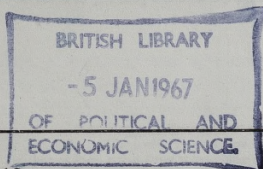




# Ministry of Labour Gazette



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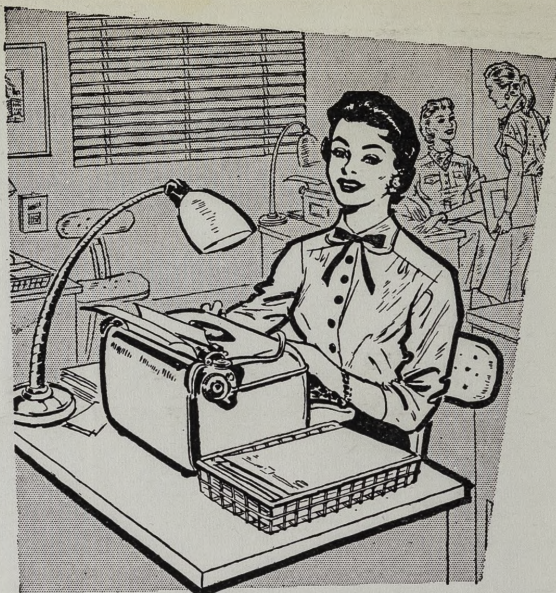
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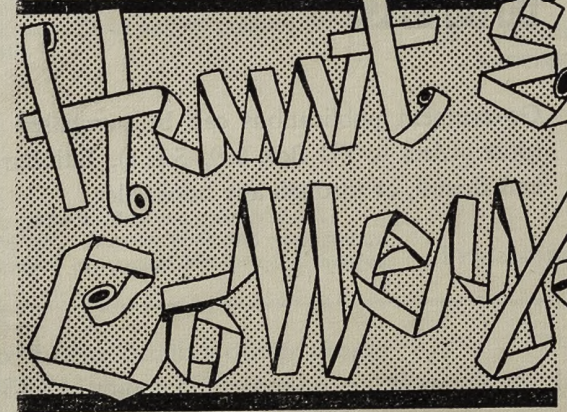
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December 1966

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# Labour Costs in Britain in 1964: Manufacturing Industries

The Ministry of Labour has just completed a survey of labour costs in British industry. The enquiry was designed to measure employers' total labour costs and not just wages and salaries, although these are major constituent items. The enquiry related to the year 1964 and the first results are now available.

This is the Ministry's first major enquiry into employers' total labour costs. For many years it has collected information about wage-rates and earnings. In addition, in 1955, it took part in an International Labour Office enquiry into wages and related elements of labour cost, but this covered only a few industries (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1957 pages 277 to 280). The 1964 enquiry covered a much wider range of industries, and provides fresh information on the structure and composition of employers' labour costs. It shows the variations between industries and between different size-ranges in the same industry.

In the social field the enquiry provides a detailed analysis of employers' expenditure on private social welfare schemes and on subsidised services to workers. Notes on the scope of the enquiry and the categories of labour cost included are given at the end of this article. Since the enquiry was made, however, there have been a number of developments affecting employers' labour costs, in particular arising from the Selective Employment Payments Act, the Redundancy Payments Act and the Industrial Training Act, and this should be borne in mind when the results are examined.

There is growing recognition of the need for more information on labour costs. Surveys have been carried out recently in a number of other countries; for example, the European Economic Community has published the results of several enquiries covering its six member countries. The International Labour Office has also been studying the question of standards for labour cost statistics and in October 1966 their eleventh international conference of labour statisticians recommended the adoption of an International Standard Classification of Labour Cost.

The 1964 enquiry was made under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. It covered all manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water, national and local government service, banking and insurance and part of the transport industry. The Confederation of British Industry was consulted when the enquiry was being planned and their help, and that of the employers who completed the forms is gratefully acknowledged. This article gives the preliminary results of the enquiry for manufacturing industries. More detailed information for these industries, together with information for the other sectors covered will be available later.

The enquiry was made on an enterprise basis. Nearly 3,500 firms in manufacturing industries with 25 or more employees were approached and 98 per cent. provided returns suitable for inclusion in the tabulations. In all,

these returns included 4½ million employees, or about one-half of the total numbers employed in manufacturing industries in 1964.

