when the UK Government would reaffirm the support which the UK will continue to give to the constructive policies and activities of the organisation.

In his reply to the debate on the report Mr. David Morse, the Director-General, said that teams of experts were already assisting some member states in preparing their plans and policies for employment. He interpreted the work of the conference as giving him a mandate to secure international recognition for the World Employment Programme. There was general agreement that the second development decade must lead to more significant social progress, to a more equitable distribution of the fruits of development than had yet been the case, and that this should be brought about through a strategy aiming at higher levels of employment.

**Heartening co-operation**

Mr. Morse pointed out that the ILO was not the only organisation concerned with implementing the programme; it would need the support of the United Nations family and other organisations outside the United Nations system. He was most heartened by the co-operation already received from the Inter-American Development Bank, UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and other organisations. He called for member states to mobilise in a concerted, world-wide attack on poverty.

The conference approved a gross expenditure budget for 1970-71 amounting to 61,500,000 US dollars. This is the first occasion on which a biennial budget has been adopted by the organisation. The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget in 1970 will remain unchanged at 9.14 per cent., amounting to £1,136,235 against the corresponding figure of £1,013,500 in 1969. In the second year the UK assessment will fall slightly to 9.12 per cent.

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the application of Conventions and Recommendations by member states. The committee, whose work is based largely on the reports of an independent committee of experts, noted many instances in which countries had taken positive action to comply with their international obligations. In the general discussion it was repeatedly emphasised that the standard-setting activities of the ILO remained and should continue to remain one of its principal means of action.

**Survey of key instruments**

The committee considered the general survey prepared by the committee of experts on the basis of reports received from Governments on seventeen Conventions selected by the Governing Body on the occasion of the ILO's fiftieth anniversary. These Conventions covered a cross-section of the key instruments adopted by the conference over the past half-century in basic human rights, social policy, labour administration, employment policy and services, wages, social security, minimum age and maternity protection.

It was noted that since the session by the committee of experts almost fifty additional ratifications had been received, more than half of which related to these 17 Conventions. The total number of ratifications had now almost 3,500 reached. Finally, the



committee agreed with the committee of experts that, even in the absence of ratification, ILO standards could guide and influence social policy in many countries, and emphasised that the faithful application of Conventions was as essential as their ratification.

A committee of the conference examined in detail the five reports of the working party set up by the Governing Body to examine the programme and structure of the ILO. The conference endorsed the division of the ILO's activities into three major programmes:—human resources, conditions of work and life, and the development of social institutions; it felt that priority should be given to the development of human resources and endorsed the following broad objectives:

- (a) better utilisation of the labour force by creating higher levels of productive employment;
- (b) improving the quality of the labour force by vocational education and training;
- (c) enlisting popular support for the tasks of national development and the participation of broad social groups in them.

Structure questions will be examined further at the 1970 Conference.

The conference was attended by 1,361 delegates and advisers from 116 of the 121 member states of the International Labour Organisation. Tripartite observer delegations came from Bermuda and Grenada and an observer from Swaziland.

The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Government, of employers and of

trade unions. The Government delegates were Mr. C. F. Heron, CB, OBE, and Mr. A. M. Morgan, CMG, of the Department of Employment and Productivity. The employers' delegate was Mr. C. A. C. Henniker-Heaton, CBE, member of the council and chairman of the International Labour Committee of the Confederation of British Industry and director of the British Textile Employers' Association. The workers' delegate was Lord Collison, CBE, vice-chairman of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Mr. Jean Mori, Swiss workers' delegate and vice-chairman of the ILO Governing Body was elected president and Mr. Angel Tzankov, Bulgaria (Government), Mr. Edwin P. Neilan, United States (employer), and Mr. Albert Ernest Monk, Australia (worker), vice-presidents of the conference.

Notable speakers during the conference included Pope Paul VI, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, President Kaunda of Zambia, and President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon.

The texts of the instruments adopted by the conference may be obtained from the United Kingdom Branch Office of the ILO, Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Enquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Employment and Productivity, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

## Sponsored employee training at GTCs

Although the main supply of skilled labour must come from industry itself through the apprenticeship system, government training centres have contributed increasingly over the past six years towards the reduction of persistent labour shortages.

This has been achieved by the rapid expansion of training facilities, which has increased the number of centres between September 1963, and August 1969, from 13 to 42, and the number of training places from 2,600 to 9,500, and by placing the main emphasis of the training given at these centres on meeting employers' known needs for skilled labour.

The decision towards the end of 1968 to allocate a substantial number of training places at government training centres to the training without charge of men sponsored by their employers, was in line with this policy.

The objective of matching the trades taught at government training centres with the needs of industry has been achieved in various ways. Before new centres are planned, or before new classes are set up in existing centres, discussions are held with local employers and trade union officials to ensure the inclusion of classes for trades in which labour shortages exist.

At a more individual level, employers have long been encouraged to visit government training centres with a view to having the last few weeks of the training of men whom they wish to engage on completion of their course biased to the particular requirements of their firms. Similarly, employers have for many years been able to sponsor their employees for courses at government training centres, although, until recently, firms, other than those establishing themselves in development areas, were required to pay the economic cost of such training.

The decision to extend free sponsored training to all firms was, therefore, only a logical development of what had already been done to relate training at government training centres to the individual needs of employers. These arrangements received the agreement of the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress; the TUC's agreement was conditional, however, on the approval of the appropriate full-time local official of the trade union concerned being obtained before a sponsored trainee could start training.

Firms were required to undertake the continued payment of wages throughout the period of training and retain the employees on their payroll after training had been completed. The extent to which firms can claim financial assistance from industrial training boards is a matter for the individual board concerned.

Flexibility is the main feature of the scheme. The content and length of the training are normally determined after discussion between the employer and the employee requiring training on the one hand and the centre manager and the instructor concerned on the other. Training consists of a specially prepared course, based on syllabuses currently in use at government training centres, which enables the particular needs of the firm to be met.

In appropriate cases, firms may be invited to supply their own materials, drawings, and planning and time sheets, thus enabling the training given to be geared to their own production requirements. Special training can also be arranged outside the limitations of normal government training centre syllabuses where this is technically practicable. Individually planned courses may vary in length from two or three weeks up to the full course for the particular trade.

The scope of sponsored training is wide; it may cover conversion training, training in additional skills, upgrading training or the provision of limited skills. Nor is it confined to engineering.

Although most of the employees who have completed sponsored training since it became free have been trained in engineering, training may be given in any of the more than 40 trades taught at government training centres.

Sponsored training is available to women as well as to men; apprentices other than those in their first year are also eligible so long as the firm sponsoring the apprentice is not able to provide the relevant training itself to approved standards. So far, over 300 individual courses have been successfully completed by firms' employees.

Examples of the way in which sponsored training has been used by a wide variety of firms include:

### Training to avoid redundancy

A three weeks' course in Liverpool has been set up to retrain substantial numbers of redundant washing machine assemblers as radiator welders, using equipment and materials supplied by the firm.

A Welsh firm is sponsoring five fitter's mates, who have become redundant as a result of productivity bargaining, for training in general fitting.

### Training in additional skills

In Scotland centre lathe turners have received 14 weeks' training in jig and tool fitting to equip them for employment in the toolroom.

In Eastern and Southern Region an ex-GTC welder was sent by his employer to a GTC course in sheet metal working to enable him to learn how to do his own fabrication.

### Upgrading training

In South Western Region an agreement has been reached with the Central Electricity Generating Board whereby 28 workers are being given three weeks' training in the basic skills of electric arc welding.

In the same region 12 men are being given 12 weeks' training in setting in a capstan class at a government training centre. The employer intends, at a later stage, to employ them on setting automatic machines.

### Apprentice training

Three fourth-year apprentices of the Steel Company of Wales Division of the British Steel Corporation have been given full courses in instrument fitting and machining at a government training centre in the Home Counties.

Another centre in the Home Counties is to train apprentices in certain parts of the Engineering Industry Training Board's milling module.

Employers wishing to take advantage of this service should first ensure that their proposals have the approval of the appropriate full-time local official of the trade union concerned. They should then either call and discuss their requirements with the manager of a nearby government training centre or, if more convenient, contact the manager of the local employment exchange, who will arrange for a representative of the department's technical staff to visit them to discuss their needs.

### INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

*For every job in industry, however simple, training is necessary. Higher productivity, reduced wastage of manpower and materials, and lower labour turnover are some of the benefits of good training. All training costs money, but efficient training is the least costly and well repays the money spent on it. Instructors, too, need to be trained and the quality of the instructor determines the efficiency of the training he gives. Few instructors are born teachers, and the best of craftsmen may lack the ability to pass on their craft skill to others; this ability has to be acquired through training.*

*Courses on instructional techniques are available to industry at the Department of Employment and Productivity's Instructor Training Colleges at Leichworth, Herts and Glasgow (Hillington), and, according to local demand, at Instructor Training Units at Cardiff, Killingworth (Newcastle Upon Tyne), Leicester, Liverpool and Perivale, Middlesex. The courses are intensive combining theory and practice.*

*Each student has six practice periods in which he gives:*

- (1) instruction on a manipulative job to a fellow member and to a group, using an example taken from his own trade;
- (2) a trade talk, for example, describing a manufacturing process; and
- (3) two lessons to a class of learners.

*The student receives constructive criticism of his efforts from the lecturer and from the other members of his class.*

*The lecturers are all skilled craftsmen with years of industrial experience; they are familiar with the problems of instructing and have the ability to teach others how to instruct.*

*More detailed information about the courses can be obtained from your local employment exchange or from Department of Employment and Productivity (T.E.I), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.*



# News and Notes

## GUIDANCE ON JOB EVALUATION

Job evaluation is a technique which, used properly, can yield valuable advantages to management, trade unions and employees according to a new guide published recently by the National Board for Prices and Incomes. This guide which is available free on request to the board to negotiators, trade unions, employers, students or anyone wishing to learn more about the subject, is based on the board's report published last year (see this GAZETTE, October 1968, page 835).

It states that job evaluation offers a more rational basis for ranking jobs in order of importance than traditional rule-of-thumb methods. This makes possible the evolution of pay structures which make for greater fairness and equity, and improvements in industrial relations and efficiency. The NBPI found that job evaluation had been applied to management employees more than to any other group, but increased use was being made to cover manual workers. Job evaluation already covered about one in four of Britain's workers in 1967, and its use is growing rapidly.

The guide defines job evaluation in easily understood terms, emphasising that it is a technique for comparing jobs, not for assessing the workers who do them. Nor is it a technique for determining pay rates; pay negotiations start when the job evaluation process is completed. And it has nothing to do with the use of the stop watch.

