

MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## Framework of Training for Office Workers

In the last 40 years the number of office workers has grown from 1½ million to well over 3 million: and in the period 1953-63, the rate of increase was on average 3 per cent. each year, compared with an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the total labour force. This is revealed in the report of the Central Training Council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 7s. 6d. net). Moreover, it adds, a considerable proportion of young people leaving school choose to enter office employment. In spite of these facts, the evidence is that the majority of employers give little attention to the systematic training and development of their office staff.

This neglect is serious, for a number of reasons. First, the achievement brought about by rapid technological change can be lost, unless the commercial side is maintained at an equal pitch of efficiency. The great increase in the size and proportion of administrative costs puts a high premium on efficiency in the office. Secondly, the relatively high turnover among female staff makes it essential to see that those recruited become effective as early as possible. Thirdly, rapid changes in the organisation of office work, for example, the introduction of computers for data processing, will call for more adaptable and well-informed clerks; whilst at the same time there may be fewer young people of marked ability embarking on careers as clerks.

### Initial Needs of Younger Staff

The committee's attention has been largely concentrated in this report on the initial training needs of younger office staff, broadly, those under 21. Their recommendations are of two kinds: first, general recommendations which are common to all younger office workers; and, secondly, more specific recommendations for each of the four main groups or types of employees—professional and administrative trainees; general clerks; office machine operators; junior secretaries, shorthand, audio and copy typists.

Their recommendations rest on two important premises. The appraisal of training needs is a job for the individual firm; it would be impossible for them to lay down detailed syllabuses or training programmes which were suitable for all companies or offices. Their task is rather to define the conditions necessary to sound training. At the same time, they believe that training should not be so narrow in scope as to impede the subsequent movement of the trainee into different and more demanding jobs.

The committee's conclusions have been reached in the light of a study of commercial training arrangements in

a number of other European countries; and of a sample survey of training schemes in a representative cross-section of some 2,000 middle-sized establishments in Britain.

The latter survey showed that only about eight per cent. of younger office employees were being trained under planned training schemes, and only seven per cent. were released to attend courses of further education. Nonetheless, there was a fair measure of agreement among those firms which had training schemes on the most important features of a properly organised training programme. For example, the majority of firms provided an induction programme and arranged for trainees to gain experience in more than one job or office. And the majority of training schemes for all types of staff entailed day or block release to attend a course of further education. More disappointingly, the committee found that only a small minority of firms made provision for the training of office supervisors.

The study of training in other European countries revealed that control of training in those countries is very much more centralised—through legislation governing apprenticeship, and through the establishment of nationally recognised examinations at the completion of training. For example, in Germany and Denmark there are quite detailed regulations governing the scope of training for different categories of office staff; and every commercial apprentice is required, as a matter of course, to sit an oral and written examination before qualifying as a trained clerk.

The committee were particularly impressed with the emphasis placed in these two countries on a broad-based training and introduction to business life, as opposed to training for a particular job. Moreover, they thought that Britain had something to learn from the way in which, in Germany, local Chambers of Commerce assist individual firms in planning their training programmes. Finally, they noted that the release of trainees, one day each week, to a commercial school was an essential part of the training of office staff.

The results of these surveys led the committee to the conclusion that, whatever the type or level of younger office staff, there were certain essential features which any training scheme should contain:

- (1) **The nomination of a senior member of management to be responsible for commercial training in the firm.**—This manager, who should be answerable directly to the board of directors, will have overall responsibility for the adequacy of the training given to office staff. Where the firm is not large enough to have a specialist training officer, the responsible manager will inevitably be called upon



to give advice to departmental managers on their training problems and to organise training programmes and courses. He should therefore attend a suitable course (such as the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education's course 'Background to Training for the Office') to equip him to carry out his responsibilities effectively.

- (2) **A planned programme.**—The programme should indicate, in as much detail as possible, the functions and tasks in which the trainee should gain experience; the order in which they should be covered; the methods of training; and the time to be devoted to each stage of training. The programme should be committed to paper, and made available to the trainee and his immediate supervisor.
- (3) **Induction.**—Induction comprises those measures necessary to familiarise the new worker with the firm and with the department or office in which he is employed. Its importance lies in the extra confidence and assurance it gives the trainee. The induction programme should include such things as: reception; explanation of the terms and conditions of employment; information about the firm and its operations and products; and an introduction to the work of the trainee's department.
- (4) **Instruction in basic skills and office systems.**—Particular attention must be given during the initial stages of training to instruction in the essential skills or tools of office work—including filing, telephone, reproduction machines and mail services. Wherever possible this instruction should be given in a situation where pressures of normal office work are not allowed to interfere with systematic training or to undermine the trainee's confidence.
- (5) **Competent Supervision.**—Effective office training will almost always depend to a large extent on the quality of supervision. The supervisor must have both a sound knowledge of the work of his section and an appreciation of the importance of his training responsibility (combined with the ability to instruct). Training in the former must naturally be determined by an analysis of the supervisor's job. All supervisors likely to have charge of office trainees should, however, receive instruction in their training responsibilities (for example, by attending a TWI office supervisor's course or similar courses giving special emphasis to the supervisor's training and instructional role).
- (6) **Further Education.**—In the committee's view, further education should be regarded as an integral part of the training of the younger office worker. Among other things, a suitable course of further education can improve the trainee's ability to communicate orally and in writing; broaden his understanding of the different commercial functions; supplement the practical and theoretical instruction the trainee gets in his firm; and help him to develop into a mature person, and a more responsible employee.

While the responsibility of the trainee to contribute to his own development should not be overlooked, it is clearly unreasonable to expect

him to give up a great part of his own time to attend a course that is an essential part of his training. Moreover, there is evidence that the failure and drop-out-rates of students following correspondence and evening courses are significantly greater than those of students on day-time courses. For both reasons, the committee recommends that all younger office staff should be given day or block release to attend appropriate educational courses.

The first category of trainees considered by the committee consists of those young people of higher than average intellectual capacity who may be expected in due course to fill responsible positions in particular commercial departments or in general administration. The aim of training should be to develop not only professional and commercial knowledge, but also administrative capacity, by giving the trainee:

- (a) a broad working knowledge of the main commercial functions of a firm, and substantial practical experience in the field(s) in which he is to specialise; and
- (b) the opportunity to follow associated further education courses in business studies leading to qualifications at professional or similar levels.

Entry to training schemes of this kind will be, usually, at the age of 16 plus or 18 plus; in either case potential trainees should have passed at least four subjects (including English) at GCE "O" Level, or the Certificate in Office Studies.

The main features of training schemes for professional and administrative trainees should be:

- (1) instruction in the most important office procedures and services;
- (2) a planned programme of training and experience in at least three of the firm's main commercial departments, divisions or functions—(for example, office organisation and general administration; financial accounting; production and progress control; sales and marketing; purchasing; data processing);
- (3) special projects or assignments which require the trainee to examine and report on particular aspects of the firm's operations;
- (4) the keeping of work-books or journals in which trainees regularly record and comment upon significant aspects of their work; and
- (5) release for further education.

Those entering training at the age of 16 should first follow a course of study leading to the Ordinary National Certificate in Business Studies. Thereafter, they may follow a more specialised commercial course leading to the final examinations of one of the professional bodies. For the 18 year-old entrant, who will normally have at least one subject at "A" level, the choice will lie, broadly, between a course leading to the final examination of one of the professional bodies; the Higher National Certificate or Diploma in Business Studies; or a sandwich course leading to a degree awarded by the Council for National Academic Awards.

The length of the training period will generally be at least five years for the younger entrant who is capable of pursuing his studies right through to a professional qualification. A proportion of 16 year-old trainees may,

however, complete their training at the age of 18, on passing the ONC, if it seems clear that they will not benefit from the more demanding latter stages of education and training. For the older trainee, the training should normally last three to four years, at the end of which period the trainee should have acquired either a professional qualification; a Higher National Diploma; or a degree in business studies.

The committee next considered a scheme of training to meet the needs of those engaged on mainly routine, general or specialist, clerical work. These clerks account for about 70 per cent. of the office work force. The aims of training at this level must be to ensure that trainees are properly and competently instructed in the most important office skills, procedures and services; that they have a thorough understanding of the work of the sections in which they are likely to be employed; and that they have a broad understanding of the main commercial functions of the firm.

The work done by clerks calls for competence in English or arithmetic, or both these subjects. In most cases a good pass in the Certificate of Secondary Education should prove a reasonable guide to suitability for employment and training as a clerk.

#### Features of Scheme for Clerks

The main features of a training scheme for clerks should be:

- (1) Basic training in office skills and procedures, including general office and postal services; filing and registry work; operation of the most common office machines; and simple business correspondence and commercial arithmetic. The committee commend the practice of giving this training on a special course at the start of employment. Larger firms should be encouraged to establish courses of their own. The committee suggest that, in addition, experimental courses of this kind might be established at selected technical colleges with a view to meeting the needs of smaller firms.
- (2) Planned Experience on the Job.—A considerable part of the clerk's training will inevitably, and quite properly, take place on the job. It must however be purposeful and systematic so as to ensure a thorough knowledge of the work and subject matter, and an ability to cope with the abnormal and to apply instructions intelligently. Frequent job rotation is not recommended; but the Committee believe that all clerks should have experience in at least two different kinds of office.
- (3) The keeping of work-books or journals by trainees.
- (4) Release for further education.

The committee suggest that for most trainees the Certificate in Office Studies will prove to be the most suitable course of study (though where a trainee has the intellectual and other qualities necessary to take a more demanding course, he should have the opportunity to do so).

The period of planned training for clerks should generally be not less than two years. This period will enable the trainee to gain a substantial amount of practical experience in two offices or departments, and give both the firm and trainee time to decide what kind of work he is most suited to undertake.

The committee's third group of recommendations cover the training of those who are to be employed as machine operators, for example, on accounting, adding, calculating, and punched card machines. They recognise that the most important objective of training in this group must be to ensure a high degree of speed, accuracy and consistency in the operation of the particular machine, or machines, on which the operator is to be employed. But training must do more than this. It must take account of the possibility that the operator may, in time, have to transfer to other machines, or to more demanding work, or to general clerical duties. Training must, therefore, develop an understanding of the work of an office and of the data being processed as well as a mastery of operative skills.

The main features of training should be:

- (1) Basic skill training.—Such training will usually be most successful if carried out in a special training section, centre or school where closer supervision and skilled instruction can be made available, and where more systematic training with special exercises and tests can be given.
- (2) Supervised experience.—On completion of basic training a further period of consolidation under close supervision in normal working conditions is essential. This period will enable the trainee to widen her range and build up her speed to the level of the experienced operator. A careful check should be kept on her progress, and remedial instruction given if consistent improvement is not achieved. In addition, the operator should be instructed in relevant office procedures in her department.
- (3) Release for further education.—The appropriate course of further education will depend to some extent on the capacities and employment of the operator. In many cases, however, a course leading to the Certificate in Office Studies will be the most suitable choice, particularly if the college is able to offer a range of optional subjects relevant to the needs of the machine operator. An alternative to the C.O.S. is the Scottish Council for Commercial Administrative and Professional Education's new course for the Business Machine Operators Certificate which has been specially designed to meet the needs of office machine operators.

Most would-be typists start acquiring their skills before entering employment; and the great bulk of training in shorthand, typing and the secretarial arts is provided in technical colleges rather than in industry. The committee, nonetheless, recognise that an increasing number of firms are making a valuable contribution to the training of shorthand typists and private secretaries; and hope that boards will encourage more to do so.

The committee suggest that the approach they have outlined for office machine operators is generally equally valid for shorthand and typing training. So far as potential junior secretaries are concerned, they recommend two methods of further training. Under the first, the girl will undergo a period of planned experience for a year or more as a shorthand-typist, while attending college one day each week to study for the more advanced group certificates in secretarial work. The second method is to provide within the firm a full-time course in



secretarial duties. Such a course would cover much the same ground as the advanced secretarial courses in college (for example, business correspondence, filing systems, office machinery, office communications, diary and appointments books, committee procedure, reception of visitors), but would do so more intensively and would devote more time to knowledge of company practices.

The committee have attempted to establish a framework within which commercial training can be developed on sound lines. This consists essentially of:

- (a) a planned programme of induction, basic skill training, and experience on the job;
- (b) adequate arrangements for supervision of training, both at company and office level; and
- (c) linking of appropriate further education courses with training in the firm.

They recommend that industrial training boards make it a condition of grants to firms that the training provided for younger office staff meets these conditions. Grants paid to firms should take account of the cost of providing approved off-the-job training; supervising training in the firm; releasing trainees to attend courses of further education; and financial contributions to group training schemes.

## Selective Employment Tax Repayments

What employers have to do before they can reclaim payment of selective employment tax is explained in a guide issued by the Ministry of Labour, copies of which can be obtained from any local employment exchange. The guide also gives details of how the tax is applied, who has to pay, and similar information.

From 5th September employers have had to pay the tax for all employees for whom they pay a class 1 national insurance contribution. No employer is excused from paying the tax, which is being collected by the Ministry of Social Security. The weekly rate is 25s. for men, 12s. 6d. for women and boys, and 8s. for girls, payable with the existing flat rate national insurance contribution in one combined stamp.

Under the Selective Employment Payments Act, 1966 (Ministry of Labour Gazette June, 1966, page 287) some, but not all employers will be able to claim a refund of the tax or a premium (amounting to a refund of the tax plus an additional sum) if certain conditions are satisfied. The weekly rate of these premiums are 32s. 6d. for men, 16s. 3d. for women, and boys under 18, and 10s. 6d. for girls under 18.

The conditions which have to be satisfied are set out in the guide issued by the Ministry, together with general guidance about the provisions of the Act.

As the supervision of training is of crucial importance, training boards should, through their grant arrangements, provide every encouragement and incentive to firms to get their office supervisors thoroughly trained, particularly in instructional methods.

Many smaller firms lack the resources to appoint specialist training staff, and the experience to plan satisfactory training programmes. The training boards have a particular obligation to provide expert advice and assistance for firms of this kind. The committee, therefore, recommend, first, that boards should wherever possible encourage firms to join together in a group and appoint group training advisers; and, secondly, that they should consider appointing a number of commercial training advisers or consultants to assist firms in dealing with their training problems. Appointments of the latter kind might perhaps be made in collaboration with the larger Chambers of Commerce, some of which have been active in the field of commercial training for a number of years.

The committee conclude their report with the hope that the training boards will provide substantial incentives to companies to train their office staff. They are confident that this investment in the "white collar" worker will yield a handsome dividend in increased office productivity in the years to come.

Employers whose establishments are in manufacturing industries may be entitled to a premium. Those whose business is in fishing, mining and quarrying, and transport and communication may have the tax refunded. Straight refund of tax may also be paid to employers in private electricity and water supply industries and to charities.

These premiums and refunds will be claimed from and paid by the Ministry of Labour.

Employers in agriculture, horticulture and forestry may obtain a refund through the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, or, in Scotland, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. Private individuals needing to employ a person to give domestic or nursing assistance may be able to obtain a refund of tax from the Ministry of Social Services.

Under the Act the Minister has to compile and maintain registers of employers whose establishments qualify for payment of premium or refund.

Before employers in manufacturing industries, fishing, mining and quarrying and transport and communication can claim a repayment they must, therefore, first register establishments with the Ministry of Labour. This can be done from 1st October, and application forms covering each establishment they wish to register can be obtained from any of the Ministry's local offices.

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Employers in those categories can claim a premium if more than half their employees are employed wholly or mainly in connection with manufacturing activities and less than half are in non-qualifying activities. This means that most establishments engaged in manufacture will qualify for premiums, and the employer may claim premium for all those he employs in or from the establishment, including those in activities which normally do not qualify. If, however, the majority of the employees are engaged in non-qualifying activities the establishment will not qualify for premium. The rules defining non-qualifying activities are set out in the guide.

Manufacturing establishments in which a substantial number of employees are engaged in the transport of its own goods will qualify for refunds rather than premiums. Those mainly engaged in office work will, with two exceptions, not qualify for premiums or refund. The exceptions are office activities in connection with the printing or publishing of newspapers and periodicals, and in connection with the operation of bus services and some other forms of public transport.

Refunds may be claimed for establishments which are engaged in fishing, mining and quarrying, opencast coalmining, private electricity and water supply, and transport and communication or in research and training relating to these activities. Employers in these categories can claim a refund if more than half their employees are employed wholly or mainly in connection with these activities and less than half are in non-qualifying activities.

A mixed establishment—in other words, one where two or more kinds of activities are being carried out—may qualify for premium or refund, or not qualify for either, depending on the proportion of employees employed in the various activities. Some examples of these establishments and whether they would qualify are included in an appendix to the guide.

An establishment is defined as the business of a single employer, that is single individual, partnership or company, occupying a single set of premises, or part of premises. Premises occupied by an employer will be regarded as constituting the site of a single establishment if access to all parts can be obtained without leaving them. For example, two buildings on a site occupied by an employer would constitute one establishment: if the buildings were separated by a public road this would be two establishments.

The Minister may agree, at the request of an employer, to treat a single set of premises as constituting the site of two or more establishments, for instance, if the employer is carrying on a business involving two sets of activities on the same premises he may ask the Minister to treat the business as being conducted from two establishments. An employer may also ask the Minister to treat two or more different sets of premises as the site of a single establishment.

The guide also includes notes to clarify the position of establishments engaged wholly or partly in the road transport of goods, to help employers to complete application forms for registration, and to help them to complete claim forms. There is also a ready reckoner for calculation of premiums and refunds.

An employer will know he has been registered on receiving a letter from the manager of the local employment exchange saying either that the Minister has registered it as qualifying for payment of premium or refund, or that it fails to qualify. The Minister has power to register as a "refund" establishment one for which the employer's application was for registration as a "premium" establishment, or vice versa.

If the establishment has been registered the employer will be sent a claim form which will cover the period from 5th September to the end of the year. Repayment for this period will be made during the first quarter of 1967. The first claims are expected to reach the Ministry's local offices in the first week in January 1967, and payments will begin almost immediately. Provided application for registration is made before 31st December, a belated application will not prejudice claims for payment to which employers are entitled.

Claims for the first quarter of 1967 made without undue delay will be paid during the second quarter, and thereafter by a "staggering" system, it is hoped to keep up an even flow of repayments.

Employers will be able to appeal to an industrial tribunal against a refusal of registration. They may also appeal against a decision by the Minister to remove an establishment from the register, or against the amount of payment which the Minister proposes to make. The tribunals to hear these appeals are those which hear appeals under the Industrial Training and Redundancy Payment Acts.

Application forms for registration by employers in agriculture, horticulture and forestry have already been sent out, and employers will be eligible for refunds if they are accepted for inclusion in the register kept by the agricultural departments. If employers have not yet received a form they should apply to the nearest divisional office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In Scotland application should be made to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in Edinburgh.

Charities will not need to register. They should first apply for a certificate to the Charity Commissioners, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1. or the Secretary of State for Education and Science (Legal Branch) Curzon Street, London, W.1. Charities in Scotland should obtain an application form from the Secretary of State for Scotland, Scottish Home and Health Department, Room 10, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. The certificate should then be sent to the local office of the Ministry of Labour, who will provide a claim form.

Private individuals who feel they may be entitled to claim a refund from the Ministry of Social Services when they employ nursing or domestic help in a private household to look after an elderly or infirm person or a young child whose only parent or guardian is at work, should get an explanatory leaflet from Post Offices or local offices of that Ministry. Repayments may be made earlier than for employers in industry.

Premiums may be claimed by employers for establishments which are engaged in activities which are classified under Orders III to XVI of the Standard Industrial Classification, or in scientific research or training relating to those activities. In addition, premiums may be paid for establishments which are engaged in the manufacture



# Family Expenditure in 1965

Last year nearly 3,500 households in the United Kingdom kept daily records of their expenditure during a period of two weeks, and answered questions about their incomes and family circumstances. The full results of the survey for 1965 have just been published [Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1965, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 25s. 0d. net].

Table 1 shows that on average the 3,392 households which co-operated in last year's survey spent just over £21 and received incomes of rather less than £25 a week. The households which co-operated in 1965 were rather smaller than in 1964. They averaged just under three people a household compared with just over three in the previous year. After allowing for sampling variations the main changes in household income between 1964 and 1965 were the increase in wages and salaries and in State retirement and similar pensions.

There were significant increases also in all of the main expenditure groups except alcoholic drink and tobacco, durable household goods, and services where the recorded changes were within the limits of sampling variations. The total increase in expenditure, of about 35s. a week, was due mainly to substantial increases in expenditure on transport (about 10s.), food (about 6s.), housing (about 6s.), clothing (about 5s.), and fuel (about 2s.). These increases have sampling variations, and could, therefore, be a shilling or so higher or lower if a different sample had been drawn.

Table 1 Size, composition, income and expenditure of households co-operating in 1964 and 1965.

	1964	1965	Standard error 1965
Total number of households	3,244	3,392	
Total number of persons	9,940	10,048	
Total number of adults (16 and over)	7,147	7,345	
Average number of persons per household			
All persons	3.06	2.96	
Children (under 16)	0.86	0.80	
Persons 16 and under 65	1.89	1.81	
Persons 65 and over	0.32	0.35	
Persons working*	1.37	1.33	
Persons classed as retired	0.16	0.18	
Source of income (Weekly average)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wages and salaries	351 2	366 1	5 2
Self employment income	32 7	36 0	3 8
Income from investments	21 9	17 2	1 5
Income from non-State pensions and annuities	10 4	10 7	0 9
State retirement, old age and widows' pensions	22 1	28 2	0 10
Other State benefits	12 5	12 5	0 6
Income from sub-letting and/or owner occupation	10 4	11 3	0 4
Income from other sources	11 5	11 1	0 9
Total income	472 1	492 9	5 10
Average weekly expenditure	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Housing	43 9	49 9	1 3
Fuel, light and power	24 7	26 11	0 5
Food	112 5	118 8	1 1
Alcoholic drink†	16 2	16 6	0 6
Tobacco†	22 3	23 6	0 5
Clothing and footwear	35 9	40 10	1 1
Durable household goods	25 0	26 10	1 4
Other goods	27 2	29 9	0 7
Transport and vehicles	42 9	52 8	3 10
Services	38 10	38 0	0 1
Miscellaneous	1 6	1 9	0 1
Total expenditure	390 0	425 1	5 11

\* Excluding those who normally work ten hours a week or less.  
† The figures for these groups are known to be understated, since there was apparent under-recording of expenditure on these items.

An entirely new feature in the 1965 report is a distribution of households by the age of the head and by his income. Table 2 shows that about 25 per cent. of the heads of households had incomes of £15 to £20 a week. In the under 40 groups, the proportion was more than one-third. In the 30-50 age groups, well over twice as many heads had incomes above £20 as below £15. In the over 65 group, on the other hand, nearly half the heads had incomes of £5 to £10 a week only, and the remaining heads were about equally divided below and above this range.

Table 2 Distribution of head of household income by age of head.

Weekly income of head of household	Age of head of household						All households
	Under 30 years	30 but under 40	40 but under 50	50 but under 60	60 but under 65	65 or more	
Under £5	3	2	7	12	30	210	264
£5 but under £10	15	16	28	80	73	362	574
£10 but under £15	67	97	116	150	72	100	602
£15 but under £20	134	183	183	193	73	46	812
£20 but under £25	80	122	160	132	36	20	550
£25 but under £30	40	73	86	71	12	10	292
£30 but under £40	11	46	54	43	4	12	170
£40 but under £50	2	19	21	12	4	4	65
£50 or more	3	6	23	16	6	9	63
Total	355	564	678	709	313	773	3,392

Another new feature in the 1965 report is the distribution of earnings of individuals by regions, together with their average, median and quartile earnings. Table 3 provides details for males. The figures in this table suggest that the average wage or salary for all male workers in the United Kingdom was about £18 a week. After making due allowance for sampling fluctuations, average earnings in London and the rest of the South East Region are seen to be higher than in the country as a whole, while in Scotland and the North they are definitely lower. Similar tables for females and for all employees are available in the report.

Table 4 analyses households grouped by the age of the head of the household. It illustrates the changes in household composition and in income and expenditure which occur over a life span. The largest households and those with the most children are those with heads aged 30-40. Households with heads aged 40-60 have on average the most adult members and the most workers. In the table, the analyses of household incomes by source shows that households with heads in the 40-50 age group have the highest average wage or salary (about £25 a week), self-employment income is highest in the group with heads aged 40-60 (about £3 a week) while households with heads aged 65 and over have peak averages for investment income, income from State and other pensions and annuities, and from sub-letting.

The table also shows striking changes between patterns of expenditure of households grouped by age of head. Not unexpectedly, there is a marked rise in average household expenditure from about £21 for those with heads under 30, to about £28 for the 40-50 group, falling to about £13 for those with heads aged 65 and over. There are marked differences in the proportions spent on the main groups of commodities and services.

Thus housing costs absorb higher proportions of the total outgoings of households with heads aged under 30 (13 per cent.) and over 65 (15 per cent.) than for the middle age groups. Expenditure on fuel and light which accounts for only 5 per cent. of household spending where heads are under 30 and aged 40-50

respectively, absorbs 10 per cent. in households with heads aged 65 and over. With durable goods and transport on the other hand the households with heads under 30 spend proportionately

twice as much (9 per cent. on durables and 17 per cent. on transport) as do those with heads aged 65 and over (4 per cent. on durables and 8 per cent. on transport).

Table 3 Distribution of earnings of male employees\* by Region†

Ranges of weekly earnings	Number of employees											
	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom‡
Under £10	16	30	46	14	29	52	28	24	15	14	37	266
£10 but under £11	7	8	11	3	6	24	10	14	7	6	13	86
£11 but under £12	11	11	8	7	8	27	8	19	7	6	15	106
£12 but under £13	5	15	15	8	12	31	10	21	7	5	18	142
£13 but under £14	13	26	22	6	12	34	21	13	11	5	18	179
£14 but under £15	8	13	29	5	8	43	21	22	19	9	25	179
£15 but under £16	15	17	26	16	12	43	22	21	14	8	24	164
£16 but under £17	8	9	31	11	15	46	20	26	18	11	17	182
£17 but under £18	9	14	34	6	19	45	21	24	8	7	18	159
£18 but under £19	7	12	20	8	14	35	17	18	11	5	13	167
£19 but under £20	37	42	59	32	61	160	77	83	29	10	14	132
£20 but under £30	8	20	33	7	33	82	40	42	9	10	37	484
£30 or more	12	20	20	8	19	90	51	39	10	9	17	212
All above ranges	149	255	374	140	259	764	367	397	174	128	263	2,582
Mean	334	350	353	373	382	405	416	395	355	363	321	368
Lower quartile	256	260	273	269	278	291	296	287	276	256	241	269
Median	334	319	345	344	378	375	382	371	331	335	309	345
Upper quartile	411	410	430	434	478	488	500	482	406	458	385	439

\* Males who are employed for more than 10 hours a week and receiving a wage or salary.  
† These are the revised standard regions as defined in *The Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas, 1965*.

‡ Including East Anglia and Northern Ireland which are not shown separately in this table since the numbers of employees are too few to provide a reliable sample.

Another new table in the report analyses gross household income under its main sources, and also by the amount received from each source by the head of the household, the wife of the head, and by other members of the household, separately. Table 5 analyses the income of all 3,392 households in the 1965 sample. It shows that about three-quarters of the average income of nearly £25 a week was derived from wages or salary, and that nearly three-quarters of the total wage component was provided by

heads of households. Wives contributed about 10 per cent. and other members about 20 per cent. Other main sources of household income were State retirement pensions and other State benefits, and self-employment income which accounted for about 8 per cent. and 7 per cent. of the total, respectively. Heads of households contributed nearly three-quarters of total household income, including 90 per cent. of self-employment income and nearly as much from non-State pensions. Incomes of wives

Table 4 Size, composition, income and expenditure of households by age of head

	Age of head					
	Under 30	30 but under 40	40 but under 50	50 but under 60	60 but under 65	65 or more
Total number of households	355	564	678	709	313	773
Total number of persons	1,079	2,241	2,574	2,045	684	1,425
Total number of adults (16 and over)	702	1,143	1,690	1,788	649	1,373
Average number of persons per household						
All persons	3.04	3.97	3.80	2.88	2.19	1.84
Children (under 16)	1.06	1.95	1.30	0.36	0.11	0.07
Persons 16 and under 65	1.97	1.99	2.42	2.45	1.98	0.42
Persons 65 and over	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.09	1.35
Persons working*	1.33	1.34	1.86	1.86	1.23	0.43
Persons classed as retired	—	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.65
Source of income (Weekly average)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wages and salaries	427 1	423 10	510 5	480 1	289 11	95 8
Self-employment income	10 11	30 7	53 2	60 7	36 0	13 10
Income from investments	3 4	7 2	13 5	15 7	21 1	34 0
Income from non-State pensions and annuities	0 1	0 11	2 9	6 8	24 8	27 3
State retirement, old age and widows' pensions	0 2	3 5	7 7	11 9	26 2	93 1
Other State benefits	5 2	15 4	13 8	10 5	10 5	11 4
Income from sub-letting and/or owner occupation	8 9	11 5	11 8	10 10	10 10	12 4
Income from other sources	14 1	14 2	13 5	11 11	8 5	5 8
Total income	469 7	506 10	626 1	607 10	436 11	293 2
Average weekly expenditure						
Housing	52 6	49 1	57 11	50 0	51 4	40 10
Fuel, light and power	21 0	29 4	29 7	27 7	25 6	25 6
Food	106 4	132 10	153 7	134 4	103 8	75 2
Alcoholic drink†	17 0	14 11	20 1	20 11	16 10	10 2
Tobacco†	23 1	23 4	30 5	29 6	21 9	13 0
Clothing and footwear	29 8	44 9	56 10	51 2	33 7	22 7
Durable household goods	38 0	26 1	43 6	27 0	19 0	10 6
Other goods	28 7	34 5	38 10	32 5	25 1	18 2
Transport and vehicles	69 8	57 0	68 3	62 9	47 0	21 0
Services	33 8	37 1	51 1	45 0	30 6	25 11
Miscellaneous	0 11	2 7	3 9	1 8	0 7	0 4
Total expenditure	420 5	451 3	553 9	482 2	374 9	263 3

\* Excluding those who normally work ten hours a week or less.  
(94552)

† The figures for these groups are known to be understated, since there was apparent under-recording of expenditure on these items.



accounted for about 10 per cent of the household total. However, over 20 per cent. of the income derived from State pensions and benefits including family allowances, and a similar proportion of the income from other sources (including jobs occupying 10 hours or less a week) was provided by wives. Other members collectively contributed about 15 per cent. of the total household income and about 85 per cent. of their contribution came from wages and salaries.