In presenting the results of the enquiry, the labour costs have been expressed as averages per employee. The divisor used to obtain these averages included all employees, i.e. both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and full-time and part-time workers—the latter having been treated as full units. *It needs to be borne in mind, however, that not all employees would have been affected by every type of expenditure.*

It must be emphasised that the purpose of this enquiry was to ascertain the total labour costs incurred by employers. This is a different aim from measuring the total income and benefits received by employees. For example, one of the items included in the enquiry was recruitment costs, which is a labour charge to the employer, but not part of the income of the employee.

Table 1 shows average expenditure per employee on the main items of labour cost. The table covers manufacturing industry as a whole in 1964.

Table 1

Category of labour cost	Average expenditure per employee* in 1964	
	£	Percentage of total labour cost per cent.
<b>Total wages and salaries†</b>	813·0	91·8
Amounts included in total wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes	54·4	6·1
Statutory national insurance contributions	31·8	3·6
Private social welfare payments	27·1	3·1
Payments in kind	0·6	0·1
Subsidised services†	7·3	0·8
Recruitment and training†	4·5	0·5
Other labour costs†	1·3	0·1
<b>Total</b>	<b>885·5</b>	<b>100·0</b>

\* The averages have been calculated by dividing employers' expenditures by the total number of employees, i.e. both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and both full-time and part-time workers (the latter counted as full units). Not all employees would however have been affected by every type of expenditure.

† The figures for subsidised services, recruitment and training and other labour costs exclude the wages and salaries of persons administering these services and of trainees attending classes. These amounts are included under the heading "Total wages and salaries".

Employers' average expenditure on wages and salaries for each employee in 1964 was £813 and this constituted 92 per cent. of total labour costs. It included, however, payments, amounting on average to over £54 per employee, for days of holiday, sickness, or attendance at training classes. The remaining expenditure on wages and salaries averaged £759 per employee, representing 86 per cent. of total labour costs. Statutory national insurance contributions accounted for 3·6 per cent. of the total and private social welfare payments just over 3 per cent. Expenditure on subsidised services and

recruitment and training averaged over £7 and £4 10s. respectively per employee, accounting, in each case, for less than one per cent. of the total. These amounts, however, exclude the wages and salaries of persons administering the services and of trainees attending classes and this is a significant part of the cost. If the appropriate wages and salaries were transferred to these two sub-heads expenditure on subsidised services would rise to over £12 10s. per employee and on recruitment and training to £12 per employee. In each case the proportion of total labour cost would rise to nearly one and a half per cent.

Separate analyses have been made for firms (on an enterprise basis) in three size-ranges, i.e. those with 25-249 employees, 250-999 employees and with 1,000 or more employees. Table 2 shows for each size-range the average expenditure per employee on each category of

Table 2 Analysis of labour costs in manufacturing industries by size-range of firm

Category of labour cost	Firms with 25-249 employees		Firms with 250-999 employees		Firms with 1,000 or more employees	
	Average expenditure per employee* in 1964	Percentage of total labour cost	Average expenditure per employee* in 1964	Percentage of total labour cost	Average expenditure per employee* in 1964	Percentage of total labour cost
	£	%	£	%	£	%
Wages and salaries†	717.8	93.3	756.5	92.5	868.9	91.2
Statutory national insurance contributions	30.3	3.9	30.8	3.8	32.7	3.4
Private social welfare payments	14.4	1.9	20.5	2.5	34.2	3.6
Payments in kind	0.3	—	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Subsidised services†	4.1	0.5	6.2	0.8	8.8	0.9
Recruitment and training†	1.4	0.2	2.6	0.3	6.3	0.7
Other labour costs†	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.2
Total	769.0	100.0	818.2	100.0	953.1	100.0

\* † See footnotes on page 807.

