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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on
pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-August was 24,610,000. 453-455
This was 104,000 more than in July. Employment rose in most industries and services.

Unemployment

There were 303,600 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 13th September 457-459
and 11,700 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 315,300 (1.4 per cent. of all employees). Between 9th August and 13th September unemployment fell by 24,000. There were decreases in nearly all manufacturing industries, and increases in agriculture, construction and the service industries. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 22,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 151,000—49.6 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by nearly 8,000 to 287,000; the seasonally adjusted number fell by 3,000 to 321,000.

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 392,000 unfilled vacancies on 8th September, 30,000 less than on 4th August. 460

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 14th August 1965 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the 455
manufacturing industries was 1,835,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 47,000.

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th September (January 1956 = 466-471
100) were, respectively, 148.0 and 160.2, compared with 147.8 and 159.9 (revised figures) at 31st August.

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 14th September (January 1962 = 100) was 113.0, compared with 112.9 at 472
17th August. The index for the food group was 111.7, compared with 112.1 the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 80,100 workers were involved in September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: 473
they lost about 147,000 working days.

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS

Table 4: Summary for Particular Industry Groups. (a) Mechanical engineering*, (b) Electrical engineering*†, (c) Motor vehicle manufacturing*†. Columns include Classes of workers, Numbers of men, Average weekly earnings, Average hours actually worked, and Average hourly earnings.

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Mechanical engineering: 331-349. Electrical engineering: 361, 363-369. Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.

† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 4.—Summary for Particular Industry Groups—continued

Table 4: Summary for Particular Industry Groups—continued. (d) Aircraft manufacturing and repairing*†, (e) Marine engineering*†. Columns include Classes of workers, Numbers of men, Average weekly earnings, Average hours actually worked, and Average hourly earnings.

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383. Marine engineering: 370-2.

† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

For Table 5—Regional Analysis—see next page

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

1st April 1965

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts.

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SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The introduction of a new method of adjusting monthly unemployment statistics for normal seasonal variations was announced in an article on pages 382 to 386 of the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

In the tables on this and the following pages, similar data for the period January 1950 to September 1965 are given for the under-mentioned series of monthly statistics of the numbers of persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain:—

- (a) Males, other than school-leavers;
(b) Females, other than school-leavers;
(c) industries covered by the Index of Production...
(d) manufacturing industries...
(e) the construction industry...
(f) agriculture, forestry and fishing...
(g) transport and communication...
(h) the distributive trades...
(i) catering, hotels, etc...
(j) all other industries and services...

For this purpose, series (j)—all other industries and services—includes registered unemployed persons aged 18 and over not classified to a specific industry because they had not been in recent civil employment in Great Britain—for example ex-service personnel who have completed their discharge or release leave, married women and immigrants seeking employment either for the first time or after a substantial period without civil employment.

Corresponding figures for later months (i.e., October 1965 onwards) will be published regularly in this GAZETTE.

Until May 1959, the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification was used for the classification of the registered unemployed; from June 1959 onwards, the 1958 edition has been used. Consequently, precise data analysed by industry are not available for the whole of the period from January 1950 on a completely uniform basis.

The normally adjusted figures from June onwards have been calculated by using the results of the analyses of the June 1949 to May 1965 data.

The normal seasonal constants and factors in current use for each series are available on request from the Director of Statistics (Division Statistics B.1), 26 King Street, London S.W.1.

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1950 TO 1965

Table with columns for years 1950-1965 and rows for males and females.

MALES (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS)

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for males from 1950 to 1965, unadjusted for seasonal variations.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for males from 1950 to 1965.

FEMALES (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS)

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for females from 1950 to 1965, unadjusted for seasonal variations.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for females from 1950 to 1965.

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT (MALES AND FEMALES)

(NOTE.—Up to mid-1959 the unemployed were analysed according to the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification; the "actual" numbers given in the following tables for months before June 1959 are estimates of the numbers wholly unemployed analysed according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.)

Table with columns for years 1950-1965 and rows for industries covered by the index of production.

INDUSTRIES COVERED BY THE INDEX OF PRODUCTION

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for industries covered by the index of production, unadjusted for seasonal variations.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for industries covered by the index of production.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for manufacturing industries, unadjusted for seasonal variations.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for manufacturing industries.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for construction industry, unadjusted for seasonal variations.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for construction industry.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES: STATISTICS OF NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., IN 1964

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1964 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

In the tables given in this article many figures, including totals, are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain cases, therefore, the total shown may appear to differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items.