Many other tables are given in the 117 page report. For example, earnings of individuals are analysed not only by region, but also by broad industry groups, distinguishing manual workers and all workers, separately. Sources of income of head, wife and other household members are provided for various household income groups as well as for all households combined. Patterns of expenditure and sources of income are given for households grouped not only by the age of head but by his income also.

Further analyses include three-year moving averages of expenditure on over 100 different goods and services and also similarly detailed analyses of the expenditure in 1965 of

households grouped by household income and, for the first time since 1961, by household composition and household income.

Distributions of many household characteristics cross classified by ranges of household income are included. Among these for the first time there is a distribution of households by the number of persons at work which shows the effect on household income of the numbers at work.

The appendices to the report contain information essential to the interpretation of the results. They list the individual components of the published groups of expenditure and income, and provide details of other information for which results are also available. Another appendix contains standard errors for all households in the survey, and indicates what allowances must be made for sampling variations in considering recorded expenditures on different groups of commodities and services. The final appendix contains a comprehensive index to the main contents of all Family Expenditure Survey Reports since 1957 enabling the reader to see at a glance where to find previously published information in which he is interested.

Table 5 Sources of household income by household members

Source	Weekly average income of								Source of income as a percentage of household income
	Head		Wife of head		Other members		Household		
	Value s. d.	per cent.*	Value s. d.	per cent.*	Value s. d.	per cent.*	Value s. d.	per cent.*	
Wages and salaries	258 1	70.5	37 6	10.2	70 6	19.3	366 1	100.0	74.3
Self-employment income	32 5	90.2	1 6	4.1	2 1	5.7	36 0	100.0	7.3
Income from investments	13 2	76.5	2 9	16.1	1 3	7.4	17 2	100.0	3.5
Income from non-State pensions and annuities	9 4	88.5	0 2	1.2	1 1	10.3	10 7	100.0	2.2
State retirement, old age and widows' pensions	19 10	7.03	4 6	16.1	3 10	13.6	28 2	100.0	5.7
Other State benefits	7 8	61.9	3 5	27.6	1 4	10.5	12 5	100.0	2.5
Income from sub-letting and/or owner occupation	11 3	100.0					11 3	100.0	2.3
Income from other sources	6 2	55.4	2 3	20.4	2 8	24.2	11 1	100.0	2.2
Total income	357 11	72.6	52 1	10.6	82 9	16.8	492 9	100.0	100.0

\* Members' income from each source as a percentage of the total for the entire household from each source.

## TRAINING GRANTS FOR SANDWICH COURSES

Any firm which provides facilities for a student during the industrial parts of a sandwich course for certain technical qualifications will qualify for a grant from the Ministry of Labour.

The object of these grants is to help to relieve the acute shortage of technologists over the whole employment field. The grants for sandwich courses are offered to all industries, whether they are covered by training boards at present or not. There are two kinds of grants:—

- (1) £40 for each of the first two six-monthly industrial periods of sandwich courses leading to a degree of a technological university or an award of the Council for National Academic Awards.
- (2) £30 for each of the two six months of industrial training forming part of a sandwich course leading to a Higher National Diploma.

Where the industrial part of the course lasts for 12 months, one payment of £80 or £60 as appropriate will be made, and pro rata, based on completed weeks, where the period is less than six months.

Grants will be paid in respect of students who started courses within the three academic years 1965/1966 to 1967/1968. Application for grants should be made after the relevant training period has been completed.

Any firm which provides facilities to a student, whether he is employed by that firm, another firm or is not actually in employment, for the appropriate parts of such courses, may apply for grants.

Where a firm is covered by an industrial training board, the Ministry will pay the grant through the board who will pass it to the firm, together with any additional sum to which it might be entitled under the board's scheme. Such a firm should get advice from the appropriate training board on how to apply for these and other grants available through the board's own grants scheme.

Any firm not covered by a board should apply for grants on forms T.C.1 obtainable from the Ministry of Labour (T.C.2) 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 or from any Regional Office of the Ministry.

# Employees in Great Britain Mid-1965 Age & Regional Analysis

This article gives age distributions of employees in Great Britain in June 1965 analysed by industry and by region, the numbers of married women employees, and estimates of inter-regional migration of employees between June 1964 and June 1965. The total numbers of employees at June 1965, analysed by sex, by industry and by region, were published in the GAZETTE for March 1966 (pages 118 to 121) and revised regional estimates were given in the July 1966 issue (pages 389 to 391).

The principal changes during the period June 1964 to June 1965 shown by these analyses were:

(a) The total number of employees increased by 208,000; there were increases of 140,000 men and 185,000 women, and decreases of 62,000 boys and 55,000 girls under 18.

(b) Marriages of employees and the return of married women to employment accounted for an increase of 153,000 married women employees. The 4,632,000 married women in 1965 represented 54.6 per cent. of all female employees.

(c) There was a net inflow of 654,000 young persons who were still under 18 at June 1965, including some still in full-time education. There were net outflows of 157,000 men aged 65 or over, of 102,000 women aged 60 or over and of 187,000 employees in other groups, including the withdrawal of married women and other retirements. The number of 15-year old employees was 16,000 lower in June 1965 than in June 1964, but the number under 21 was still 49,000 higher than in 1964. The number of employees over pensionable age was 46,000 higher than in 1964. The main increases were in those under 20 and among those between 40 and pensionable age. At June 1965 about 50 per cent. of the males, 54 per cent. of all the females and 40 per cent. of the married women were under 40 years of age. These percentages are unchanged from June 1964.

(d) Among those who were employees both in June 1964 and in June 1965, there were about 700,000 inter-regional movements. There was a net inflow into the South East of about 45,000 compared with about 17,000 between June 1963 and June 1964, and a net outflow of 17,000 from Scotland.

As explained in the GAZETTE for March 1966, the mid-year estimates of employees include the registered unemployed and employees in employment. The latter include some persons who were not actually in jobs in June, but had worked at some time during the previous twelve months and have been counted as still in the working population at June (for example, occasional workers, and students who worked during vacation). They also include those in employment who were absent from work in June owing to sickness, holidays and other causes.

The estimates relate to employees, as re-defined in the GAZETTE for March 1966 (page 111) and for May 1966 (page 208). They do not cover other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons and members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services. This new definition differs from that used in the corresponding article in the GAZETTE for June 1965 (pages 250 to 256) and earlier articles in this annual series.

The estimates of the total numbers of employees now include about 12,000 civil servants who are stationed outside the United Kingdom and do not hold national insurance cards; these are excluded from the regional estimates; and a group of registered wholly unemployed persons (about 28,000 in June 1965 and 34,000 in June 1964) who are not covered by the counts of national insurance card exchanges. They now exclude some merchant seamen who are not covered by the card exchanges.

(94552)

As the mid-1964 totals of employees have been revised and the definition has been changed, analyses by age etc. of the revised totals (published in the GAZETTE for March 1966) have been recalculated so that comparisons can be made between the 1964 and 1965 figures. Because of the revisions, the changes between the 1964 and 1965 figures given in the present article are not completely comparable with those for previous years given in these annual articles.

The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on (i) information obtained from a one per cent. sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Security, together with information about (ii) those civil servants and G.P.O. employees who do not hold national insurance cards and (iii) the group of wholly unemployed persons mentioned in the previous paragraph but one.

The estimates of inter-regional migration however are based only on the one per cent. sample information. They thus exclude migration of employees in groups (ii) and (iii) above.

From the insurance records, information about age, sex, marital status for women, region of card exchange and industry was obtained for those persons who exchanged their insurance cards and were classified as employees at the time of the card exchange. In those cases where cards had also been exchanged in the previous year, any change in the region in which the card was exchanged was noted. This provided the basis for the inter-regional migration estimates, which, therefore, relate only to those employees with national insurance cards included in the mid-year estimates for both 1964 and 1965.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors. For example, the estimated number of males aged 53 is given as 301,000, but the actual number obtained by a complete count rather than by sampling would probably have been different; the chance of the true figure being outside the range 290,000 to 312,000 is, however, only one in twenty. These possible margins of error need to be borne in mind when using the estimates.

## Age Distributions—General

In Table 6 the estimated numbers of male and female employees are analysed by individual years of age at June 1965; the corresponding revised estimates for June 1964 are given in brackets.

Although figures are given for individual years of age, as already mentioned, they are subject to sampling errors.

Changes between June 1964 and June 1965 are summarised, for broad age groups and for those aged 15 years, in Table 7.

In 1965 there were 16,000 fewer 15 year-old employees than in 1964 but 71,000 more in the 16-19 group and so 55,000 more in the 15-19 group.

There were increases of 49,000 in the 20-39 group, of 56,000 among those between 40 and pensionable age and of 48,000 in those of pensionable age.

The difference between the 1965 estimates in Table 6 of employees of a particular age and the revised 1964 estimate for the age one year lower is an estimate of the net change during the 12 months in the number of employees in the same birth group. For example, in 1964, there were 185,000 male employees who would reach the age of 65 before June 1965, and in 1965 only 101,000 aged 65, so during the year there was a reduction, mainly because of retirement of 84,000 in this group. For many ages these net movements are small, and so are subject



to relatively high margins of sampling error. The movements during 1964-65 for broad age groups are given in Table 8.

This shows the different patterns in the working lives of males and females. For males, the number of entrants exceeds the number of leavers up to about the age of 25, but above the age of 30 there is a relatively small wastage because of deaths and other withdrawals, including migration, up to pensionable age, when the withdrawals increase. For females, withdrawals exceed entrants between the ages of 19 and 30, and then, with the re-entry of married women into the employment field there is a net inflow up to the age of 45. There is a marked outflow at the age of 60.

Table 6 Age Analysis of Employees in Great Britain at June 1965

(Corresponding revised estimates at June 1964 are given in brackets) THOUSANDS

Age at June	Males		Females		Age at June	Males		Females	
	1965	(1964)	1965	(1964)		1965	(1964)	1965	(1964)
15	124	(140)	144	(145)	45	347	(243)	216	(143)
16	270	(283)	280	(304)	46	243	(235)	143	(138)
17	349	(382)	358	(388)	47	235	(267)	140	(160)
18	409	(305)	392	(308)	48	269	(288)	159	(170)
19	315	(326)	301	(305)	49	278	(303)	173	(191)
20	334	(341)	284	(284)	50	302	(315)	190	(175)
21	340	(316)	255	(242)	51	314	(303)	176	(183)
22	319	(288)	222	(208)	52	296	(304)	182	(168)
23	289	(274)	184	(174)	53	301	(285)	169	(167)
24	273	(292)	154	(161)	54	277	(301)	163	(160)
25	298	(294)	142	(150)	55	296	(294)	159	(165)
26	293	(306)	137	(133)	56	289	(284)	148	(151)
27	304	(296)	122	(127)	57	280	(280)	162	(143)
28	295	(296)	118	(117)	58	273	(265)	137	(143)
29	295	(317)	111	(118)	59	258	(262)	135	(121)
30	297	(271)	117	(106)	60	254	(252)	93	(93)
31	286	(290)	108	(113)	61	243	(242)	80	(84)
32	290	(293)	113	(118)	62	236	(220)	75	(67)
33	290	(298)	126	(121)	63	211	(209)	62	(53)
34	292	(288)	133	(131)	64	197	(185)	47	(48)
35	286	(286)	138	(143)	65	101	(86)	40	(37)
36	296	(293)	150	(143)	66	71	(66)	32	(30)
37	299	(306)	152	(152)	67	59	(53)	25	(27)
38	304	(309)	157	(158)	68	47	(48)	23	(23)
39	304	(311)	166	(161)	69	43	(39)	18	(18)
40	311	(310)	169	(167)	70 and over	143	(143)	61	(57)
41	306	(325)	171	(171)					
42	310	(341)	178	(185)					
43	332	(354)	191	(201)					
44	351	(346)	208	(212)					
					Total aged 15 and over	14,929	(14,851)	8,488	(8,358)

Table 7 Summary of 1964-65 Changes by Age Group

	THOUSANDS		
	June 1964 (Revised)	June 1965	Change 1964-1965
Aged 15			
Males	140	124	-16
Females	145	144	-
Total	285	269	-16
Aged 16-19			
Males	1,297	1,343	+46
Females	1,306	1,331	+25
Total	2,602	2,673	+71
Aged 20-39			
Males	5,966	5,984	+18
Females	3,057	3,088	+32
Total	9,023	9,072	+49
Aged 40-64			
Males	7,012	7,014	+2
Females	3,315	3,369	+54
Total	10,327	10,383	+56
Aged 65 and over			
Males	437	465	+28
Females	536	556	+20
Total	973	1,021	+48
All age groups			
Males	14,851	14,929	+78
Females	8,358	8,488	+130
Total	23,209	23,417	+208

Table 8 Net Movements into (+) and out of (-) the Employee Sector of the Working Population, 1964-65

Age at June 1965	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
15	+124	+144	+269
16-17	+196	+189	+385
18-29	-47	-175	-222
30-39	-7	+59	+52
40-49	-34	+40	+6
50-59	-47	-26	-73
60-64	-43	-61	-103
65 and over	-157	-41	-198
All ages 15 and over	+78	+130	+208

Age Distribution within Industries

Table 18 on pages 560 and 561 give analyses by age group of the estimated numbers of employees at June 1965 in each order of the Standard Industrial Classification, and in each of the larger industries (Minimum List Headings), as in previous annual articles in this series. Separate analyses are given for males and for females. The numbers of employees within an age group in many industries or group of industries are small and so subject to relatively high sampling errors.

For each S.I.C. Order the estimated number of male employees in each of the four broad age groups has been expressed as a percentage of the total male employees in that industry group and the distributions between these age groups are given in Table 9. Similarly, Table 10 gives, for each order, the distribution of female employees between broad age groups, distinguishing married and other female employees within each age group.

The estimated numbers of employees at June 1965 given in Table 18 are not completely comparable with the corresponding estimates for earlier years, because of the revisions mentioned in the article in the GAZETTE for March 1966. Nevertheless, the percentage age distributions given in Tables 9 and 10 can be assumed to be reasonably comparable with the corresponding figures for earlier years.

Table 9 shows that the proportion of male employees in an industry in 1965 who were under 20 years of age varied from 5 per cent. in chemicals, vehicles, transport and public administration to 17 per cent. in distributive trades, and in no industry was the change, compared with the previous year, more than 1 per cent. Similarly, the proportion between 20 and 40 years of age was relatively low (32 per cent.) in clothing and footwear, highest (47 per cent.) in the construction industry, and had changed, compared with the previous year, by no more than 1 per cent. in any industry except mining and quarrying, where it had fallen by 2 per cent.

Table 9 Percentage Age Distributions of Male Employees 1965, within Industries (S.I.C. Orders)

Industry or Service (S.I.C. Order)	Under 20	20-39	40-64	65 and over
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	38	42	5
Mining and quarrying	6	33	60	1
Food, drink and tobacco	9	41	47	3
Chemicals and allied industries	5	43	51	1
Metal manufacture	8	39	51	2
Engineering and electrical goods	9	43	46	2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9	34	52	2
Vehicles	5	42	44	3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11	42	50	4
Textiles	15	35	47	5
Leather, leather goods and fur	13	32	50	5
Clothing and footwear	10	42	46	3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	16	40	42	3
Timber, furniture, etc.	11	43	44	3
Paper, printing and publishing	11	43	44	3
Other manufacturing industries	9	43	45	2
Construction	13	47	38	1
Gas, electricity and water	6	37	53	3
Transport and communication	5	39	41	4
Distributive trades	17	38	46	4
Insurance, banking and finance	8	42	47	4
Professional and scientific services	6	43	47	4
Miscellaneous services	15	38	40	7
Public administration	5	33	59	4
Total all industries and services	10	40	47	3

The proportion between 40 and 65 years of age varied from 38 per cent. in construction to 60 per cent. in mining and quarrying and, compared with the previous year, there was an increase in clothing and footwear and a decrease in the leather industry of 2 per cent. in each case. The proportion of pensionable age was low (1 per cent.) in mining and quarrying, chemicals and gas, electricity and water and highest (7 per cent.) in the miscellaneous services group. The distribution between these age groups of the total in all industries and services was the same as in 1964, about half being under 40 years of age.

Similarly, Table 10 shows that the proportion of female employees in an industry in 1965, who were under 20 years of age varied from 7 per cent. in professional and scientific services and 11 per cent. in public administration to 26 per cent. in the distributive trades and 30 per cent. in insurance, banking and finance.

Table 10 Percentage Age Distributions of Female Employees 1965, within Industries (S.I.C. Orders)

Industry or Service (S.I.C. Orders)	Under 20		20-39		40-59		60 and over	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	12	22	14	30	13	4	3
Mining and quarrying	—	15	29	16	24	9	5	2
Food, drink and tobacco	—	16	24	14	32	9	3	2
Chemicals and allied industries	—	19	24	15	27	11	1	2
Metal manufacture	—	17	26	14	28	10	2	2
Engineering and electrical goods	—	17	18	17	27	12	5	4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	17	18	17	27	12	5	4
Vehicles	—	14	27	17	27	9	2	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	15	25	12	34	9	4	2
Textiles	—	17	21	12	31	10	4	4
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	2	20	11	27	10	4	2
Clothing and footwear	—	1	24	22	13	26	8	3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	—	1	17	26	11	34	7	3
Timber, furniture, etc.	—	18	25	13	29	8	3	4
Paper, printing and publishing	—	1	24	20	18	23	8	2
Other manufacturing industries	—	1	16	25	12	33	9	3
Construction	—	1	19	24	17	23	10	3
Gas, electricity and water	—	14	25	20	24	14	1	2
Transport and communication	—	1	13	24	19	26	12	3
Distributive trades	—	1	25	20	12	28	8	3
Insurance, banking and finance	—	1	29	18	25	16	7	3
Professional and scientific services	—	7	20	18	33	14	4	4
Miscellaneous services	—	1	13	21	11	32	11	6
Public administration	—	11	18	17	30	16	5	3
All industries and services	1	17	21	15	29	11	3	3

A = Married women; B = All other female employees

The proportion between 20 and 40 years of age was relatively low (32 per cent.) in distributive trades and miscellaneous services, both employing large numbers, and relatively high (43 per cent.) in transport and insurance, banking and finance and (45 per cent.) in mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and water, where total numbers employed are small. The proportion between 40 and 60 years of age was lowest (23 per cent.) in insurance, banking and finance and highest in professional and scientific services (47 per cent.) and public administration (46 per cent.). As for males, the proportion of pensionable age was low (1 per cent.) in gas, electricity and water and high (7 per cent.) in the miscellaneous services group. As in 1964, 54 per cent. were under 40 years of age, 40 per cent. were in the 40-59 group and 6 per cent. were over pensionable age.

Married Women Employees

The estimated total of married women employees (excluding widows and divorced women) at June 1965 was 4,632,000 or about 55 per cent. of all female employees. The total shows an increase of 153,000 compared with the revised total of 4,479,000 for June 1964. The age distribution of married women and total female employees in broad age groups, and the proportion which married women formed of the total number of female employees in each age group, are given in Table 11.

Table 12 gives, for each order of the Standard Industrial Classification the estimated number of married women employees, the percentage they formed of the total number of female employees and their age distribution in percentage form between broad age groups.

Table 11 Estimated Numbers of Married Women Employees at June 1965

(Corresponding revised estimates at June 1964 are given in brackets.) THOUSANDS

Age	Married women employees		Female employees		(1) as percentage of (2)
	(1)	(1964)	(2)	(1964)	
15-19	58	(54)	1,475	(1,450)	3.9 (3.7)
20-29	764	(740)	1,728	(1,713)	44.2 (43.2)
30-39	1,050	(1,021)	1,360	(1,344)	77.2 (75.9)
40-49	1,379	(1,351)	1,748	(1,739)	78.9 (77.9)
50-59	1,085	(1,041)	1,621	(1,576)	66.9 (66.0)
60 and over	296	(273)	556	(536)	53.3 (50.9)
All ages 15 and over	4,632	(4,479)	8,488	(8,358)	54.6 (53.6)

Table 12 Analysis of Married Women Employees by Industry and Age

Industry or Service (S.I.C. Order)	Number of married women employees (thousands)	Percentage of total female employees	Percentage analysis of married women employees			
			under 20	20-39	40-59	60 and over
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49	58	1	39	52	8
Mining and quarrying	13	58	1	50	41	8
Food, drink and tobacco	206	59	1	40	54	4
Chemicals and allied industries	72	50	2	42	53	2
Metal manufacture	43	56	2	44	49	5
Engineering and electrical goods	354	57	2	46	49	3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6	50	2	35	54	10
Vehicles	67	58	2	47	48	4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	129	63	1	39	54	6
Textiles	232	57	1	37	54	7
Leather, leather goods and fur	14	54	4	38	50	8
Clothing and footwear	205	52	2	42	50	5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	51	64	1	41	53	5
Timber, furniture, etc.	34	57	1	44	50	5
Paper, printing and publishing	103	47	3	43	49	5
Other manufacturing industries	81	62	2	41	53	5
Construction	46	53	1	45	48	6
Gas, electricity and water	27	50	—	50	48	2
Transport and communications	140	53	1	45	48	5
Distributive trades	830	52	2	39	54	6
Insurance, banking and finance	108	37	2	48	42	8
Professional and scientific services	919	57	—	35	58	6
Miscellaneous services	755	60	1	35	54	10
Public administration	201	53	—	33	57	9
All industries and services	4,632	55	1	39	53	6

More than 60 per cent. (2,953,000) of the married women employed were in the service industries, with 20 per cent. (919,000) in professional and scientific services and 18 per cent. (830,000) in the distributive trades. The number of married women as a proportion of all female employees in an industry ranged from 38 per cent. in insurance, banking and finance and 46 per cent. in paper, printing and publishing to 64 per cent. in the bricks, pottery, glass and cement groups. The proportion was over 50 per cent. in all other industry orders.

In the manufacturing sector the largest number of married women employees—354,000—was in the engineering and electrical goods industries. The age distribution of married women employees showed little change compared with 1964; the percentage which married women formed of the total number of female employees showed a slight increase.

Table 13 on page 559 shows the numbers of male and female employees, by age group, in each of the Standard Regions of England, in Wales and in Scotland at June 1965, except for the South East and East Anglia Regions; figures are given for the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern administrative Regions which together correspond to these two Standard Regions. Estimates for 1964 given in the GAZETTE for June 1965 were on the former regional basis, and so did not include figures



for the new East Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Regions. Moreover, as the regional estimates of total employees have been revised, those 1964 age analyses are not completely comparable with those now given for 1965.

The percentage distribution between Regions of the total numbers of male and female employees in each of four broad age groups is given in Table 14. Within each region, the percentage distribution of the regional total between these age groups is given in Table 15.

Table 14 Percentage Distribution between Regions of Employees by Age Group at June 1965

Region	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	15 and over
<b>Males</b>					
London and South Eastern	21.3	24.8	24.4	27.3	24.3
Eastern and Southern	11.9	12.0	11.8	13.2	12.0
South Western	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.8
West Midlands	9.9	10.7	9.8	10.3	10.2
East Midlands	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.8	9.0	9.1	8.4	9.1
North Western	12.9	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.6
Northern	6.6	5.7	6.1	4.1	5.9
Scotland	10.6	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.3
Wales	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.6
Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Females</b>					
London and South Eastern	23.3	26.6	26.1	30.9	26.1
Eastern and Southern	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.0	11.7
South Western	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6
West Midlands	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.9
East Midlands	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.5	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.7
North Western	12.5	13.2	14.4	13.3	13.6
Northern	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.2	5.2
Scotland	10.4	9.8	9.3	8.3	9.6
Wales	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.8
Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15 Percentage Distribution between Age Groups of Employees at June 1965 within Industrial Regions

Region	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Regional Total
<b>Males</b>					
London and South Eastern	8.6	40.8	47.1	3.5	100.0
Eastern and Southern	9.8	40.4	46.4	3.5	100.0
South Western	9.8	38.7	48.2	3.2	100.0
West Midlands	9.6	42.0	45.3	3.1	100.0
East Midlands	10.3	39.5	47.2	3.0	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	10.5	39.7	46.9	2.9	100.0
North Western	10.0	39.2	47.7	3.1	100.0
Northern	10.8	38.7	48.3	2.1	100.0
Scotland	11.3	39.6	46.1	3.0	100.0
Wales	9.8	39.2	48.6	2.4	100.0
Great Britain	9.8	40.0	47.0	3.1	100.0
<b>Females</b>					
London and South Eastern	15.5	37.0	39.7	7.8	100.0
Eastern and Southern	17.6	36.7	39.6	6.1	100.0
South Western	18.4	34.9	40.0	6.7	100.0
West Midlands	16.3	37.2	39.9	6.2	100.0
East Midlands	18.9	34.8	40.0	6.3	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	18.9	35.2	39.4	6.4	100.0
North Western	16.0	35.4	42.2	6.4	100.0
Northern	21.0	37.1	36.6	5.2	100.0
Scotland	18.8	37.1	38.5	5.7	100.0
Wales	20.0	36.3	38.4	5.4	100.0
Great Britain	17.4	36.3	39.7	6.6	100.0

#### Inter-Regional Migration of Employees

Where the insurance card of an employee included in the sample of national insurance records has been exchanged, the region in which the insurance card was exchanged is known from the records. It is thus possible to identify cases where an individual's card has been exchanged in different regions in successive years and so obtain estimates of the number of such movements between one year and the next. These provide estimates of inter-regional migration of those employees who exchanged cards in both years.

The estimated movements into and from each region between June 1964 and June 1965 are given in Table 16 on page 559. Because of Regional boundary changes these figures, including total gross movements are not strictly comparable with those given in previous annual articles in this series. Apart from the

limitations mentioned below, the estimated gross movements during the 12 months are subject to sampling error. As the differences between the estimated inward and outward movements (that is the net migrations) are relatively small, the estimated net migrations are subject to substantial margins of error and so need to be used with the utmost caution.

The figures of movements across Regional boundaries between June 1964 and June 1965 total about 700,000; 480,000 males and 220,000 females.

Since 1963, an attempt has been made to adjust the estimates to allow, to some extent, for cases where the exchange of cards shows an apparent inter-regional movement, but the employee has not moved from one region to another. The extent of such apparent movement cannot be assessed from the source of the sample data, and so the adjustments have been made on the basis of information—which is far from comprehensive—collected locally by the Ministry of Labour during the card-exchange period. Separate adjustments cannot be made for males and females or to the estimated gross movements.

The adjusted estimates of net migration of employees for 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given in Table 17, together with the unadjusted estimates repeated from Table 16. As the estimates of such apparent migration and the unadjusted sample data are obtained from different sources and by different methods, there is possibly a measure of incompatibility in making these adjustments. Nevertheless, in spite of the large margins of error of both the unadjusted and adjusted data, it was considered desirable to publish the adjusted estimates, as the unadjusted data can be misleading. For example, the unadjusted figures for 1962-63 published in the GAZETTE for June 1964 (page 238) showed a net inward movement of 4,000 into North Western Region, but the adjusted estimate was an outward movement of 9,000.

The adjusted figures show a net movement between June 1964 and June 1965 of about 45,000 into South East England and net outflows from Scotland, Northern and North Western Regions and Wales.

The estimates show that there are substantial gross movements of employees between regions, but that the net movements are relatively small and are difficult to estimate precisely from these sources of information. The possibility of obtaining more comprehensive information and compiling improved estimates of inter-regional migration of employees is being examined.

These estimates are subject to important limitations, apart from sampling errors. They are essentially estimates of changes in the region of card exchanges rather than changes in the region of employment or residence of employees.

To be included in the sample data;  
(a) the person within the sample of records must hold a national insurance card;  
(b) his card, due for exchange on the first Monday in June, must have been exchanged before the first Monday in September;  
(c) his previous card must also have been exchanged in the previous year; and  
(d) he must have been classified as an employee (Class I contributor) at the time of both of the card exchanges.

The estimates thus exclude inter-regional movements during the year (i) of those civil servants and G.P.O. employees who do not hold cards, (ii) where a person enters, re-enters or leaves the employment field or the group of civil servants and G.P.O. employees not holding cards, or (iii) where his status changes from employee to self-employed, or vice versa. By definition, they exclude movements within regions and movements into and out of Great Britain.

They exclude cases where the employee changes his region of employment and/or residence but his card is still exchanged in the same region in each year, for example, where a firm exchanges the cards of employees centrally and an employee transfers from an establishment in one region to an establishment in another region. It is not possible to estimate such movements.

Conversely, the estimates include cases where the employee does not change his region of employment and/or residence, but there is a change in the region in which his card is exchanged, for example—

(i) where an employee does not change his region of employment but moves between establishments which exchange cards in different regions, including some moves into and out of firms which exchange cards centrally;

(ii) where an employee changes his employment from an establishment on one side of a regional boundary to one on the other side without changing his region of residence; including cases where an establishment transfers to different premises;

(iii) where a firm centralises its personnel records and changes the cards of all the employees in one area, irrespective of the regions in which the employees are employed.