Table 3 Analysis by industry and category of labour cost

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)	Average total labour cost per employee* in 1964	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COST						COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE	
		Wages and Salaries			Statutory national insurance contributions	Private social welfare payments	Payments in kind, subsidised services, † recruitment and training, † other labour costs †	Administrative, technical and clerical workers as % of total employees	Female workers as % of total employees
		Total	Amounts included in col (3) for holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes	all other wages and salaries					
(1)	£ (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All manufacturing industries	885.5	91.8	6.1	85.7	3.6	3.1	1.5	26	30
Food, drink and tobacco	803.9	89.7	6.3	83.4	3.7	4.5	2.1	24	43
Chemicals and allied industries	1,089.2	88.0	7.9	80.1	3.1	6.6	2.3	41	26
Metal manufacture	974.3	92.1	6.0	86.1	3.6	2.8	1.4	21	13
Engineering and electrical goods	901.7	92.0	6.3	85.7	3.6	2.7	1.7	33	27
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	944.0	93.3	4.9	88.4	3.7	1.9	1.1	19	5
Vehicles	1,055.7	92.5	5.9	86.6	3.2	2.7	1.6	27	13
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	808.0	92.3	5.4	86.9	3.8	2.4	1.5	21	35
Textiles	696.8	92.4	6.1	86.3	4.1	2.4	1.1	16	50
Leather, leather goods and fur	744.8	93.4	5.2	88.2	4.0	1.7	0.8	17	32
Clothing and footwear	561.4	93.0	5.8	87.2	4.4	1.5	1.1	14	74
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	884.4	92.7	5.6	87.1	3.7	2.5	1.0	20	23
Timber, furniture, etc.	842.6	93.9	5.1	88.8	3.9	1.5	0.6	20	19
Paper, printing and publishing	955.5	92.3	6.1	86.2	3.3	3.3	0.9	27	32
Other manufacturing industries	848.0	92.4	5.8	86.6	3.8	2.6	1.2	25	36

\* † See footnotes on page 807.

labour cost and the proportion this forms of total labour costs. The table covers manufacturing industry as a whole in 1964.

In manufacturing industries as a whole, both total labour costs and wages and salaries increased with the size of firm. It is interesting to note also that private social welfare payments, subsidised services and recruitment and training formed a higher proportion of total labour costs in larger than in smaller firms. Conversely, wages and salaries represented 93.3 per cent. of the total labour costs in the lowest size-range compared with 91.2 per cent. in the highest.

Figures have been compiled for each Order of the Standard Industrial Classification. In comparing the figures for different industries it is essential to bear in mind that average expenditure will be affected by differences in the composition of the labour force, for example, by variations in the proportions of male and female employees, of full-time and part-time workers, of the skilled and unskilled and of administrative, technical and clerical workers and operatives.

Table 3 shows average total costs per employee in each industry group and the proportions attributable to various categories of labour cost. It also shows (1) administrative, technical and clerical workers and (2) female workers as percentages of all employees.

Bearing in mind the important qualifications mentioned above, it will be seen that chemicals and allied industries, which had the highest proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers and a below average percentage of female workers, had the highest average labour costs, that is £1,089 per employee. This industry also had the highest expenditure on private social welfare, averaging over £71 10s. per employee.

Vehicles with an average of £1,056 per employee had the second highest total labour costs while food, drink and tobacco had the second highest average (over £36 per employee) for private social welfare. Clothing and footwear, which had the highest proportion of female workers also had the lowest average labour costs at £561 per employee.

Tables 4-7 on pages 810 to 813 give a more detailed analysis of the results for each industry Order including two sub-divisions of Order VI, engineering and electrical goods. Table 4 shows expenditure on the various categories of labour cost. It also provides separate figures by size-ranges for each industry except leather, leather goods and fur where there were only small numbers of firms in the higher size-ranges. Employers' total labour costs are shown in column 2 while the other columns show average expenditure per employee on the various component items and the proportion each forms of the total. For subsidised services and recruitment and training, Table 4 gives three sets of figures:

- costs, excluding expenditure on wages and salaries of persons administering the services and of trainees attending classes (columns 11 and 17);
- wages and salaries of persons administering the subsidised services and recruitment and training and of trainees attending classes (columns 13 and 19). These items are also included in column 3 which shows total expenditure on wages and salaries irrespective of the functions of the recipients;
- items (a) and (b) combined (columns 15 and 21).

Table 5 gives an analysis of wages and salaries. The average per employee for manufacturing industries as a whole was £813. Of this £45, or 5.5 per cent. of all expenditure on wages and salaries, represented payments for holidays, £5 10s. or 0.7 per cent. represented payments for days of sickness and injury, and nearly £4, or 0.5 per cent. represented payments for days of attendance at training classes.