The four main job evaluation methods are clearly described. The simpler systems known as "non-analytical" are the *ranking* method and the *grading* or *classification* method. With these each job is assessed as a whole. Where analytical systems are employed each job is broken down to its component factors and sub-factors. The two main methods are *points rating* and *the factor comparison*. Although the former is the most popular, the board does not name a best method. Each, says the guide, has its advantages in different situations.

The guide urges, as did the board's original report, that

Trade unions should take a greater part in the process of job evaluation: There is an urgent need for cost control, which does not end with the introduction of a job evaluation scheme. Each scheme and resulting pay structure should be audited at intervals of not more than three years:

Industry-wide organisations of employers and trade unions should give help and guidance to member firms

and unions, for example, by providing them with "framework" job evaluation schemes:

Unions and employers should provide for specialist training of their officials in the technique.

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals by the Construction Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 0.8 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969, plus 0.8 per cent. of payments made by employers under an agreement for the performance of labour, have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Order approving the proposals (SI 1969, No. 1125, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net) came into operation on 18th August.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of among others craft apprentices, technicians and technologists, managers and graduates. The board also pays grant towards the costs of providing in-company courses, for attendance at external courses, and for group training schemes. Grants are also available for such items as surveys of training needs, training in metrication, and for research.

The board has published recommendations for a wide range of categories including scaffolders, contractors' plant, maintenance workers, building technicians, and training officers. Compliance with these is to become increasingly a condition for the receipt of grant for training in these employments.

Mrs. Castle has also approved proposals by the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969. The first £5,000 of all employers' payrolls is to be excluded from assessment, and those whose levy assessment is £10 or less are to be excluded.

The Order approving these proposals (SI 1969 No. 1103, HMSO or through any bookseller price 1s. net) came into operation on 14th August.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of a wide range of occupations including training officers and instructors, operatives, managers and supervisors, technologists and technicians. In addition, the board offers grant towards the cost of such items as evening and correspondence courses, consultants engaged on training assignments, the running expenses of additional off-the-job training places, and research.

The board has prepared recommendations concerning training in certain occupations, some of which have to be implemented by the employer before grant is payable.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In August, 53 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 48 in July. This total included 23 arising from factory processes and 30 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 30th August, compared with 11 in the four weeks ended 26th July. These nine included six underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, compared with six and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were nine fatal accidents in August and one in the previous month.

In August, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with two in July.

In August, 34 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported: 18 were of chrome ulceration, three of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, four of aniline poisoning, one of compressed air illness and seven of epitheliomatous ulceration.

## WAGE RATES

Details of minimum or standard time rates of wages in about 300 industries and services, and of the normal weekly hours for which these are paid, are given in *TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK*, compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity and published recently (HMSO or through any book-seller, price £1 17s. 6d. net).

The appendices to the volume include details of overtime rates of pay, of minimum holiday entitlements and also of the wages of certain young workers in the principal industries.

In general, the particulars given relate to the position at 1st April 1969, and, where available, information is also given about future changes due to take effect under centrally-determined arrangements.

Most of the information in the tables can be kept up to date throughout the year by reference to the details of changes given in the monthly publication *CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK*, (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. net).

# Monthly Statistics

## SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. From June 1969 the statistics of unemployment and of placings and vacancies have been based on the new edition, but because the June 1969 estimates of the numbers of employees based on the count of national insurance cards will not be available until February 1970, the statistics of employment are being continued on the basis of the 1958 edition. The basis of all industrial analyses is shown on each table.

## 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 10,948,800 in July (8,067,900 males 2,880,900 females). The total included 8,675,500 (5,962,400 males 2,713,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,433,800 (1,345,200 males 88,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 15,000 higher than that for June 1969 and 74,000 lower than in July 1968. The total in manufacturing industry was 28,000 higher than in June 1969 and 38,000 higher than in July 1968. The number in construction was 10,000 lower than in June 1969 and 60,000 lower than in July 1968.

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 11th August 1969 in Great Britain was 516,636. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 585,000 representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 577,000 in July.

In addition, there were 35,798 unemployed school-leavers and 15,645 temporarily stopped workers registered, so that the total registered unemployed was 568,079, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees. This was 55,990 more than in July when the percentage rate was 2.2.

Among those wholly unemployed in August, 256,506 (46.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 224,754 (44.8 per cent.) in July; 103,152 (18.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 102,025 (20.4 per cent.) in July.

Between July and August the number temporarily stopped rose by 7,042 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 25,969.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 6th August 1969, was 206,102; 5,406 less than on 9th July. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 191,800, compared with about 186,100 in July. Including 95,180 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 6th August was 301,282; 17,215 less than on 9th July.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 19th July 1969, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,996,500. This is about 34.2 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 9 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 19,700 or about 0.3 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10½ hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st August 1969, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 178.3 and 197.0 compared with 177.9 and 196.6, at 31st July.

## Index of Retail Prices

At 19th August the official retail prices index was 131.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 132.1 at 22nd July and 125.7 at 20th August 1968. The index for food was 130.5 compared with 132.0 at 22nd July.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 174, involving approximately 99,000 workers. During the month approximately 120,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 552,000 working days were lost, including 268,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.













**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, that is excluding short-time or overtime.*

**Indices**

At 31st August 1969 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 service			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1968 August	170.2	90.7	187.6	167.5	90.6	184.8
1969 July	177.9	90.5	196.6	176.2	90.4	194.9
1969 August	178.3	90.5	197.0	176.6	90.4	195.3

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

**Principal changes reported in August**

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are set out below:—

**Retail co-operative societies:** Increases of 15s. a week for men and 16s. for women (pay day in week commencing 2nd June).

**Post Office—Engineering grades:** Increase of 7 per cent. (1st July).

**Baking (Wages Council)—England and Wales:** Increases in general minimum time rates of 4½d. an hour for men and 4d. for women (6th August).

**Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Board—Drivers and Conductors):** Basic weekly rates of wages increased by 17s. (19th July).

**Rayon yarn production:** Increase of 2½d. in minimum hourly rates of wages, together with consolidation of certain bonus payments (1st July).

**Agricultural machinery (manufacture, maintenance and repair)—England and Wales:** Increases of 42s. 4d. a week for skilled workers and 18s. 4d. for unskilled workers (first full pay period following 30th June).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include lock, latch and key making, and tinplate manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Estimates of the changes reported in August indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 510,000 workers were increased by a total of £460,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in August, with operative effect from earlier months (410,000 workers, £385,000 in weekly rates of wages). The reports made during August indicate that about 15,000 workers had

their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours. Of the total increase of £460,000 about £398,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £55,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £4,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, and the remainder from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements.

**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 August, 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 thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

**Table (a)**

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		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	380,000	285,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	18,000	9,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	435,000	315,000	2,000	3,000
Chemicals and allied industries	127,000	75,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	305,000	185,000	2,000	4,000
Engineering and electrical goods	305,000	185,000	2,000	4,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	290,000	140,000	196,000	230,000
Textiles	—	—	32,000	32,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	93,000	30,000	1,000	1,000
Clothing and footwear	70,000	44,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	100,000	36,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	100,000	63,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	93,000	75,000	6,000	6,000
Other manufacturing industries	32,000	45,000	—	—
Construction	100,000	60,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	540,000	420,000	6,000	6,000
Transport and communication	500,000	290,000	4,000	4,000
Distributive trades	—	—	—	—
Public administration and professional services	32,000	35,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	165,000	108,000	275,000	403,000
<b>Totals—January—August 1969</b>	<b>3,380,000</b>	<b>2,215,000</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>690,000</b>
<b>Totals—January—August 1968</b>	<b>5,955,000</b>	<b>4,150,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>520,000</b>

**Table (b)**

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases	decreases			
1968	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
August	540	—	480	—	—
September	1,060	—	550	45	25
October	1,240	—	625	13	15
November	2,560	—	1,385	4	23
December	3,325	1,190	2,645	40	60
1969					
January	880	—	425	118	118
February	730	—	375	—	—
March	455	—	145	—	—
April	350	—	125	—	—
May*	135	—	65	120	175
June*	570	—	315	75	75
July*	1,075	—	695	205	315
August	100	—	75	3	3

\* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

**RETAIL PRICES 19th AUGUST 1969**

At 19th August 1969 the general\* retail prices index was 131.8 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 132.1 at 22nd July and 125.7 at 20th August 1968.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to the temporary reduction in the price of milk and reductions, largely seasonal, in the prices of tomatoes, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit.

The index measures the change 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 index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 131.7 and that for all other items of food was 130.5.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** Reductions in the average levels of prices of milk, tomatoes, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit were mainly responsible for a fall of rather more than one per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations fell by about 5 per cent. to 131.7, compared with 138.3 in July. The index for the food group as a whole was 130.5, compared with 132.0 in July.

**Housing:** The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The index for the housing group rose to 147.5, compared with 147.1 in July.

**Fuel and light:** Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of domestic coal and coke the index for the group as a whole rose to 135.3, compared with 134.9 in July.

**Clothing and footwear:** Increases in the prices of many items in this group caused the index for the group as a whole to rise by one-half of one per cent. to 118.2, compared with 117.6 in July.

**Transport and vehicles:** The principal change in this group was a reduction in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The group index fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 123.8 compared with 124.3 in July.

**Services:** As a result of rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services the index for the services group as a whole rose to 142.9, compared with 142.4 in July.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** As a result of a general increase in the average level of prices the index for the group rose by nearly one per cent. to 137.1, compared with 136.0 in July.

**Other groups:** In the remaining four groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>130.5</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	136
Meat and bacon	141
Fish	131
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	109
Milk, cheese and eggs	119
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	110
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	142
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	138
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	120
Other food	127

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>136.2</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>135.7</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>147.5</b>
Rent	152
Rates and water charges	153
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	122
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>135.3</b>
Coal and coke	133
Gas	126
Electricity	145
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>118.6</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	128
Radio, television and other household appliances	107
Pottery, glassware and hardware	121
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>118.2</b>
Men's outer clothing	123
Men's underclothing	123
Women's outer clothing	115
Women's underclothing	118
Children's clothing	118
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	114
Footwear	121
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>123.8</b>
Motoring and cycling	115
Fares	141
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>132.8</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	162
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	120
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	118
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	130
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>142.9</b>
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	138
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	148
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>137.1†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>131.8</b>

\* The description "general" index of retail prices will be used in future to differentiate from the two new indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June issue of this GAZETTE and indices for the second quarter of 1969 are given on page 749 of the August issue.

† 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 101-134 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of time series including the latest available figures together with comparable figures for preceding dates and years.

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

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this 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 [see this GAZETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this 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 this 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 man-power 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 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.

**Output per head and labour costs.** Table 134 provides annual and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the largest component—wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries.

A full description is given in the GAZETTE, October 1968, pages 801-803.