Retail Societies

The table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1964, 1963 and 1962 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the productive and the distributive activities.

Table showing statistics for Retail Societies in 1964, 1963, and 1962, including membership, sales, and assets.

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1964 was 189,141 (90,030 men, 66,646 women and 32,465 persons under 18 years of age). The amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £105,127,000.

Wholesale Societies

The first table in the next column shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1964, 1963 and 1962 of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distributive and the productive activities.

Table showing Wholesale value of productions by industry, including retail societies, C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.I., and other societies.

Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking and insurance.

Banking.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1964, 1963 and 1962 are given in the table opposite.

Table showing statistics for Wholesale Societies in 1964, 1963, and 1962, including membership, sales, and assets.

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

In considering the sales figures for both the retail and wholesale productive societies, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1964 was 20,085 (12,534 men, 5,408 women and 2,143 persons under 18 years of age). The amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £12,759,000.

Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1964 there were 559 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 76,153, of whom 48,911 were men, 20,656 were women and 6,586 were persons under 18 years of age. The amount paid as salaries and wages was £50,916,000 and the value of productions (including materials) was £302,948,000.

In the table below, the productive work undertaken by co-operative societies in 1964 is analysed by industry. The wholesale value of the productions includes the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1963 and 1962.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1964, 1963 and 1962 are given in the next table.

Table showing financial position of Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited in 1964, 1963, and 1962.

Insurance.—The principal society in this group is the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, the two members of which are the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The society does considerable business in all the main classes of insurance. Figures of the work of this society in 1964, 1963 and 1962 are shown in the next table.

Table showing Premium income for Co-operative Insurance Society Limited in 1964, 1963, and 1962.

Miscellaneous services.—Many retail and wholesale societies themselves provide such services as laundering, hairdressing, catering and funeral furnishing, whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. The total figures for these services, including those of retail, wholesale and federal societies, are given in the following table:—

Table showing statistics for Miscellaneous services in 1964, 1963, and 1962.

Agriculture and Fishing

The following table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1964, 1963 and 1962. They are divided into three groups:—

- 1. Requirements and produce societies, whose function is to supply their members with seeds, fertilizers, machinery, etc., or to market their produce.
2. Farming and growing societies, which themselves grow crops.
3. Fishermen's societies, which supply fishing gear to, or market fish on behalf of, their members.

Table showing transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing in 1964, 1963, and 1962.

At the end of 1964 there were also 581 service societies, which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of smallholdings and allotments and facilities for threshing and crop drying. At the end of the year there were 459 smallholding and allotment societies with 49,461 tenants and 119,622 shareholding members.

In 1964 there were 22 new societies registered for the control of rabbits and other agricultural pests, and the total of such societies on the register at the end of the year was 837.

*The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Table with 13 columns: Industry, August 1964* (Males, Females, Total), June 1965* (Males, Females, Total), July 1965* (Males, Females, Total), August 1965* (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Mining, etc.; Food, drink and tobacco; Chemicals and allied industries; Metal manufacture; Engineering and electrical goods; Shipbuilding and marine engineering; Vehicles; Metal goods not elsewhere specified; Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and footwear; Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.; Timber, furniture, etc. Total all manufacturing industries is 5,990.7 thousand.

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Table with 13 columns: Industry, August 1964* (Males, Females, Total), June 1965* (Males, Females, Total), July 1965* (Males, Females, Total), August 1965* (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Paper, printing and publishing; Other manufacturing industries; Total, all manufacturing industries; Construction; Gas, electricity and water; Transport and communication; Distributive trades; Miscellaneous services. Total all manufacturing industries is 5,990.7 thousand.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1965

The following table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries in the week ended 14th August 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged

by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Table with 12 columns: Industry, Estimated total number of operatives (000's), Percentage of all operatives (per cent.), Hours of overtime worked (Number, Average per operative on overtime), Estimated number of operatives on short-time (Stood off for whole week, Working part of week, Total on short-time, Total as percentage of all operatives), Hours lost (Number, Average per operative on short-time). Rows include Food, drink and tobacco; Chemicals and allied industries; Metal manufacture; Engineering and electrical goods (inc. 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. Total all manufacturing industries is 6,096 thousand.