There may also be a small number of cases where at the time of one card exchange a person is not in employment and at the time of the other card exchange he is in employment and his

Table 16 Unadjusted Estimates of Inter-Regional Migration of Employees, June 1964 to June 1965

Region	THOUSANDS									
	Males			Females			Total			
	In	Out	Net Gain (+) or Loss (-)	In	Out	Net Gain (+) or Loss (-)	In	Out	Net Gain (+) or Loss (-)	
South East England†	153	128	+25	77	58	+19	230	186	+44	
South Western	41	37	+4	20	21	-1	61	58	+3	
West Midlands	59	54	+5	24	24	—	83	78	+5	
East Midlands	41	43	-2	18	20	-2	59	63	-4	
Yorkshire and Humberside	48	59	-11	24	22	+2	72	81	-9	
North Western	56	64	-8	29	32	-3	85	96	-11	
Northern	33	32	+1	13	17	-4	46	49	-3	
Scotland	28	38	-10	10	20	-10	38	58	-20	
Wales	23	27	-4	11	12	-1	34	39	-5	

Table 13 Estimated Numbers of Employees at June 1965: Analysis by Region and Age

Region	THOUSANDS													Total 15 and over
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
<b>Males</b>														
London and South Eastern	146	166	387	371	359	363	379	329	371	355	278	127	3,630	
Eastern and Southern	89	86	186	178	177	178	188	164	174	166	136	62	1,784	
South Western	44	41	90	83	81	84	96	77	92	82	73	28	872	
West Midlands	76	70	169	156	155	158	171	143	146	125	103	48	1,520	
East Midlands	49	47	95	90	87	95	102	90	87	89	70	27	927	
Yorkshire and Humberside	74	69	139	133	128	139	147	122	140	120	108	39	1,359	
North Western	95	93	185	185	180	184	204	171	187	184	148	58	1,875	
Northern	52	44	85	81	86	91	98	90	92	82	67	19	887	
Scotland	82	74	145	138	131	133	150	122	135	127	103	41	1,381	
Wales	36	31	69	66	70	64	78	64	67	68	55	16	685	
Great Britain	743	724	1,554	1,486	1,455	1,490	1,612	1,373	1,491	1,396	1,142	465	14,929	
<b>Females</b>														
London and South Eastern	166	177	303	182	152	184	224	215	240	202	105	67	2,216	
Eastern and Southern	92	83	125	69	72	98	116	95	102	80	37	24	994	
South Western	46	41	58	32	32	42	54	47	48	39	21	10	471	
West Midlands	75	66	110	66	60	76	95	86	84	70	35	17	840	
East Midlands	54	40	61	32	36	45	57	48	51	44	20	11	498	
Yorkshire and Humberside	76	64	88	52	55	67	78	74	72	68	31	17	741	
North Western	101	83	143	81	77	106	131	116	131	107	49	25	1,150	
Northern	52	41	60	31	33	40	47	39	42	35	17	6	442	
Scotland	86	67	106	60	59	77	84	80	81	68	30	16	813	
Wales	34	30	41	25	22	29	34	31	30	29	12	8	321	
Great Britain	782	693	1,099	630	597	763	917	831	879	741	357	199	8,488	
Females as percentage of Total Employees	51.3	48.9	41.4	29.8	29.1	33.9	36.3	37.7	37.1	34.7	23.8	30.0	36.2	

card is exchanged in a different region, although he has not changed his region of residence.

As explained above, the adjusted tables take account of some of these cases of spurious migration included in the preliminary estimates derived from the sample data. They are likely to arise extensively where a regional boundary runs through built-up areas. Consequently separate estimates are not made for the London and South Eastern and the Eastern and Southern administrative regions. For this purpose, these two regions are regarded as one region, described as South East England. This corresponds to the combination of the new South East and East Anglia Standard Regions.

Table 17 Adjusted Estimates of Inter-Regional Migration of Employees, June 1964 to June 1965

Region	THOUSANDS		
	Net gain (+) or loss (-) by migration (males and females) in the year ended June		
	1965 Unadjusted (Col. 10 of Table 11.)	1965 Adjusted	1964 Adjusted
South East England†	+44	+45	+17
South Western	+3	nil	+7
West Midlands	+5	+5	*
East Midlands	-4	-5	*
Yorkshire and Humberside	-9	+4	*
North Western	-11	-11	-1
Northern	-3	-12	-12
Scotland	-20	-17	-12
Wales	-5	-9	-1

\* Comparable figures are not available for these regions.

† South East England equals:

London and South Eastern plus Eastern and Southern Ministry of Labour Regions.  
South Eastern plus East Anglia Standard Regions.



Table 18 Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1965: Analysis by Industry and Age

Industry	Aged under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
<b>Males</b>									
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>410</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	31	21	76	67	57	64	32	20	369
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>608</b>
Coal mining	19	17	77	100	133	138	60	2	547
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>472</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	7	6	20	18	15	17	6	2	91
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3	3	10	8	8	7	3	1	42
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	2	1	7	9	8	7	3	1	40
Brewing and malting	2	3	15	18	17	16	7	2	79
Other drink industries	4	3	9	8	8	7	2	1	41
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>376</b>
Chemicals and dyes	4	4	30	44	46	34	12	2	176
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>559</b>
Iron and steel (general)	11	12	53	55	64	58	22	6	281
Steel tubes	1	2	9	10	11	10	4	1	48
Iron castings, etc.	5	4	21	24	24	22	8	2	109
Light metals	1	2	9	10	12	10	4	1	49
Copper, brass and other base metals	2	3	14	15	17	14	5	1	72
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>367</b>
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	3	2	8	6	6	9	5	1	41
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2	3	8	6	7	9	5	2	42
Woollen and worsted	4	4	13	15	16	19	9	4	85
Hosiery and other knitted goods	3	2	8	7	7	7	3	2	40
Textile finishing	2	2	7	7	10	10	6	3	46
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>142</b>
Footwear	4	2	8	8	10	11	5	2	51
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>278</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5	3	12	14	15	13	4	2	67
Glass	3	3	12	13	11	12	5	1	60
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	4	4	25	24	22	18	5	4	105
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>240</b>
Timber	9	7	19	16	15	14	4	3	87
Furniture and upholstery	6	3	17	14	16	19	3	2	80
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>417</b>
Paper and board	4	4	15	14	17	14	6	1	76
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	3	4	20	25	22	25	6	3	109
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	10	11	38	35	25	28	10	5	161
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>204</b>
Rubber	3	3	22	22	20	16	7	1	95
Plastics moulding and fabricating	3	3	10	14	10	9	3	1	52
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>6,084</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,607</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>360</b>
Gas	3	4	14	20	24	26	12	1	104
Electricity	5	8	40	46	53	43	18	2	214
Water supply	1	2	7	8	8	11	5	—	42
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,387</b>
Railways	5	7	43	65	77	79	53	8	338
Road passenger transport	2	6	45	40	44	57	20	5	220
Road haulage contracting	6	5	44	54	45	31	9	5	198
Sea transport	4	7	26	19	13	15	6	2	130
Port and inland water transport	2	2	20	26	27	32	16	6	40
Air transport	1	1	7	12	10	7	2	—	30
Postal services and telecommunications	7	10	53	67	79	70	16	6	308
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3	3	13	9	12	11	5	3	63
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,393</b>
Wholesale distribution	23	20	69	69	72	70	24	15	363
Retail distribution	105	62	157	124	119	136	48	35	788
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	7	8	28	27	24	23	7	6	131
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	7	6	26	22	19	19	6	5	112
<b>Insurance, banking and finance</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>815</b>
Accountancy services	3	8	23	8	4	6	2	1	55
Educational services	3	5	67	83	78	77	25	16	354
Medical and dental services	4	6	40	42	48	57	22	8	226
Other professional and scientific services	5	7	40	30	22	19	7	5	134
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>957</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	3	3	18	17	10	13	4	4	71
Sport and other recreations	3	3	6	6	5	7	5	7	42
Catering, hotels, etc.	13	12	43	37	35	38	20	19	217
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling-stations	41	29	82	58	52	52	23	13	350
Other services	7	7	31	33	31	26	14	9	157
<b>Public administration</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>938</b>
National government service	3	9	41	51	94	106	47	14	367
Local government service	12	19	104	108	111	135	55	27	572
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>14,929</b>

Table 18 (continued) Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1965: Analysis by Industry and Age

Industry	Aged under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
<b>Females</b>									
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>84</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	6	4	15	15	21	15	3	3	82
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>347</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	7	4	9	14	13	13	3	1	64
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	5	4	9	11	12	10	1	—	52
Fruit and vegetable products	3	3	7	7	11	8	2	—	40
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>144</b>
Chemicals and dyes	5	6	11	7	9	8	1	—	47
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	5	4	10	7	9	8	1	—	44
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>620</b>
Other machinery	6	7	16	11	16	9	1	2	67
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4	5	11	10	15	9	1	1	55
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	4	3	10	9	11	8	1	1	48
Electrical machinery	5	5	14	11	12	10	2	—	60
Radio and other electronic apparatus	12	14	30	25	27	18	2	1	130
Other electrical goods	6	5	16	13	15	13	2	—	70
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>116</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5	5	20	10	12	11	2	1	64
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>204</b>
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	10	10	25	23	27	24	5	3	126
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>407</b>
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	5	3	9	11	15	14	3	3	62
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	4	2	9	8	10	16	3	2	53
Woollen and worsted	10	7	17	13	19	20	5	3	93
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14	8	19	12	16	16	3	2	90
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>393</b>
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	15	8	19	12	15	14	3	2	88
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	6	4	9	8	10	7	2	2	48
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	16	9	21	16	17	15	3	1	98
Footwear	8	6	11	7	12	10	3	1	58
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>219</b>
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	14	11	21	14	15	14	3	2	95
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,837</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>262</b>
Road passenger transport	1	3	13	10	9	8	1	—	46
Postal services and telecommunications	8	7	20	23	28	19	4	2	111
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,599</b>
Wholesale distribution	25	20	44	31	37	36	9	4	205
Retail distribution	229	124	213	194	257	226	50	26	1,319
<b>Insurance, banking and finance</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,601</b>
Educational services	7	11	115	156	210	208	48	19	775
Legal services	8	8	20	10	7	8	3	2	66
Medical and dental services	20	44	161	112	152	135	25	11	660
Other professional and scientific services	4	6	15	7	11	7	2	1	53
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>213</b>						



# Accidents at Work: Highest Peace Time Figure

"Reported accidents in 1965 reached the record figure in peace time of 293,717". These are the opening words with which Mr. R. K. Christy, CB., H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, presents his annual report for 1965 (Cmd 3080 HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 10s. 6d. net). He adds that the percentage increase is much smaller than the previous year, "but I take little comfort from that, for 293,717 is an unconscionably high figure by any standards".

"I am happy to report that the number of fatal accidents has continued to drop. Even so, 627 people died during the year as a result of industrial accidents in places where the Factories Act applies. Many of these fatal accidents were avoidable and these deaths are a sad commentary on the safety standards prevailing in industry today."

Commenting on the increase in accidents, Mr. Christy states that the figures have to be looked at not only against a background of increasing industrial activity and a rising labour force, but also of the possible improvement in the standards of reporting accidents resulting from the combined efforts of the Inspectorate and industrial organisations over the past two years.

"It may well be, therefore, that the 1965 figure is more realistic than those for previous years and that the increase in accidents over 1964 was more apparent than real. This, even if true, would still give no cause for complacency", he comments.

With all the advances in science and technology which achieve wonders in industrial production, it is ironic, he continues, that no way has yet been found to keep accidents under reasonable control. He thinks this is undoubtedly because of the human factor which is basically involved in the problem, and he draws attention to the tremendous scope for research into causation of accidents, and particularly into the behaviour patterns of the worker in his industrial environment.

The Chief Inspector reports that, for various reasons, the interpretation of the increase in reported accidents is a matter of some difficulty. It may be that a proportion—possibly substantial—of the increases is due to better reporting. A second factor, apart from the real incidence of industrial accidents, which may be exerting an appreciable influence on the gross totals of accidents that are reported, is the lack of an objective or constant measure of the severity of industrial accidents.

"The varying and unknown factors which cause a given incident to become a reportable accident are, in my opinion", he says, "of such significance that the total number of reportable accidents can no longer by themselves be accepted as a reliable guide to accident prevention performance. The same reservations must be made about frequency rates based upon lost-time injuries".

He suggests that it is necessary to look for alternative means of evaluation. One way in which statistics might be put into better perspective would be to supplement them by figures of the cases attending the works' surgeries for first-aid treatment. Another study which may help to give more significance to figures of reported accidents is an analysis according to the severity of the injury, and the problem of devising satisfactory criteria for assessing severity is being examined.

While urging caution in interpreting the annual returns of reported accidents, it remains true, says the Chief Inspector, that they "constitute the most comprehensive and, within their limitations, the most reliable numerical information we have about the incidence of industrial accidents in the fields covered by the Factories Act, and the overall picture is not one that can be regarded with complacency by employers, employees or the members of the inspectorate".

He instances accidents during the year which were mostly avoidable by known and tried methods of prevention, but which someone failed to apply, and severely criticizes indulgence in foolhardy pranks and practices which contributed its needless

quota of accidents as in previous years. "It must be driven home repeatedly" he writes, "that factories and building sites are not play-grounds for the irresponsible, but working places which require the exercise of discipline—especially self-discipline and self-restraint—in the potentially dangerous environment which they create".

Once again in his report Mr. Christy has cause to refer to the distressing number of accidents to young persons, and he castigates industry for its neglect of its responsibilities to these young people. "While a good deal has been done by the larger firms in improving safety training, little or no progress has yet been reported in the smaller establishments. Most of the accidents stem from thoughtlessness, but instances are reported far too often of young persons being almost pushed into danger as a result of misconceived ideas of economy or to maintain production. The most distressing aspect of this false economy is that it takes a serious accident, and in some cases a series of severe accidents, to dispel it and to act as a spur to improvement."

The most effective accident control for young persons, he emphasises, lies in proper and adequate training—inculcating safe principles and transmitting safe practices and habits. These will become the young person's permanent and lifelong assets, and the earlier such training starts the better. But, he warns, the surest way of destroying the effects of good training for these young persons is to expose them to the influence of older workers who regularly commit and condone unsafe acts. In this way, the best training in the world can be undone by a single irresponsible act by someone who ought to know better.

On the positive aspects of the year's safety activities, the Chief Inspector comments on RoSPA's decision to appoint seven Regional Industrial Safety Organisers to stimulate the growth of safety consciousness and the development of company safety policies within defined geographical areas. Another heartening sign last year, he reports, was the continued concern at the large increase in reported accidents shown by the Confederation of British Industries and the Trades Union Congress who have collaborated in a successful series of joint conferences on industrial safety.

The valuable work done during the year by the various Accident Prevention Groups is also praised. Examples are given of successful schemes for accident prevention and methods of self-inspection as practised by particular firms. It is hoped that these accounts will stimulate others to follow their example for, as the Chief Inspector points out, while the methods used by particular firms may not be universally applicable, there must be sufficient common ground with other firms to make an account of their activities instructive.

It is essential, he emphasises, that the form of safety organisation finally adopted by a firm is the one best suited to its particular circumstances. It must be properly conceived, with clear objectives; it should have the right emphasis with full power to act. "This year, as in the past, we have seen that where the board-room has been closely and visibly concerned with planned safety, its influence has been manifest in bringing about the most effective accident control throughout the organisation", he comments.

"Legislative measures alone", he goes on, "cannot instil enthusiasm for safety. Nor can legislative measures, however comprehensive, in themselves prevent accidents." Safety in industry depends to a considerable extent on co-operation between employers and employees. It is for this reason that he is disappointed at the slowness in the growth of joint safety committees. Industry must make itself safe ultimately by its own exertions, and he hopes that in joint consultation the exertions in the years to come will match the need.

In spite of statutory obligations on firms to ensure that machines are adequately guarded, instances are reported of guards being removed, not just temporarily but permanently discarded. Examples are given of accidents arising from unfenced machinery, the lack of basic training and the absence of good supervision and influence. On the positive side, examples are quoted of encouraging developments in safety education and the early involvement of apprentices and non-apprentices in safety matters.

The report refers to the many studies of accident causation and safety factors which were initiated or sponsored during the year. It gives details of recent legislative developments affecting the building and construction industries, the safety organisation and training within those industries and the special accidents enquiry proposals for 1966.

It also describes the additional demands which the change to high-voltage electricity supply to factory owners makes on the technical knowledge and skill of a factory's electrical staff; discusses the recent development of the protective multiple earthing technique designed to replace the conventional earthing systems and the safe use of electricity on building sites; outlines the most important features and requirements of the Power Press Regulations, 1965, and gives details of the various courses already active or proposed for the associated training of power press setters.

A special chapter in the Report is devoted to the activities of the Engineering Branch and its specific contribution to the furthering of industrial safety and health, and the solution of connected problems. The work of the Branch—in its three main divisions dealing with process machinery, plant and equipment, and environmental factors—is described and illustrated.

It is hoped that each annual report in the future will contain a description of the activities of one of the specialist branches, which collectively provide the necessary specialist support for the General Inspectorate.

The total of 293,717 accidents reported last year shows an increase of 9.3 per cent. over the 1964 figure, which was itself an increase of 31.5 over 1963. The number of fatal accidents decreased from 655 to 627. Of the 1965 total, 240,000 reported accidents were to men, 35,089 to women, 13,838 to boys and 4,390 to girls, representing increases of 9.7, 12.4, 0.6 and 3.5 per cent. respectively over 1964.

The number of fatal accidents to men decreased from 629 in 1964 to 596 in 1965, while those to women and boys increased slightly to 13 and 17 respectively. One girl was fatally injured.

Summaries of reported accidents for the last three years have been analysed by process and by industry, and a full analysis of the 1965 figures is included in the statistical appendix.

## Industrial Health in 1965

An increasing and widespread interest in industrial health and hygiene in recent years is recorded by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in his annual report on industrial health for 1965, which was published recently (Cmd 3081 HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net).

"New and extensive fields are constantly being opened up in industrial health, and the uniquely varied problems of the technological revolution through which we are passing are making unprecedented demands on the resources of the whole inspectorate," he writes. "The ever changing industrial environment inevitably brings new hazards to health and throws up new problems for the doctor, the factory inspector, and, indeed, the legislator as well."

The report has three chapters, two of which are ascribed to their authors. The first reviews some of the main developments and events of the year. In addition to commenting on the incidence of industrial diseases, poisonings and gassings reported

The indices of accident incidence rates for all manufacturing and certain other industries were 144 for males and 157 for females, compared with 133 and 143, respectively, in 1964 (average 1959-1961:100). The comparative frequency rates for lost-time accidents, compiled from information submitted voluntarily by the same firms both in 1964 and 1965, were 2.17 and 2.33 respectively.

There were 44,381 reported accidents on construction works in 1965, an increase of 9.6 per cent. over 1964. The number of fatal accidents decreased from 271 in 1964 to 230 in 1965. In building operations only, the 1965 total of reported accidents conformed with the overall industrial pattern, showing an increase of 12 per cent., whereas the total of reported accidents in works of engineering construction decreased slightly from 8,187 to 8,156.

In the construction industry as a whole, there was a decrease of 6 per cent. in the number of accidents caused by falls of materials, but this improvement stemmed mainly from the reduction of accidents due to falls of materials on the flat. The number of deaths (33) resulting from material falling was slightly less than in 1964. The number of deaths caused by people falling was 118, compared with 140 in 1964, although the total number of reported accidents from this cause increased by 12 per cent.

The total number of electrical accidents reported in 1965 was 1,150, of which 27 were fatal. Of these reported accidents, 284 were cases of welder's "eye-flash", without other injury. The total of 27 fatalities is the lowest recorded in any year since 1949, and is well below the average of 39.3 for the previous ten years. There were no incidents involving multiple fatalities. Special attention was given by many firms and organisations in the construction industry during 1965 towards reducing the incidence of accidents arising from contact with overhead electric lines. This is reflected in the 1965 total of 18 injuries from 18 incidents of this type, which, while still regrettable, shows a gratifying decrease from the previous year's total of 47 injuries from 36 incidents. There were six fatalities included in the 1965 total, compared with 18 in 1964.

A total of 1,871 dangerous occurrences was notified to the Inspectorate under section 81 of the Factories Act during 1965. There were 253 associated accidents of which 22 were fatal.

The authorised cadre of the inspectorate at the end of 1965 was 517. The total number of inspectors of all grades in post was 496, an overall increase of 22 over the previous year. This figure included 15 assistant inspectors drawn from the Special Departmental Class of the Ministry, who were appointed under an experimental scheme during the year to undertake some of the more routine inspection work under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and also in some factories.

during 1965, the second reviews and discusses certain conditions, which are currently prominent, in greater detail. The third chapter describes and considers those diseases in which occupation may sometimes be a factor, but which are not notifiable.

Although the burden of ensuring that the industrial environment is satisfactory for the health of industrial workers falls mainly on the general inspectorate, they need support from specialist branches to help in identifying the problems involved. Examples are given of the various ways in which the different skills contained in the specialist branches, particularly the Medical and Chemical Branches, collaborate to control industrial health hazards. The chapter also elaborates on the specific contribution of the Chemical Branch during the year towards providing and maintaining a healthy working environment, for example estimating fibrogenic dusts, and dealing with special hazards of toxic materials and from ionising radiations.

Mention is made of the progress last year in the drafting of



various items of prospective legislation, for example The Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations, and the regulations designed to protect workers from anthrax-infected materials, ionising radiations and the use of carcinogenic substances.

Details are given of the main recommendations proposed by a sub-committee of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee for radical changes in the function, structure and organisation of the Appointed Factory Doctor Service. In 1965, Appointed Factory Doctors carried out 480,732 examinations of young persons for fitness for employment under the Factories Act. Certificates of fitness were refused in 1,326 cases, compared with 1,465 in the previous year, and the report contains an analysis of the causes of rejection. There is also an account of the various surveys by Medical Inspectors in the study of certain diseases and other matters with a possible occupational health interest. This steady accumulation of knowledge will form a sound basis for preventive action.

Some positive measures taken by industry to reduce or eliminate the problem of noise are described. These include isolating the offending machines or processes, installing new, silent mechanical parts or lining the walls and ceilings with sound-absorbing materials. The continued progress made by group industrial health services and the extension of their activities and membership are also mentioned.

It has been customary for many years to devote the second chapter of the report on industrial health to a review of the principal forms of notifiable industrial diseases, poisonings and gassings accidents (and non-notifiable conditions which have an occupational causation), and to give a detailed account of unusual cases, or those which arose in unusual circumstances. While basically following the same general pattern, the chapter this year contains, in addition, two comprehensive items. The first reviews the experience gained in the last seven years, particularly by the Medical Laboratory, in the study of workers exposed to lead hazards. The second considers occupational tumours of the renal tract, and outlines proposals for an

epidemiological study of workers in the rubber and cable-making industries.

There were 448 cases of industrial disease or poisoning and 289 gassing accidents notified to the Inspectorate during the year. Details of some of the case histories and the more significant reported incidents are given in this chapter.

While the actual amount of sickness caused by occupation is unknown, the number of potentially harmful substances manufactured or used in industry is large. In most cases, however, the risks from these substances are adequately controlled or comparatively slight, so that most factory workers throughout their working lifetime have little need to worry about their health being affected by their jobs. "Harm may result, however, from accidental leakage, carelessness, undue susceptibility, or through the dangers being unrecognised or possibly unknown."

Those industrial diseases which are statutorily notifiable were discussed in the report for 1962. This year, in considering some of the industrial diseases which are not notifiable, it points out that one reason why some occupational diseases are omitted from the list of those to be notified as of occupational origin is the frequent inability to distinguish occupational from non-occupational causes. "Many diseases have multiple causes and occupation may rank low in the list of probabilities", it states. Other diseases may have exactly the same symptoms whether derived from occupational or non-occupational causes, and, because of the long time-lag between possible exposure and onset, there are no distinguishing features which enable the precise origin to be determined.

It goes on to draw attention "to the catholicity of the action of industrial poisons, to the difficulties of differential diagnosis, and to the need for considering present and past occupations where the cause of any disease is not evident". It discusses the disease patterns caused by various materials, which differ widely in their chemical, physical and biological properties, as they affect various parts of the human body. "There is hardly an organ of the body", it states, "that might not be involved in some form of occupational disease".

## Training of Overseas Nationals

Nearly two-thirds of overseas nationals being trained in Great Britain in 1965 came from developing countries.

This is revealed by a survey carried out by the Ministry of Overseas Development, and the Ministry of Labour the results of which have just been published.

The survey was aimed at filling a gap in the existing knowledge about people from overseas who were trained by British industry, and of the different types of training being provided.

This information is required to help in the formulation of Government policy, and for planning of any special government assistance which may be required. The survey was undertaken after consultation with the British Employers' Confederation and the Federation of British Industries.

Details were sought by the Ministry of Labour from about 7,000 establishments in manufacturing industries. Enquiries were made from all establishments with 500 or more employees, and from a representative sample of those with between 11 and 499 employees. British Railways' workshops and manufacturing establishments of other public bodies were included.

The returns received from establishments within the scope of the survey, covered about 4,750,000 employees, or about 60 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees in the industries concerned.

Private contractors in the construction industry were also approached by the Ministry of Labour. Firms with fewer than 31 employees were excluded, and those with 31 to 50 were given limited coverage. A comprehensive sample was taken of the remainder.

Complete returns were obtained by the Ministry of Overseas Development from the National Coal Board, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Electricity Council and Area Boards, and the Gas Council and Area Boards.

The water industry was excluded from the survey as its coverage would have involved considerable enquiries, and a preliminary investigation indicated that the number of overseas trainees normally taken by this industry was negligible—not exceeding 10.

Apart from those by the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Electricity Council, which cover England and Wales, the returns relate to trainees in industry in Great Britain on 15th May, 1965. This date was selected on the assumption that it would give a result which was representative of the normal number of trainees within industry at any given time outside the summer months, although this may not be uniformly true. In the summer there is an influx of short-term trainees.

The term trainee was interpreted widely. It covered not only those overseas nationals in an establishment who were following a definite course of training, but also those who were working temporarily to gain industrial experience whether or not this was associated with any formal academic or professional course. Information was only sought about those trainees who would be returning to their own countries: employers were asked to exclude people who had come to Britain permanently.

In the industries where sampling methods were used, it was assumed that the pattern and extent of training of overseas nationals in the establishments rendering returns was representative of all establishments in the same size range within the same

industry. The figures on the enquiry forms were, therefore, grossed up on this basis. The results are summarised in Table 19. Figures are shown in brackets where in grossing up they have been increased to double or more the numbers actually shown on the returns in the sample.

It was felt before carrying out the survey that the majority of overseas trainees would be found in larger establishments and this is corroborated by the results. As the coverage of employment in larger establishments is high the sampling error will be small. Industries have been grouped in the report to minimise sampling errors.

Of the 4,216 trainees revealed by the survey 64 per cent. came from developing countries. (The definition of 'developed' and 'developing' countries is in accordance with that of the United Nations.) Of the total from developing countries, 27 per cent. came

For both developed and developing countries, the largest number of trainees were receiving training lasting from two to six months (33 per cent. of all trainees) and the next largest group in both cases were receiving training lasting for a period of 13 to 24 months (21 per cent. of all trainees). On the assumption that the date of the survey could be taken as reasonably representative of the year, before allowing for the large additional numbers in summer, then about 10,000 trainees from overseas would have received training in the industries covered by the survey during 1965.

The main sphere of training for trainees from both developed and developing countries was in mechanical, production and other engineering, accounting for 42 per cent. of all trainees. Next in importance for students from developing countries was electrical engineering and electronics, taking 21 per cent. of these trainees,

Table 19 Analysis of Distribution of Trainees by Country and Industry

Country	Industry								Total
	Coal	Eng/Elec	Vehicles	Textiles	Chemicals	Other	Construction	Gas/Elec	
<b>Developed</b>									
Asia	—	6	13	[24]	5	—	1	—	[49]
Australasia	—	107	25	7	30	[54]	19	7	249
Canada	—	27	4	—	5	2	2	1	41
Europe	1	[14]	214	[89]	143	108	[39]	1	1,009
South Africa	—	61	15	1	24	[23]	3	4	131
U.S.A.	—	[12]	2	1	11	6	1	—	33
<b>Total</b>	1	627	273	[122]	218	[193]	[65]	13	1,512
<b>Developing</b>									
Br. Guiana	—	44	1	—	2	[6]	4	1	28
Ceylon	—	[28]	22	1	3	[7]	9	2	72
Europe	—	64	22	1	23	11	6	—	127
Ghana	—	37	59	—	3	—	12	—	115
Hong Kong	—	46	30	1	3	—	5	1	86
India	2	352	189	[33]	46	53	[55]	12	742
Jamaica	—	33	23	—	6	[9]	2	—	53
Kenya	—	24	8	[4]	2	—	[10]	1	73
Malaysia	—	[86]	9	1	13	11	3	6	[129]
Nigeria	8	[109]	41	—	16	32	52	7	265
Pakistan	—	59	[38]	[10]	[15]	[25]	[20]	3	[170]
Trinidad	—	11	4	—	[9]	4	—	—	28
Uganda	1	11	2	—	—	—	6	2	22
Africa	2	53	14	2	3	[21]	6	4	105
Other Commonwealth	14	176	33	21	2	1	1	3	251
America	—	9	1	—	—	—	1	1	12
Non-Commonwealth	1	38	33	—	10	7	3	3	115
Asia	—	20	7	—	17	1	1	—	46
Non-Commonwealth	3	127	[79]	[2]	22	1	20	6	260
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Non-Commonwealth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	31	1,317	615	[76]	195	[202]	216	52	2,704
<b>Grand Total</b>	32	1,944	888	[198]	413	[395]	281	65	4,216

### Notes

- (1) The following industries are included in the industrial headings given above:
  - (a) Coal—National Coal Board
  - (b) Eng/Elec—Engineering and Electrical Boards
  - (c) Vehicles—Vehicles, Shipbuilding, Allied Engineering Metal Manufactures
  - (d) Textiles—Textiles, Leather, Clothing
  - (e) Chemicals—Chemicals and Allied Industries

(f) Other—Other Manufacturing Industries

(g) Construction—Construction

(h) Gas/Elec—The Gas Council, Electricity Councils, Central Electricity Generating Board

(2) [ ] = grossed up by two or more times the number recorded originally in the survey

from India, 10 per cent. from Nigeria, 10 per cent. from non-Commonwealth Asia and 9 per cent. from non-Commonwealth Africa. The bulk of trainees from developed countries came from Europe: 67 per cent., with Australasia as the second major source with 16 per cent.

Of the trainees from developing countries, 29 per cent. were classified in the technicians category, which covered training related to H.N.C., O.N.C./O.N.D., City and Guilds Technician or similar qualification of technician level and training at a similar level unrelated to a qualification. About 38 per cent. of trainees from developing countries were listed as being above that level with the greatest number of them at the post-graduate or senior management level. The largest classified group of trainees from developed countries was receiving training at post-graduate or senior management level, in which group 25 per cent. of the total were to be found.

whilst for trainees from developed countries it was commerce, taking 21 per cent. In accordance with these results, 46 per cent. of all trainees are to be found in the engineering and electrical goods industry and 21 per cent. in the vehicle manufacturing, shipbuilding and allied engineering, and metal manufacturing industries.