The figures for wages and salaries in column 2 of Table 5 include profit-sharing bonuses. On the enquiry forms, expenditure on these bonuses was shown separately and, in addition, in view of the considerable interest in the subject, employers were asked to show, for this item only, the numbers of workers eligible to receive payments. It has, therefore, been possible to calculate the average payment per eligible employee. It will be seen from column 11 of the table that rather less than one-tenth of all employees in manufacturing industries participated in profit-sharing schemes while column 12 shows that the average amount paid to each eligible employee was nearly £66.

Among individual industry Orders, chemicals and allied industries had the highest proportion of employees participating in such schemes (32 per cent.) while the amount paid per eligible employee was £83 10s. In food, drink and tobacco over 12½ per cent. of employees received this type of payment, and in paper, printing and publishing 12 per cent.

Employers' payments under private social welfare schemes are analysed in Table 6. These payments amounted to £27 per employee in manufacturing industries as a whole in 1964, or a little over 3 per cent. of all labour costs. The payments were of two kinds. The first and much the larger type, averaging nearly £22 per employee, were payments into welfare funds to meet future needs, for example pensions. The second and smaller type, averaging just over £5 per employee represented welfare payments made directly to the employee. Taking both types of payment together, much the most significant item was expenditure on super-

annuation and pensions, which averaged £25 per employee, or 93 per cent. of total expenditure on private social welfare.

Details of subsidised services to employees are given in Table 7. Total average expenditure per employee on these items, in manufacturing industries as a whole, was over £12 10s., including expenditure on wages and salaries. Over half of this amount was spent on canteens and other food services and about 15 per cent. on medical and health services.

#### Scope of the enquiry and sampling arrangements

The enquiry covered the calendar year 1964, but employers could, if they preferred, provide information for a financial year which ended not later than 5th April 1965. As the enquiry forms were lengthy and detailed, specimen copies were sent to employers before the end of 1963. The enquiry related to firms in Great Britain, but included employees in this country whose work related wholly or partly to a country outside Great Britain. Employees working in Northern Ireland or overseas were excluded. The enquiry covered all employees, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and full-time and part-time workers (the latter were treated as full units). Persons working at home and directors paid by fee only were excluded. Employers were asked to show on the returns their average number of employees during the year under review.

The enquiry for manufacturing industries was made on an enterprise basis, as in some cases complete information was not available for individual establishments. Where, however, firms were engaged in more than one industry, they were asked to complete separate forms for each. The sampling frame for this enquiry was the list of addresses used for the Ministry's annual enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical workers. Forms were sent to enterprises in manufacturing industries with 1,000 or more employees and to a sample of those with 25-999 employees, that is 20 per cent. of those with 250-999 employees and 10 per cent. of those with 25-249 employees. The completed returns from firms in the sample gave details for 3,802,000 employees in enterprises of size 1,000 or more, for 324,000 employees in enterprises of size 250-999 and for 123,000 employees in enterprises of size 25-249. No enquiry forms were sent to firms with fewer than 25 employees.

It was assumed that the pattern of labour costs in the firms rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in the same size-range in the same industry, and the results were grossed up to obtain averages for the three size-ranges combined. The expenditure is shown in £'s and the figures have been calculated to one place of decimals, not because this degree of precision is claimed for them, but only in order to provide more information about the relative magnitude of the various types of expenditure. In the tables each item has been rounded independently and the sum of the components may differ from the totals.

Employers were asked to give details of seven broad categories of labour cost. These were:—

- wages and salaries;
- statutory national insurance contributions;

(continued on page 812)