**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 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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										
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	25,046	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	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
	December	22,647	1,681	24,328	540	24,868	390	25,258	16,322	8,936
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†										
1963	March	22,405		24,055				25,090	16,528	8,562
	June	22,591		24,239				25,174	16,561	8,614
	September	22,619		24,263				25,169	16,537	8,632
	December	22,758		24,399				25,245	16,559	8,686
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March	23,309		24,922				25,615	16,602	9,013
	June	23,285		24,897				25,618	16,563	9,055
	September	23,247		24,876				25,626	16,566	9,060
	December	22,994		24,641				25,500	16,497	9,003
1967	March	22,846		24,510				25,424	16,453	8,971
	June	22,813		24,495				25,427	16,465	8,962
	September	22,821		24,502				25,449	16,517	8,932
	December	22,714		24,395				25,337	16,402	8,936
1968	March	22,681		24,362				25,311	16,351	8,961
	June	22,633		24,313				25,268	16,293	8,975
	September	22,612		24,293				25,232	16,292	8,940
	December	22,629		24,309				25,216	16,263	8,952

\* From January 1969 improved estimates of employers and self-employed (males only) have been included in the appropriate series from September 1966 to date.  
† A new seasonal adjustment procedure, designed to take account of the changing

magnitude over time of the seasonal components, has been used in these series. The results of this new procedure were published for the first time in the January 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†	
Standard Regions													
1965	December	8,010	619	1,311	2,346	1,418	2,092	3,014	1,314	988	2,154	23,280	
	1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
		June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
		September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
1967	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016	
	1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
		June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
		September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
1968	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733	
	1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
		June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
		*September	7,860	615	1,288	2,276	1,394	2,022	2,898	1,268	948	2,122	22,701
*December	7,846	619	1,280	2,279	1,403	2,018	2,907	1,260	937	2,087	22,647		

\* Regional estimates are provisional.

† The sum of the estimates for the regions does not agree with the estimate for Great Britain, which includes Civil Servants serving overseas.

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

**TABLE 103** THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries											
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av.1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av.1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufactures	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	100.4	8,662.9	100.8	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	101.3	8,718.4	101.3	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	100.2	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4
1964 June (a)	23,019.0	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6
(b)§	22,892.0	11,408.3	101.7	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7
1965 June (a)	23,147.0	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4
1966 June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.8	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	22,828.0	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.8	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
1967 June	22,645.0	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
1968 June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
1965 October	23,280.0	11,654.6	102.8	8,943.8	102.8	609.1	828.0	829.7	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7
November	23,280.0	11,659.5	102.9	8,957.7	102.9	605.3	829.7	826.0	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	102.8	8,961.9	103.0	602.4	826.0	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3
1966 January	23,194.0	11,553.7	102.9	8,899.2	102.9	598.8	806.3	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7
February	23,194.0	11,548.0	102.8	8,893.5	102.9	594.5	802.4	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	102.7	8,872.2	102.8	590.0	799.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5
April	23,301.0	11,534.6	102.7	8,879.0	102.9	584.9	799.2	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4
May	23,301.0	11,527.5	102.7	8,870.9	102.8	580.4	803.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3
June (a)	23,301.0	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.8	576.3	811.2	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6
(b)	23,325.0	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.8	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2	596.0	757.3
July	23,325.0	11,607.5	102.6	8,993.7	102.9	570.6	850.4	850.4	527.3	622.6	2,350.1	198.7	840.5	596.3	756.7
August	23,325.0	11,637.6	102.5	9,033.4	102.9	568.3	856.4	856.4	530.3	622.8	2,363.1	198.9	841.2	597.0	761.1
September	23,325.0	11,611.1	102.0	9,029.4	102.7	566.2	844.6	844.6	528.0	624.5	2,376.8	200.3	844.0	595.3	757.5
October	23,016.0	11,587.2	101.7	9,007.7	102.3	564.9	847.5	847.5	528.5	620.3	2,374.1	201.2	840.9	593.8	752.8
November	23,016.0	11,529.2	101.2	8,961.5	101.7	564.2	846.9	846.9	527.0	616.5	2,369.9	202.2	825.9	589.0	747.3
December	23,016.0	11,480.7	100.9	8,921.6	101.3	562.7	841.3	841.3	524.2	612.9	2,367.3	203.5	822.6	586.6	741.4
1967 January	22,728.0	11,363.9	100.6	8,840.9	101.0	561.0	825.4	825.4	520.2	607.3	2,353.3	202.9	819.4	580.2	731.0
February	22,728.0	11,320.9	100.2	8,801.4	100.6	559.7	818.9	818.9	519.7	603.7	2,347.2	201.2	818.5	575.6	723.9
March	22,728.0	11,287.2	100.0	8,770.1	100.4	557.8	817.8	817.8	518.7	600.3	2,339.9	200.4	818.5	573.4	716.3
April	22,828.0	11,276.3	99.9	8,762.1	100.3	556.1	818.0	818.0	517.4	597.4	2,335.8	200.8	817.9	572.9	713.1
May	22,828.0	11,256.4	99.5	8,732.5	99.9	553.9	820.0	820.0	515.7	594.3	2,328.6	198.9	817.3	569.6	706.8
June	22,828.0	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	550.5	824.2	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5	565.8	702.0
July	22,905.0	11,212.0	99.1	8,698.4	99.5	545.7	840.7	840.7	514.6	589.4	2,314.6	196.3	812.5	563.6	697.8
August	22,905.0	11,226.2	98.8	8,708.1	99.2	542.2	842.1	842.1	515.1	588.8	2,317.1	194.8	809.7	564.0	697.0
September	22,905.0	11,220.7	98.6	8,706.9	99.0	538.5	833.4	833.4	512.5	589.8	2,326.5	193.8	809.4	564.5	692.1
October	22,733.0	11,196.6	98.3	8,701.8	98.8	533.6	835.1	835.1	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8	564.4	689.5
November	22,733.0	11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8	528.2	835.5	835.5	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	194.3	806.1	566.1	689.6
December	22,733.0	11,159.7	98.1	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2	830.2	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5	566.9	691.1
1968 January	22,561.0	11,049.2	97.9	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	809.7	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4	562.9	686.4
February	22,561.0	11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.6	515.7	804.0	804.0	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7	564.7	689.5
March	22,561.0	11,032.2	97.8	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2	564.1	687.5
April	22,645.0	11,006.8	97.5	8,602.5	98.5	499.0	799.2	799.2	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3	564.1	687.5
May	22,645.0	11,038.0	97.6	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	802.7	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9	565.4	689.6
June	22,645.0	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	485.9	806.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8	565.5	689.8
July	22,701.0	11,022.6	97.4	8,638.0	98.8	481.0	825.5	825.5	499.4	581.8	2,283.0	188.1	802.2	566.5	689.6
August	22,701.0	11,062.2	97.3	8,677.2	98.8	475.5	831.1	831.1	504.1	583.7	2,288.4	187.9	802.1	568.7	694.3
September	22,701.0	11,068.1	97.2	8,681.6	98.7	471.0	820.3	820.3	501.9	585.4	2,294.7	188.5	807.5	570.4	695.6
October	22,647.0	11,071.4	97.2	8,698.1	98.8	467.0	824.3	824.3	501.7	584.7	2,297.1	185.9	811.1	573.7	697.1
November	22,647.0	11,087.3	97.3	8,710.6	98.9	464.2	825.9	825.9	502.3	585.8	2,299.8	184.8	812.2	575.9	700.4
December	22,647.0	11,080.2	97.4	8,723.4	99.0	461.0	825.9	825.9	502.5	587.1	2,304.5	186.2	815.0	576.9	702.3
1969 January	10,990.0	10,990.0	97.3	8,665.0	99.0	458.5	810.3	810.3	500.1	586.3	2,292.5	185.2	815.6	571.8	699.6
February	10,990.0	10,980.6	97.2	8,669.3	99.1	456.7	805.2	805.2	500.7	587.8	2,296.5	185.4	821.7	572.9	700.8
March	10,957.7	10,957.7	97.1	8,665.7	99.2	455.5	803.0	803.0	501.2	589.3	2,298.1	186.6	824.3	572.4	700.1
April	10,967.5	10,967.5	97.2	8,678.2	99.4	453.1	807.2	807.2	502.8	589.6	2,300.2	186.1	826.4	572.2	700.7
May	10,961.5	10,961.5	96.9	8,666.1	99.2	450.3	808.6	808.6	502.3	588.6	2,295.8	186.6	825.5	570.5	700.7
June	10,933.7	10,933.7	96.7	8,647.1	99.1	447.7	811.7	811.7	501.6	588.2	2,291.9	185.7	823.6	569.0	698.3
July	10,948.8	10,948.8	96.7	8,675.5	99.2	445.1	832.5	832.5	506.4	589.5	2,295.3	184.8	821.6	569.4	696.8

\* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 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 namely Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect

from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

§ 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 1968 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1969.

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

**TABLE 103 (continued)** THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, 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
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**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1965	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	309.4	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	377.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.3
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	562.8	2.4
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	541.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	536.1	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	538.3	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	519.6	2.2
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	503.2	2.2
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	508.5	2.2
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	534.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	544.5	2.4
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	568.7	2.5
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	580.4	2.5
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	585.0	2.5
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	574.5	2.5
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	551.1	2.4
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	528.8	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	520.1	2.2
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	505.5	2.2
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	486.8	2.1
	March 10	589.4	2.5	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	503.7	2.2
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	518.7	2.2
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	518.3	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	543.4	2.3
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	576.5	2.5
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	584.6	2.5

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (23,152,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	31.5	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		1.8	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.7	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1965	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	310.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	360.6	2.4
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	358.2	2.4
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	369.8	2.5
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	398.8	2.7
	May 8	433.3	2.9	398.9	2.3	34.4	396.6	413.4	2.8
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	429.8	2.9
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	444.3	3.0
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	455.5	3.1
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	461.0	3.1
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	445.0	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	442.5	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	444.9	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	425.2	2.9
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	412.3	2.8
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	418.2	2.9
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	449.3	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	466.0	3.2
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	488.1	3.3
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	497.0	3.4
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	496.6	3.4
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	488.2	3.3
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	468.2	3.2
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	449.8	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	440.9	3.0
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	423.6	2.9
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	407.9	2.8
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	424.3	2.9
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	444.7	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	450.9	3.1</

### 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		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	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	3.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
Monthly averages									
1965	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	101.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.6	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	93.6	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	92.2	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	86.8	1.0
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	84.2	1.0
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	83.8	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	85.2	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.8	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	88.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	91.9	1.1
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	95.0	1.1
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	87.3	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.8	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	77.4	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	72.0	0.8
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	69.9	0.8
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	71.7	0.8
	April 14	81.9	1.0	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	73.6	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.9	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	80.5	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	90.4	1.1
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	92.7	1.1

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (8,572,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