About 76 per cent. of trainees from developed countries were on the payroll of the organisations from which they were receiving training, whilst for developing countries the proportion was 64 per cent. A significantly higher proportion of trainees were recorded on the payroll of the construction industry than for other industries. These higher proportions recorded were doubtless partially a reflection of the broad definition of trainee which was used.

Further details of the results of this survey may be obtained from the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Overseas Development, Eland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1.



## REGIONAL ACTIVITY RATES

Regional activity rates for broad age-groups of employees at June 1965 are given in Table 20. These have been obtained by expressing the estimated numbers of employees in these groups as percentages of the estimated numbers of persons in the corresponding groups of the home populations.

They are based on the employee estimates given on page 572 of this issue of the GAZETTE and the population estimates given in the Quarterly Returns, No. 469 for England and Wales and No. 443 for Scotland, of the Registrars-General. The age-groupings are 15 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 (males) and 59 (females) years, over 65 (males) and 60 (females) years and all ages 15 years and over.

They relate to the recently re-defined Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes, except that the South East and East Anglia regions are grouped together. Corresponding rates for Great Britain as a whole are also given.

These rates are broadly, but not completely, comparable with rates for earlier years published in the GAZETTE (for 1951 to 1963 on pages 107 to 109 of the March 1965 issue and for 1964 on page 304 of the July 1965 issue). The rates for earlier years related to the former Standard Regions. Since those figures were calculated and published, the definition of employees has been changed, the methods of compilation of the mid-year regional estimates of employees have been changed and estimates of the home population have been revised, in some cases, to take account of the 1961 Census of Population results.

The rates are given as percentages to one decimal point, but it is emphasised that both the employee and population estimates, and so the activity rates derived from them, are subject to margins

of error. Consequently small year to year changes in the figures are unlikely to be significant. The rates relate only to employees and so take no account of employers and self-employed persons, members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services and unpaid family workers.

As mentioned in the article on page 107 of the March 1965 issue of the GAZETTE, inter-regional differences in activity rates are attributable not only to economic differences, but also to demographic social and education differences; for example, variations between regions in the general age-sex-marital status structure of the home population aged 15 years and over and in the proportions of the population who are

- (a) employers, self-employed or unpaid family workers;
- (b) serving in H.M. Forces and Women's Services;
- (c) not available for or not seeking employment, for example,
  - (i) full-time pupils and students;
  - (ii) because of domestic responsibilities—for example, mothers with young children;
  - (iii) inmates of institutions and other incapacitated persons;
  - (iv) wholly retired.

The employee estimates include persons working on a part-time basis and others who only work for limited periods during the year; including some school pupils and students who undertake insured employment outside school hours, at week-ends and during vacations. The proportions of employees working or seeking work on a full-time basis will vary from region to region. The activity rates thus do not provide a direct indication of differences in the potential labour reserves.

Table 20 Regional Employee Activity Rates 1965: Employees at mid-year expressed as a percentage of the home population by age-sex group

	South East and East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>Males</b>										
15-24	77.9	64.1	80.8	78.9	83.7	81.1	75.7	78.6	69.4	77.9
25-44	90.8	77.5	92.4	84.6	90.3	89.7	80.7	87.8	80.6	88.1
45-64	88.6	76.4	87.9	85.3	86.1	85.8	86.4	84.0	77.9	85.8
65 and over	21.7	14.4	24.6	18.2	18.1	19.5	12.7	18.7	11.9	19.2
<b>All ages 15 and over</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>
<b>Females</b>										
15-24	71.2	59.4	67.3	66.5	68.1	69.7	65.1	67.3	56.5	67.9
25-44	46.2	37.3	45.7	40.9	42.7	47.5	35.4	42.6	32.7	43.3
45-59	50.2	38.3	51.7	46.1	45.8	52.2	37.7	45.8	34.4	47.2
60 and over	11.4	7.3	11.6	9.7	9.7	10.2	7.2	9.0	7.0	10.0
<b>All ages 15 and over</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>
<b>Males and Females</b>										
<b>All ages 15 and over</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>

## INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

In the four weeks ended 8th August, 1966, 921 persons (827 men and 94 women) were admitted to courses at industrial rehabilitation units of the Ministry of Labour, and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations.

On the same day 1,661 persons (1,491 men and 170 women) were in attendance at courses at these units and centres, and during the four weeks 837 persons (737 men and 100 women) completed courses.

In the period covered, there were 157 persons (147 men and 10 women) whose courses terminated prematurely for medical or other reasons.

Up to 8th August the total numbers of persons admitted to courses at the units and centres was 187,021 including 5,411 blind.

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st August, 1966 according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	31,881	1,729	4,112	37,722
Double day shifts††	29,465	1,693	2,468	33,626
Long spells	8,582	338	1,120	10,040
Night shifts	8,585	1,519	—	10,104
Part time work‡	12,190	—	1	12,191
Saturday afternoon work	1,636	89	63	1,788
Sunday work	8,079	431	138	8,648
Miscellaneous	4,764	214	132	5,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,182</b>	<b>6,013</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>119,229</b>

\* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may vary from time to time.  
 † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.  
 †† Includes 9,517 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.  
 ‡ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

The number of fatal accidents involving persons employed in places in Great Britain to which the Factories Act applies reported in August was 51 compared with 61 in July.

The total included 21 in processes covered by the Factories Act and 26 on building operations and works of engineering construction, compared with 29 in July. In docks and warehouses the total was four against seven in July.

Fatal accidents in mines and quarries reported in four weeks ended 27th August were nine as in the previous month. These nine involved seven underground coal mineworkers and one in quarries, compared with eight and none a month earlier. In the

## DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 18th April, 1966 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 654,483 compared with 658,925 at 19th April, 1965.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 8th August was 43,110 of whom 37,798 were males and 5,312 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 36,519 (32,029 males and 4,490 females) while there were 6,591 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended 3rd August, 4,931 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,057 men, 743 women and 131 young persons. In addition 66 placements were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

## CORRECTION

In the table Seasonal Variations in Unemployment on page 495 of the August issue of the GAZETTE the change in the total Great Britain seasonally adjusted figure should have read +15,000 and not -15,000 as printed.

## TRAINING FOR SKILLED TRADES

The unskilled man wishing to put his abilities to fuller use can today acquire a skill in a reasonably short time by attending a government training centre. As part of the Government's effort to help industry expand, training places at government training centres have been increased from approximately 2,500 at the beginning of 1963 to almost 6,000 at the beginning of 1966.

Forty different trades are taught at 31 centres and when the number of centres is increased to 38 by the end of 1967, there will be facilities capable of producing 15,000 skilled men annually. The courses are very intensive and specially planned to

give the trainee a thorough basic training in the skills of his chosen trade. They last from 6 to 12 months according to the trade.

The small number of trainees in each class (8 to 16) allows for personal attention by the instructor. All instructors are given a special course of training in the techniques of teaching at the Ministry's instructor training colleges at Letchworth or Glasgow. Most of the trainees are placed in jobs using the skills taught at the centre by the time they have finished their courses.



# News and Notes

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ACT

The Industrial Development Act 1966, came into force on 19th August. Under the Act, the Board of Trade is enabled to use the powers available under the Local Employment Acts in development areas which have been defined and comprise five broad areas covering most of Scotland and Wales, all the Ministry of Labour Northern Region, Merseyside and most of Cornwall and North Devon.

These development areas are those parts of Great Britain where special measures are necessary to encourage the growth and proper distribution of industry. In selecting them, the Board of Trade have to consider all the actual and expected circumstances including employment and unemployment, population changes, migration and the objectives of regional policies. The development districts, which have now been superseded, were previously selected administratively solely on the basis of a high rate of unemployment existing, or threatened, and likely to persist.

The new development areas supersede the development districts, which ceased to exist on 19th August. All the development districts, with the exception of Bridlington, Rhyl and Gunnislake, are included in the new development areas.

The Industrial Development Act ends the 10 per cent. plant and machinery grants under the Local Employment Act 1963, although applications already accepted by the Board of Trade for consideration will be dealt with. The plant and machinery grants have now been superseded by a higher rate for investment grant which will be 40 per cent. in the development areas.

In addition, the following benefits will also be available in the development areas:

Assistance to firms under the Local Employment Acts, which includes the provision of factories for rent or sale on favourable terms; building grants of 25 per cent., or 35 per cent. for certain new projects; and financial assistance by making general loans and grants, or subscribing for shares, in accordance with recommendations by the Board of Trade Advisory Committee. Unlike investment grants, these benefits continue to be subject to the provision of sufficient employment.

Grants by the Ministry of Labour towards the cost of training workers; the provision of instructors for semi-skilled engineering; Training Within Industry courses for operator-instructors; free specially adapted courses at Government training centres; and grants towards the cost of establishing firms' own training schools. There are also grants

for assisting the removal of key workers for projects in development areas. Further details are given below.

Grants to local authorities for the clearance of derelict land, covering 85 per cent. of the cost, and financial assistance to improve basic services.

Work done in development areas will be exempt from the Building Control Act 1966.

Other provisions include power to pay building grant at less than the standard rate in certain areas where, in the past, no grant at all would have been payable because the employment provided was insufficient to justify the full rate. Assistance by loans and grants may be supplemented by offering to acquire shares in a company.

## TRAINING ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS

From 19th August many employers have for the first time been able to apply for the Ministry of Labour's extensive range of assistance in training labour. On that date new development areas were designated under the Industrial Development Act, 1966, and, consequently, considerably wider areas of the country are now able to benefit.

Any firm in the new development areas which is providing, or has definite plans to develop additional jobs of reasonable permanence can apply for training assistance. This includes firms moving into an area as well as those already there who are expanding the labour force of an existing business. Firms in a development area may also be eligible for assistance if they are planning training or re-training as part of general measures to prevent a substantial reduction in the size of their labour force.

By consulting the Ministry of Labour as soon as training needs can be identified, an eligible firm may be offered a specially arranged programme of assistance phased to fit its own particular development. The programme may embrace both direct and financial assistance towards training.

Direct training assistance under the scheme includes:—

a Ministry of Labour instructor to go in on the shop floor to organise and begin the training of new workers in semi-skilled engineering operations on the firm's own machines and, at the same time, assist in training the firm's instructor to take over; a new Training Within Industry programme for the training of operator instructors on such matters as assembly line work, processing, and packaging—here again, the Ministry's training officer will operate on the firm's premises;

the more extensive biasing of syllabuses of training for skilled trades at neighbouring government training centres to meet a firm's special requirements, subject to local agreement with industry; the assessment of suitability for a firm's particular employment of persons at industrial rehabilitation units; and for firms unable to release staff for the full instructor training courses at the Ministry's Colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) and Hillington (Glasgow), the provision of a modified instructor training course of one week, (or half-time for two weeks) to be given locally by a lecturer from one of the Colleges.

Financial assistance towards the cost of training by eligible firms takes the form of grants at weekly rates of £5 and £3 10s. for male and female adult trainees respectively. The corresponding rates for those under 18 are £2 10s. and £2. Grants are not paid for training periods in excess of 52 weeks, or where training lasts less than two weeks, or where the total grants payable would be less than £100.

A firm renting temporary accommodation for training before establishing a factory in a development area may receive a grant amounting to half the cost of the rent and rates for a maximum period of two years, and to half the cost of those adaptations, but not major structural alterations, to the building which are essential to meet temporary training needs.

The Ministry may also waive the fees for employees who train at government training centres and for those who attend Training Within Industry (T.W.I.) or instructor training courses. In addition, a firm may be re-paid half the tuition fees of other approved courses for managerial, supervisory and technical staff.

## ROLE OF THE SHOP STEWARD

The role of the shop steward in British industry is the subject of a research paper prepared for the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations and published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net).

The royal commission has arranged for research to be carried out on a number of subjects, where this is necessary to supplement evidence submitted to it and existing published material. This paper, entitled **THE ROLE OF SHOP STEWARDS IN BRITISH INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: A SURVEY OF EXISTING INFORMATION AND RESEARCH**, written by Dr. W. E. J. McCarthy, the commission's director of research, is the first of a series of research papers.

The survey was undertaken with two objectives:

to provide an account of what is known and written about shop stewards with special reference to the problems before the commission;

to assist the commissioners in deciding on subjects about which they require further information.

The survey first considers the union rules and procedure agreements intended to regulate shop stewards activities. It finds they often fail to cover important aspects of the steward's work and are poor guides to actual shop-floor practice. In fact many shop stewards enjoy facilities and influence far beyond that envisaged in formal rules and procedures. In many industries they negotiate over a wide range of issues with all levels of management, although they tend to become most prominent and powerful where they have managed to obtain some control over earnings. Systems of payment by result greatly assist their growth and influence.

The survey finds that stewards usually justify their demands by reference to some comparison with others in similar circumstances. Thus if a group improves its piece work earnings, or obtain more overtime, claims are made on behalf of other groups who have had their differentials disturbed. Such demands are often backed with a wide range of "work-place sanctions"—of which unofficial strikes and overtime restrictions are only the most well known. But employers also have at their disposal a similar range of sanctions, and, although there is disagreement about the justifiability of each side using sanctions at all, in practice Britain has developed a form of workplace bargaining where the parties involved have come to accept that the occasional use of sanctions is a part of the normal background of day to day negotiations. It is only comparatively rarely that this position deteriorates, and gives rise to "an endemic strike situation."

The survey next considers the relations of stewards to their union and the factors that affect their influence and behaviour. They play a crucial role in recruiting, collecting subscriptions, and in maintaining the loyalty of the 90 per cent. or more union members who do not attend branch meetings. But the rapid growth in the number of shop stewards in recent years, and their activities on the part of their members, has also caused trade union officials to work under increasing pressure, and unions find it difficult to provide adequate facilities for the formulation of workshop policy. This can be done most easily when the union branch is based on the place of work, but most branches are still based on the area where members live, and even workplace-based branches cannot provide an effective forum for workers from different unions who face common problems and a common management.

In an attempt to provide their own arrangements many stewards have formed "unofficial" combine committees with stewards from other establishments. These are particularly well developed in the motor industry. Such committees can

(94552)

perform useful functions, but they also serve as targets for extremist groups and unions tend to regard them as a challenge to their own authority.

Many factors affect the behaviour and influence of shop stewards, including a tight labour market, the technology of the industry in which they work, the level of decision-taking in the firm and so on. There is also evidence that British employers have encouraged the growth of shop steward influence in the past, because they have preferred to deal with stewards rather than full-time union officers.

A view of the shop steward emerges from the survey: He is above all a shop-floor bargainer who uses what opportunities he has to satisfy his members. If necessary he is prepared to supplement rules and procedures and even ignore established union boundaries. For these reasons he presents a challenge to both management and unions.

The final section of the survey considers how far the view of the shop steward that emerges has a bearing on specific proposals advanced by various witnesses before the commission. The proposals which have been advanced include: additional legal penalties to prevent breaches of agreements, more stringent trade union discipline, more formal agreements, reduction of wage drift, integration of shop stewards into the union and expansion of shop-steward training.

It is thought that the publication of the survey will be of interest and use to many people concerned with industrial relations and will contribute to public discussion of the issues with which the Commission is concerned. On the basis of the evidence it provides, a programme of original research has been authorised. This includes an extensive study of workshop relations.

It should be clearly understood that the survey does not necessarily represent or foreshadow the ultimate views of the royal commission.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING LEVY

Proposals submitted by three industrial training boards for a levy on employers in their respective industries have been approved in orders made by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, and presented to Parliament recently.

The three boards concerned cover construction, water supply and electricity supply. For the construction industry the levy order, which came into operation on 31st August, (S.I. 1966, No. 1059, price 10d. net) approved a levy of 1.0 per cent. of the total pay roll of the industry in the year ended 5th April 1966.

This levy will be payable in two equal instalments, the second being due four months after the first. The bulk of it will be used to make grants for training in the industry.

The Construction Industry Training Board, which covers approximately 56,000 establishments, will publish training recommendations for the main occupations in the industry in due course, and it will be a condition of grants that training arrangements by employers conform to these recommendations.

Under the order for the water supply industry (S.I. 1966, No. 1053, price 10d. net), which became operative on 26th August, the levy approved is 1.1 per cent. of the total wages bill in the industry in the 12 months ended 30th September 1965. It will be payable in two equal instalments, the second becoming due three months after the first, and the bulk of it will be used to pay grants to employers for certain kinds of approved courses and to meet the cost of training facilities at the board's central training establishment and regional training centres.

The levy approved for the electricity supply industry (S.I. 1966, No. 1024, price 8d. net, operative from 24th August) is 0.02 per cent. of the total pay roll of the industry. It will be used to meet the board's administrative costs, to make grants for a limited range of training activities, and possibly to cover the costs of centralised training facilities provided by the board.

## MORE TRAINING BOARDS REVIEW PROGRESS

The three training boards set up last year under the Industrial Training Act, 1964, for the water supply, gas and electricity supply industries in reports covering the nine months up to 31st March describe how they have set about the task of providing or securing the provision of adequate training in their industries.

In their report, the Water Industry Training Board (H.C. 130, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net) state that they "took the bold decision to move rapidly, and to lay down a comprehensive policy for training in the industry from top to bottom".

They were determined, they say, that the criterion should be increased efficiency in the use of manpower and increased productivity per man. This presented a temptation to move slowly, analysing the training requirements of the industry job-by-job, and laying down standards step-by-step.

The board add that they accept the training situation in the industry and decided to rationalise it, and then progressively to lay down training standards and bring training up to those standards. They had divided into three working parties for management and supervisory work, administrative, professional, technical and clerical work, and manual work, to make recommendations.

Looking to the future, they state that they are satisfied with the progress made during their first nine months, but they look forward to moving more rapidly in the year ahead.

The Electricity Supply Training Board in their report (H.C. 126, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net) state that they are revising schemes recommended by national joint consultative bodies to see if their nature, content and extent meet the needs of a developing industry.

They add that the possible need for additional schemes to meet new training needs is also under consideration.

The board state that because of the valuable experience of training already available, they plan to be active in research

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into training method. Initially, they are examining a proposal to carry out research into the validity of the different types of selection tests commonly applied to entrants into the industry's craft training schemes.

The report of the Gas Industry Training Board (H.C. 129, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net) refers to the need to prepare and publish training recommendations covering the major categories of training, and adds that the board are considering draft recommendations for the training of administrative, professional and technological staff, technicians and similar staff, and training officers and instructors.

These categories were selected for early consideration because the board felt that in each case developments were taking place which they should encourage.

The board were in consultation with the Department of Psychology at Hull University about the establishment of a research project into the application of programmed instruction to gas industry training with particular reference to gasfitter training.

#### GLENEAGLES CONFERENCE

On 14th October Mr Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, will open at Gleneagles a conference for Scottish industrialists on the theme of the effective use of manpower. This is one of a number of conferences which the Ministry is promoting at different centres on this subject in collaboration with other organisations. The Gleneagles Conference, which has been arranged jointly with the British Institute of Management, will also be addressed by the Secretary of State for Scotland and prominent speakers from industry.

#### CIRCULATION OF CAREERS LITERATURE

To assist employers to secure the widest circulation of careers literature they produce, the Central Youth Employment Executive offers a free service for distribution to schools and youth employment officers.

This facility is available for distribution to all secondary schools and youth employment officers in Great Britain for which 12,500 copies are required, or limited distributions can be arranged, for example, on a regional or local basis, to schools with sixth forms (5,600 copies) or to youth employment officers only (1,450 copies).

The Central Youth Employment Executive will also give advice on content and presentation. It is suggested that careers brochures should give a general introduction to the industry or profession; a description of the actual work to be done; the level of performance, that is, craftsman, technician or professional; personal qualities and educational qualifications required, and the working conditions. Full details of training facilities and the training required should be outlined—for example, the progressive steps towards final qualifica-

tions, whether by part-time or full-time study, or by practical training on the job; and external examinations, such as Ordinary and Higher National Certificates.

The brochure could mention future prospects in the occupation; if promotion depends on the possession of recognised qualifications; whether the employee is expected to move around the country; and how much will be earned during and after training. There is some advantage in including details about salary scales on a loose insert which can be replaced when necessary, so that firms do not incur the cost of reprinting the complete pamphlet every time salary scales change.

Further detailed information and advice on the preparation and distribution of careers literature can be obtained from any regional office of the Central Youth Employment Executive or from C.Y.E.E. headquarters at the Ministry of Labour, 97, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

#### SUPPLEMENTS TO ALLOWANCES FOR TRAINEES

From 6th October 1966, earnings-related supplements will be made to allowances paid to trainees under the vocational training scheme, trainees for sheltered employment, and persons attending courses of industrial rehabilitation. This is in line with the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1966, under which such supplements will be made to short-term benefits.

Today, a high proportion of trainees come direct from unskilled jobs. Some have been earning high wages, and for them the loss of income during a course which may last six months or more has been considerable. The "cushion" provided by earnings-related supplements—which may be as much as £7 a week—will bring a training course within reach of many whose financial commitments preclude a sharp drop in income.

To be entitled to the supplement, the trainee or rehabilitee must be over 18 and under pensionable age, and he must have reckonable earnings, as defined for PAYE income tax purposes, of £450 or more in the relevant tax year. The relevant tax year for persons undergoing a training or rehabilitation course on 6th October 1966, and for those who commence a course before 1st May 1967, is the income tax year ending 5th April 1966.

The supplement is payable at the rate of approximately one-third of the person's average weekly earnings lying between £9 and £30. The average weekly earnings are taken as one-fiftieth of the reckonable earnings for the relevant tax year. For example, a person whose annual reckonable earnings amounted to £600 would be regarded as having average weekly earnings of £12; and as this exceeds the base figure by £3, the formula would give a supplement of £1 a week. Similarly, annual reckonable earnings of £810, £1,020 and £1,440 would give supplements of £2 9s. 0d.,

£3 17s. 0d. and £6 13s. 0d., respectively.

A supplement will be payable for the duration of a course, however long it may be, and its receipt will not affect a person's entitlement to a supplement to national insurance benefit subsequently.

With good basic allowances now being paid to trainees and rehabilitees—a man with a wife and four dependent children gets £11 a week if he is living at home while attending a Government Training Centre and a man at an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit slightly less—there is no doubt that these supplements will enhance the appeal of training and rehabilitation courses, and so play a part in the Government plans for increasing labour mobility.

#### RESEARCH GRANTS

Mr Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has accepted a recommendation by the Central Training Council's Research Committee that research grants should be made:

To Dr. R. S. Buzzard of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology for a three-year project designed to develop improved forms of records which can be used by firms in their industrial training.

To Messrs P. A. Anthony and D. L. Williams of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire for a project lasting two years and designed, first, to define the methods employed by companies to identify their management training needs, and, secondly, to design and validate instruments for the identification and measurement of management training needs and programmes.

To Dr. P. B. Warr of the University of Sheffield for a programme of research into the validation of supervisory and management training. This three-year programme will develop indices of the behaviour of foremen and managers and use the indices to establish criterion behaviour for training courses.

To Dr. J. Annett of Hull University for a project designed, first, to survey and assess task analysis techniques and to examine their suitability for determining training requirements and, secondly, to set up experimental training schemes based on promising methods and to evaluate them. The project is expected to last for three years.

These projects are all commencing this autumn. They are in addition to two projects now in progress for which grants were made previously. One is concerned with the learning difficulties of older workers, and is being conducted by Professor G. Drew of University College, London, on the basis of conversion training given by British Rail to drivers transferred from steam or diesel to overhead electric locomotives. It is due to be completed early next year. The other, which is being undertaken by the Retail Trades Education Council, is into the training needs of the distributive trades in Great Britain and should be completed soon. The total value of all awards for research made so far is over £42,000.

# Monthly Statistics

## SUMMARY

### Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 11,542,000 in July 1966 (8,540,000 males 3,002,000 females). The total included 8,874,000 (6,038,000 males 2,837,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,666,000 (1,579,000 males 88,000 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 5,000 lower than that for June, 1966 and 14,000 lower than in July, 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 9,000 more than in both June, 1966 and July, 1965. The number in construction was 11,000 less than in June, 1966 and 7,000 higher than in July 1965.

### Unemployment

The total number of registered unemployed on 8th August in Great Britain was 317,011 representing 1.4 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.1 per cent. in the previous month and 1.2 per cent. in July 1965. The total included 309,904 wholly unemployed (including 36,205 school-leavers) and 7,107 temporarily stopped. The number of unemployed school-leavers was 30,304 more than in July.

Excluding school-leavers the number wholly unemployed was 273,699; adjusted for normal seasonal variations the figure was 318,000 compared with 305,000 in July.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 3rd August was 410,095, 44,933 less than on 6th July. The number of unfilled vacancies for adults decreased during the month by 22,752 to 273,466 compared with a normal seasonal decrease of 9,200.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 16th July 1966, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime

in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,077,000. This is about 34 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short time in these industries was 33,000 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 9 hours on average.

### Rates of wages and hours of work

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st August 1966 (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively 154.6 and 169.8 compared with 154.5 and 169.7 at 31st July 1966.

### Index of Retail Prices

At 16th August the official retail prices index was 117.3 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 116.6 at 19th July and 112.9 at 17th August 1965. The index figure for food was 116.1 compared with 116.2 at 19th July.

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.

### 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 Ministry of Labour was 129, involving approximately 31,500 workers. During the month approximately 32,400 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 65,000 working days were lost, including 8,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.



**INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**

Table 21 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-July 1966, and for the two preceding months and for July 1965.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total

numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

**Table 21 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain**

Industry	July 1965*			May 1966*			June 1966*			July 1966*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	<b>8,572.3</b>	<b>2,983.2</b>	<b>11,555.5</b>	<b>8,560.6</b>	<b>3,001.8</b>	<b>11,562.4</b>	<b>8,547.2</b>	<b>3,000.2</b>	<b>11,547.4</b>	<b>8,539.9</b>	<b>3,002.1</b>	<b>11,542.0</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	<b>6,045.5</b>	<b>2,819.9</b>	<b>8,865.4</b>	<b>6,037.7</b>	<b>2,836.6</b>	<b>8,874.3</b>	<b>6,030.4</b>	<b>2,834.9</b>	<b>8,865.3</b>	<b>6,037.6</b>	<b>2,836.8</b>	<b>8,874.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>597.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>620.6</b>	<b>564.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>587.5</b>	<b>561.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>583.8</b>	<b>557.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>580.3</b>
Coal mining	537.5	17.8	555.3	504.4	17.8	522.2	500.7	17.8	518.5	497.2	17.8	515.0
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>477.9</b>	<b>350.2</b>	<b>828.1</b>	<b>465.5</b>	<b>344.4</b>	<b>809.9</b>	<b>468.5</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>817.4</b>	<b>478.8</b>	<b>356.1</b>	<b>834.9</b>
Grain milling	31.6	8.4	40.0	30.8	8.3	39.1	30.5	8.3	38.8	30.5	8.4	38.9
Bread and flour confectionery	91.7	65.1	156.8	88.5	64.0	152.5	89.2	64.3	153.5	90.6	64.8	155.4
Biscuits	17.6	33.0	50.6	17.4	31.0	48.4	17.6	32.6	50.2	18.0	33.2	51.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	43.4	38.8	82.2	43.3	38.0	81.3	43.4	38.2	81.6	44.8	38.6	83.4
Milk products	24.5	12.3	36.8	23.9	12.6	36.5	24.3	12.6	36.9	24.4	12.8	37.2
Sugar	12.2	3.8	16.0	11.8	4.0	15.8	11.8	4.0	15.8	11.8	4.0	15.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.9	51.9	91.8	40.2	52.8	93.0	40.3	52.8	93.1	40.7	53.0	93.7
Fruit and vegetable products	34.7	43.7	78.4	31.8	40.8	72.6	32.2	41.4	73.6	36.3	45.8	82.1
Animal and poultry foods	16.0	4.4	20.4	16.0	4.2	20.2	15.6	4.2	19.8	15.6	4.2	19.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	28.2	22.1	50.3	27.8	22.3	50.1	28.0	22.9	50.9	28.4	23.0	51.4
Brewing and malting	78.9	20.4	99.3	76.2	19.9	96.1	76.9	20.0	96.9	77.8	20.1	97.9
Other drink industries	41.7	24.0	65.7	40.6	23.8	64.4	41.4	24.6	66.0	42.3	24.8	67.1
Tobacco	17.5	22.3	39.8	17.2	22.7	39.9	17.3	23.0	40.3	17.6	23.4	41.0
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>373.0</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>517.1</b>	<b>372.1</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>519.1</b>	<b>372.3</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>519.7</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>522.1</b>	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.4	0.5	16.9	16.1	0.5	16.6	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.2	0.5	16.7
Mineral oil refining	25.0	3.6	28.6	24.5	3.7	28.2	24.4	3.7	28.1	24.5	3.7	28.2
Lubricating oils and greases	6.2	1.9	8.1	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.5	2.0	8.5
Chemicals and dyes	174.0	47.2	221.2	173.1	47.0	220.1	172.9	46.9	219.8	173.0	47.3	220.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.6	45.0	79.6	35.4	46.7	82.1	35.8	47.1	82.9	36.1	47.4	83.5
Explosives and fireworks	16.3	8.8	25.1	16.1	9.3	25.4	16.1	9.3	25.4	16.4	9.5	25.9
Paint and printing ink	33.8	13.4	47.2	33.6	13.4	47.0	33.7	13.3	47.0	33.8	13.3	47.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	27.2	12.7	39.9	26.6	13.5	40.1	26.4	13.7	40.1	26.6	13.8	40.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	29.4	6.0	35.4	30.2	6.1	36.3	30.4	6.1	36.5	30.7	6.0	36.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.1	5.0	15.1	10.1	4.8	14.9	10.0	4.8	14.8	10.0	4.8	14.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>554.7</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>631.4</b>	<b>542.8</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>620.5</b>	<b>540.7</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>618.1</b>	<b>540.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>618.2</b>
Iron and steel (general)	279.3	25.4	304.7	268.7	25.5	294.2	267.4	25.5	292.9	267.4	25.6	293.0
Steel tubes	48.4	9.2	57.6	48.3	9.5	57.8	48.1	9.4	57.5	48.2	9.3	57.5
Iron castings, etc.	107.2	14.1	121.3	107.0	14.9	121.9	106.7	14.9	121.6	106.3	14.9	121.2
Light metals	48.3	11.0	59.3	48.0	10.9	58.9	48.0	10.8	58.8	48.3	10.9	59.2
Copper, brass and other base metals	71.5	17.0	88.5	70.8	16.9	87.7	70.5	16.8	87.3	70.5	16.8	87.3
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>1,646.5</b>	<b>616.5</b>	<b>2,263.0</b>	<b>1,674.7</b>	<b>636.8</b>	<b>2,311.5</b>	<b>1,673.2</b>	<b>635.9</b>	<b>2,309.1</b>	<b>1,672.6</b>	<b>634.2</b>	<b>2,306.8</b>
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	33.4	5.2	38.6	33.2	5.2	38.4	33.2	5.2	38.4	33.2	5.2	38.4
Metal-working machine tools	80.2	14.2	94.4	82.6	14.7	97.3	82.4	14.8	97.2	82.1	14.7	96.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	50.7	16.0	66.7	51.7	16.5	68.2	51.6	16.6	68.2	51.8	16.7	68.5
Industrial engines	39.2	6.5	45.7	38.5	6.2	44.7	38.4	6.2	44.6	37.4	6.0	43.4
Textile machinery and accessories	43.7	8.5	52.2	44.3	8.8	53.1	44.2	8.8	53.0	44.1	8.7	52.8
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.9	3.6	31.5	28.0	3.7	31.7	28.0	3.7	31.7	27.9	3.7	31.6
Mechanical handling equipment	50.9	6.9	57.8	51.7	7.3	59.0	51.6	7.3	58.9	51.7	7.3	59.0
Office machinery	43.5	17.4	60.9	45.0	17.9	62.9	44.9	18.0	62.9	44.8	18.0	62.8
Other machinery	295.6	66.4	362.0	300.8	68.0	368.8	300.5	67.6	368.1	300.8	67.7	368.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	136.8	17.2	154.0	138.8	17.5	156.3	139.2	17.5	156.7	139.8	17.6	157.4
Ordnance and small arms	19.9	5.8	25.7	19.5	5.8	25.3	19.4	5.8	25.2	19.3	5.8	25.1
Other mechanical engineering	186.3	54.3	240.6	188.4	55.3	243.7	188.0	55.0	243.0	187.7	54.5	242.2
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	89.0	48.1	137.1	90.9	50.8	141.7	91.1	50.7	141.8	91.1	50.7	141.8
Watches and clocks	6.7	8.0	14.7	7.1	8.7	15.8	7.1	8.6	15.7	7.1	8.7	15.8
Electrical machinery	170.3	59.6	229.9	173.1	59.6	232.7	172.7	59.4	232.1	172.5	59.3	231.8
Insulated wires and cables	42.5	21.9	64.4	43.5	21.1	64.6	43.2	21.0	64.2	43.2	21.0	64.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	48.4	33.9	82.3	52.2	38.7	90.9	52.4	38.9	91.3	52.4	38.4	90.8
Radio and other electronic apparatus	159.3	129.7	289.0	163.8	134.6	298.4	163.9	134.1	298.0	164.3	133.2	297.5
Domestic electric appliances	38.1	23.6	61.7	36.4	24.3	60.7	36.4	24.3	60.7	36.3	24.5	60.8
Other electrical goods	84.1	69.7	153.8	85.2	72.1	157.3	85.0	72.4	157.4	85.1	72.4	157.5
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>203.3</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>197.0</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.5	8.1	151.6	142.0	8.7	150.7	141.1	8.8	149.9	139.9	8.7	148.6
Marine engineering	48.5	3.2	51.7	45.9	3.2	49.1	45.6	3.2	48.8	45.2	3.2	48.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>745.4</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>860.5</b>	<b>743.9</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>858.6</b>	<b>742.0</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>856.5</b>	<b>736.9</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>849.7</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	432.8	63.7	496.5	436.3	63.4	499.7	435.6	63.3	498.9	430.5	61.5	492.0
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	18.6	7.1	25.7	18.8	6.9	25.7	18.7	6.9	25.6	18.7	7.0	25.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	212.5	36.6	249.1	210.8	37.1	247.9	210.3	37.0	247.3	210.6	37.1	247.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	35.8	2.7	38.5	33.9	2.7	36.6	33.7	2.7	36.4	33.5	2.6	36.1
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	42.0	2.5	44.5	40.5	2.4	42.9	40.2	2.4	42.6	40.0	2.4	42.4
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.7	2.5	6.2	3.6	2.2	5.8	3.5	2.2	5.7	3.6	2.2	5.8

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1966 count of National Insurance cards.

† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).  
‡ Order III—XVI.

**Table 21 (continued) Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain**

Industry	July 1965*			May 1966*			June 1966*			July 1966*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>387.0</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>590.0</b>	<b>387.7</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>589.6</b>	<b>386.4</b>	<b>201.2</b>	<b>587.6</b>	<b>386.8</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>587.8</b>
Tools and implements	15.4	8.5	23.9	15.6	8.7	24.3	15.5	8.6	24.1	15.4	8.7	24.1
Cutlery	6.8	6.5	13.3	6.6	6.4	13.0	6.6	6.4	13.0	6.7	6.4	13.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.4	18.4	47.8	28.7	17.6	46.3	28.7	17.5	46.2	28.6	17.4	46.0
Wire and wire manufactures	34.8	11.0	45.8	34.4	10.9	45.3	34.0	10.8	44.8	33.9	10.9	44.8
Cans and metal boxes	17.5	21.4	38.9	17.3	21.4	38.7	17.3	21.2	38.5	17.6	21.1	38.7
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.2	12.1	28.3	16.3	12.0	28.3	16.3	12.0	28.3	16.3	12.0	28.3
Other metal industries	266.9	125.1	392.0	268.8	124.9	393.7	268.0	124.7	392.7	268.3	124.5	392.8
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>364.1</b>	<b>401.7</b>	<b>765.8</b>	<b>362.9</b>	<b>393.7</b>	<b>756.6</b>	<b>362.6</b>	<b>392.2</b>	<b>754.8</b>	<b>362.9</b>		



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 16th July, 1966, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,077,300, or about 34.0 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 32,800 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 9 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 22.

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

Table 22 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 16th July, 1966

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Hours lost (000's)	Average	
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)			
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	198.9	34.5	1,962	9.9	0.1	6.2	1.0	8.9	9.1	1.1	0.2	15.1	13.4
Bread and flour confectionery	38.8	34.9	354	9.1	—	—	0.5	2.8	5.8	0.5	0.4	2.9	5.8
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	81.4	27.7	847	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	36.3	29.5	408	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	135.4	29.4	1,318	9.7	—	—	5.1	40.2	7.8	5.1	1.1	40.2	7.8
Iron and steel (general)	34.8	16.0	368	10.6	—	—	4.4	34.1	7.7	4.4	2.0	34.1	7.7
Iron castings, etc.	38.1	39.9	357	9.4	—	—	0.6	5.3	8.2	0.6	0.7	5.3	8.2
<b>Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)</b>	664.9	43.6	5,626	8.5	—	0.9	0.2	1.4	7.4	0.2	—	2.3	11.5
Non-electrical engineering	460.9	48.8	4,028	8.7	—	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.1	—	1.2	12.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	203.7	34.9	1,599	7.8	—	0.2	0.1	0.8	8.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	10.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	235.8	39.2	1,801	7.6	—	—	13.2	107.4	8.2	13.2	2.2	107.4	8.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	145.5	37.9	1,063	7.3	—	—	13.1	107.1	8.2	13.1	3.4	107.1	8.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	68.7	49.7	560	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	173.5	39.7	1,471	8.5	—	2.0	0.4	2.9	7.0	0.5	0.1	4.8	10.6
<b>Textiles</b>	125.4	20.3	1,027	8.2	0.5	19.5	3.0	26.5	8.9	3.5	0.6	46.0	13.3
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	17.9	10.9	134	7.5	—	2.0	0.2	3.9	16.1	0.3	0.4	5.9	20.3
Woolen and worsted	42.8	29.7	400	9.3	—	0.8	0.2	3.9	20.9	0.2	0.1	4.7	22.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.1	11.2	69	5.7	0.3	14.0	1.3	8.8	7.0	1.6	1.5	22.8	14.3
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	10.1	24.3	79	7.8	—	—	0.1	0.6	7.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	7.2
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	41.6	9.8	212	5.1	—	1.8	7.2	45.8	6.3	7.3	1.7	47.7	6.5
Footwear	9.0	9.7	43	4.8	—	0.4	6.5	40.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	40.4	6.2
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	84.0	32.4	846	10.1	0.2	7.2	0.5	4.7	8.7	0.7	0.3	11.9	16.7
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	82.1	39.2	677	8.2	0.1	4.7	0.8	10.5	12.5	1.0	0.5	15.2	15.9
Timber	33.5	46.5	279	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	164.8	38.8	1,418	8.6	—	—	0.1	1.0	11.4	0.1	—	1.0	11.4
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	34.6	46.4	287	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc.	65.4	39.8	515	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	79.4	32.3	710	8.9	—	0.2	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.1	—	0.8	—
Rubber	33.4	33.6	304	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total all manufacturing industries*</b>	2,077.3	34.0	17,996	8.7	1.0	42.6	31.8	250.4	7.9	32.8	0.5	293.0	8.9

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The Professional and Executive Register serves employers wishing to fill professional, executive, scientific, technical and trainee-management posts, and also people seeking employment of this nature. It operates through a countrywide network of 39 selected employment exchanges, the addresses of which may be obtained from any employment exchange.

In addition to providing a placing service, the Register can give people information about prospects and opportunities in the professions, business and industry to enable them to decide on a choice of career or a change of employment, and can advise employers about the possibility of their obtaining staff for responsible posts.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT 8TH AUGUST 1966

The total number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 8th August 1966, was 317,011. This was 52,855 higher than at 11th July 1966, and represented an unemployment rate of 1.4 per cent, against 1.1 per cent, for the previous month.

The total included 309,904 wholly unemployed and 7,107 temporarily stopped. Men 18 years and over registered as wholly unemployed numbered 208,071: boys under 18 years totalled 31,465: women 18 years and over 50,570 and girls under 18 years 19,798. The numbers temporarily stopped were 5,830 men, 123 boys, 1,076 women and 78 girls.

On 8th August 24,842 married women were registered as unemployed. Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed was 273,699, consisting of 217,673 males and 56,026 females. The seasonally adjusted figure was 318,000 to the nearest thousand.

The statistics in Table 25 show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

Table 23 Duration: Wholly Unemployed—Great Britain

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	29,357	6,334	8,473	3,840	48,004
Over 1, up to 2	17,536	7,470	4,871	4,619	34,496
Up to 2	46,893	13,804	13,344	8,459	82,500
Over 2, up to 3	12,912	9,008	3,542	5,832	31,294
Over 3, up to 4	10,006	3,728	2,793	2,427	18,954
Over 4, up to 5	8,504	1,054	2,344	668	12,570
Over 2, up to 5	31,422	13,790	8,679	8,927	62,818
Over 5, up to 8	19,035	1,571	5,195	962	26,763
Over 8	110,721	2,300	23,352	1,450	137,823
Total	208,071	31,465	50,570	19,798	309,904
Per cent. over 8	53.2	7.3	46.2	7.4	44.5

Table 24 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 8th August, 1966

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
Total	67,194	34,814	7,978	19,138	21,086	14,782	24,571	42,139	34,748	58,868	26,507	317,011	28,644	345,655	48,474	26,698
Men	48,485	25,511	5,399	14,167	11,613	10,114	16,040	28,243	22,595	40,315	16,930	213,901	20,139	234,040	35,193	18,691
Boys	5,910	2,811	918	1,139	3,605	1,463	2,817	4,561	4,786	3,651	2,738	31,588	865	32,453	4,272	2,556
Women	9,117	4,821	897	2,983	3,224	2,177	3,581	6,996	4,807	12,941	4,923	51,646	7,304	58,950	6,401	3,613
Married women	3,593	1,933	339	1,234	1,619	925	1,631	3,805	2,213	7,236	2,247	24,842	4,544	29,386	2,487	1,445
Girls	3,682	1,671	764	849	2,644	1,028	2,133	2,339	2,560	1,961	1,916	19,876	336	20,212	2,608	1,838
<b>Percentage Rates</b>																
Total	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.4	5.7	1.4	0.8	1.0
Males	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.1	3.2	2.9	1.6	6.7	1.6	1.1	1.2
Females	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.8	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.6
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
Total	621	390	105	236	388	292	1,313	278	297	3,433	144	7,107	406	7,513	437	289
Men	574	362	85	227	347	209	1,252	147	201	2,669	119	5,830	228	6,058	401	258
Boys	3	—	2	—	12	4	4	1	5	91	1	123	5	128	1	4
Women	43	28	18	9	21	64	51	125	65	657	23	1,076	164	1,240	34	27
Girls	1	—	—	—	8	15	6	5	26	16	1	78	9	87	1	—
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
Total	66,573	34,424	7,873	18,902	20,698	14,490	23,258	41,861	34,451	55,435	26,363	309,904	28,238	338,142	48,037	26,409
Males	53,818	27,960	6,230	15,079	14,859	11,364	17,601	32,656	27,175	41,206	19,548	239,536	20,771	260,307	39,063	20,985
Females	12,755	6,464	1,643	3,823	5,839	3,126	5,657	9,205	7,276	14,229	6,815	70,368	7,467	77,835	8,974	5,424
<b>Males wholly unemployed</b>																
Men	47,911	25,149	5,314	13,940	11,266	9,905	14,788	28,096	22,394	37,646	16,811	208,071	19,911	227,982	34,792	18,433
Boys	5,907	2,811	916	1,139	3,593	1,459	2,813	4,560	4,781	3,560	2,737	31,465	860	32,325	4,271	2,552
Under 2 weeks	18,415	10,592	1,608	3,210	4,125	2,616	4,747	8,473	5,979	7,588	3,936	60,697	2,659	63,356	13,649	6,374
2-5 weeks	9,984	5,832	1,212	2,191	4,190	2,326	3,927	6,331	5,605	5,629	3,817	45,212	4,564	49,776	7,591	3,605
5-8 weeks	4,430	2,453	572	1,249	1,082	937	1,412	2,711	2,209	4,283	1,721	20,606	—	22,629	3,204	1,798
Over 8 weeks	20,989	9,083	2,838	8,429	5,462	5,485	7,515	15,141	13,382	23,706	10,074	113,021	13,548	126,569	14,619	9,208
<b>Females wholly unemployed</b>																
Women	9,074	4,793	879	2,974	3,203	2,113	3,530	6,871	4,742	12,284	4,900	50,570	7,140	57,710	6,367	3,586
Girls	3,681	1,671	764	849	2,636	1,013	2,127	2,334	2,534	1,945	1,915	19,798	327	20,125	2,607	1,838
Under 2 weeks	5,918	3,198	605	1,342	1,651	859	1,769	3,108	2,099	3,026	1,426	21,803	1,146	22,949	4,392	



Table 25 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 8th August, 1966

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM					
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	<b>239,536</b>	<b>70,368</b>	<b>5,953</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>245,489</b>	<b>71,522</b>	<b>317,011</b>	<b>266,493</b>	<b>79,162</b>	<b>345,655</b>		
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>106,299</b>	<b>16,901</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>110,928</b>	<b>17,336</b>	<b>128,264</b>	<b>121,669</b>	<b>20,517</b>	<b>142,186</b>		
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>57,617</b>	<b>16,271</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>62,156</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>78,861</b>	<b>65,468</b>	<b>19,794</b>	<b>85,262</b>		
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>9,167</b>	<b>10,865</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>11,981</b>		
Agriculture and horticulture	5,872	965	124	48	5,996	1,013	7,009	8,580	1,078	9,658		
Forestry	255	20	4	—	259	20	279	288	20	308		
Fishing	1,103	15	761	—	1,864	15	1,879	1,997	18	2,015		
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>6,199</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,211</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>6,394</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>6,505</b>		
Coal mining	5,470	79	3	—	5,473	79	5,552	5,475	79	5,554		
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	340	6	1	—	341	6	347	484	3	497		
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	141	3	8	—	149	3	152	172	3	175		
Other mining and quarrying	248	16	—	—	248	16	264	263	16	279		
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>6,601</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>9,779</b>		
Grain milling	312	34	—	—	312	34	346	351	49	400		
Bread and flour confectionery	1,314	395	2	1	1,316	396	1,712	1,416	444	1,860		
Biscuits	251	204	—	—	251	205	456	254	209	463		
Bacon curing, meat and products	568	316	15	3	583	319	902	650	349	999		
Milk products	340	121	—	—	340	121	461	406	167	573		
Sugar	209	25	—	—	210	25	235	210	25	236		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	369	349	—	—	369	349	718	385	382	747		
Fruit and vegetable products	450	429	—	3	450	432	882	550	1,130	1,356		
Animal and poultry foods	291	46	—	—	291	46	337	309	47	356		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	250	158	—	5	251	163	414	260	168	428		
Brewing and malting	734	129	—	—	734	129	863	741	136	877		
Other drink industries	622	342	—	—	623	343	966	666	354	1,020		
Tobacco	371	103	—	—	371	103	474	403	287	690		
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>5,382</b>		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	167	1	—	—	167	1	168	167	26	171		
Mineral oil refining	680	24	—	—	680	24	704	684	5	67		
Lubricating oils and greases	61	5	—	—	61	5	66	62	5	67		
Chemicals and dyes	1,975	205	2	—	1,977	205	2,182	2,051	216	2,267		
Pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations	258	228	—	—	258	228	486	262	231	493		
Explosives and fireworks	225	221	4	—	229	221	450	231	222	453		
Paint and printing ink	362	66	—	—	362	67	429	369	68	437		
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	346	84	—	1	346	86	432	350	87	437		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	190	26	—	—	190	26	216	198	26	224		
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	109	15	—	—	109	15	124	111	15	126		
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,557</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>6,066</b>		
Iron and steel (general)	2,293	126	658	—	2,951	126	3,077	3,002	129	3,131		
Steel tubes	350	26	—	—	350	26	376	354	26	380		
Iron castings, etc.	1,283	129	60	—	1,343	130	1,473	1,360	131	1,491		
Light metals	356	62	—	—	356	63	420	365	62	427		
Copper, brass and other base metals	554	70	2	—	556	70	626	567	70	637		
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12,364</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>15,611</b>	<b>12,929</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>16,523</b>		
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	244	29	55	—	299	29	328	304	29	333		
Metal-working machine tools	546	85	—	—	546	85	631	559	91	650		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	304	51	—	—	305	51	356	317	52	369		
Industrial engines	203	22	—	—	203	22	225	206	22	228		
Textile machinery and accessories	265	38	2	—	267	38	305	270	49	319		
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	159	19	—	—	160	19	179	172	19	191		
Mechanical handling equipment	338	22	—	—	338	22	360	343	22	365		
Office machinery	239	101	—	—	240	101	341	243	111	354		
Other machinery	2,890	377	10	—	2,900	378	3,278	2,947	334	3,334		
Industrial plant and steelwork	1,031	61	6	—	1,037	61	1,098	1,046	61	1,107		
Ordnance and small arms	158	39	—	—	159	39	198	160	43	203		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	1,379	246	11	—	1,390	247	1,637	1,473	262	1,735		
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	503	196	—	—	504	196	700	510	220	730		
Watches and clocks	61	64	—	—	61	64	125	65	63	133		
Electrical machinery	775	268	—	—	776	268	1,044	801	277	1,078		
Insulated wires and cables	358	91	—	—	359	91	450	379	99	478		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	380	225	—	—	380	225	605	394	260	654		
Radio and other electronic apparatus	1,219	735	—	—	1,219	735	1,954	1,372	915	2,287		
Domestic electric appliances	578	202	—	16	579	218	797	589	235	824		
Other electrical goods	642	357	—	—	642	358	1,000	676	375	1,051		
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>5,057</b>		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	4,091	121	11	5	4,102	126	4,228	4,409	135	4,544		
Marine engineering	458	35	2	—	460	35	495	477	36	513		
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>8,059</b>		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1,827	258	3,108	57	4,935	315	5,250	5,058	324	5,382		
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	211	39	—	—	211	39	250	215	41	256		
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	975	113	3	—	978	113	1,091	1,005	143	1,148		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	706	7	—	—	713	7	733	717	20	737		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	437	8	—	—	437	8	445	443	8	451		
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	64	20	—	—	64	20	84	64	21	85		
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>5,879</b>		
Tools and implements	205	45	—	—	205	45	250	209	45	254		
Cutlery	91	52	—	—	91	52	143	94	56	150		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	206	78	—	—	207	78	285	207	78	285		
Wire and wire manufactures	276	64	—	—	276	64	343	285	69	354		
Cans and metal boxes	143	126	—	—	143	126	269	150	132	282		
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	107	52	—	—	107	52	163	116	57	173		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	3,420	851	17	3	3,437	854	4,291	3,494	887	4,381		
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>6,396</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>8,256</b>		
Production of man-made fibres	186	50	—	—	186	50	236	222	69	291		
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	596	239	1	12	597	251	848	840	572	1,412		
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	349	293	7	34	356	327	683	497	511	1,008		
Woolen and worsted	865	461	9	44	874	505	1,379	911	543	1,454		
Jute	334	66	—	—	334	66	400	340	68	408		
Rope, twine and net	112	71	—	—	113	71	184	129	59	184		
Hosiery and other knitted goods	314	372	74	79	388	451	839	473	49	1,064		
Lace	28	19	—	—	28	19	47	33	14	47		
Carpets	169	51	—	—	169	51	233	167	59	226		
Narrow fabrics	69	51	—	—	69	51	123	82	37	119		
Made-up textiles	177	151	—	—	177	151	333	232	101	333		
Textile finishing	482	147	138	—	620	164	784	702	231	933		
Other textile industries	174	35	—	—	174	35	209	181	35	216		

Table 25 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM					
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>751</b>		
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	299	53	7	1	306	54	360	313	62	375		
Leather goods	153	155	—	—	153	156	309	158	165	323		
Fur	34	18	—	—	34	18	53	35	18	53		
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>4,405</b>		
Weatherproof outerwear	72	103	—	—	73	107	180	79	128	207		
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	243	450	3	6	246	456	702	262	550	812		
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	285	230	20	15	305							



**NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS**

Table 26 shows details for some principal towns and districts in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the percentage rates of unemployment. It also gives similar information for each of the new Development Areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966,

and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The Development Areas replace, and, in most but not all cases, incorporate former Development Districts.

Former principal towns and development districts tables were mutually exclusive i.e. in no case were the figures for any given area included in both tables. In the present series figures for principal towns and for districts which are part of Development Areas are also included in the Development Areas tables.

Table 26

	Numbers of persons on registers at 8th August 1966					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 8th August 1966					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)</b>												
<b>South East</b>												
Greater London	25,511	4,821	4,482	34,814	390	0.7						
†Aldershot	118	58	51	227	—	0.7						
Aylesbury	111	25	43	179	—	0.6						
†Basildon	453	46	252	751	17	2.3						
Bedford	218	61	68	347	—	0.7						
†Bournemouth	1,285	189	84	1,558	3	1.5						
†Bracknell	89	5	—	94	—	0.3						
Brentwood	123	36	13	172	—	0.6						
Brighton and Hove	1,300	205	115	1,620	1	1.8						
†Caterham	177	19	30	226	—	0.6						
Chatham	526	194	259	979	—	1.4						
Chelmsford	211	37	11	259	2	0.6						
†Colchester	307	113	60	480	4	1.1						
Crawley	47	9	234	290	—	0.8						
Dartford	116	18	55	189	5	0.6						
Eastbourne	353	12	25	392	—	1.4						
Gravesend	178	49	121	348	1	1.1						
†Grays	304	40	109	453	1	1.1						
†Guildford	126	50	30	206	1	0.6						
Harlow	115	51	199	365	—	1.3						
†Hastings	514	77	35	626	3	2.2						
Hemel Hempstead	159	22	37	218	—	0.6						
High Wycombe	244	85	13	342	—	0.7						
Luton	493	65	26	584	—	0.7						
Maidstone	325	72	64	461	—	0.9						
†Newbury	170	43	62	275	—	0.9						
†Newport IOW	396	41	87	524	2	1.6						
Oxford	426	69	48	543	—	0.6						
†Portsmouth	1,567	303	220	2,090	1	1.4						
†Reading	409	90	90	589	—	0.7						
St. Albans	189	25	73	287	50	0.9						
†Slough	424	62	43	529	4	1.2						
†Southampton	1,224	304	268	1,796	—	1.9						
Southend-on-Sea	888	172	49	1,109	—	1.2						
Staines	156	26	83	265	2	0.6						
Stevensage	58	26	76	160	—	0.6						
Watford	238	45	71	354	9	0.6						
Weybridge	141	35	135	311	—	0.8						
†Woking	208	77	128	413	—	1.0						
Worthing	581	65	37	683	—	2.2						
<b>East Anglia</b>												
Cambridge	259	46	47	352	—	0.5						
Great Yarmouth	269	22	26	317	—	1.0						
Ipswich	477	95	54	626	—	1.0						
†Norwich	1,038	133	507	1,678	1	1.8						
†Peterborough*	304	83	82	469	—	0.9						
<b>South Western</b>												
Bath	284	98	36	418	—	1.2						
†Bristol	2,508	358	308	3,174	—	1.2						
Cheltenham	476	166	79	721	—	1.6						
Exeter	508	105	20	633	—	1.3						
Gloucester	323	110	87	520	—	0.9						
†Plymouth	1,331	331	229	1,891	4	2.0						
Salisbury	209	100	83	392	—	1.2						
Swindon	748	177	137	1,062	195	1.6						
Taunton	404	83	48	535	—	1.8						
†Torquay	415	44	83	542	4	1.7						
†Yeovil	185	49	24	258	—	0.9						
<b>East Midlands</b>												
†Chesterfield	925	181	208	1,314	8	1.7						
Coalville	93	28	16	137	5	0.4						
Corby	140	49	127	316	—	1.2						
†Derby	673	193	380	1,246	—	1.1						
Kettering	207	40	46	293	—	1.1						
Leicester	1,115	267	80	1,462	126	0.7						
Lincoln	545	165	103	813	—	1.5						
Loughborough	86	42	20	148	17	0.4						
†Mansfield	438	130	133	701	6	1.2						
†Northampton	400	39	36	475	76	0.7						
†Nottingham	2,616	382	640	3,638	22	1.5						
Sutton-in-Ashfield	280	59	35	374	7	1.2						
<b>West Midlands</b>												
†Birmingham	3,256	787	851	4,894	77	0.7						
Burton-on-Trent	119	43	56	218	—	0.7						
Cannock	91	21	239	351	—	1.3						
Coventry	1,112	449	254	1,815	79	0.9						
Dudley	268	71	88	427	—	1.0						
Hereford	276	82	332	690	—	2.2						
Kidderminster	126	49	16	191	—	0.7						
Leamington and Warwick	163	67	27	257	5	0.6						
Newcastle-under-Lyme	337	99	231	667	9	2.3						
Nuneaton	216	73	409	698	37	2.2						
Oakenfold	129	66	117	312	—	1.2						
Redditch	66	14	1	81	—	0.3						
Rugby	148	40	10	198	—	0.7						
Shrewsbury	225	32	28	285	3	0.7						
Stafford	97	29	122	248	—	0.7						
†Stoke-on-Trent	1,201	256	206	1,663	28	1.1						
Stourbridge	182	40	251	473	16	1.3						
†Walsall	337	68	44	449	7	0.6						
†Warley	185	44	309	538	7	0.6						
†West Bromwich	185	44	146	402	8	0.4						
†Wolverhampton	214	635	215	1,142	1,992	4	1.4					
Worcester	288	37	19	344	—	0.7						
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
†Barnsley	929	179	123	1,231	87	1.6						
†Bradford	1,130	179	119	1,428	11	0.8						
Dewsbury	168	59	101	319	3	1.0						
Doncaster	1,429	277	357	2,063	684	2.5						
Grimsby	924	168	149	1,241	—	2.0						
Halifax	85	67	27	179	—	0.4						
Harrrogate	222	48	11	281	—	1.0						
Huddersfield	316	87	66	469	2	0.5						
Hull	2,237	338	906	3,481	38	2.1						
Keighley	151	57	9	217	8	0.7						
Leeds	1,743	235	263	2,241	4	0.8						
†Leeds	481	233	199	913	28	2.8						
†Mexborough	451	103	213	767	45	1.4						
Rotherham	376	358	496	1,230	—	2.3						
Scunthorpe	1,616	270	198	2,084	57	0.8						
†Sheffield	252	90	77	419	1	0.8						
Wakefield	613	130	338	1,081	—	1.7						
York												
<b>North Western</b>												
Altrincham	196	30	80	306	—	0.9						
Ashton-under-Lyne	231	35	157	423	4	1.4						
†Barrow-in-Furness	289	312	169	770	12	2.4						
†Birkenhead	1,625	227	494	2,545	1	2.5						
Blackburn	453	146	36	635	12	1.2						
Blackpool	641	208	50	899	3	1.7						
Bolton	714	123	51	888	3	1.1						
Burnley	233	122	60	415	8	1.0						
Bury	141	40	12	193	12	0.6						
Chester	336	79	108	523	—	2.0						



PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 3rd August, 1966, 175,897 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 410,095 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 6th July, 1966 the figures were 156,284 and 455,028 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 28. The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

An analysis for the placings in Great Britain by broad industry groups and in some selected industries within the Orders of the

Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis of the total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in Table 29.