Table 4 Analysis of Total Labour Costs in 1964 (Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)	SIZE- RANGE	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS			WAGES AND SALARIES		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES	
		Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount
(1)		£ (3)	(4)	£ (5)	(6)	£ (7)	(8)	£ (9)	(10)	£ (11)	(12)	£ (13)	(14)	
All manufacturing industries	1	769.0	93.3	30.3	3.9	14.4	1.9	0.3	—	4.1	0.5			
	2	818.2	92.5	30.8	3.8	20.5	2.5	0.4	0.1	6.2	0.8			
	3	953.1	91.2	32.7	3.4	34.2	3.6	0.7	0.1	8.8	0.9			
	Total	885.5	91.8	31.8	3.6	27.1	3.1	0.6	0.1	7.3	0.8			
Food, drink and tobacco	1	694.8	91.7	28.6	4.1	21.8	3.1	0.5	0.1	6.0	0.9			
	2	741.1	90.9	29.0	3.9	25.9	3.5	1.9	0.3	9.1	1.2			
	3	862.4	88.8	30.9	3.6	45.1	5.2	4.3	0.5	13.3	1.5			
	Total	803.9	89.7	30.0	3.7	36.3	4.5	3.0	0.4	11.0	1.4			
Chemicals and allied industries	1	908.9	92.1	32.1	3.5	30.1	3.3	1.5	0.2	7.0	0.8			
	2	954.1	89.4	32.1	3.4	52.4	5.5	0.7	0.1	12.4	1.3			
	3	1,164.2	87.0	35.3	3.0	85.2	7.3	0.6	0.1	21.7	1.9			
	Total	1,089.2	88.0	34.3	3.1	71.6	6.6	0.8	0.1	18.0	1.6			
Metal manufacture	1	905.6	93.5	33.8	3.7	15.2	1.7	0.3	—	5.4	0.6			
	2	900.5	93.0	33.7	3.7	16.2	1.8	0.2	—	8.2	0.9			
	3	1,006.6	91.7	35.1	3.5	31.8	3.2	0.4	—	8.6	0.9			
	Total	974.3	92.1	34.6	3.6	26.8	2.8	0.4	—	8.2	0.8			
Engineering and elec- trical goods	1	867.6	92.2	32.7	3.8	17.5	2.0	0.3	—	5.8	0.7			
	2	892.7	92.8	32.2	3.6	21.0	2.3	0.4	—	5.5	0.6			
	3	911.9	91.5	32.1	3.5	27.5	3.0	0.2	—	6.2	0.7			
	Total	901.7	92.0	32.2	3.6	24.7	2.7	0.2	—	6.0	0.7			
Engineering (Mini- mum List Headings) 331-349)	1	924.2	93.4	34.0	3.7	18.1	2.0	0.3	—	5.8	0.6			
	2	949.8	92.8	33.2	3.5	23.4	2.5	0.3	—	5.8	0.6			
	3	958.5	91.7	33.6	3.5	28.6	3.0	0.2	—	7.0	0.7			
	Total	949.6	92.3	33.6	3.5	25.2	2.7	0.3	—	6.4	0.7			
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	1	724.9	92.6	29.4	4.1	15.7	2.2	0.2	—	5.2	0.7			
	2	818.4	92.9	31.4	3.8	18.0	2.2	0.2	—	4.9	0.6			
	3	875.5	91.3	31.2	3.6	26.3	3.0	0.1	—	5.5	0.6			
	Total	856.7	91.7	31.1	3.6	24.2	2.8	0.1	—	5.4	0.6			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	963.4	93.8	35.8	3.7	17.4	1.8	—	—	2.8	0.3			
	2	936.9	94.0	35.0	3.7	14.3	1.5	—	—	3.6	0.4			
	3	943.6	92.8	35.1	3.7	19.5	2.1	0.5	—	5.7	0.6			
	Total	944.0	93.3	35.2	3.7	17.5	1.9	0.3	—	4.6	0.5			
Vehicles	1	819.3	94.8	32.8	4.0	5.5	0.7	0.1	—	2.4	0.3			
	2	906.7	93.3	33.5	3.7	16.8	1.8	0.6	0.1	6.5	0.7			
	3	1,084.6	92.3	33.9	3.1	30.7	2.8	0.2	—	9.0	0.8			
	Total	1,055.7	92.5	33.8	3.2	28.3	2.7	0.3	—	8.5	0.8			
Metal goods not else- where specified	1	768.6	93.3	30.9	4.0	12.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	5.0	0.6			
	2	796.4	92.5	30.1	3.8	17.5	2.2	0.2	—	6.5	0.8			
	3	857.0	91.2	32.0	3.7	27.8	3.2	0.3	—	8.3	1.0			
	Total	808.0	92.3	31.0	3.8	19.5	2.4	0.3	—	6.6	0.8			
Textiles	1	645.5	93.4	27.5	4.3	10.0	1.5	0.3	—	2.8	0.4			
	2	665.0	92.7	27.7	4.2	14.2	2.1	0.1	—	4.1	0.6			
	3	752.4	91.8	29.5	3.9	22.7	3.0	0.3	—	6.1	0.8			
	Total	696.8	92.4	28.4	4.1	16.7	2.4	0.2	—	4.6	0.7			
Leather, leather goods and fur	Total	744.8	93.4	30.1	4.0	12.6	1.7	0.2	—	4.1	0.5			
	Clothing and foot- wear	1	552.9	94.2	24.7	4.5	3.5	0.6	0.1	—	1.9	0.3		
		2	545.4	92.5	24.5	4.5	8.0	1.5	0.2	—	3.7	0.7		
		3	588.6	92.1	25.0	4.2	14.2	2.4	0.6	0.1	3.0	0.5		
Total		561.4	93.0	24.7	4.4	8.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.5			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1	782.1	93.5	31.9	4.1	12.9	1.7	0.1	—	4.3	0.5			
	2	816.1	93.6	32.3	4.0	12.3	1.5	0.3	—	4.7	0.6			
	3	966.5	92.0	33.9	3.5	30.9	3.2	0.5	0.1	7.8	0.8			
	Total	884.4	92.7	33.0	3.7	22.0	2.5	0.4	—	6.2	0.7			
Timber, furniture, etc.	1	829.4	94.1	33.2	4.0	10.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.3			
	2	850.7	93.5	33.3	3.9	14.7	1.7	—	—	5.1	0.6			
	3	891.5	93.7	31.4	3.5	17.0	1.9	—	—	4.9	0.6			
	Total	842.6	93.9	33.1	3.9	12.4	1.5	0.3	—	3.8	0.4			
Paper, printing and publishing	1	833.4	93.2	30.3	3.6	20.9	2.5	0.2	—	3.4	0.4			
	2	904.8	92.3	31.2	3.4	28.2	3.1	0.1	—	4.9	0.5			
	3	1,076.4	91.8	33.5	3.1	42.4	3.9	0.1	—	7.9	0.7			
	Total	955.5	92.3	31.9	3.3	32.0	3.3	0.1	—	5.7	0.6			
Other manufacturing industries	1	708.2	94.2	28.6	4.0	9.5	1.3	—	—	2.0	0.3			
	2	808.6	92.1	30.8	3.8	23.5	2.9	0.5	0.1	6.6	0.8			
	3	912.5	92.2	33.9	3.7	24.5	2.7	0.4	—	6.0	0.7			
	Total	848.0	92.4	32.1	3.8	21.8	2.6	0.4	—	5.6	0.7			