### 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		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	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	
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1965	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.7
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.0
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.4
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
	April 10	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.6
	June 12	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0	94.8	1.6
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7	98.5	1.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2	99.8	1.7
	September 11	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9	101.8	1.8
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8	94.5	1.6
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4	92.9	1.6
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5	93.9	1.6
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9	87.7	1.5
	February 12	106.6	1.8	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1	85.1	1.5
	March 11	101.4	1.7	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	88.8	1.5
	April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5	92.8	1.6
	May 13	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4	92.8	1.6
	June 10	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4	97.3	1.7
	July 8	84.0	1.4</						

### 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	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	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		..
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6		..
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9		..
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8		..
Monthly averages								
1965								
July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0		..
1966								
January 10	29.4	1.0	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.8
May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.0
August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967								
January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.5
March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.5
April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7
June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.8
July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9
September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9	52.1	1.9
October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5	49.0	1.7
November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9	49.9	1.8
December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5	49.8	1.8
1968								
January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5	45.9	1.6
February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1	43.2	1.5
March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0	43.0	1.5
April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2	45.5	1.6
May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9	48.2	1.7
June 10	43.6	1.6	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2	53.8	1.9
July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8	53.7	1.9
August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6	53.8	1.9
September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2	51.3	1.8
October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5	48.0	1.7
November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0	47.0	1.7
December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9	46.2	1.6
1969								
January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2	43.9	1.6
February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7	42.1	1.5
March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9	44.6	1.6
April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7	46.0	1.6
May 12	46.8	1.7	45.4	0.2	1.4	45.2	46.5	1.7
June 9	45.4	1.6	42.7	0.1	2.7	42.6	53.0	1.9
July 14	43.7	1.6	43.1	0.4	0.6	42.7	54.8	2.0
August 11	47.8	1.7	47.5	2.8	0.3	47.7	55.1	2.0

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,803,000) is for mid-1967, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1967 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1968 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1968 and 1969 will be recalculated.

### 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	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	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		2.1
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.4	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
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9		2.5
Monthly averages								
1965								
July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966								
January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
February 14	25.0	1.8	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
August 8	19.1	1.4	18.4	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.2	3.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967								
January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.4
February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.4
April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5
June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	34.3	2.6
July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	35.3	2.6
August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	34.7	2.6
September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2	34.2	2.5
October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.1	2.4
November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	32.9	2.5
December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	32.6	2.4
1968								
January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	31.5	2.4
February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	30.5	2.3
March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	31.0	2.3
April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	32.7	2.4
May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	33.0	2.5
June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	35.9	2.7
July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	36.4	2.7
August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	35.8	2.7
September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	34.6	2.6
October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.0	2.5
November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.1	2.4
December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	31.9	2.4
1969								
January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	31.0	2.3
February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	30.8	2.3
March 10	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	32.9	2.5
April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	34.0	2.5
May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	35.2	2.6
June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6	37.6	2.8
July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3	39.9	3.0
August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	—	33.2	39.1	2.9

Including Dorset other than Poole.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,340,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

### UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	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)		Seasonally adjusted		
					Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees 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	
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9	1.9	
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1965								
July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966								
January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967								
January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.5
February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.6
April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.8
June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4	38.9	43.0	1.8
July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	39.0	44.2	1.9
August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	46.0	2.0
September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	47.4	2.0
October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.3	2.0
November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.4	2.0
December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	46.8	2.0
1968								
January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	42.9	1.9
February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	42.3	1.8
March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	43.2	1.9
April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	45.9	2.0
May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	47.2	2.0
June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	48.6	2.1
July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	47.8	2.1
August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	47.9	2.1
September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	43.6	46.3	2.0
October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	44.8	1.9
November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	43.0	1.9
December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	41.4	1.8
1969								
January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	37.6	1.6
February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	35.3	1.5
March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	36.9	1.6
April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	38.8	1.7
May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	38.7	1.7
June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	40.3	1.7
July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	43.9	1.9
August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	44.3	1.9

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,315,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

### UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	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)		Seasonally adjusted		
					Total (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees 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	
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9	1.8	
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1965								
July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966								
January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967								
January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	2.8	22.2	22.5	1.6
June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	1.9	21.3	23.2	1.6
July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	24.3	1.7
August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	1.0	22.9	25.1	1.7
September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	25.2	1.7
October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.8	1.7
November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	25.7	1.8
December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	25.3	1.8
1968								
January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	24.1	1.7
February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	23.3	1.6
March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	23.5	1.7
April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	24.8	1.7
May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.7	1.8
June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	26.2	1.8
July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	27.0	1.9
August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	27.6	1.9
September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	27.5	1.9
October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	27.9	2.0
November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	27.9	2.0
December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	27.0	1.9
1969								
January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	25.5	1.8
February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	25.0	1.8
March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	25.9	1.8
April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	25.9	1.8
May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	25.9	1.8
June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	26.9	1.9
July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	28.5	2.0
August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	28.5	2.0

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,422,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

**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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(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
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	..	2.5
1965								
July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966								
January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967								
January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.6
March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.9
July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.1
September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	44.0	2.1
October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.8	2.1
November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	43.9	2.1
December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.1	2.2
1968								
January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	45.0	2.2
February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	45.3	2.2
March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	46.6	2.3
April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	50.4	2.5
May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	52.1	2.5
June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	54.1	2.6
July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	54.2	2.6
August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	54.6	2.7
September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	53.6	2.6
October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	52.8	2.6
November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	50.3	2.5
December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	48.8	2.4
1969								
January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	48.3	2.4
February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	46.8	2.3
March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	48.9	2.4
April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	51.6	2.5
May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	50.3	2.5
June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	51.5	2.5
July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	54.2	2.6
August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	54.4	2.7

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,050,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for

each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available early in 1970 the percentage rates for months in 1969 will be recalculated.

**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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(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	1.1	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
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4
1965								
July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966								
January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967								
January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.1
March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.3
July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.5
September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	74.5	2.5
October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	72.0	2.4
November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	70.8	2.4
December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968								
January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	70.8	2.4
February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	70.0	2.4
March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	68.6	2.3
April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	70.6	2.4
May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	69.8	2.4
June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	71.4	2.4
July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	73.2</	

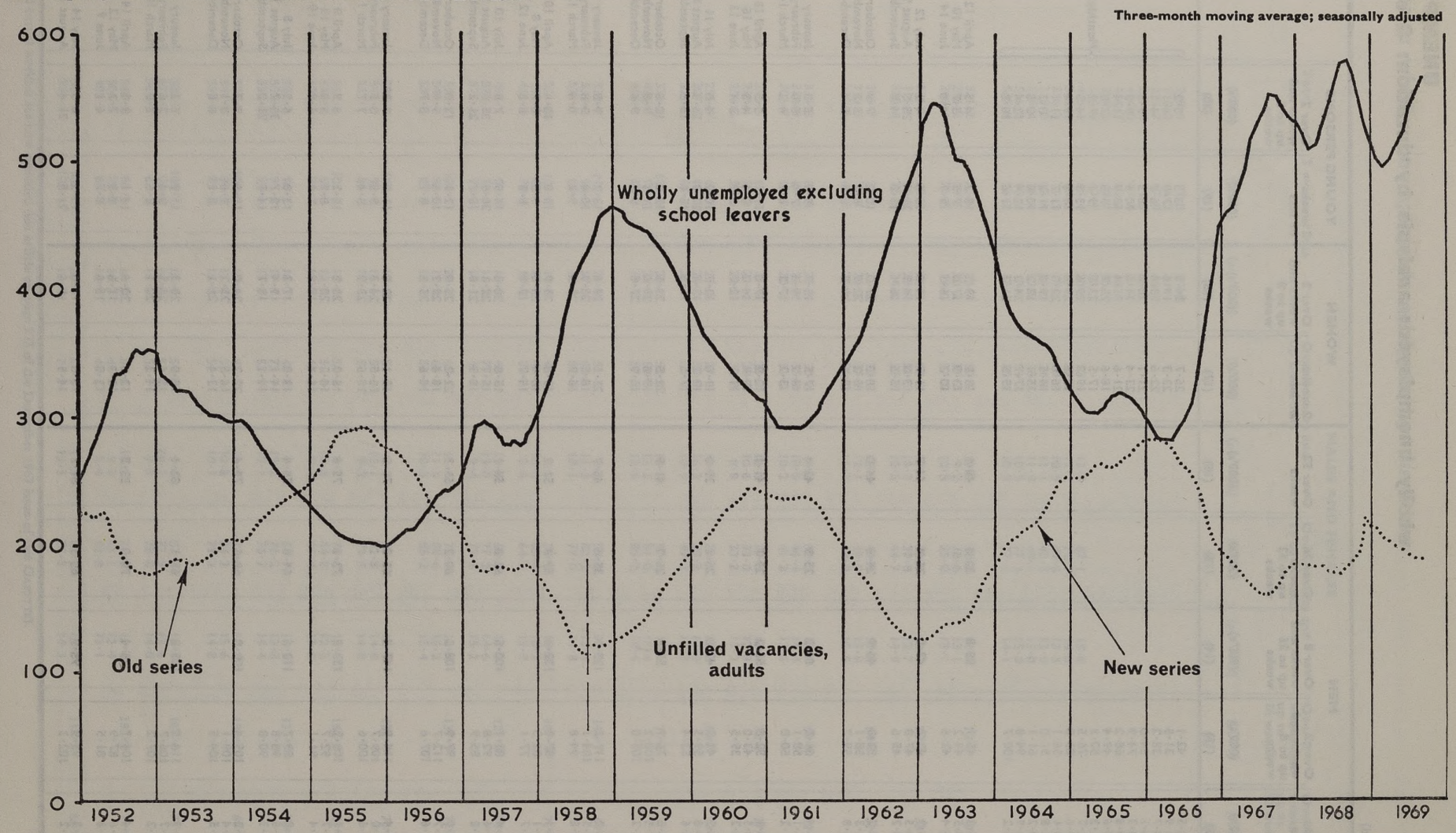








### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain













### 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.
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	98.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	97.0	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	96.2	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	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	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	101.1	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	99.7	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	100.1	109.9	108.2	105.1
1968	January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	113.7
	February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	115.6
	March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	117.4
	April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.9	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4
	May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6	118.0
	June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	118.4
	July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	119.0
	August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	116.5
	September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	118.8
	October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	119.8
	November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3	120.6
	December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	111.6
1969	January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	119.3
	February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	117.1
	March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3	120.5
	April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6	122.8
	May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	118.1
	June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4	124.7
	July*	127.5	126.0	125.4	122.9	128.4	127.9	125.0	126.4	123.6	120.2	123.8	127.2