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

† Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier dates are not strictly comparable. See page 59 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

§ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

|| Includes abnormal short-time due to a trade dispute.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 13th September 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

Table with 6 columns: Region, Men 18 and over, Women 18 and over, Boys and girls under 18, Total, Percentage rate of unemployment. Includes sub-sections for Principal Towns (by Region) and Development Districts (by Region).

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment was given on pages 134-135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

Table with 6 columns: Region, Men 18 and over, Women 18 and over, Boys and girls under 18, Total, Percentage rate of unemployment. Sub-section for Development Districts (by Region) - continued.

*Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964. †Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 472 of the November 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: SEPTEMBER 1965

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 13th September 1965, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. C.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Large table with columns: Industry, Wholly unemployed (including casuals), Temporarily stopped, Total (Males, Females, Total), United Kingdom (all classes) (Males, Females, Total). Lists various industries like Agriculture, food, textiles, etc.

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,831 males and 160 females in Great Britain and 3,282 males and 189 females in the United Kingdom).

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during September—continued

Table with columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, Particulars of change. Rows include Linoleum and felt base manufacture, Penmaking and stationers' sundries manufacture, Gas supply, Electricity supply, Wholesale newspaper distribution, Local authorities' services, Local government service, Health services.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ This change was agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.
§ This change was agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.
|| This change was agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown. It was also agreed that from 3rd January 1966 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER

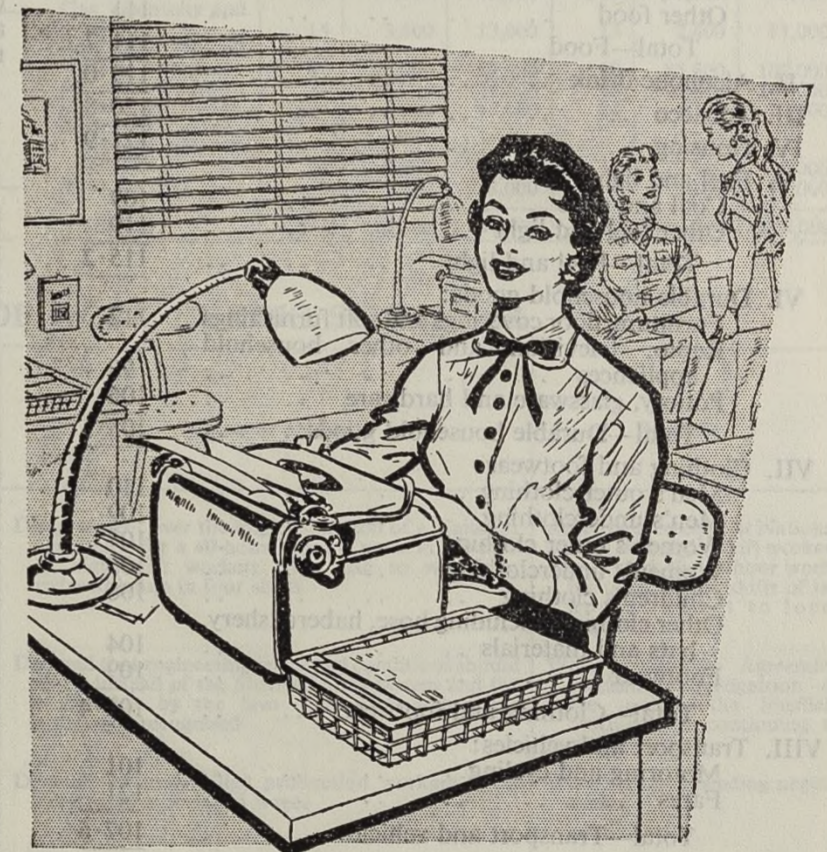
Table with columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, Particulars of change. Rows include Silica and moulding sands quarrying, Food manufacture, Gelatine and glue manufacture, Ophthalmic optical industry, Dressmaking and women's light clothing, Pre-cast concrete products, Linoleum and felt base manufacture, Gas supply, Health services.

* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
† This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.
‡ It has also been agreed that from 1st September 1966 normal weekly hours will be further reduced to 40.
§ It has also been agreed that from 4th July 1966 normal weekly hours will be further reduced to 40.

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