\* See footnote on page 807.

† Size-Range 1—Firms with 25-249 employees.

‡ Size-Range 2—Firms with 250-999 employees.

§ Size-Range 3—Firms with 1000 or over employees.

¶ Wage and salary elements include also the wages and salaries paid to employees whilst attending vocational training classes. These amounts are included under Col. (3).

Table 4 (continued)

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)	SIZE- RANGE†	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (additional information)				RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING		RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING (additional information)				OTHER LABOUR COSTS‡		Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)
		Wages and salaries		Total cost		Amount (exc. wage and salary elements)‡	As % of col. (2)	Wages and salaries‡		Total cost		Amount (exc. wage and salary elements)	As % of col. (2)	
		Amount (inc. in col. (3))	As % of col. (2)	Amount (cols. (11) and (13))	As % of col. (2)			Amount (inc. in col. (3))	As % of col. (2)	Amount (cols. (17) and (19))	As % of col. (2)			
(1)		£ (13)	(14)	£ (15)	(16)	£ (17)	(18)	£ (19)	(20)	£ (21)	(22)	£ (23)	(24)	(25)
All manufactur- ing indus- tries	1	2.6	0.3	6.7	0.9	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	3.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	1
	2	4.3	0.5	10.5	1.3	2.6	0.3	4.8	0.6	7.4	0.9	1.2	0.1	2
	3	6.8	0.7	15.6	1.6	6.3	0.7	10.3	1.1	16.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	3
	Total	5.4	0.6	12.7	1.4	4.5	0.5	7.5	0.8	12.0	1.4	1.3	0.1	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	1	2.9	0.4	8.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	1
	2	5.8	0.8	14.9	2.0	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	2
	3	10.2	1.2	23.5	2.7	2.4	0.3	5.2	0.6	7.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	3
	Total	7.9	1.0	18.9	2.4	1.7	0.2	3.5	0.4	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	Total
Chemicals and allied indus- tries	1	4.6	0.5	11.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	2.5	0.3	3.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	1
	2	8.0	0.8	20.5	2.1	2.4	0.2	3.9	0.4	6.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	2
	3	16.0	1.4	37.6	3.2	6.8	0.6	12.9	1.1	19.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	3
	Total	12.9	1.2	30.9	2.8	5.1	0.5	9.7	0.9	14.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	Total
Metal manufac- ture	1	3.5	0.4	9.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	4.0	0.4	6.7	0.7	1.5	0.2	1
	2	4.8	0.5	12.9	1.4	2.8	0.3	3.5	0.4	6.3	0.7	1.8	0.2	2
	3	7.6	0.8	16.2	1.6	3.6	0.4	9.9	1.0	13.6	1.3	3.8	0.4	3
	Total	6.6	0.7	14.8	1.5	3.3	0.3	8.0	0.8	11.4	1.2	3.2	0.3	Total
Engineering and electrical goods	1	3.8	0.4	9.5	1.1	2.0	0.2	4.7	0.5	6.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	1
	2	4.4	0.5	9.9	1.1	3.7	0.4	8.8	1.0	12.5	1.4	1.3	0.1	2
	3	5.5	0.6	11.7	1.3	10.3	1.1	14.4	1.6	24.7	2.7	1.1	0.1	3
	Total	5.0	0.6	11.0	1.2	7.7	0.9	11.8	1.3	19.5	2.2	1.1	0.1	Total
Engineering (Mini- mum List Headings 331-349)	1	3.4	0.4	9.2	1.0	1.9	0.2	5.0	0.5	6.9	0.7	1.0	0.1	1
	2	4.5	0											