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

divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

\* Provisional.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

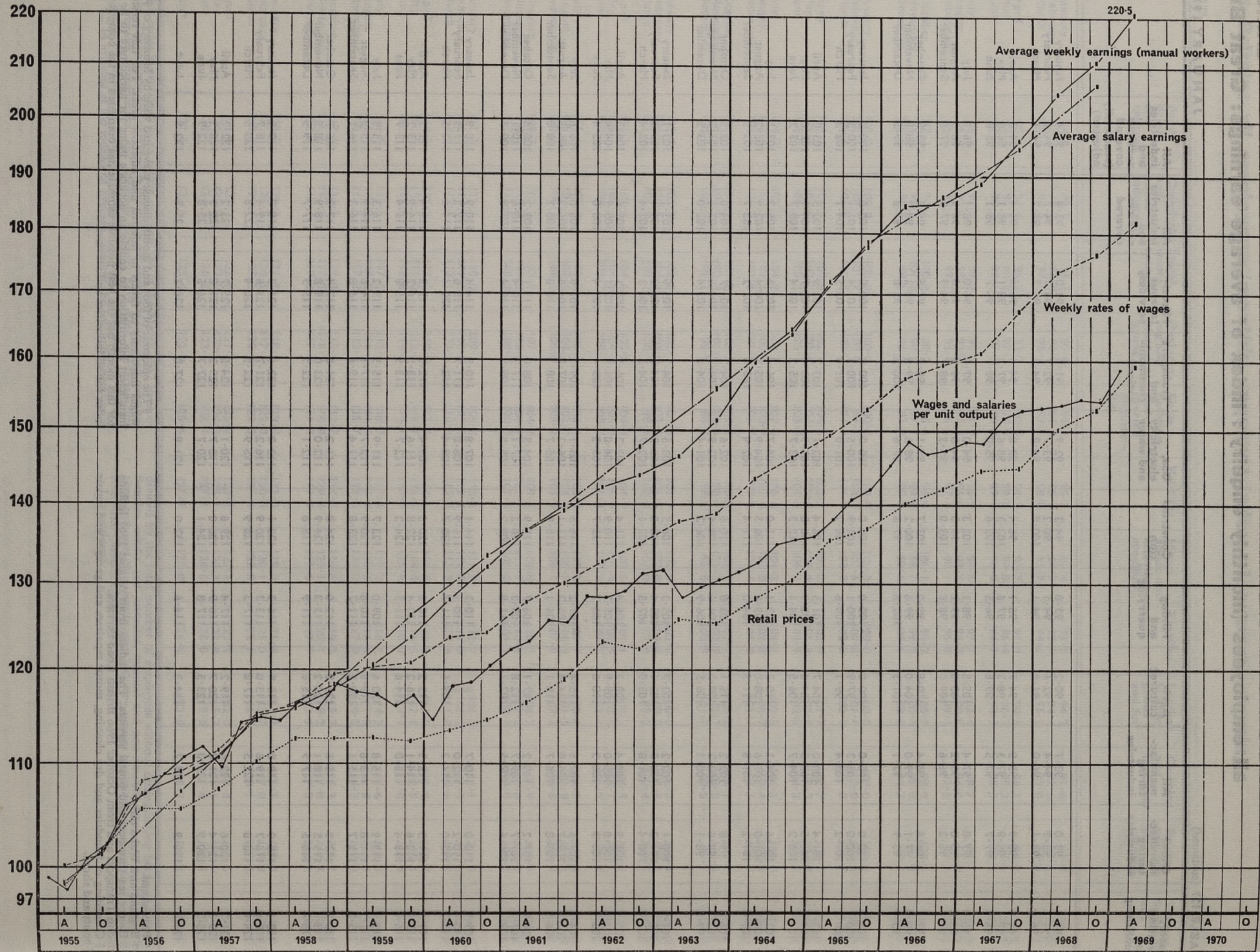
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	
93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	1965
94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.4	March
94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	94.0	April
97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.6	May
95.3	97.7	97.5	98.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.8	June
96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.1	July
94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.5	August
97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.6	September
97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	98.9	October
99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	100.2	98.2	99.2	98.8	November
95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.3	December
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1966
100.7	100.0	101.3	97.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	100.3	101.4	101.1	100.5	January
104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.2	February
102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.0	March
103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9	108.8	103.9	103.4	102.7	104.1	102.6	April
104.1	103.2	104.7	106.5	104.1	112.3	103.7	105.2	103.4	105.7	103.2	May
102.0	101.6	104.1	110.3	102.1	111.0	104.7	106.4	102.6	105.2	103.1	June
100.7	101.0	101.6	108.8	103.0	106.5	104.9	105.3	100.4	102.9	103.2	July
101.8	101.2	101.8	111.5	104.0	111.4	102.4	105.0	102.2	103.7	103.5	August
101.8	99.8	102.2	116.1	103.8	110.6	102.6	104.7	103.7	104.0	103.5	September
102.3	99.6	102.2	109.3	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.6	103.2	October
99.8	98.1	100.3	106.5	106.9	106.2	101.4	104.6	103.4	102.0	103.5	November
101.9	100.1	102.2	102.7	105.3	106.5	103.5	104.1	105.9	103.1	103.1	1967
102.1	101.3	103.5	102.1	105.4	108.0	103.2	104.2	105.2	104.1	103.5	January
102.4	100.4	101.8	103.0	10							

# Earnings, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output

Average 1955 = 100

LOG SCALE

See footnote † to table 129.



## 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					
	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969	January 1967	June 1967	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	January 1969
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	114.6	117.5	121.1	127.1	133.5	520 7	121.2	122.8	129.2	132.1	138.8	129.6
Semi-skilled	108.1	112.8	119.7	126.0	132.4	457 6	117.2	118.1	126.3	127.8	134.4	110.1
Labourers	112.2	116.3	119.5	127.0	131.0	366 10	119.1	120.7	126.5	130.6	136.7	89.7
All timeworkers	112.4	116.1	121.0	127.3	133.7	478 4	120.1	121.2	128.3	130.8	137.7	117.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	115.4	118.6	120.4	127.9	133.3	535 4	123.0	125.0	129.8	133.6	139.1	142.7
Semi-skilled	108.9	114.1	116.9	124.7	129.7	482 8	117.1	119.9	124.9	129.3	134.1	128.2
Labourers	112.0	114.9	118.8	123.3	127.8	379 11	118.1	118.6	126.1	128.6	133.0	94.3
All payment-by-result workers	112.2	116.3	118.6	126.1	131.2	503 1	120.0	122.2	127.2	131.2	136.2	133.5
All skilled workers	114.9	117.9	120.6	127.4	133.2	527 2	121.9	123.5	129.0	132.4	138.4	135.4
All semi-skilled workers	108.5	113.3	118.0	125.1	130.8	470 7	117.0	118.7	125.1	128.1	133.9	119.2
All labourers	112.2	116.1	119.4	126.2	130.3	369 10	119.0	120.5	126.5	130.3	136.1	90.8
All workers covered	112.2	116.1	119.6	126.5	132.3	489 10	120.0	121.6	127.4	130.7	136.9	124.7
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	124.5	131.3	127.5	130.2	138.9	471 7	126.9	132.8	134.7	138.5	150.4	118.7
Semi-skilled	131.3	130.5	137.2	141.3	139.5	388 11	126.7	127.1	133.5	133.6	142.0	91.6
Labourers	119.3	122.9	122.8	129.0	138.9	369 9	121.3	123.4	131.3	135.2	150.3	88.8
All timeworkers	126.2	130.8	129.8	133.4	141.3	428 9	127.5	131.4	135.6	138.2	151.7	105.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	128.5	131.0	130.9	140.8	145.8	535 9	128.9	130.9	135.7	140.9	149.0	137.2
Semi-skilled	125.7	127.2	128.0	138.9	145.3	426 8	123.7	126.6	130.5	140.8	147.4	102.6
Labourers	116.2	114.2	118.0	131.9	138.1	434 0	118.7	120.2	124.8	129.2	139.6	96.2
All payment-by-result workers	126.8	128.9	129.6	140.1	145.3	503 2	127.1	129.7	134.6	140.6	148.3	125.3
All skilled workers	127.9	130.9	130.2	139.4	144.1	522 2	128.7	131.0	135.2	141.0	148.5	133.2
All semi-skilled workers	127.1	128.0	130.3	139.5	143.3	415 5	124.7	126.8	130.9	139.1	145.4	99.3
All labourers	118.8	118.2	120.8	132.7	139.8	408 3	121.0	121.9	128.3	133.1	144.9	93.3
All workers covered	127.2	129.4	129.7	139.5	144.1	484 0	128.0	130.2	134.8	141.0	148.7	120.0
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	121.2	124.2	130.7	133.5	139.5	473 0	127.3	127.6	137.2	139.2	149.6	119.1
Craftsmen	124.0	124.5	132.7	135.3	140.6	528 10	124.3	124.6	134.8	138.4	143.1	129.2
All timeworkers	121.7	124.3	131.2	133.9	139.7	485 7	126.5	127.2	136.8	139.3	148.2	121.4
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	117.3	122.0	127.7	131.7	135.5	481 10	121.5	123.8	129.6	130.7	135.2	124.4
Craftsmen	114.2	122.0	129.6	132.0	136.6	546 3	114.9	120.4	125.2	126.9	133.3	136.9
All payment-by-result workers	116.5	121.6	128.1	131.8	135.8	496 3	119.7	122.5	128.3	129.5	134.5	127.1
All general workers	119.6	123.4	129.5	132.9	138.0	477 1	125.2	126.6	134.3	136.1	143.7	121.6
All craftsmen	119.8	123.4	131.5	134.1	139.2	536 10	120.1	122.6	130.6	133.5	139.1	132.7
All workers covered	119.5	123.2	129.9	133.2	138.2	490 6	123.8	125.4	133.3	135.4	142.5	124.1
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES§</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	114.3	114.5	119.4	124.8	128.9	454 8	120.9	116.0	124.3	123.0	125.9	106.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	115.8	118.0	120.9	133.1	135.6	541 0	121.4	122.3	127.0	144.0	147.1	133.3
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	116.0	119.1	126.2	134.5	137.0	467 2	112.8	113.3	126.5	130.5	130.8	103.3
Service workers	110.8	113.3	116.8	125.2	130.5	436 4	117.6	118.4	118.8	125.0	129.3	102.4
Labourers	113.8	115.2	120.6	126.3	128.6	380 0	117.7	118.9	123.1	124.7	126.2	86.3
All timeworkers	115.5	116.9	121.6	130.6	134.8	457 11	120.5	119.8	125.3	131.7	135.3	107.8
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	108.4	110.7	115.9	123.3	129.4	516 0	115.0	115.8	122.3	126.9	130.7	132.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)	112.0	115.6	118.5	124.2	130.4	559 4	118.4	119.6	123.3	127.3	130.0	137.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.7	110.7	113.9	119.3	126.0	479 0	113.0	115.0	118.6	121.5	127.3	118.5
Service workers	110.7	114.9	119.5	126.7	129.7	466 4	116.6	118.4	122.6	127.7	130.6	116.1
Labourers	112.6	118.4	121.6	126.1	136.5	432 10	118.0	118.5	123.1	128.7	132.8	99.6
All payment-by-result workers	109.4	112.4	117.0	123.6	129.9	507 7	115.8	116.7	122.3	126.7	130.4	127.8
All process workers	109.2	111.3	116.4	123.6	129.8	510 5	116.1	116.1	122.9	126.7	130.9	130.4
All maintenance workers (skilled)	112.7	116.1	118.9	125.9	131.2	554 5	118.8	120.2	123.9	130.2	133.1	136.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	108.6	112.6	116.2	121.9	128.3	477 7	114.1	116.6	120.8	123.9	129.2	116.5
All service workers	111.0	114.5	118.4	126.0	130.0	455 2	117.4	118.6	121.0	126.4	130.0	110.9
All labourers	113.8	118.2	122.1	127.0	135.1	414 11	118.9	120.0	124.2	128.2	132.3	95.1
All workers covered	110.9	113.7	118.2	125.1	131.3	498 9	117.5	118.2	123.6	128.0	132.3	124.2