Table 28

	Four weeks ended 6th July 1966		Four weeks ended 3rd August 1966		Total number of placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 3rd August 1966 (35 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	89,140	158,275	77,501	147,529	741,148
Women	46,096	137,943	40,062	125,937	338,625
Total Adults	135,236	296,218	117,563	273,466	1,079,773
Boys	11,731	77,902	29,337	67,451	129,772
Girls	9,317	80,908	28,997	69,178	104,943
Total Young Persons	21,048	158,810	58,334	136,629	234,715
Total	156,284	455,028	175,897	410,095	1,314,488

Table 29

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd August 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd August 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	77,501	29,337	40,062	28,997	175,897	147,529	67,451	125,937	69,178	410,095
Total, Index of Production industries	48,308	17,366	11,922	11,515	89,111	90,955	38,191	51,716	32,970	213,832
Total, all manufacturing industries	27,031	12,335	11,451	10,971	61,788	62,232	30,265	50,575	31,967	175,039
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,011	813	7,418	151	10,393	1,578	2,042	654	459	4,733
Mining and quarrying	364	427	35	35	861	8,185	1,691	81	59	10,016
Coal mining	203	398	21	8	630	7,855	1,569	50	12	9,486
Food, drink and tobacco	2,915	1,000	2,517	1,233	7,665	2,427	1,190	5,470	2,376	11,463
Chemicals and allied industries	1,870	410	686	571	3,537	2,674	1,052	1,980	1,396	7,102
Metal manufacture	2,124	808	224	209	3,365	4,725	2,545	858	678	8,806
Engineering and electrical goods	6,685	3,481	2,811	1,643	14,620	24,433	9,138	10,664	4,354	48,589
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	4,739	2,402	1,069	827	9,037	17,299	6,750	3,946	1,932	29,927
Electrical goods and machinery	1,946	1,079	1,742	816	5,583	7,134	2,388	6,718	2,422	18,662
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,805	238	62	30	2,135	2,696	1,046	87	54	3,883
Vehicles	1,711	782	297	320	3,110	8,635	1,849	1,644	538	12,666
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,429	1,530	824	647	5,430	5,127	3,945	3,555	2,157	14,784
Textiles	1,343	744	822	1,468	4,377	2,366	2,132	6,271	5,550	16,319
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	354	143	207	239	943	683	429	1,791	1,039	4,039
Woollen and worsted	380	185	159	314	1,038	657	1,599	1,316	4,269	
Leather, leather goods and fur	172	127	82	116	497	244	384	673	674	1,975
Clothing and footwear	384	400	1,145	2,711	4,640	1,170	1,548	12,559	8,640	23,917
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,571	516	240	239	2,566	2,166	1,173	1,065	786	5,190
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,507	1,229	226	208	3,170	2,221	1,710	862	791	5,584
Paper, printing and publishing	1,090	690	730	1,120	3,630	1,489	1,578	2,228	2,703	7,998
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	735	262	425	435	1,857	786	616	1,387	1,219	4,008
Printing and publishing	355	428	305	685	1,773	703	962	841	1,484	3,990
Other manufacturing industries	1,425	380	785	456	3,046	1,859	975	2,659	1,270	6,763
Construction	20,122	4,341	305	346	25,114	19,132	5,421	791	697	26,041
Gas, electricity and water	791	263	131	163	1,348	1,406	814	269	247	2,736
Transport and communication	4,353	872	614	560	6,399	16,037	1,940	2,283	954	21,214
Distributive trades	6,948	5,320	4,885	9,958	27,111	9,495	13,006	16,156	18,016	56,673
Insurance, banking and finance	380	311	458	1,333	2,482	1,884	2,077	1,408	2,360	7,729
Professional and scientific services	1,002	511	1,989	1,590	5,092	7,711	3,183	22,329	3,171	36,394
Miscellaneous services	10,210	3,288	10,971	2,963	27,432	10,673	4,726	27,160	9,544	52,103
Entertainments, sports, etc.	610	154	390	132	1,286	618	333	1,266	368	2,585
Catering, hotels, etc.	6,475	603	7,956	633	15,667	3,581	860	13,129	1,422	18,992
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	408	325	775	415	1,923	370	315	2,477	1,413	4,575
Public administration	4,289	856	1,805	927	7,877	9,196	2,286	4,231	1,704	17,417
National government service	1,398	351	1,365	372	3,486	5,013	874	2,509	917	9,313
Local government service	2,891	505	440	555	4,391	4,183	1,412	1,722	787	8,104

Table 29 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd August 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd August 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	32,415	8,832	20,330	7,814	69,391	62,500	23,986	57,255	25,115	168,856
Greater London	18,650	3,781	8,915	2,952	34,298	28,557	13,021	32,196	13,599	87,373
East Anglia	2,163	1,053	776	978	4,970	3,415	1,559	3,036	1,564	9,574
South Western	4,464	1,464	2,019	1,693	9,640	6,873	3,353	7,311	3,657	21,194
West Midlands	5,225	4,197	1,849	4,365	15,636	17,862	11,126	10,109	7,868	46,965
East Midlands	3,319	1,856	1,366	2,121	8,662	10,341	4,926	7,405	5,898	28,570
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,486	3,380	2,693	14,548	11,517	8,710	9,910	7,551	37,688	
North Western	11,223	3,875	4,551	4,102	23,751	15,705	5,808	16,230	8,326	46,069
Northern	4,562	1,326	2,003	1,619	9,510	6,101	2,675	4,222	3,138	16,136
Scotland	4,954	2,101	2,935	1,944	11,934	6,979	3,781	7,059	4,654	22,473
Wales	3,690	1,253	1,540	1,372	7,855	6,236	1,527	3,400	1,407	12,570
Great Britain	77,501	29,337	40,062	28,997	175,897	147,529	67,451	125,937	69,178	410,095
London and South Eastern	24,532	5,488	17,635	4,640	52,295	38,775	17,721	41,055	18,455	116,006
Eastern and Southern	10,046	4,397	3,471	4,152	22,066	27,140	7,824	19,236	8,224	62,424

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 Ministry, was 129. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 32,400. This total includes 900 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 31,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 22,000 were directly involved and 9,500 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 65,000 working days lost in August includes 8,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Table 30 Stoppages of work in the first eight months of 1966 and 1965

Industry group	January to August 1966			January to August 1965		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	1,300	7,000	3	300	2,000
Coal mining	382	32,800	77,000	520	98,100	375,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	1,000	1	400	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	21	3,200	8,000	23	3,900	11,000
Chemicals, etc.	20	2,900	9,000	12	7,100	12,000
Metal manufacture	68	17,900	91,000	94	28,700	158,000
Engineering	203	80,000	240,000	228	100,100	354,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	68	6,600	23,000	95	24,700	144,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	139	112,200	299,000	128	190,100	722,000
Aircraft	32	16,500	42,000	23	30,300	28,000
Other vehicles	3	1,100	2,000	16	1,800	5,000
Other metal goods	42	7,700	19,000	61	16,300	32,000
Textiles	15	2,300	9,000	20	4,900	44,000
Clothing and footwear	7	600	1,000	6	1,000	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	15	3,600	8,000	28	3,900	43,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	12	700	2,000	13	1,400	5,000
Paper and printing	10	2,700	4,000	8	1,600	6,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	29	5,500	23,000	27	12,900	32,000
Construction	185	20,700	94,000	171	17,800	95,000
Gas, electricity and water	6	1,200	2,000	14	3,600	13,000
Port and inland water transport	43	29,900	68,000	51	40,900	62,000
All other transport	65	43,700	880,000	71	61,300	182,000
Distributive trades	22	1,600	7,000	28	6,100	15,000
Administrative, professional, etc. services	19	5,300	66,000	24	9,200	13,000
Miscellaneous services	10	600	2,000	13	1,300	8,000
Total	1,418†	400,700	1,986,000	1,674†	667,800	2,362,000

Table 31 Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in August 1966		Beginning in the first eight months of 1966	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	32	11,100	381	111,200
—other wage disputes	26	2,800	340	55,900
Hours of work	2	300	18	4,400
Employment of particular classes or persons	30	2,600	261	54,500
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	37	3,900	365	56,000
Trade union status	2	1,300	40	11,800
Sympathetic action	—	—	13	6,100
Total	129	22,000	1,418	299,900

Table 32 Duration of stoppages—ending in August

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	45	7,300	7,000
2 days	29	5,100	12,000
3 days	17	5,200	13,000
4-6 days	21	1,900	12,000
Over 6 days	14	3,400	21,000
Total	126	22,900	65,000

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



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

At 31st August 1966 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:

Table 33 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1965 August	147.8	92.4	159.9	144.6	92.2	156.9
1966 July	154.5	91.0	169.7	151.4	91.2	166.1
1966 August	154.6	91.0	169.8	151.5	91.2	166.1

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

In view of the prices and incomes standstill, publication of the monthly CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK has been suspended for the time being. Arrangements are being made by HMSO to inform annual subscribers of the change and the procedure to be followed when publication is resumed.

Of the three changes listed below, two relate to statutory wages regulation orders signed before 20th July, while the change for wool textile in Scotland has been in operation since 1st July, but notification was not received in time for publication in August.

## Changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in August.

NOTE: The figures in brackets against an item under the heading District, relate to the page in the volume TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1st APRIL, 1966 on which details for the industry at that date are given.

Industry: Wool textile.

District: Scotland (85).

Date from which change took effect: 1st July\*.

Classes of workers: All workers.

*Particulars of change:* New timeworkers minimum earnings rates fixed of 220s. a week for men 19 and over and 152s. 6d. for women 18 and over, with proportional rates for younger workers. New piecework target rates fixed as follows: men 19 and over; wool and hank drying, piece, wool and hank dyers, wool store, willey house, mill house, yarn store and warehouse labourers 248s. 8d., wool hydro, frame piecers, dyestore men, willey house men and teasing, carding bank watcher, throstle, mill house men, mule piecers, yarn store men, condenser watchers, warehouse men 254s. 7d., dry finishing, raising, damping, blowing, brashing, cuttle measure and fold, pressing, tentering, wool and yarn scouring, millhouse, cleaner, cropper, warehouse 265s. 1d., assistant tuners, dyers, carders and millmen 279s. 11d., stake and mill warpers, drawer, wool sorters 280s. 6d., spinners 288s. 6d., finishers, pattern weavers, fleece wool sorters for matchings 300s. 5d., tuners 304s. 1d., weaving (non-work studied) single loom 220s., weaving (non-work studied) multi-loom 273s., women 18 and over; yarn bundling, hank drying 177s. 4d., clean picking, winding and reeling, greasy burling, shading, knotting, scarf room workers 181s. 9d., carding bank watcher, throstle and mule piecers, warp and weft winding 183s. 11d., final inspection, pencilling, greasy mending 193s., clean mending 201s. 10d., drawing, pattern weaving (power loom) 210s. 7d., weaving (non-work studied) single loom 180s. 2d., weaving (non-work studied) multi-loom 240s. 3d.

\*These increases were agreed in June, 1966.

Industry: Hair, bass and fibre processing.

District: Great Britain (260).

Date from which change took effect: 8th August.

Classes of workers: All workers.

*Particulars of change:* Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts for men 21 or over engaged in hair dressing or hair weaving and those engaged in bass or fibre dressing (one rate now payable for these two groups), of 7d. an hour for other men 21 or over and of 5d. or 4½d., according to occupation, for women 18 or over, with proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 6d. an hour for women. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over with not less than 3 years' experience—employed in hair dressing, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 5s. 6d. an hour; other men 21 or over 5s. 1d.; women 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. 7d., other women 18 and over 3s. 4d.; piecework basis time rates—men 6s., women 3s. 9d.†

Industry: Dressmaking and women's light clothing.

District: England and Wales (111) (259).

Date from which change took effect: 3rd August.

Classes of workers: All workers.

*Particulars of change:* New general minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of 10s. or 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, other than late entrants, of amounts ranging from 6s. 8d. to 7s. 5d., according to area and occupation, for female workers other than learners, with proportional amounts for male late entrants and younger workers and female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 10s. 9d. a week (225s. 1d. to 235s. 10d.) for male cutters and 7s. 1d. (154s. 7d. to 161s. 8d.) for female workers in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade and of 10s. 5d. (204s. 7d. to 215s.) for other male workers in any branch. General minimum time rates after change: retail bespoke branch—men 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trade 199s. 2d. a week, younger male workers 85s. at under 16 rising to 170s. 10d. at 20, women, bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 or over, subject to qualification as to experience, etc., area A 142s. 6d., area B 150s., area C 155s., all other workers except learners 131s. 8d., 140s., 148s. 4d., learners 69s. 2d., 72s. 6d. and 85s. in first year rising to 101s. 8d., 108s. 4d. and 121s. 8d. during 6 months following second year; wholesale manufacturing branch—men 21 or over, cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 219s. 2d., other workers after 1 year's employment 199s. 2d., younger male workers 87s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 173s. 4d. at 20, female workers, conveyor belt machinists 155s., all other workers except learners 148s. 4d., learners 87s. 6d. in first year rising to 124s. 2. during 6 months following second year.†

†These increases took effect under a Wages Regulation Order made on 14th July 1966

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

*To show how accidents and illness at work can be prevented, the Industrial Health and Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, London, maintains an exhibition of the latest devices and techniques for promoting safety and health in industry. There is a wide variety of machinery, incorporating the latest safety precautions, and other displays at the centre include protective clothing and equipment for personal protection. There are displays of good and bad hand-tools—a large number of accidents every year are caused by defective hand-tools. Other exhibits show safe anchorages for industrial safety belts, safety in the use of portable power operated tools—drills and hammers.*

## RETAIL PRICES, 16th August, 1966

At 16th August 1966 the official retail prices index was 117.3 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 116.6 at 19th July and 112.9 at 17th August, 1965.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of alcoholic drink, petrol, many items subject to purchase tax, and eggs, which were partly offset by reductions in the prices of fresh vegetables and fruit.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 113.0 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home killed mutton and lamb), 123.5 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 116.2 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

## Food

Reductions in the average prices of fresh vegetables and fruit, beef and mutton and lamb, were largely offset by increases in the prices of eggs and bacon. The index for foodstuffs of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by about one-half of one per cent. to 113.0, compared with 113.7 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly to 116.1, compared with 116.2 in July.

## Alcoholic drink

Following the increases in customs and excise duties which were announced on 20th July, there was a rise of 5 per cent. in the average level of prices of alcoholic drink, and the group index figure rose to 125.1, compared with 119.1 in July.

## Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of household coal and coke in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 120.4, compared with 119.7 in July.

## Durable household goods

There were increases in the prices of a number of items included in this group, following the raising of rates of purchase tax, and the group index figure rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 108.0 compared with 107.2 in July.

## Clothing and footwear

Increases in the average levels of prices of many articles both of clothing and footwear followed the raising of rates of purchase tax, and the group index rose by one-half of one per cent. to 110.7, compared with 110.2 in July.

## Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of petrol, following an increase in the rate of duty, and a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 110.5, compared with 109.8 in July.

## Miscellaneous goods

There were increases, following the raising of purchase tax rates, in the prices of many items in this group, and the index rose by about one per cent. to 113.7, compared with 112.5 in July.

## Services

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing, laundering and shoe repairing, the index for the services group rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 120.9, compared with 120.5 in July.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I FOOD:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	119
Meat and bacon	125
Fish	115
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	111
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	105
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	119
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	121
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	96
Other food	112
<b>TOTAL (Food)</b>	<b>116.1</b>
<b>II ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	<b>125.1</b>
<b>III TOBACCO</b>	<b>120.8</b>
<b>IV HOUSING</b>	<b>130.1</b>
<b>V FUEL AND LIGHT:</b>	
Coal and coke	120
Other fuel and light	120
<b>TOTAL (Fuel and light)</b>	<b>120.4</b>
<b>VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	115
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	110
<b>TOTAL (Durable household goods)</b>	<b>108.0</b>
<b>VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	114
Men's underclothing	112
Women's outer clothing	109
Women's underclothing	110
Children's clothing	110
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	106
Footwear	114
<b>TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)</b>	<b>110.7</b>
<b>VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	102
Fares	128
<b>TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)</b>	<b>110.5</b>
<b>IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	130
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	105
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	114
<b>TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)</b>	<b>113.7</b>
<b>X SERVICES:</b>	
Postage and telephones	114
Entertainment	117
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoes repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	126
<b>TOTAL (Services)</b>	<b>120.9</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>117.3</b>



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

**Employment.** As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates for other groups (table 102). The annual totals in employment in all industries and services are analysed by Region in table 103; quarterly figures are given from June 1965. The final table in this group, 104, shows, from information available through the Youth Employment Service, the type of employment first entered by young persons under eighteen years of age after completing their education, in each calendar year by age of entry into employment.

**Unemployment.** The group of unemployment tables (105-118) 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 and July 1966 issues of the GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

**Earnings and Wage Rates.** The average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries are also given in table 122; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and average earnings of salaried employees in Great Britain in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried employees in certain industries and services 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 by industry group, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal weekly hours of work. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131, bring together the various all-industries indices.

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classifications (1958 edition)

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

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

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

## Working population: Great Britain

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	Forces	Working population	of which		
								Males	Females	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1960	March . . . . .	21,921	1,675	23,596	402	23,998	526	24,524	16,252	8,272
	June . . . . .	22,036	1,675	23,711	297	24,008	518	24,526	16,264	8,261
	September . . . . .	22,135	1,674	23,809	298	24,107	513	24,620	16,261	8,359
	December . . . . .	22,262	1,674	23,935	323	24,258	503	24,761	16,414	8,348
1961	March . . . . .	22,354	1,673	24,027	322	24,349	485	24,835	16,379	8,456
	June . . . . .	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September . . . . .	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December . . . . .	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March . . . . .	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June . . . . .	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September . . . . .	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
	December . . . . .	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963	March . . . . .	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	June . . . . .	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
	September . . . . .	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	December . . . . .	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964	March . . . . .	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
	June . . . . .	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	September . . . . .	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
	December . . . . .	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1965	March . . . . .	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
	June . . . . .	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
	September . . . . .	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
	December . . . . .	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1960	March . . . . .	21,973		23,648				24,533	16,280	8,253
	June . . . . .	22,016		23,691				24,545	16,271	8,273
	September . . . . .	22,090		23,764				24,593	16,257	8,336
	December . . . . .	22,275		23,948				24,759	16,382	8,377
1961	March . . . . .	22,406		24,079				24,844	16,407	8,437
	June . . . . .	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September . . . . .	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December . . . . .	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March . . . . .	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June . . . . .	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September . . . . .	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
	December . . . . .	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963	March . . . . .	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	June . . . . .	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
	September . . . . .	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	December . . . . .	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964	March . . . . .	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
	June . . . . .	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	September . . . . .	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	December . . . . .	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965	March . . . . .	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
	June . . . . .	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
	September . . . . .	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925
	December . . . . .	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980



EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 102

Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959	June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960	June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961	June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962	June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963	June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964	June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
	(b)‡	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1964	July		11,435.8	8,752.8		654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0
	August		11,488.0	8,792.9		653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1
	September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2		651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9
	October		11,572.2	8,866.3		649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7
	November		11,599.2	8,886.5		647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7
	December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3		645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6
1965	January		11,513.0	8,839.2		642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5
	February		11,533.9	8,849.6		640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4
	March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0		637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3
	April		11,513.9	8,827.9		633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
	May		11,548.3	8,852.7		630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.0	771.2	60.9
	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	July§		11,555.5	8,865.4		620.6	828.1	517.1	631.4	2,263.0	203.3	860.5	590.0	765.8	60.1
	August		11,600.7	8,904.9		618.0	834.4	520.7	632.1	2,274.4	204.0	859.7	591.5	767.2	60.3
	September	23,209.0	11,658.1	8,932.4		615.1	827.1	520.4	634.5	2,292.6	206.6	862.1	594.8	766.0	60.3
	October		11,658.7	8,946.3		611.6	830.6	520.9	633.7	2,299.1	206.9	862.3	597.0	765.5	60.3
	November		11,664.8	8,960.4		608.5	832.8	521.3	634.4	2,305.7	206.5	863.1	598.8	766.2	60.2
	December	23,280.0	11,639.0	8,963.7		606.4	829.6	521.3	635.2	2,312.7	208.1	863.2	599.8	766.8	60.2
1966	January		11,560.1	8,901.0		603.5	810.3	518.5	630.7	2,307.3	207.2	861.0	595.1	762.2	59.5
	February		11,556.4	8,896.3		599.9	807.1	520.1	627.2	2,313.6	201.9	861.7	593.4	762.8	59.5
	March		11,541.9	8,874.9		596.0	804.5	519.9	624.5	2,309.6	200.9	860.7	591.5	760.0	59.3
	April		11,538.5	8,881.9		591.5	805.5	519.9	621.8	2,311.9	200.1	861.0	591.0	759.8	59.8
	May		11,562.4	8,874.3		587.5	809.9	519.1	620.5	2,311.5	199.8	858.6	589.6	756.6	59.5
	June		11,547.4	8,865.3		583.8	817.4	519.7	618.1	2,309.1	198.7	856.5	587.6	754.8	59.1
	July		11,542.0	8,874.4		580.3	834.9	522.1	618.2	2,306.8	197.0	849.7	587.8	753.3	58.9

\* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. For June 1959 to June 1964(a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.  
 † Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)  
 § Figures after June 1965 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1966.

Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 102 (continued)

Mid-month		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 government service
1959	June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.9	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960	June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961	June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.8	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962	June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963	June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964	June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
	(b)‡	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1964	July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2							
	August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2							
	September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6							
	October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9							
	November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4							
	December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4							
1965	January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9							
	February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8							
	March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8							
	April	530.7	353.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4							
	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6							
	July§	529.4	353.4	295.9	634.3	333.1	1,659.0	410.5							
	August	533.7	354.6	297.9	640.0	334.4	1,667.0	410.8							
	September	536.8	354.5	298.7	643.1	334.9	1,697.0	413.6							
	October	536.7	353.9	299.5	643.9	336.0	1,685.0	415.8							
	November	537.1	353.4	299.4	643.9	337.6	1,677.0	418.9							
	December	535.4	352.8	298.1	642.9	337.6	1,649.0	419.9							
1966	January	530.6	350.0	295.7	640.2	332.7	1,634.0	421.6							
	February	531.1	347.7	295.0	640.4	334.8	1,638.0	422.2							
	March	531.0	346.4	293.2	638.5	334.9	1,648.0	423.0							
	April	534.9	346.1	293.5	640.4	336.2	1,642.0	423.1							
	May	533.1	346.0	292.9	640.7	335.9	1,679.0	421.6							
	June	530.1	346.0	291.3	640.9	336.0	1,677.0	421.3							
	July	528.1	346.6	290.6	643.0	337.4	1,666.0	421.3							



## EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: Great Britain  
All industries and services: Regional analysis

THOUSANDS

TABLE 103

Mid June	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
<b>Former Standard Regions</b>											
1959	5,447	2,286	1,206	2,132	1,485	1,824	2,901	1,260	2,088	928	21,565
1960	5,557	2,377	1,230	2,217	1,525	1,856	2,941	1,270	2,106	948	22,036
1961	5,674	2,425	1,262	2,236	1,561	1,876	2,976	1,281	2,116	957	22,373
1962	5,736	2,492	1,277	2,262	1,576	1,892	2,959	1,276	2,134	958	22,572
1963	5,757	2,531	1,296	2,265	1,583	1,897	2,939	1,260	2,102	962	22,603
1964	5,747	2,622	1,317	2,311	1,606	1,914	2,979	1,277	2,132	977	22,892
<b>Revised Standard Regions</b>											
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
1965 June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
September	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280

Note  
The estimates for the Revised Standard Regions are not completely comparable with those for the former Standard Regions, even where there were no boundary changes.  
See pages 389-391 of the July issue of the GAZETTE.

Young persons entering employment in Great Britain  
Analysis by age and type of employment

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 104

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns*		Entering other employment		Total	
	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17
<b>BOYS</b>												
1954	70,549	17,761	717	2,482	11,003	11,633	..	..	129,708	14,589	211,977	46,465
1955	78,077	18,634	759	2,448	10,750	10,909	..	..	124,467	13,576	214,053	45,567
1956	74,169	19,044	663	2,440	9,764	9,998	..	..	118,091	12,780	202,687	44,262
1957	76,534	18,650	525	2,219	10,867	10,459	..	..	128,242	12,832	216,168	44,160
1958	73,344	19,868	715	2,252	11,493	12,304	..	..	135,059	14,770	220,611	49,194
1959	76,553	22,148	805	2,839	12,659	15,764	..	..	145,926	17,302	235,943	58,053
1960	76,649	26,355	880	3,390	12,500	17,906	..	..	129,816	18,815	219,845	66,466
1961	88,584	26,145	672	4,022	12,110	16,635	39,560	6,512	96,959	11,596	237,885	64,640
1962	95,678	25,817	730	3,534	13,212	16,983	38,064	6,452	122,299	13,156	269,983	65,942
1963	67,160	34,548	372	3,956	10,280	23,679	32,297	10,459	102,509	18,696	212,618	91,338
1964	77,047	37,445	334	4,909	9,259	24,699	35,502	11,443	96,356	17,819	218,498	96,315
1965	79,732	38,375	289	4,091	7,642	21,465	27,139	9,858	86,374	16,261	201,176	90,050
<b>GIRLS</b>												
1954	11,896	2,978	718	1,861	51,422	27,691	..	..	137,487	12,575	201,523	45,105
1955	12,652	2,962	790	1,873	54,964	28,402	..	..	134,166	12,316	202,572	45,553
1956	13,028	2,873	732	1,825	54,629	27,091	..	..	124,369	10,947	192,758	42,736
1957	14,137	2,714	762	1,644	58,937	26,420	..	..	128,951	10,486	202,787	41,264
1958	14,393	2,959	863	1,788	59,556	29,336	..	..	133,931	10,935	208,743	45,018
1959	17,183	3,448	907	2,192	63,232	35,243	..	..	142,484	12,829	223,806	53,712
1960	16,247	3,704	792	2,313	61,816	37,970	..	..	125,202	13,472	204,057	57,459
1961	17,105	3,442	740	2,590	68,538	38,725	28,719	4,026	112,013	9,035	227,115	57,818
1962	18,035	3,230	879	2,629	73,914	39,581	28,444	3,589	140,647	10,400	261,919	59,429
1963	12,039	3,322	489	3,523	52,612	55,003	26,474	5,408	107,579	13,973	199,193	81,229
1964	13,464	3,399	411	4,551	55,969	58,921	31,699	6,093	105,688	13,295	207,231	86,259
1965	13,228	3,340	356	4,265	53,178	54,976	28,057	5,637	93,535	11,941	188,354	80,159

\* For the years 1954 to 1960 included in "Entering other employment."



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 105

	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)
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	2.0	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.5	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1964	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1965	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
1963	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
1963	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
1963	485.6	2.1	468.0	38.1	17.6	429.9	480.4	2.1
1963	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
1963	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
1963	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
1964	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
1964	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
1964	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
1964	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
1964	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
1964	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
1964	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	362.3	362.3	1.6
1964	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
1964	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
1964	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
1964	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
1965	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
1965	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
1965	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
1965	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
1965	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
1965	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
1965	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
1965	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
1965	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
1965	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
1965	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
1966	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
1966	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
1966	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
1966	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
1966	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
1966	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
1966	317.0	1.4	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4

**Registered unemployed  
Males**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	3.4	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
1963	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6
1963	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5
1963	369.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5
1963	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5
1963	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
1963	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
1963	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
1964	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
1964	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
1964	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
1964	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
1964	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
1964	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
1964	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
1964	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
1964	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
1964	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
1964	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
1965	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
1965	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
1965	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
1965	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
1965	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
1965	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
1965	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
1965	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
1965	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
1965	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
1965	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
1966	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
1966	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
1966	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
1966	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
1966	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
1966	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
1966	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

**Registered unemployed  
Females**

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	3.8	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	1.5	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.3	
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	
1963	June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	4.8	112.8	1.5	
	July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	3.9	103.1	1.5	
	August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	3.4	104.0	1.5	
	September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	5.8	105.6	1.4	
	October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	2.4	114.7	1.4	
	November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.3	116.2	1.3	
	December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	2.0	110.2	1.3	
1964	January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.6	112.1	1.2	
	February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	2.3	109.9	1.1	
	March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	2.1	100.9	1.1	
	April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	1.8	96.3	1.1	
	May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.8	88.1	1.1	
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	1.6	75.8	1.1	
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	71.9	1.1	
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	1.7	90.4	1.1	
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	78.2	1.0	
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	84.5	1.0	
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	86.0	0.9	
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	84.2	0.9	
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	86.5	0.9	
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	87.3	0.9	
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	83.5	0.9	
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	76.9	0.9	
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	72.4	0.9	
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	61.9	0.9	
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	59.1	0.9	
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	2.0	61.5	0.9	
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	66.2	0.9	
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	73.0	0.8	
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	74.8	0.8	
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	71.2	0.8	
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	72.2	0.7	
	February 14	72.3	0.9	71.1	0.7	70.3	0.7	
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	67.3	0.7	
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	62.4	0.7	
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	58.5	0.7	
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	53.2	0.8	
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	51.7	0.8	
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	1.2	56.0	0.8	

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
London and South Eastern Region**

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Number (000's)		As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	
1963	June 10	71.1	..	70.1	0.3	69.7	80.4	..
	July 15	63.0	..	62.6	0.3	62.3	76.7	..
	August 12	72.4	..	72.1	8.2	63.9	76.2	..
	September 9	67.7	..	67.6	4.1	63.6	74.8	..
	October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	69.7	71.2	..
	November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	71.3	68.0	..
	December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..
1964	January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	75.4	62.3	..
	February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
	March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	64.4	56.6	..
	April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	62.2	59.1	..
	May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	55.2	57.0	..
	June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.6	46.7	55.6	..
	July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	44.7	57.0	..
	August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	46.4	56.9	..
	September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	47.2	55.8	..
	October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	51.2	50.7	..
	November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
	December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	51.2	48.6	..
1965	January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
	February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	55.6	45.5	0.8
	March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	53.8	47.0	0.8
	April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	49.4	46.9	0.8
	May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	47.9	49.8	0.9
	June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	42.7	51.3	0.9
	July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	41.7	53.6	0.9
	August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	43.7	53.9	0.9
	September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	45.5	53.8	0.9
	October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	49.3	48.6	0.8
	November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	50.6	46.7	0.8
	December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966	January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	54.5	43.7	0.7
	February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.8
	March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	49.7	43.3	0.7
	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	47.2	44.8	0.8
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	43.1	45.1	0.8
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	39.9	48.3	0.8
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	39.9	51.6	0.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	43.2	53.3	0.9



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Eastern and Southern Region**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	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	35.8	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	
1959	37.0	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	
1960	35.8	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	
1961	28.6	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	
Monthly averages								
1963	31.2	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
June 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 15	29.4	..	29.1	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
August 12	33.8	..	33.6	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
September 9	32.7	..	32.3	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
October 14	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
January 13	..	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
February 10	36.0	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
March 16	33.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
January 11	..	..	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
February 8	31.3	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
March 8	30.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
October 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	25.1	0.9
1966	29.4	1.1	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
January 10	..	..	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
February 14	30.8	1.1	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
March 14	27.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9
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	1.1
August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
South Western Region**

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	1.5	
Monthly averages								
1963	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
June 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 15	18.1	1.4	17.9	0.1	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
August 12	20.6	1.6	20.4	1.8	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
September 9	20.8	1.6	20.8	1.2	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
October 14	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8
November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
January 13	..	..	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
February 10	26.2	2.0	23.0	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
March 16	23.3	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
January 11	..	..	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
February 8	24.3	1.8	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
March 8	23.4	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
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	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
January 10	..	..	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
February 14	25.0	1.9	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
March 14	22.6	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	1.5
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	1.7
August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7

Including Dorset other than Poole.