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:

\* 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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0(44.6)	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	123.2
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
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	206.9
1962	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1
	October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6
1963	January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—
	April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6
	July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—
	October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9
1964	January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—
	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5
	July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—
	October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7
1966	January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9
	July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—
	October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4
1967	January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—
	April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4
	July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—
	October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9
1968	January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—
	February	172.9	190.6	90.7	—	—	—
	March	173.3	191.1	90.7	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9
	May	173.8	191.6	90.7	—	—	—
	June	173.9	191.8	90.7	—	—	—
	July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—
	August	175.4	193.4	90.7	—	—	—
	September	176.1	194.2	90.7	—	—	—
	October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6
	November	178.2	196.6	90.7	—	—	—
	December	180.9	199.5	90.7	—	—	—
1969	January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—
	February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—
	March	182.2	201.0	90.6	—	—	—
	April	182.3	201.2	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4
	May	182.5	201.5	90.6	—	—	—
	June	182.8	201.8	90.6	—	—	—
	July	183.4	202.7	90.5	—	—	—
	August	183.8	203.2	90.5	—	—	—

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).

† See footnote to table 130.  
‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.  
§ 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	Juvéniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juvéniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juvéniles	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	100.0(44.4)	100.0(45.2)	100.0(44.7)	100.0(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	117.7	119.2	117.4	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	187.4	195.3	173.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1968	August	168.9	173.3	181.9	170.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	186.2	190.9	200.5	187.6
	September	169.5	174.0	182.5	170.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	186.9	191.7	201.2	188.3
	October	169.8	175.0	183.3	171.2	90.7	90.8	90.7	187.2	192.8	202.1	188.8
	November	171.5	176.4	185.2	172.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	189.2	194.3	204.1	190.7
	December	174.3	177.7	188.5	175.4	90.6	90.7	90.7	192.2	195.8	207.9	193.5
1969	January	174.7	178.6	189.3	176.0	90.6	90.7	90.6	192.8	197.0	208.9	194.2
	February	175.3	179.0	190.3	176.5	90.6	90.7	90.6	193.3	197.4	210.0	194.7
	March	175.5	179.2	190.5	176.7	90.6	90.7	90.6	193.6	197.6	210.2	195.0
	April	175.6	179.3	190.7	176.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	193.7	197.7	210.4	195.1
	May	175.8	179.3	190.9	177.0	90.6	90.6	90.6	194.0	198.0	210.8	195.4
	June	176.0	179.7	191.4	177.3	90.6	90.5	90.6	194.3	198.6	211.3	195.7
	July	176.5	181.1	192.0	177.9	90.6	90.4	90.5	194.8	200.4	212.0	196.6
	August	177.0	181.3	192.3	178.3	90.6	90.4	90.5	195.4	200.5	212.3	197.0
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	100.0(44.1)	100.0(44.5)	100.0(44.3)	100.0(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	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	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	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.0	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	94.6	94.8	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
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1968	August	165.5	173.8	178.8	167.5	90.8	90.3	90.5	182.3	192.5	197.5	184.8
	September	166.0	174.5	179.6	168.0	90.8	90.3	90.5	182.9	193.3	198.3	185.4
	October	166.3	174.9	180.0	168.4	90.8	90.3	90.5	183.3	193.7	198.9	185.8
	November	166.8	175.3	180.4	168.8	90.7	90.3	90.5	183.8	194.2	199.3	186.3
	December	172.4	177.4	186.9	173.9	90.7	90.3	90.5	190.0	196.5	206.5	191.9
1969	January	173.1	178.3	187.8	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	190.8	197.6	207.6	192.8
	February	173.2	178.4	187.9	174.7	90.7	90.2	90.5	190.9	197.7	207.7	192.9
	March	173.4	178.8	188.2	175.0	90.7	90.2	90.5	191.1	198.1	208.0	193.2
	April	173.6	178.9	188.4	175.1	90.7	90.2	90.5	191.4	198.2	208.2	193.4
	May	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.4	191.8	198.6	208.8	193.9
	June	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.4	191.9	198.7	208.8	193.9
	July	174.5	181.0	189.7	176.2	90.6	90.0	90.4	192.5	201.0	209.9	194.9
	August	174.8	181.2	190.1	176.6	90.6	90.0	90.4	192.9	201.2	210.4	195.3

\* 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 movement in minimum weekly entitlements, normal weekly hours of work and minimum hourly entitlements of manual workers in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. They are based on minimum entitlements (i.e. basic rates of wages

**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.
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
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
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1968	September	174	162	171	158	154	158	170	174
	October	174	162	171	158	154	164	170	174
	November	174	169	171	161	154	164	170	177
	December	174	169	172	161	154	164	170	177
1969	January	174	169	173	164	179	164	170	178
	February	185	169	173	164	179	164	170	178
	March	185	169	173	166	179	164	171	178
	April	185	170	173	167	179	164	171	178
	May	187	170	173	167	180	164	171	178
	June	187	170	173	167	180	164	171	178
	July	187	170	178	167	180	164	171	183
	August	187	170	180	167	180	164	171	183
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
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	98.7	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	94.7
1966	93.4	94.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	92.9
1967	93.4	93.8	89.3	91.8	92.2	91.3	91.2	92.9	91.5
1968	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1968	September	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	91.0
	October	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	91.0
	November	93.4	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	91.0
	December	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.6
1969	January	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.6
	February	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.6
	March	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.6
	April	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.8	89.9	90.6
	May	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.6
	June	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	90.6
	July	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	August	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
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	147	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	145
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	154
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1968	September	186	172	192	172	187	171	176	188
	October	186	172	192	172	187	172	182	188
	November	186	181	192	175	187	182	188	196
	December	187	181	193	176	197	182	188	196
1969	January	187	181	193	179	197	182	188	196
	February	198	181	194	179	197	182	188	196
	March	199	181	194	181	197	182	189	196
	April	199	181	194	182	197	182	189	196
	May	201	181	194	182	198	182	189	196
	June	201	181	194	182	198	182	189	196
	July	201	181	199	182	198	184	189	202
	August	201	181	202	182	198	184	189	202

\* 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. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

**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
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	152	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1968	September	171	169	176	172	178	183	182	172
	October	172	174	177	172	178	183	182	173
	November	172	174	177	178	178	183	184	175
	December	174	174	178	176	178	184	185	175
1969	January	177	174	183	176	178	185	177	175
	February	177	174	183	176	179	185	177	175
	March	177	174	183	176	183	185	177	175
	April	178	175	183	176	183	185	177	175
	May	178	175	183	176	183	185	177	175
	June	178	175	183	176	183	186	179	175
	July	178	175	183	176	183	187	179	176
	August	178	175	183	176	183	190	179	176
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960	98.0	96.9	98.6	99.0	100.0	98.9	98.8	97.7	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	98.6	99.0	100.0	98.9	98.8	97.7	99.9
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	96.1	95.6	96.9	97.4	99.2
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1968	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	November	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.5
	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122	118
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	137
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138		

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general\* Index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Table with columns: ALL ITEMS, FOOD† (All, Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom, Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption, Items mainly imported for direct consumption, All items except food). Rows include monthly averages from 1956 to 1968 and specific dates in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969.

\* See footnote on page 853. † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE. § 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 general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

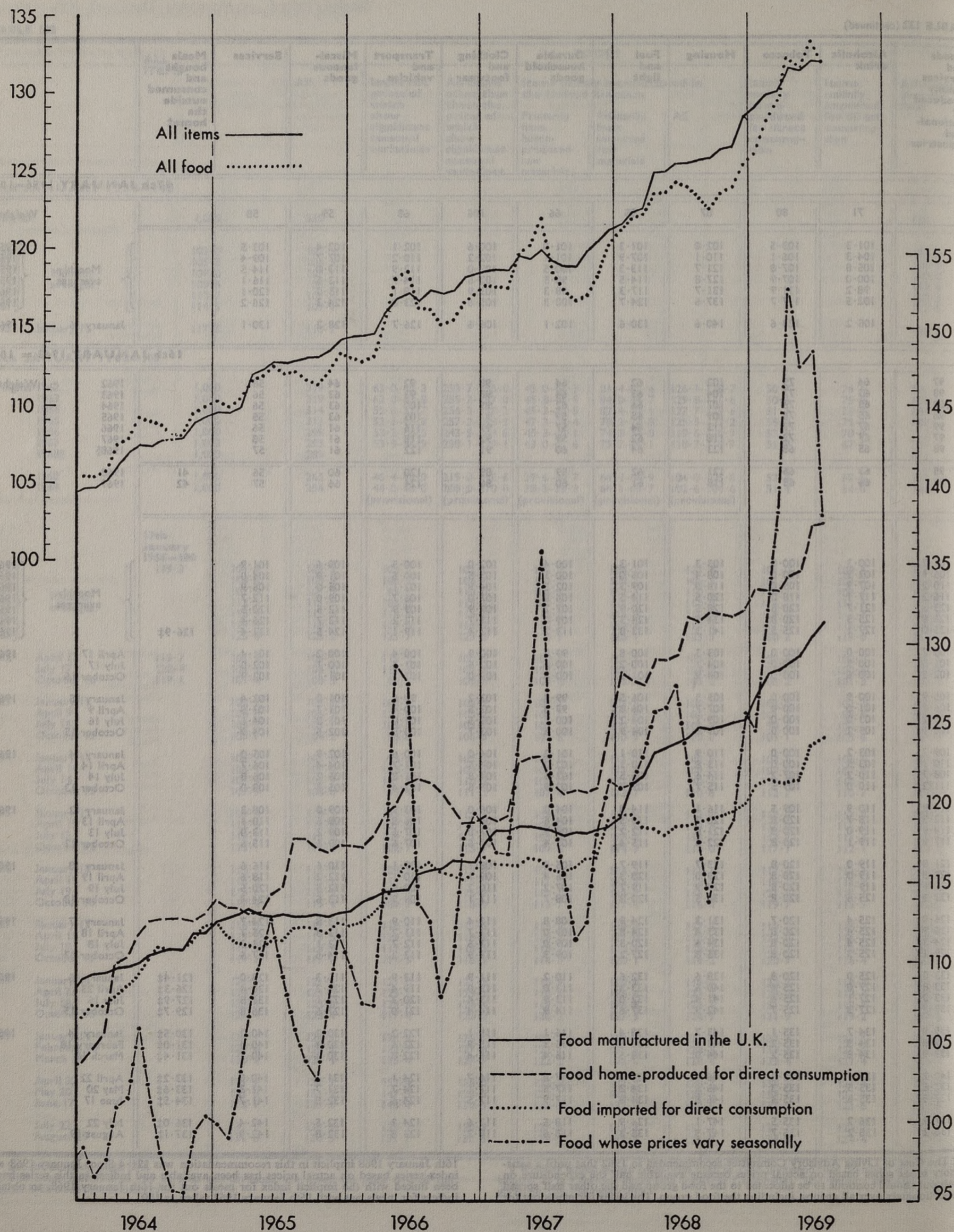
TABLE 132 (continued)

Table with columns: Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries, Alcoholic drink, Tobacco, Housing, Fuel and light, Durable household goods, Clothing and footwear, Transport and vehicles, Miscellaneous goods, Services, Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡. Rows include monthly averages from 1956 to 1968 and specific dates in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969.

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

Index of retail prices

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)
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
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	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202
1968	2,378	2,390	2,256§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438
1965 August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
1966 October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	98	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	130	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
September	179	18	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968 January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
December	110	160	23	29	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969 January	216	246	144	154	364	10	197	3	9	122	23
February	241	288	143	154	432	2	336	5	25	26	38
March	258	299	96	145	751	7	675	5	21	18	24
April	252	295	106	122	312	10	177	1	21	50	52
May	263	313	108	122	396	9	265	13	23	35	52
June	255	307	95	112	404	3	272	13	21	39	55
July	206	257	159	172	412	2	110	44	22	170	64
August	174	214	111	120	522	1	429	10	16	23	43

\* 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 1969 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.

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.  
 || Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages on the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 (1963=100)

		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a	Gross domestic product	93.8	95.5	96.8	100.0	106.0	108.8	110.6	112.4	116.7
1b	Employed labour force*	98.5	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3
1c	GDP per person employed*	95.2	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.6	106.4	108.0	111.3	116.4
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d	Total domestic incomes	91.7	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.5	114.7	117.5
1e	Wages and salaries	90.8	95.6	99.5	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.3	115.2	118.4
1f	Labour costs	90.1	95.1	99.2	100.0	102.6	107.2	114.6	117.5	121.8
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a	Output	94.5	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.4	111.8	113.2	113.8	119.7
2b	Employment	100.1	101.4	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.7	(98.0)
2c	Output per person employed	94.4	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.6	108.8	110.4	114.1	(122.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d	Wages and salaries	93.0	98.0	100.5	100.0	101.0	106.0	110.6	111.6	112.8
2e	Labour costs	92.0	97.3	100.2	100.0	100.9	106.4	113.0	111.6	114.2
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a	Output	95.5	95.7	96.1	100.0	108.9	112.5	114.2	114.0	121.2
3b	Employment	100.7	101.9	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.7	(98.8)
3c	Output per person employed	94.8	93.9	95.0	100.0	107.4	109.6	111.3	114.3	(122.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3d	Wages and salaries	93.0	99.0	101.2	100.0	100.4	106.0	110.8	112.6	113.9
3e	Labour costs	91.9	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.4	106.4	113.4	110.9	113.7
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a	Output	98.8	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8
4b	Employment	112.1	107.3	104.2	100.0	96.2	91.2	84.6	80.2	(71.5)
4c	Output per person employed	88.1	90.9	96.1	100.0	103.7	105.0	106.5	111.1	(118.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d	Wages and salaries	99.9	102.2	100.2	100.0	100.8	103.6	108.1	108.7	108.1
4e	Labour costs	99.1	101.7	100.2	100.0	100.7	104.6	110.4	111.9	114.5
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a	Output	107.4	101.1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	110.5
5b	Employment	103.9	105.7	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	98.9	(97.2)
5c	Output per person employed	103.4	95.6	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.9	(113.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d	Wages and salaries	88.5	98.9	102.0	100.0	101.0	106.1	114.7	119.6	119.7
5e	Labour costs	87.4	98.1	101.7	100.0	100.8	106.3	117.2	118.1	120.2
<b>6 ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a	Output	90.2	96.1	97.7	100.0	109.7	113.3	121.7	124.5	131.0
6b	Employment	95.3	99.4	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	(105.1)
6c	Output per person employed	94.6	96.7	96.9	100.0	106.9	107.0	112.7	116.6	(124.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
6d	Wages and salaries	94.9	98.2	100.4	100.0	100.5	108.5	108.9	109.9	110.8
6e	Labour costs	93.8	97.5	100.1	100.0	100.5	108.9	111.6	108.4	110.8
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a	Output	97.5	90.7	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.6	106.4	116.6
7b	Employment	104.8	102.6	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.5	(93.7)
7c	Output per person employed	93.0	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.0	112.6	(124.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d	Wages and salaries	93.8	104.2	103.4	100.0	101.3	102.0	105.9	111.5	111.0
7e	Labour costs	92.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	101.3	102.4	108.3	110.0	111.3
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a	Output	100.7	97.3	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	118.9
8b	Employment	107.5	106.5	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.7	(88.2)
8c	Output per person employed	93.7	91.4	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	117.1	(134.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d	Wages and salaries	93.3	101.2	101.9	100.0	100.9	103.7	110.4	109.8	104.7
8e	Labour costs	92.6	100.4	101.7	100.0	101.1	104.3	113.3	108.0	104.7
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a	Output	83.1	86.9	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2
9b	Employment	93.5	95.5	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	(103.3)
9c	Output per person employed	88.9	91.0	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	(124.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d	Wages and salaries	96.5	99.1	99.4	100.0	103.3	108.5	111.6	110.8	107.1
9e	Labour costs	95.0	98.2	98.4	100.0	102.8	108.5	111.8	111.6	108.8

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

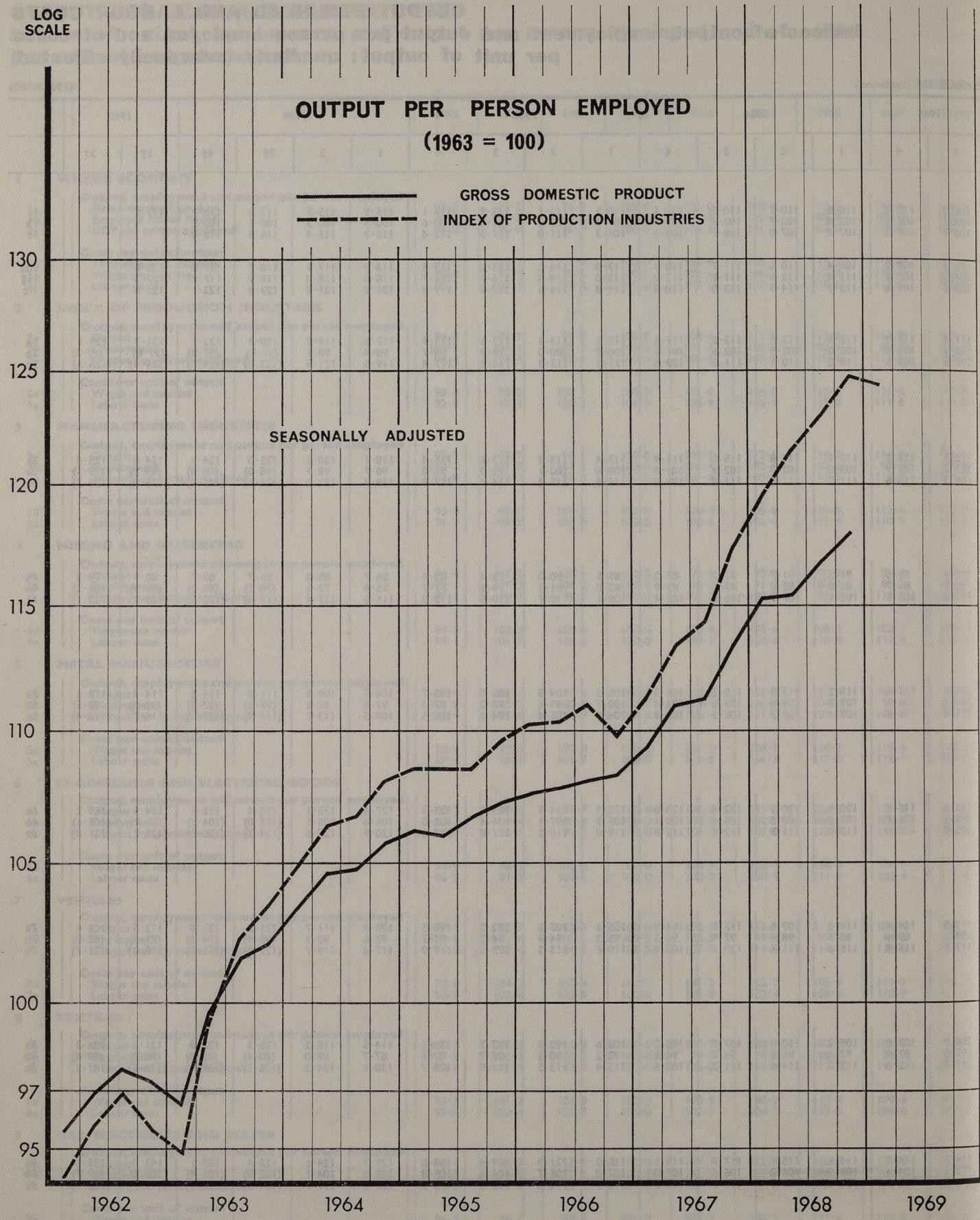
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