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
West Midlands Region**

TABLE III

	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	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
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
July 15	34.3	1.5	32.1	0.5	2.3	31.6	35.7	1.6
August 12	41.8	1.8	39.5	6.5	2.3	33.0	35.4	1.5
September 9	40.3	1.8	35.6	3.5	4.7	32.2	33.9	1.5
October 14	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964 January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	18.4	0.8
September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965 January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966 January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
April 18	5.9	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

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
East Midlands Region**

TABLE III

	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	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
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	20.2	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	..
July 15	18.3	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1	..
August 12	21.1	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8	..
September 9	19.7	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3	..
October 14	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964 January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965 January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966 January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Yorkshire and Humberside Region**

**Registered unemployed**  
**Males and females**

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
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	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1961	21.0	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	3.9	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
1963	June 10	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	..
	July 15	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3	..
	August 12	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5	..
	September 9	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3	..
	October 14	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	..	28.9	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	..	25.3	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	..	21.7	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	..	21.3	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	..	26.9	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	..	24.5	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	..	24.3	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	..	24.2	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	..	23.8	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	..	25.6	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	..	25.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	..	24.3	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	..	23.1	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	..	21.8	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	..	19.7	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	..	19.0	0.9	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	..	23.9	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	..	22.1	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	..	22.5	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	..	22.3	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	..	23.9	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	..	24.5	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	..	23.8	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	..	21.9	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	..	22.2	0.9	1.4	20.9	19.3	0.9
	May 16	..	19.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	..	19.0	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	..	18.5	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	..	24.6	1.2	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1

**Registered unemployed**  
**Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**North Western Region**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5
1963	June 10	..	83.7	2.8	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
	July 15	..	79.0	2.6	2.5	74.6	83.0	2.7
	August 12	..	91.4	3.0	2.7	88.7	75.1	2.7
	September 9	..	89.6	3.0	7.0	82.5	79.5	2.6
	October 14	..	80.4	2.7	1.8	78.6	75.9	2.6
	November 11	..	78.1	2.6	1.4	76.7	73.9	2.4
	December 9	..	74.3	2.5	1.2	73.1	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	..	78.0	2.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	..	74.3	2.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	..	68.6	2.3	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	..	69.0	2.3	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	..	62.8	2.1	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	..	55.8	1.8	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	..	55.5	1.8	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	..	62.7	2.1	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	..	57.5	1.9	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12	..	55.9	1.8	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	..	55.6	1.8	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	..	53.7	1.8	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	..	56.9	1.9	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	..	54.3	1.8	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	..	53.3	1.8	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	..	50.1	1.7	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	..	48.0	1.6	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	..	43.0	1.4	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	..	42.9	1.4	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	..	49.1	1.6	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	..	48.0	1.6	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	..	45.0	1.5	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	..	45.3	1.5	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	..	44.8	1.5	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	..	45.3	1.5	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	..	43.4	1.4	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	..	41.3	1.4	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	..	41.1	1.4	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	..	38.1	1.3	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	..	36.4	1.2	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	..	36.3	1.2	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	..	42.1	1.4	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Northern Region**

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4	
1963	June 10	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58.2	4.4
	July 15	51.8	3.9	50.5	2.0	1.3	48.6	56.9	4.3
	August 12	58.6	4.5	57.8	8.6	0.8	49.2	56.8	4.3
	September 9	58.2	4.4	57.5	6.6	0.8	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	1.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	1.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Scotland**

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1963	June 10	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
	July 15	94.5	4.3	92.6	5.3	1.9	87.3	97.3	4.4
	August 12	94.9	4.3	92.8	5.2	2.1	87.6	96.5	4.4
	September 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	3.3	1.7	86.5	95.2	4.3
	October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	2.5	86.7	92.0	4.2
	November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	3.4	88.3	87.9	4.0
	December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964	January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	3.1	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	2.0	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	3.6	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	1.8	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	2.0	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	1.4	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	1.5	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	1.9	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	2.5	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	2.4	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	1.9	69.0	68.4	3.1
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	2.9	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	2.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	2.0	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	2.8	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	1.9	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	1.8	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	1.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.9	2.7	57.8	3.2	2.1	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	3.4	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	1.2	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	1.2	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	1.5	59.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	3.7	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	3.6	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	3.1	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	1.7	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.6	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.5	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Wales**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

TABLE 117

	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)
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	2.7	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
July 15	27.5	2.8	27.1	1.4	0.4	25.7	29.7	3.0
August 12	29.4	3.0	29.2	3.1	0.2	28.9	28.9	2.9
September 9	29.0	2.9	28.6	2.4	0.4	26.1	28.8	2.9
October 14	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	0.2	27.8	28.0	2.8
November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	0.2	28.3	27.4	2.8
December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	26.8	2.7
1964 January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965 January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.2	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966 January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.6
February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.5
May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6

**Wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers;  
Analysis by industry of previous employment**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 118

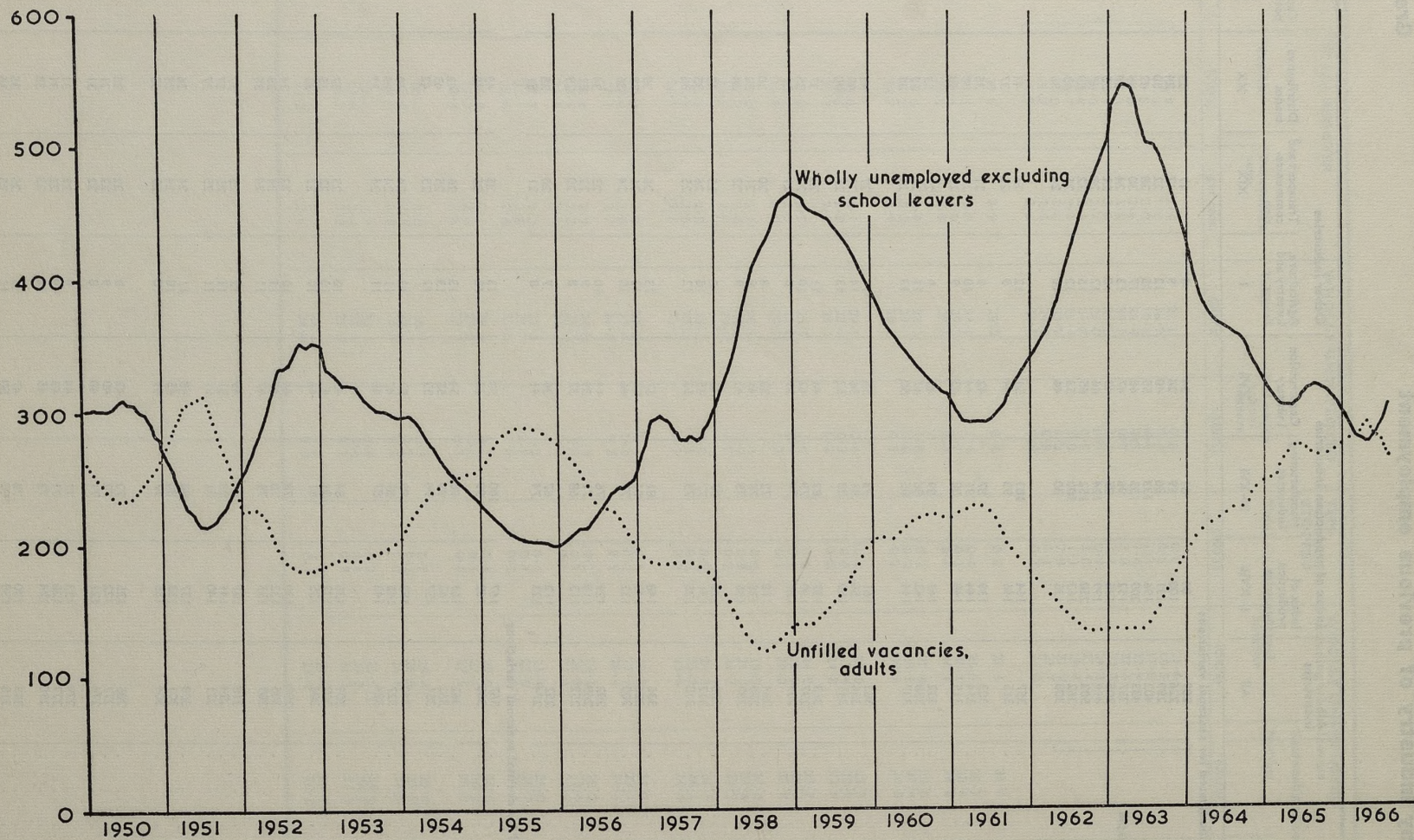
THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries							
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services			
										II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII
	All											
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54			
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57			
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72			
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92			
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101			
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88			
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85			
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109			
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119			
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98			
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86			
1964 May	357	164	103	51	12	24	43	18	96			
June	315	146	93	44	9	22	37	14	87			
July	303	139	87	42	9	21	35	14	85			
August	314	144	91	44	10	21	38	14	87			
September	315	140	88	43	9	23	38	16	89			
October	332	143	89	45	9	25	39	22	94			
November	338	143	86	47	11	26	39	25	96			
December	337	144	85	50	13	25	38	24	94			
1965 January	363	161	93	58	14	27	43	24	95			
February	356	156	91	56	14	26	42	23	95			
March	341	150	88	52	13	25	40	22	92			
April	313	137	83	44	11	23	37	18	88			
May	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	15	84			
June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12	76			
July	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	12	77			
August	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	13	80			
September	287	136	75	42	9	23	34	14	82			
October	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	20	87			
November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22	89			
December	318	126	75	53	12	25	34	22	88			
1966 January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89			
February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87			
March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84			
April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81			
May	269	118	71	39	8	22	31	13	76			
June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72			
July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73			
August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78			
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations												
1964 May	367	167	100	58	13	25	43	21	98			
June	360	162	99	54	12	25	42	21	97			
July	362	161	98	54	13	26	42	21	97			
August	362	163	99	55	13	25	43	21	96			
September	351	157	94	53	12	25	42	20	95			
October	340	153	93	52	12	24	40	19	92			
November	327	145	89	47	11	24	39	19	90			
December	324	142	87	46	11	24	39	19	90			
1965 January	309	136	84	42	10	23	37	19	88			
February	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	18	86			
March	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19	86			
April	299	130	78	44	10	23	34	18	84			
May	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	18	85			
June	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	18	86			
July	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18	88			
August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88			
September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88			
October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85			
November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84			
December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84			
1966 January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82			
February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79			
March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78			
April												



### Unemployment and Vacancies

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted





Vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and remaining unfilled:

VACANCIES  
Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

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



**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME** Overtime and Short-time worked by operatives (excluding maintenance staff) in manufacturing industries\*†: Great Britain

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT TIME‡						Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)			Total (000's)	Average	
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . .	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	9	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18 . . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13 . . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11 . . .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 . . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9

\* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. Prior to May 1961 the figures relate to establishments which rendered employment returns in the month concerned. Subsequently they include an allowance for those not rendering returns.

† Figures from May 1960 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).  
‡ Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each until November 1960 and 42 hours each thereafter.

**Indices of hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries: Great Britain**

**HOURS OF WORK**

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956 . . . . .	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957 . . . . .	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958 . . . . .	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959 . . . . .	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960 . . . . .	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961 . . . . .	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962 . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963 . . . . .	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964 . . . . .	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965 . . . . .	99.9	101.9	96.1	95.6	96.8	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1963 May 18 . . .	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4	99.8	99.5	100.5	100.5	99.8	99.9
June 15 . . .	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.1
July 20* . . .	94.7	94.1	87.4	91.7	100.9	96.5	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
August 17* . . .	82.6	80.9	87.9	79.4	92.3	100.7	99.9	100.9	100.8	102.3	100.9	100.9
September 14 . . .	101.4	100.1	102.8	100.7	102.2	102.4	100.5	100.0	101.5	101.0	99.9	100.8
October 19 . . .	102.1	101.3	102.9	101.3	102.6	102.8	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	101.0
November 16 . . .	102.2	102.0	102.3	101.8	101.6	102.7	100.6	100.6	100.4	101.4	99.5	101.1
December 14 . . .	103.5	102.4	102.5	102.2	101.0	104.0	100.8	100.7	100.7	101.6	100.2	101.2
1964 January 18 . . .	101.0	101.4	101.4	100.7	96.2	102.6	100.2	100.2	100.6	101.1	98.8	100.6
February 15 . . .	101.5	102.1	101.4	101.4	95.5	103.3	100.5	100.6	101.6	100.8	99.0	100.9
March 21 . . .	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.5	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	101.8	99.6	101.3
April 18 . . .	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
May 16 . . .	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
June 20 . . .	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15* . . .	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
September 19 . . .	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
October 17 . . .	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14 . . .	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12 . . .	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965 January 16 . . .	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
February 13 . . .	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
March 13 . . .	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
April 10 . . .	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.1	100.4	99.3	100.8
May 15 . . .	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
June 19 . . .	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
July 17* . . .	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.4	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	100.4
August 14* . . .	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.2	86.0	99.2	98.2	95.7	100.3		



**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

**Average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners  
Average hours worked by wage earners: United Kingdom**

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	14 17	16 4	16 12	16 4	15 14	18 13	15 14	14 2	13 18	13 18	15 18
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	19 16	23 15	20 8	18 10	17 0	17 12	20 11
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	48.2	46.9	45.6	47.0	46.8	45.6	46.7	46.2	45.9	43.2	48.9
	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
1965	April	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	49.3
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	6 2.0	6 10.9	7 3.3	6 10.6	6 8.5	8 2.0	6 8.8	6 1.3	6 0.7	6 5.2	6 5.9
	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 7.6
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	7 11	7 13	7 19	8 6	7 8	9 7	7 12	7 14	7 9	7 12	7 11
	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 15	7 12
1963	April	8 1	7 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	7 14	7 17	7 15
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.2	39.1	40.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.4	40.1	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.5	40.2	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.1
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.6
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
	Oct.	3 10.5	3 10.8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.0	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5
1963	April	3 11.8	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.7	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 0.2
	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.3	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	4 7.6	4 3.7	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	4 5.4	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	4 9.5	4 7.5	4 10.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8

\* Working full-time.

**Average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners  
Average hours worked by wage earners: United Kingdom**

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	14 18	18 4	15 19	16 4	14 15	15 13	14 17	14 18	13 9	11 17	15 13
	Oct.	15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
1963	April	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	45.6	46.4	47.4	46.6	50.1	49.4	48.4	49.7	46.1	44.6	47.3
	Oct.	46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
1963	April	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.9	47.8
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.7
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.7	45.9	44.8	47.5
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
	Oct.	46.5	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	49.8	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
1966	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	6 6.3	7 10.1	6 8.6	6 11.4	5 10.7	6 4.1	6 1.7	6 0.0	5 10.0	5 3.7	6 7.4
	Oct.	6 8.6	8 1.6	6 10.4	7 0.9	6 1.2	6 6.0	6 2.3	6 2.1	5 11.1	5 5.9	6 9.0
1963	April	6 8.3	8 2.9	7 0.4	7 2.5	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 5.6	6 6.0	6 1.1	5 8.4	6 10.7
	Oct.	7 0.0	8 4.9	7 3.0	7 4.7	6 4.6	6 8.1	6 7.4	6 6.9	6 2.3	5 9.0	7 0.4
1964	April	7 3.4	8 8.7	7								



**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

**Earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees (average earnings, monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)**

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
1960	19 12 3	21 13 7	18 14 10	18 13 5	18 1 10	18 12 5	19 16 7	20 4 7	19 17 9	18 15 3	18 19 1
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
Females											
1960	7 14 9	8 11 4	7 17 1	7 12 7	7 3 2	7 15 10	7 11 6	7 9 5	7 17 6	7 11 5	7 12 0
1961	8 3 10	8 18 0	8 7 0	8 1 2	7 10 9	8 5 2	8 0 2	7 17 2	8 7 7	7 18 3	7 18 7
1962	8 11 9	9 8 6	8 10 7	8 9 7	7 13 2	8 12 5	8 7 7	8 3 2	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7

October	Paper printing, and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered
Males									
1960	20 18 1	19 7 1	19 7 0	18 2 4	18 4 1	18 12 5	19 3 7	18 19 4	19 2 0
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1,331,000	20 0 9
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	1,345,000	21 4 4
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4
Females									
1960	8 12 2	7 14 10	7 16 7	9 0 3	7 10 4	10 6 9	7 19 5	618,000	11 15 4
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 18 8

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operative combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for

this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

**Index of average earnings of salaried employees\* All industries and services covered†**

TABLE 124

October	All employees		Males		Females	
	1959 = 100					
1955	79.2	...	...	...	...	...
1956	85.0	...	...	...	...	...
1957	90.9	...	...	...	...	...
1958	93.9	...	...	...	...	...
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5
1965	141.4	141.7	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5

\* "Salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. † National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Railways; British Transport Docks; air transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking

and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also British Waterways and London Transport.

**Average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried employees\* in certain industries and services† : United Kingdom**

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

TABLE 125

October	Clerical and analogous employees only‡						All salaried employees*					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	8 6 3	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 15 3	142.3

\* The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. † All industries and services as in footnote † to Table 124, except manufacturing.

‡ Since 1955, separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for certain non-manufacturing industries viz. national and local government, National Health Service, banking, coal, gas, electricity, air transport and except for 1963, British Railways.

**Wage drift: Percentage change over corresponding month in previous year**

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings		Average hourly wage earnings		Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*		Average hourly wage rates		"Wage drift" (col (3) minus col. (4))	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1953	April	+ 6.9	+ 5.5	+ 4.7	+ 5.5	+ 0.8					
	October	+ 5.4	+ 5.0	+ 4.8	+ 4.5	+ 0.3					
1954	April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6					
	October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7					
1955	April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0					
	October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6					
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0					
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6					
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3					
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0					
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1					
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	+ 0.3					
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.0					
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5					
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0					
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8					
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3					
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5					
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1					
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2					
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4					
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3					
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6					
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4					
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7					
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2					
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7					

Note: The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries. \* The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.



**EARNINGS**

TABLE 127

		Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and ship repairing	Marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Employees paid weekly*</b>													
1964	October	105.5	111.8	111.4	110.4	117.1	115.1	110.8	111.8	109.0	102.8	108.9	113.1
	November	108.1	115.2	112.5	111.4	117.7	114.2	111.7	114.6	110.0	103.4	109.3	112.4
	December	110.4	109.0	108.2	106.1	112.4	108.8	107.1	105.3	98.8	97.5	102.1	104.5
1965	January	108.3	112.0	113.8	112.5	123.5	118.2	112.7	113.6	110.4	101.9	109.4	111.5
	February	107.7	111.3	114.5	113.0	122.4	119.8	112.9	114.3	111.1	103.5	110.4	112.7
	March	116.9	112.8	115.8	114.3	126.7	120.2	115.5	115.1	112.2	103.1	112.7	113.3
	April	110.7	114.6	115.7	111.6	122.4	116.3	111.5	113.1	108.9	103.4	112.1	113.9
	May	112.4	118.4	118.4	117.3	126.4	122.0	118.2	118.1	106.4	105.0	115.0	118.4
	June	113.0	120.3	118.3	116.2	132.0	125.5	117.4	118.5	115.0	107.9	114.6	116.6
	July	111.8	115.6	118.9	115.4	139.3	124.3	116.6	119.2	115.6	110.5	117.7	117.0
	August	112.0	112.0	118.1	114.3	125.5	121.0	113.8	117.8	113.6	108.2	114.0	113.6
	September	112.7	115.5	120.5	116.4	130.4	123.4	114.3	118.4	114.0	106.8	115.4	116.1
	October	113.9	118.0	121.7	118.9	130.2	125.4	116.7	120.4	117.3	109.2	117.1	120.9
	November	116.2	117.4	122.4	119.6	132.1	124.8	116.2	121.5	117.9	108.5	116.6	118.3
	December	117.6	114.7	118.6	114.6	122.3	118.2	113.6	113.5	110.6	101.0	110.7	110.9
1966	January	115.3	121.4	120.7	120.4	135.5	124.3	115.7	119.6	117.8	107.0	117.2	118.7
	February	116.2	122.0	121.8	120.2	133.5	126.5	118.8	121.8	118.4	108.4	118.1	119.0
	March	126.4	123.6	124.3	123.0	141.5	126.6	130.3	124.9	120.8	108.9	119.9	121.1
	April	119.2	124.7	123.9	123.8	144.6	125.9	123.3	125.0	120.9	109.8	120.0	123.1
	May	119.7	124.1	124.3	124.3	143.1	125.6	123.9	125.3	120.5	111.7	121.1	123.7
	June	121.1	131.7	126.1	124.4	140.9	127.2	124.6	126.8	122.8	110.9	123.0	124.8
	July	121.9	127.5	126.3	124.1	147.7	129.9	122.3	125.7	123.5	110.2	123.4	122.7
<b>Employees paid monthly*</b>													
1964	October	103.0	100.3	102.6	104.6	103.8	100.1	104.8	102.4	102.4	110.1	100.4	100.4
	November	103.1	101.6	104.8	104.6	104.9	101.0	107.4	104.0	101.7	119.7	101.0	103.6
	December	123.5	110.7	111.0	113.7	128.6	122.3	115.6	113.9	112.9	146.3	106.9	111.1
1965	January	107.5	109.7	104.2	107.9	106.6	101.1	105.7	102.3	108.1	109.8	103.9	100.6
	February	104.8	126.6	107.7	107.5	107.9	100.3	106.9	106.3	108.2	105.5	108.7	104.9
	March	114.8	109.8	115.5	110.5	110.6	102.8	108.1	109.2	109.8	118.4	116.5	104.4
	April	107.3	108.6	107.7	107.3	107.3	101.6	107.3	105.6	108.4	106.5	102.2	102.1
	May	107.9	108.6	108.5	109.1	109.5	102.9	106.5	106.1	111.0	107.0	102.8	104.2
	June	113.2	110.2	114.0	109.1	109.5	102.5	108.5	106.5	107.4	110.9	101.7	110.5
	July	110.1	110.9	110.7	109.2	112.9	103.8	109.7	114.7	110.8	111.3	104.3	106.3
	August	107.7	108.9	108.9	107.3	107.3	104.7	109.1	106.7	108.2	108.2	103.5	103.4
	September	108.8	107.4	109.9	107.5	114.1	106.3	109.9	108.4	106.5	106.6	106.3	101.3
	October	108.2	108.2	112.5	109.5	114.9	106.7	111.4	110.4	107.5	108.1	105.6	101.7
	November	111.1	108.9	112.6	111.8	114.7	107.5	113.2	110.4	115.1	107.4	107.9	103.6
	December	125.2	117.8	116.7	118.0	128.1	117.3	120.0	121.5	116.5	138.2	114.9	113.7
1966	January	112.5	114.7	111.5	112.0	117.2	106.8	113.4	110.4	112.8	113.4	108.4	105.0
	February	112.0	135.2	114.9	111.9	119.9	108.0	115.5	111.5	113.2	111.9	111.5	105.7
	March	123.6	113.8	115.5	114.1	123.0	107.8	119.5	117.4	117.4	128.8	119.8	105.9
	April	113.8	112.7	112.5	113.0	121.1	109.3	117.2	112.4	114.6	116.1	116.5	105.2
	May	114.3	112.2	114.0	114.5	122.1	111.5	116.2	113.6	111.7	115.8	110.8	106.6
	June	122.8	114.1	122.5	112.9	125.4	109.4	116.9	113.8	115.1	116.0	111.7	108.0
	July	116.5	113.4	115.7	113.7	124.0	110.9	118.2	117.8	115.9	119.5	113.0	106.8
<b>All employees†</b>													
1964	October	105.0	107.8	110.2	109.3	116.3	113.7	110.2	110.6	108.3	103.5	108.2	111.4
	November	107.2	110.4	111.4	110.1	116.9	113.0	111.3	113.1	109.0	105.0	108.7	111.2
	December	112.6	109.5	108.6	107.4	113.1	109.7	108.0	106.4	100.6	102.7	102.6	105.4
1965	January	107.9	111.1	112.4	111.4	122.3	116.1	111.7	111.9	110.2	102.6	109.0	109.9
	February	106.9	116.7	113.5	111.7	121.3	117.5	112.0	113.1	110.8	103.6	110.3	111.6
	March	116.2	111.6	115.7	113.4	125.6	118.1	114.5	114.2	112.0	104.6	113.0	112.0
	April	109.8	112.3	114.6	110.6	121.3	114.5	110.8	111.9	108.9	103.6	111.2	112.2
	May	111.3	114.8	117.0	115.5	117.3	119.7	116.6	116.3	113.7	106.3	113.9	116.3
	June	112.8	116.6	117.6	114.7	130.5	122.8	116.2	116.7	114.1	108.1	113.4	115.6
	July	111.2	113.8	117.7	114.0	137.6	121.9	115.6	118.4	115.1	110.5	116.5	115.4
	August	110.9	110.5	116.8	112.8	124.5	119.0	113.0	116.2	112.7	108.1	111.8	112.1
	September	111.7	112.5	118.9	114.5	129.3	121.3	113.7	116.9	113.1	106.7	114.6	113.9
	October	112.5	114.5	120.4	116.9	129.1	123.2	115.9	118.9	116.2	109.0	116.1	118.1
	November	115.0	114.3	121.0	117.9	130.9	122.6	115.7	119.9	117.6	108.3	115.9	116.1
	December	118.8	115.8	118.3	115.1	122.3	117.7	114.2	114.3	111.4	105.0	111.1	111.3
1966	January	114.4	118.6	119.3	118.5	133.9	121.9	115.1	117.9	117.2	107.8	116.5	116.5
	February	115.0	127.0	120.8	118.2	132.2	123.9	118.1	120.0	117.7	108.2	117.5	116.8
	March	125.4	119.6	120.8	121.0	140.0	124.0	128.6	123.5	120.2	110.7	119.9	118.7
	April	117.8	119.8	122.2	121.3	142.7	123.6	122.2	122.8	120.1	109.9	119.7	120.2
	May	118.2	119.2	122.8	122.0	141.3	123.5	122.6	123.3	111.5	110.8	120.2	122.0
	June	121.1	124.5	121.8	121.8	139.5	124.7	123.3	124.6	121.8	110.8	122.0	122.0
	July	120.5	121.8	124.7	121.8	145.7	127.3	121.5	124.2	122.5	110.7	122.5	120.2

\* The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month.

† Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.  
‡ Provisional.

**Index of average earnings (monthly enquiry) Great Britain**

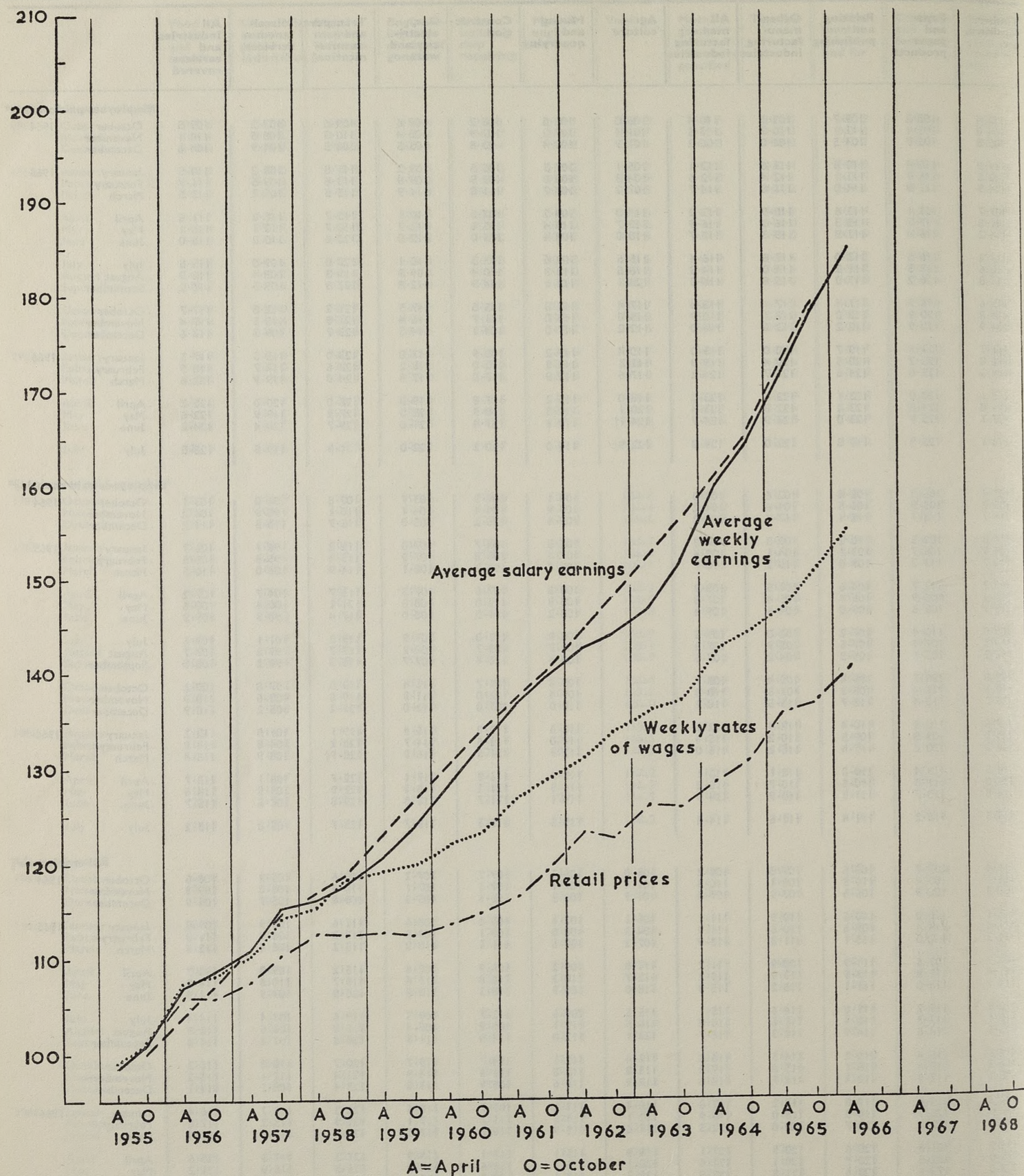
TABLE 127 (continued)

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communications	Miscellaneous services	All industries and services covered
<b>Employees paid weekly*</b>													
1964	October	112.4	108.2	109.7	109.1	110.4	105.0	106.5	108.2	108.6	109.6	107.2	109.5
	November	114.0	105.1	111.1	110.3	111.6	101.4	107.2	107.9	108.4	110.3	108.5	110.1
	December	105.8	105.7	104.5	106.0	106.2	101.9	108.4	93.8	105.5	110.3	108.5	104.6
1965	January	111.9	110.4	110.8	111.6	112.1	105.1	107.5	105.5	109.2	111.8	108.2	110.5
	February	112.5	115.7	111.1	112.4	112.6	104.3	108.0	109.9	109.9	113.6	109.5	111.7
	March	114.9	111.8	114.0	111.8	114.7	107.2	107.7	111.8	111.9	115.5	109.1	113.5
	April	107.7	109.1	113.6	110.9	112.2	111.0	109.2	107.3	110.1	115.7	110.2	111.6
	May	111.8	117.7	115.3	116.3	116.9	111.0	112.7	116.7	112.0	115.6	112.7	116.1
	June	114.2	116.4	111.8	119.3	116.7	118.0	109.4	114.0	112.0	120.6	110.2	116.0
	July	111.2	116.3	113.0	117.6	116.4	115.5	109.6	113.3	110.1	120.0	109.0</	



**Weekly Rates of Wages, Average Weekly Earnings (Manual Workers) Average Salary Earnings (1955-65); Retail Prices**

Average 1955 = 100



**Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries**

**EARNINGS**

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

TABLE 128

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966
<b>Engineering industries*</b>												
Timeworkers	93.9	103.5	106.7	109.4	114.0	s. d. 444 6	95.1	102.5	106.7	110.0	116.2	d. 108.5
Skilled	95.5	104.9	105.4	109.8	111.3	384 9	95.7	102.6	106.1	108.4	112.9	92.5
Semi-skilled	94.1	104.1	106.9	110.7	112.7	315 7	94.7	101.0	106.6	109.6	114.2	74.9
Labourers	94.5	104.0	106.2	109.7	113.0	404 3	95.1	102.1	106.3	109.2	114.8	97.8
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	93.9	103.9	107.6	110.7	114.3	458 11	96.0	102.6	107.6	110.8	116.8	119.8
Skilled	94.1	103.9	106.3	109.7	111.8	415 11	94.9	102.6	107.3	110.3	114.9	109.8
Semi-skilled	93.2	102.4	104.2	109.7	111.0	329 10	95.2	100.6	103.7	108.2	112.6	79.8
Labourers	94.0	103.8	106.8	110.0	112.8	432 7	95.4	102.5	107.2	110.2	115.5	113.2
All payment-by-result workers	93.9	103.6	107.1	110.0	114.1	451 6	95.6	102.6	107.2	110.4	116.5	113.9
All skilled workers	94.8	104.4	105.9	109.8	111.7	401 7	95.4	102.7	106.9	109.6	114.2	101.6
All semi-skilled workers	93.9	103.7	106.3	110.6	112.4	318 10	94.9	100.9	106.0	109.4	114.1	76.1
All labourers	94.3	103.9	106.5	109.9	112.9	418 2	95.5	102.5	107.0	110.1	115.4	105.1
All workers covered												
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing†</b>												
Timeworkers	100.1	108.5	114.6	120.9	130.1	s. d. 441 8	95.4	102.3	111.5	112.7	119.9	d. 94.6
Skilled	99.8	102.2	114.9	119.6	124.2	346 3	96.6	104.7	111.2	118.9	128.5	76.7
Semi-skilled	93.7	99.3	109.9	112.5	120.3	320 2	95.3	99.0	106.3	107.1	116.2	68.7
Labourers	97.2	104.1	114.0	119.4	125.5	380 8	95.0	100.6	109.7	112.1	118.4	82.2
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	95.4	102.4	112.0	120.2	123.6	454 0	96.2	101.4	107.9	113.7	120.3	110.8
Skilled	93.6	102.9	111.5	116.1	120.6	354 2	97.0	101.0	108.3	111.6	118.5	82.5
Semi-skilled	93.8	95.5	107.8	116.3	114.4	359 3	93.5	98.7	104.2	108.7	113.2	78.0
Labourers	95.1	101.9	111.8	119.3	122.5	424 3	96.2	101.4	108.2	113.3	120.0	101.4
All payment-by-result workers	96.3	103.5	112.5	120.3	124.8	452 3	96.2	101.7	108.5	113.3	120.7	108.3
All skilled workers	95.1	102.8	112.3	117.0	121.6	352 6	96.6	100.7	107.6	111.7	118.9	81.2
All semi-skilled workers	94.1	97.0	108.7	114.6	117.0	341 9	94.4	98.6	105.1	107.9	114.6	73.8
All labourers	95.7	102.5	112.4	119.4	123.7	415 4	96.0	101.5	108.7	113.1	120.6	97.3
All workers covered												
<b>Chemical manufacture‡</b>												
Timeworkers	95.7	107.0	109.4	115.0	120.0	s. d. 406 10	98.0	105.7	109.4	113.9	121.5	d. 96.7
General workers	98.5	107.4	111.4	115.9	123.9	466 1	98.8	105.7	107.9	114.1	120.8	109.1
Craftsmen	96.2	107.0	109.9	115.1	120.9	420 2	98.3	105.7	109.0	114.0	121.4	99.4
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	100.9	106.9	109.0	115.7	117.9	419 3	98.6	104.7	109.0	114.9	120.7	111.0
General workers	98.5	105.2	109.8	112.5	120.7	482 5	97.9	103.9	105.1	111.7	117.2	120.4
Craftsmen	100.2	106.4	108.9	114.8	118.4	432 8	98.3	104.3	107.8	113.9	119.6	113.0
All payment-by-result workers	97.7	107.0	109.4	115.5	119.2	412 2	98.2	105.4	109.7	115.0	121.5	102.8
All general workers	98.4	106.5	110.8	114.5	122.6	472 10	98.2	104.8	106.5	113.3	119.2	113.7
All craftsmen	97.7	106.7	109.5	115.1	119.9	425 6	97.8	105.1	108.7	114.4	120.8	105.2
All workers covered												
<b>Iron and steel manufacture§</b>												
Timeworkers	—	104.4	107.3	109.7	112.4	s. d. 396 6	—	102.0	106.5	109.8	116.7	d. 99.0
Process workers	—	104.1	108.5	110.9	112.0	447 0	—	104.3	110.6	112.3	118.9	107.8
Maintenance workers (skilled)	—	102.4	109.9	114.6	113.4	386 6	—	101.3	107.5	108.4	116.0	91.7
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	101.4	107.5	108.9	110.7	370 0	—	100.6	106.1	108.2	114.8	90.9
Service workers	—	103.1	106.1	109.7	109.9	324 9	—	101.5	105.8	109.6	117.4	80.3
Labourers	—	104.2	108.4	111.3	113.0	383 10	—	102.6	107.7	110.3	118.0	94.0
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	—	102.7	103.3	106.4	107.4	428 2	—	102.0	103.1	106.0	112.2	114.1
Process workers	—	110.2	111.3	110.2	111.3	477 6	—	103.0	109.2	110.8	117.3	124.3
Maintenance workers (skilled)	—	103.0	104.8	106.2	107.0	406 8	—	102.4	103.1	104.8	111.7	99.4
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	103.1	104.2	107.6	109.3	392 11	—	101.5	106.5	108.7	114.4	85.9
Service workers	—	102.9	106.1	109.7	109.6	347 6	—	102.4	104.5	106.9	113.2	110.9
Labourers	—	103.0	104.0	107.3	108.2	423 0	—	102.1	103.9	107.0	113.2	119.8
All payment-by-result workers	—	102.8	106.0	110.0	111.1	469 5	—	102.8	108.9	110.5	116.7	102.7
All process workers	—	102.8	106.0	107.8	108.2	402 8	—	102.6	106.5	107.8	113.9	96.4
All maintenance workers (skilled)	—	102.3	105.4	108.3	109.9	385 0	—	101.4	104.4	106.3	113.1	83.6
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	103.1	106.4	110.0	110.2	338 4	—	101.7	106.6	109.5	116.2	83.6
All service workers	—	103.1	105.3	108.3	109.4	415 7	—	102.3	105.5	108.1	114.5	107.6
All labourers	—	103.1	105.3	108.3	109.4	415 7	—	102.3	105.5	108.1	114.5	107.6
All workers covered												

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:—  
 \* 331-349; 361-363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
 † 370-1.  
 ‡ 271-272; 276.  
 § 311-312.



**WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS**

**Movement in rates of wages, hours of work, earnings and salaries: United Kingdom**

TABLE 129

1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary 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	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	123.8	99.6	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	128.8	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	134.3	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1959	January	119.9	120.3	99.6	—	—	—
	April	120.3	120.8	99.6	98.7	120.5	122.0
	July	120.6	121.1	99.6	—	—	—
	October	120.9	121.5	99.5	99.6	123.8	124.3
1960	January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—
	April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6
	July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—
	October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3
1961	January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—
	April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0
	July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—
	October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8
1962	January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—
	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1
	July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—
	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	—	—	—
	February	142.7	150.5	94.8	—	—	—
	March	143.1	151.0	94.8	—	—	—
	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7
	May	144.2	152.3	94.7	—	—	—
	June	145.0	153.2	94.7	—	—	—
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—
	August	145.8	154.1	94.6	—	—	—
	September	146.1	154.5	94.6	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5
	November	146.7	155.5	94.4	—	—	—
	December	147.4	156.9	93.9	—	—	—
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—
	February	148.6	158.4	93.8	—	—	—
	March	149.0	159.3	93.6	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5
	May	149.9	160.8	93.2	—	—	—
	June	150.8	162.1	93.1	—	—	—
	July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—
	August	152.4	164.9	92.4	—	—	—
	September	152.6	165.2	92.4	—	—	—
	October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7
	November	153.9	167.1	92.1	—	—	—
	December	154.2	167.7	92.0	—	—	—
1966	January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—
	February	156.0	170.7	91.4	—	—	—
	March	157.4	172.6	91.2	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9
	May	157.6	173.1	91.1	—	—	—
	June	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—
	July	159.3	175.0	91.0	—	—	—
	August	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—

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.

† Compiled annually (October). ‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

**Indices of weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours, hourly rates of wages (manual workers): United Kingdom**

**WAGES AND HOURS**

TABLE 130

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Weekly rates of wages				Normal weekly hours*				Hourly rates of wages			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	(44.4)	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	(45.2)	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1965	July	146.6	150.2	156.9	147.6	92.5	92.8	92.2	158.5	161.9	170.1	159.5
	August	146.7	150.7	157.2	147.8	92.4	92.5	92.2	158.7	162.9	170.5	159.9
	September	146.9	151.0	157.4	148.0	92.4	92.5	92.2	159.0	163.3	170.8	160.2
	October	147.3	151.8	157.7	148.5	92.2	92.3	92.0	159.8	164.5	171.4	161.1
	November	148.0	153.0	158.9	149.3	92.1	92.1	91.9	160.7	166.1	172.9	162.1
	December	148.3	153.6	159.3	149.6	92.0	92.1	91.8	161.2	166.9	173.4	162.6
1966	January	149.9	155.2	161.4	151.3	91.6	91.7	91.5	163.6	169.3	176.5	165.1
	February	150.0	155.2	161.5	151.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	164.1	169.7	176.7	165.6
	March	151.4	156.4	163.1	152.7	91.1	91.4	91.2	166.1	171.1	178.8	167.4
	April	151.5	156.6	163.3	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	166.4	171.6	179.3	167.7
	May	151.6	156.6	163.4	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	166.5	171.7	179.4	167.8
	June	152.4	157.0	164.4	153.6	91.0	91.2	91.1	167.4	172.2	180.5	168.7
	July	153.2	158.2	165.2	154.5	91.0	91.1	91.0	168.4	173.6	181.5	169.7
	August	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	(44.1)	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	(44.5)	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	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	130.6	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	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	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
1965	July	143.0	149.0	155.2	144.5	92.1	92.3	92.1	155.2	161.4	168.4	156.8
	August	143.0	149.1	155.3	144.6	92.1	92.3	92.1	155.4	161.5	168.6	156.9
	September	143.2	149.5	155.6	144.8	92.1	92.3	92.1	155.5	162.0	168.9	157.2
	October	143.5	150.0	156.0	145.2	91.9	92.1	92.0	156.1	162.9	169.6	157.8
	November	143.6	150.2	156.4	145.3	91.9	92.0	91.9	156.2	163.3	170.1	158.0
	December	143.9	150.5	156.5	145.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	156.7	163.8	170.4	158.5
1966	January	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.6	91.6	91.6	158.8	167.1	173.2	160.9
	February	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.5	91.5	91.5	159.1	167.1	173.3	161.0
	March	147.3	154.6	160.4	149.1	91.4	91.4	91.4	161.1	169.1	175.4	163.1
	April	147.4	154.7	160.5	149.2	91.4	91.2	91.2	161.3	169.7	176.0	163.5
	May	147.5	154.8	160.6	149.3	91.3	91.2	91.3	161.5	169.8	176.1	163.6
	June	147.8	155.5	161.2	149.7	91.3	91.2	91.2	161.8	170.6	176.8	164.0
	July	149.4	157.6	162.9	151.4	91.3	91.0	91.0	163.7	173.2	178.9	166.1
	August	149.4	157.9	163.1	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1

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

the recognised rates of wages and normal hours of work fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The indices do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time variations in output, etc.

Notes—

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

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



**WAGES AND HOURS**

**Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours, hourly rates of wages. By industry group (all workers): United Kingdom**

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

TABLE 131

	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>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
1965	July	148	150	144	141	140	144	153	157
	August	152	148	150	144	140	144	153	157
	September	152	148	151	144	140	144	154	157
	October	152	148	151	144	142	144	154	158
	November	152	148	151	144	142	144	154	158
	December	152	148	151	148	143	144	154	158
1966	January	158	148	155	148	143	148	154	158
	February	158	148	155	148	143	148	154	158
	March	158	148	155	148	144	148	155	160
	April	159	148	156	149	144	148	154	161
	May	159	148	156	149	144	148	158	162
	June	159	154	156	149	144	148	158	162
	July	159	154	156	150	149	148	158	162
	August	159	154	156	150	149	148	160	162
<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	99.7
1961	100.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1965	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1965	July	95.5	94.0	91.0	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	94.7
	August	95.5	94.0	91.0	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	94.7
	September	95.5	94.0	90.8	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	94.6
	October	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.4	93.3	93.7
	November	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.7
	December	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.7
1966	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.4	92.3	93.3	92.9	93.7
	February	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.3	92.3	92.9	93.7
	March	93.4	94.0	89.4	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.3	93.0
	April	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.8
	May	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.8
	June	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
	July	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
	August	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
<b>Hourly rates of wages</b>									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	123	120
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1965	July	159	158	165	155	149	154	164	165
	August	159	158	165	155	149	154	164	166
	September	159	158	167	155	149	154	165	166
	October	159	158	168	156	152	154	165	169
	November	159	158	168	156	153	154	165	169
	December	159	158	168	160	154	154	165	169
1966	January	169	158	173	162	155	159	165	169
	February	169	158	173	162	155	159	165	169
	March	169	158	174	162	160	159	167	172
	April	170	158	174	162	160	157	170	174
	May	170	158	175	162	160	157	170	175
	June	170	164	175	162	160	161	174	175
	July	170	164	175	163	158	161	175	175
	August	170	164	175	163	158	161	177	175

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

**Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours, hourly rates of wages. By industry group (all workers): United Kingdom**

**WAGES AND HOURS**

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

TABLE 131 (continued)

	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>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	153	150	156	147
1965	July	154	146	148	159	154	150	156	147
	August	154	147	148	159	154	151	156	149
	September	154	147	148	159	154	151	159	149
	October	154	147	148	160	155	151	160	151
	November	154	147	151	160	156	154	161	151
	December	154	151	151	160	156	156	161	151
1966	January	159	151	151	160	158	156	161	159
	February	159	151	151	164	158	156	161	159
	March	159	151	154	164	158	158	161	159
	April	159	151	155	164	158	158	162	159
	May	159	151	155	164	158	158	162	159
	June	159	151	155	165	159	158	162	159
	July	160	151	155	165	159	158	162	159
	August	160	151	155	165	159	158	162	159
<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	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
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	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.5
1965	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1965	92.2	93.2	92.2	90.7	92.8	92.1	92.1	93.2	94.7
	August	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	92.1	92.1	93.2	93.2
	September	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	92.1	92.1	93.2	93.2
	October	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.6	91.4	92.1	92.6	92.8
	November	92.2	93.2	91.8	90.6	91.4	92.1	92.4	92.8
	December	92.2	93.2	89.8	90.6	91.1	91.4	92.4	92.8
1966	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	91.1	91.2	90.0	92.8
	February	92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	89.8	91.2	88.8	92.8
	March	92.0	92.3	89.7	88.8	89.8	91.2	88.8	92.8
	April	92.0	92.3	89.7	88.8	89.4	91.2	88.8	92.8
	May	91.5	92.3	89.7	88.8	89.4	91.2	88.8	92.8
	June	91.5	92.3	89.7	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8	92.8
	July	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8	92.8
	August	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8	92.8
<b>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	127
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168	156
1965	164	165	158	163	171	167			



RETAIL PRICES

Index of retail prices:  
United Kingdom

TABLE 132

	All items	FOOD				All items except food	Alcoholic drink
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
17th January 1956 = 100							
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0
1960	107.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2
16th January 1962 = 100							
Weights	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	64
1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63
1963	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63
1964	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194	689	65
1965	1,000	298		35½		702	67
17th January 1956 = 100							
1962	119.3	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	100.3
1963	103.6	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	102.3
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	101.4	116.5	109.0	107.9
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	107.5	118.0	112.3	117.1
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.0
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	100.3
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	100.6
1963 January 15		102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2
1963 April 9		104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9
1963 July 16		103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2
1963 October 15		103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5
1964 January 14		104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3
1964 February 18		104.8	105.4	98.0	115.4	106.7	103.5
1964 March 17		105.2	105.8	98.8	114.8	107.2	104.8
1964 April 14		106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	103.5
1964 May 12		107.0	107.8	103.5	115.0	108.3	110.0
1964 June 16		107.4	109.1	106.6	115.4	109.1	110.0
1964 July 14		107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	110.2
1964 August 18		107.8	108.7	100.6	118.2	110.2	107.4
1964 September 15		107.8	108.1	98.8	117.4	110.3	107.6
1964 October 13		107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7
1964 November 17		108.8	109.4	102.0	118.6	110.8	108.4
1964 December 15		109.2	109.9	103.1	120.1	111.0	108.9
1965 January 12		109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2
1965 February 16		109.5	109.9	102.1	118.3	111.7	109.3
1965 March 16		109.9	110.4	104.1	117.6	111.8	109.6
1965 April 13		112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	118.7
1965 May 18		112.4	111.9	109.9	116.3	112.6	119.0
1965 June 15		112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	119.1
1965 July 13		112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	119.0
1965 August 17		112.9	112.1	108.3	118.2	112.6	119.0
1965 September 14		113.0	111.7	106.8	118.4	113.6	119.0
1965 October 12		113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	119.1
1965 November 16		113.6	112.2	109.4	118.1	112.4	119.0
1965 December 14		114.1	113.3	112.8	119.1	112.5	119.0
1966 January 18		114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	119.0
1966 February 22		114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	119.0
1966 March 22		114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	119.0
1966 April 19		116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	119.0
1966 May 17		116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	119.0
1966 June 21		117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	119.0
1966 July 19		116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	119.1
1966 August 16		117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	125.1

\* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).

† Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

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United Kingdom

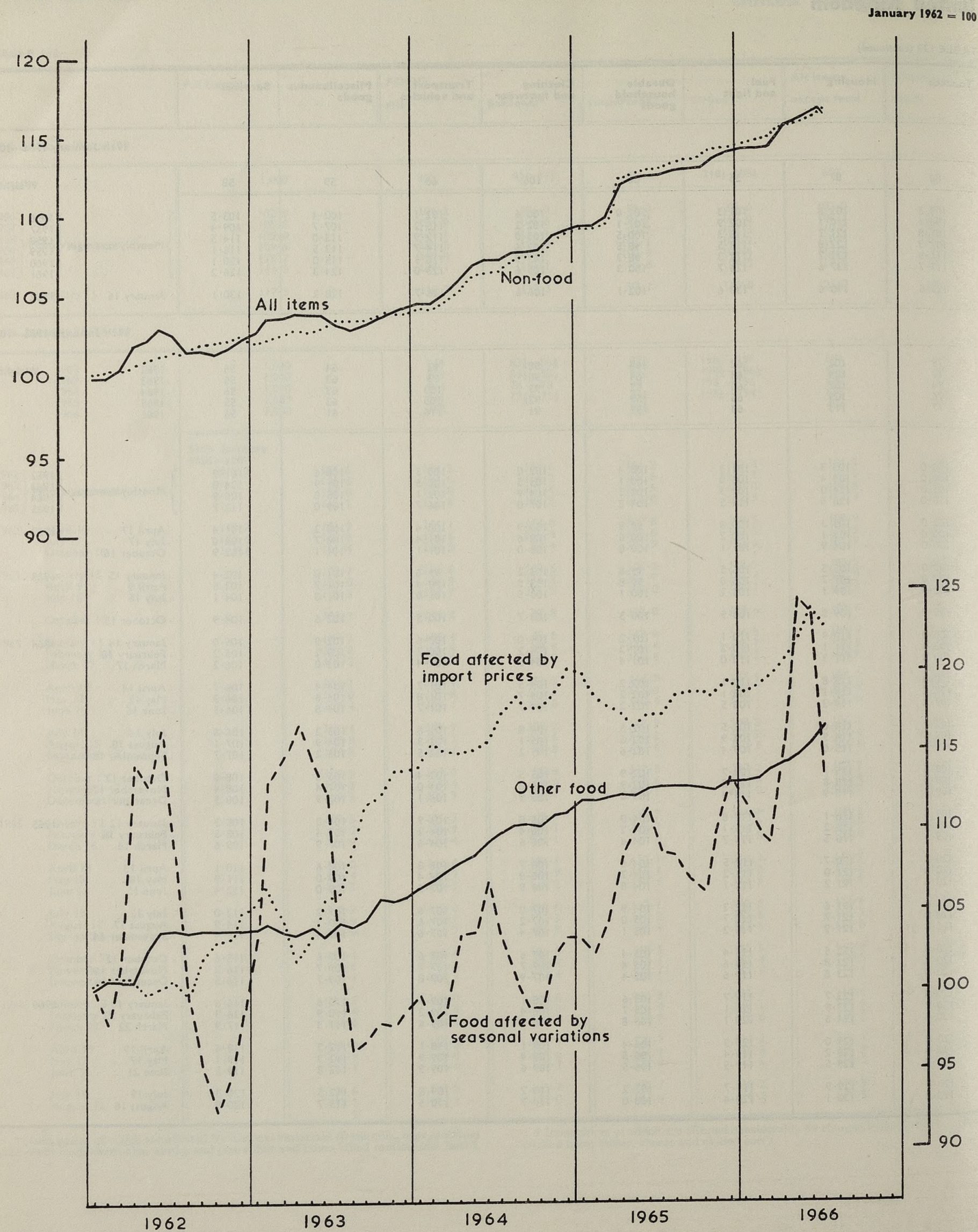
RETAIL PRICES

TABLE 132 (continued)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Weights			
17th January 1956 = 100											
80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58				
103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	Monthly averages	1956		
106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			1957	
107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			1958	
107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			1959	
111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			1960	
117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			1961	
123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			January 16	1962
16th January 1962 = 100											
79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56				
77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	1962	Weights		
74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	1963			
76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	1964			
77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	1965			
100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	Monthly averages		1962	
100.0	103.4	101.3	100.1	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9				1963
105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9				1964
118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		1965		
100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4		April 17		
100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0		July 17		
100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9		October 16		
100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	January 15	1963		
100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	April 9			
100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	July 16			
100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	October 15			
100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	January 14	1964		
100.0	111.1	110.2	101.3	104.2	100.7	103.2	105.2	February 18			
100.0	111.3	110.0	101.4	104.5	101.4	104.0	106.2	March 17			
100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	April 14			
107.2	114.1	106.1	102.2	104.7	101.8	104.6	106.3	May 12			
107.2	114.3	106.5	102.2	104.7	101.7	104.8	106.5	June 16			
107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8	July 14			
109.5	114.9	108.9	102.6	105.1	102.3	104.9	107.1	August 18			
109.5	115.0	109.4	102.6	105.2	102.5	105.2	107.7	September 15			
109.5	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0	October 13			
109.5	115.8	110.2	102.9	105.8	104.0	107.4	108.4	November 17			
109.5	115.9	114.4	103.0	105.9	104.1	107.9	108.5	December 15			
109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	January 12	1965		
109.5	116.2	115.1	104.2	106.4	104.2	107.4	108.5	February 16			
109.5	116.5	115.7	104.4	106.6	104.6	107.9	109.6	March 16			
120.8	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1	April 13			
120.8	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	107.4	109.0	111.9	May 18			
120.8	121.2	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	109.0	112.4	June 15			
120.8	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0	July 13			
120.8	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	109.3	114.9	August 17			
120.8	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	109.4	115.4	September 14			
120.8	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6	October 12			
120.8	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	109.7	116.2	November 16			
120.8	123.6	119.6	105.4	107.9	107.8	109.7	116.5	December 14			
120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	January 18	1966		
120.8	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	116.9	February 22			
120.8	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	117.9	March 22			
120.8	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6	April 19			
120.8	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	119.1	May 17			
120.8	129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	112.3	119.5	June 21			
120.8	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	112.5	120.5	July 19			
120.8	130.1	120.4	108.0	110.7	110.5	113.7	120.9	August 16			



Index of Retail Prices



Stoppages of work—industrial disputes\*

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)
1954 . . . . .	1,989	1,999	448	450	2,457	468	741	12	233	919	84
1955 . . . . .	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219
1956 . . . . .	2,548	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957 . . . . .	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,358	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958 . . . . .	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	370	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959 . . . . .	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	495	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
1962 . . . . .											
May . . . . .	259	304	62	68	213	40	119	3	21	19	11
June . . . . .	195	231	32	41	108	26	53	—	15	9	3
July . . . . .	144	172	28	31	69	10	29	—	18	4	7
August . . . . .	214	240	52	58	133	20	54	5	19	32	4
September . . . . .	209	236	44	54	145	27	70	13	9	7	19
October . . . . .	237	264	371	376	600	31	283	—	21	243	22
November . . . . .	177	177	30	40	135	23	84	2	14	3	9
December . . . . .	72	92	23	25	82	7	66	1	4	3	1
1963 . . . . .											
January . . . . .	150	163	22	24	54	15	25	1	3	3	6
February . . . . .	143	162	32	33	56	18	24	1	4	2	1
March . . . . .	173	202	39	49	101	39	45	3	10	2	2
April . . . . .	174	186	30	33	92	22	60	1	5	1	3
May . . . . .	192	212	64	73	187	29	145	1	5	5	2
June . . . . .	173	189	49	55	144	76	51	—	4	7	5
July . . . . .	151	174	29	35	125	21	76	1	15	2	10
August . . . . .	147	176	96	104	400	19	59	4	287	1	30
September . . . . .	217	234	44	45	107	22	46	2	5	14	18
October . . . . .	238	266	76	80	189	36	107	1	11	15	19
November . . . . .	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
December . . . . .	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964 . . . . .											
January . . . . .	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	10
February . . . . .	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March . . . . .	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April . . . . .	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May . . . . .	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June . . . . .	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July . . . . .	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August . . . . .	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September . . . . .	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October . . . . .	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November . . . . .	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December . . . . .	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 . . . . .											
January . . . . .	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February . . . . .	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March . . . . .	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April . . . . .	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May . . . . .	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June . . . . .	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July . . . . .	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August . . . . .	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September . . . . .	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October . . . . .	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November . . . . .	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December . . . . .	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 . . . . .											
January . . . . .	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February . . . . .	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March . . . . .	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April . . . . .	171	204	51	56	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May . . . . .	206	233	82	84	341	7	111	5	17	164	38
June . . . . .	152	185	49	87	820	14	134	2	11	618	40
July . . . . .	99	127	23	57	152	4	26	1	7	107	8
August . . . . .	129	144	31	32	65	2	46	—	9	2	7

\* 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 1966 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one period and continuing into later periods are counted, in col (3), in the period in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each period in which they were involved.

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.  
 § This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.  
 || This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.



**DEFINITIONS**

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

**WORKING POPULATION**  
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE**  
Working population less HM Forces.

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

**EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**  
Total in civil employment less self-employed.

**TOTAL EMPLOYEES**  
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed.  
(The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of the GAZETTE).

**REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED**  
Persons registered for employment at an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded).

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

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

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

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

**VACANCY**  
An employment situation notified by an employer to an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**  
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

**WOMEN**  
Females aged 18 years and over.

**ADULTS**  
Men and women.

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

**GIRLS**  
Females under 18 years of age.

**YOUNG PERSONS**  
Boys and girls.

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

**OPERATIVES**  
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical workers, in manufacturing industries.

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

**PART-TIME WORKERS**  
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week, except where otherwise stated.

**NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS**  
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

**WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**  
Actual hours worked during the week.

**OVERTIME**  
Work outside normal hours.

**SHORT-TIME WORKING**  
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

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



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