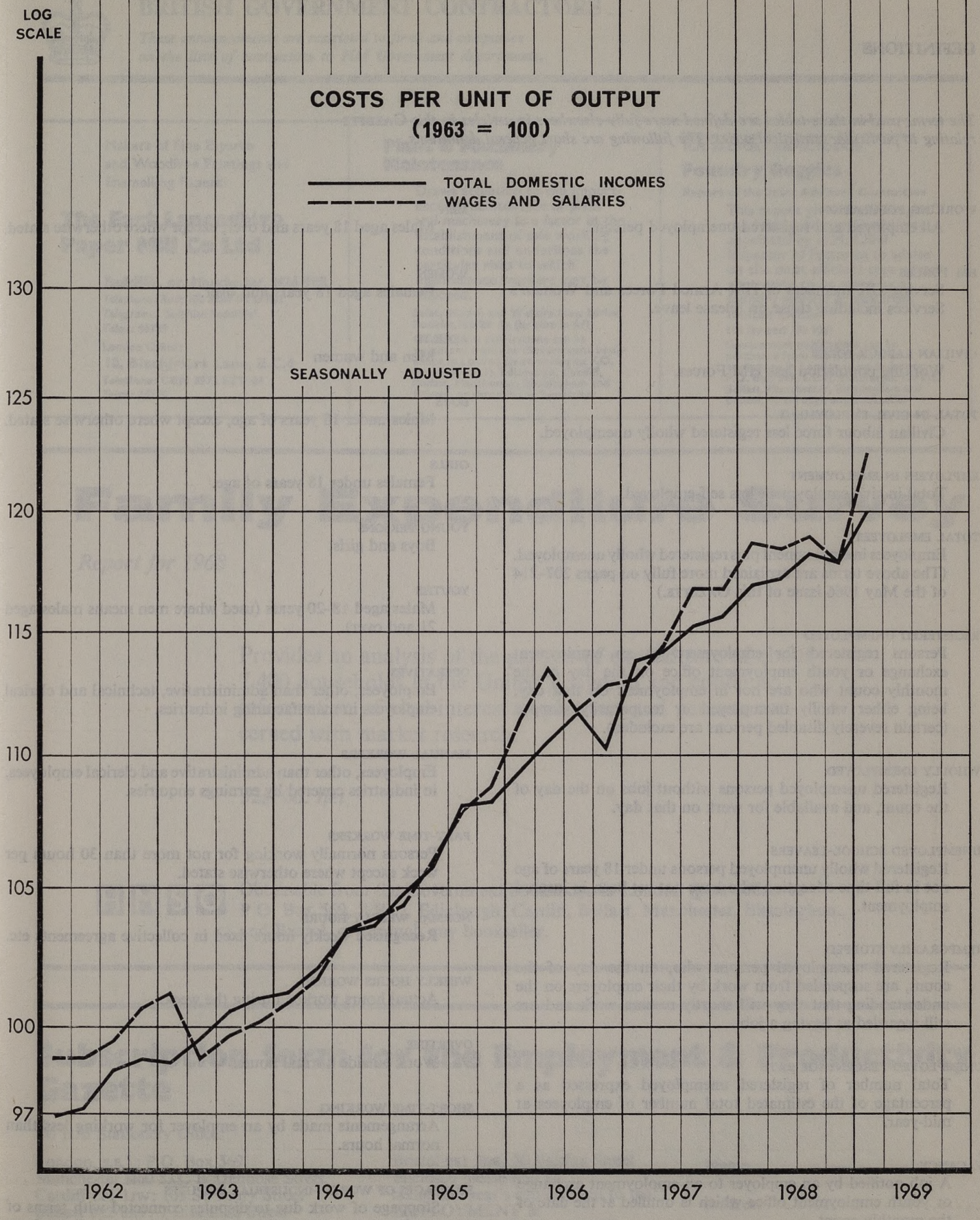
TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

		1965				1966				1967				1968				1969	
		3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†		
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>																			
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																			
1a	Gross domestic product	108.9	110.0	110.6	110.7	110.9	110.1	110.5	112.1	112.5	114.1	115.9	115.7	117.0	118.2	117.5			
1b	Employed labour force*	102.1	102.6	102.8	102.7	102.6	101.6	101.1	101.0	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2				
1c	GDP per person employed*	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.1	108.3	109.3	111.0	111.3	113.4	115.3	115.4	116.8	118.0				
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																			
1d	Total domestic incomes	108.1	108.2	109.4	110.6	111.7	110.3	113.8	114.2	115.2	115.6	116.9	117.1	118.2	117.8	120.0			
1e	Wages and salaries	107.9	108.8	111.4	113.4	111.8	112.8	113.0	114.4	116.7	116.7	118.6	118.4	118.9	117.8	122.5			
1f	Labour costs	108.6	109.6	112.1	114.3	113.8	118.5	114.8	116.6	119.3	119.4	121.1	121.3	122.8	122.1	125.8			
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>																			
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																			
2a	Output	111.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	111.6	112.2	113.3	113.5	115.9	117.6	119.2	120.3	122.1	121.7	123.1		
2b	Employment	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.6	101.6	100.8	100.0	99.3	98.7	98.4	98.1	(97.8)	(97.9)	(97.8)	(97.5)		
2c	Output per person employed	108.5	109.6	110.2	110.3	111.0	109.8	111.3	113.3	114.3	117.4	119.5	121.5	(123.0)	(124.7)	(124.4)	(126.3)		
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																			
2d	Wages and salaries	95.6	93.6	91.2	91.7	89.2	88.2	89.5	90.0	88.4	88.4	86.7	85.0	83.7	83.7	80.9	79.5		
2e	Labour costs	90.5	88.7	86.8	85.0	83.7	82.9	82.0	81.3	79.9	77.7	75.4	72.4	(70.1)	(68.3)	(66.9)	(66.2)		
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>																			
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																			
3a	Output	112.2	113.8	115.1	114.8	115.0	111.8	112.4	113.3	113.6	116.4	118.1	120.6	122.0	124.2	124.0	125.8		
3b	Employment	102.7	102.9	103.0	102.9	102.9	101.8	100.8	100.1	99.3	98.8	98.7	98.7	(98.8)	(98.9)	(99.2)	(99.3)		
3c	Output per person employed	109.3	110.6	111.7	111.6	111.8	109.8	111.5	113.2	114.4	117.8	119.7	122.2	(123.5)	(125.6)	(125.0)	(126.7)		
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																			
3d	Wages and salaries	95.6	93.6	91.2	91.7	89.2	88.2	89.5	90.0	88.4	88.4	86.7	85.0	83.7	83.7	80.9	79.5		
3e	Labour costs	90.5	88.7	86.8	85.0	83.7	82.9	82.0	81.3	79.9	77.7	75.4	72.4	(70.1)	(68.3)	(66.9)	(66.2)		
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>																			
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																			
4a	Output	118.3	117.1	115.2	113.5	110.2	106.3	105.3	104.8	103.0	105.7	106.5	109.5	111.8	114.5	114.4	116.6		
4b	Employment	106.2	106.1	105.3	104.4	103.9	102.4	100.7	99.4	98.2	97.4	97.3	97.2	(97.3)	(97.3)	(98.0)	(98.5)		
4c	Output per person employed	111.4	110.4	109.4	108.7	106.1	103.8	104.6	105.4	104.9	108.5	109.5	112.7	(114.9)	(117.7)	(116.7)	(118.4)		
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																			
4d	Wages and salaries	113.6	116.5	120.5	120.9	122.4	123.0	122.5	124.5	125.3	125.9	127.4	133.1	130.4	132.8	134.9	139.2		
4e	Labour costs	106.3	106.9	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.1	107.5	107.1	106.4	106.0	105.4	105.1	(105.0)	(104.9)	(105.2)	(105.6)		
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>																			
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																			
5a	Output	112.5	114.4	114.3	109.6	117.6	104.9	105.3	107.5	102.2	110.5	109.9	111.7	121.2	123.6	112.5	116.6		
5b	Employment	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.4	97.9	96.3	95.2	94.9	94.2	93.7	93.6	93.3	(93.4)	(94.3)	(95.3)	(95.8)		
5c	Output per person employed	113.5	115.4	115.6	111.4	120.1	108.9	110.6	113.3	108.5	117.9	117.4	119.7	(129.8)	(131.1)	(118.0)	(121.7)		
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																			
5d	Wages and salaries	108.9	109.0	109.2	110.8	107.5	103.0	103.6	102.5	103.7	110.1	114.5	118.2	120.3	122.9	121.8			





See footnote † to table 134.



## 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.

<b>WORKING POPULATION</b> All employed and registered unemployed persons.	<b>MEN</b> Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
<b>HM FORCES</b> Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.	<b>WOMEN</b> Females aged 18 years and over.
<b>CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE</b> Working population less HM Forces.	<b>ADULTS</b> Men and women
<b>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT</b> Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	<b>BOYS</b> Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
<b>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT</b> Total in civil employment less self-employed.	<b>GIRLS</b> Females under 18 years of age.
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES</b> Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)	<b>YOUNG PERSONS</b> Boys and girls.
<b>REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED</b> 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).	<b>YOUTHS</b> Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
<b>WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED</b> Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	<b>OPERATIVES</b> Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
<b>UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS</b> Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age not in full-time education who have not yet been in insured employment.	<b>MANUAL WORKERS</b> Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
<b>TEMPORARILY STOPPED</b> 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.	<b>PART-TIME WORKERS</b> Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
<b>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE</b> Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	<b>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS</b> Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
<b>VACANCY</b> A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	<b>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED</b> Actual hours worked during the week.
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b> Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	<b>OVERTIME</b> Work outside normal hours.
	<b>SHORT-TIME WORKING</b> Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	<b>STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</b> 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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These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to HM Government departments.

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Radcliffe, nr. Manchester, M26 9PR  
Telephone: Radcliffe 2284 STD 061  
Telegrams: 'Sulphite Radcliffe'  
Telex: 66729  
London Office:  
18, Blackfriars Lane, E.C.4  
Telephone: CEN 8572 STD 01  
Telex: 24170

### Plant & Machinery Maintenance

Draws attention to the importance of maintenance of plant and machinery as a factor in the establishment of safe working conditions and underlines the particular risks to which maintenance workers may be exposed.

Safety Health and Welfare New Series Booklet No 28 3s (by post 3s 6d)  
Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

Department of Employment & Productivity  
H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

### Foundry Goggles

Report of the Joint Advisory Committee  
This report gives the findings of the Joint Advisory Committee, appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories to advise on the most efficient type of eye protection to be worn by a foundry worker at risk from molten metal.

16s (by post 16s 10d)  
Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

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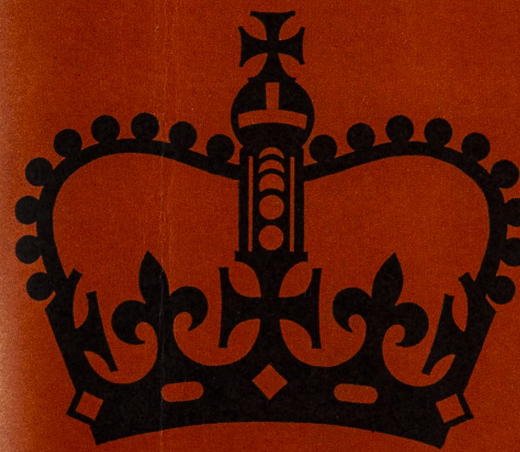
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