- (c) private social welfare payments;
- (d) payments in kind;
- (e) subsidised services to employees;
- (f) recruitment and training;
- (g) other labour costs not elsewhere specified.

For items (a)-(d) employers were asked to differentiate between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers. Under items (e)-(g) combined figures were requested for the two categories of worker, but a distinction was made between the total cost of these services and the wages and salaries of persons administering them. Details of the items included under each heading are:

- (a) **Wages and salaries:**—The gross amount paid to employees before deduction of income tax and insurance contributions. It included payment for overtime, shift supplements, earnings under payment-by-results schemes, bonuses and gratuities, including profit-sharing bonuses, commission payments and payments made under a guaranteed wage agreement. Wages and salaries paid under the following three sub-heads were included in total wages and salaries, but were also listed separately, (i) days of annual and public holiday; (ii) days of attendance at training classes at place of employment or elsewhere; (iii) days of absence caused by illness or injury. A separate analysis of the amount paid out under profit-sharing schemes was also requested, together with the number of employees entitled to participate in such schemes.

Table 5 Analysis of Wages and Salaries in 1964 (Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)	Total wages and salaries	WAGES AND SALARIES (included in Col. (2)) paid for:						Total for holidays sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes		PROFIT-SHARING BONUSES AND PAYMENTS		
		Holidays		Absence due to sickness and injury		Days at vocational training or technical education classes		Amount (cols. 3, 5 and 7)	% of col. (2)	Numbers eligible to receive payment as % of total em- ployees	Average amount per eligible employee per year	Average amount per employee (eligible and ineligible) as % of col. (2)
		Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	721.1	42.0	5.8	7.4	1.0	1.4	0.2	50.8	7.0	12.6	48.0	0.8
Chemicals and allied industries	958.2	64.4	6.7	16.5	1.7	5.1	0.5	86.0	9.0	32.3	83.5	2.8
Metal manufacture	897.8	48.9	5.4	4.2	0.5	5.2	0.6	58.3	6.5	5.0	66.7	0.4
Engineering and electrical goods	829.8	45.3	5.5	5.9	0.7	6.0	0.7	57.1	6.9	6.9	62.3	0.5
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-349)	876.5	46.4	5.3	5.0	0.6	6.1	0.7	57.5	6.6	7.5	74.7	0.6
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	785.3	43.6	5.5	6.4	0.8	6.1	0.8	56.1	7.1	6.3	47.0	0.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	880.9	40.6	4.6	2.3	0.3	3.1	0.4	46.0	5.2	0.8	69.6	0.1
Vehicles	976.5	49.7	5.1	5.7	0.6	6.7	0.7	62.1	6.4	7.4	48.0	0.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	745.5	37.9	5.1	3.7	0.5	2.0	0.3	43.6	5.9	8.5	73.9	0.8
Textiles	644.1	37.8	5.9	2.9	0.5	1.9	0.3	42.6	6.6	7.3	78.3	0.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	695.5	36.0	5.2	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	39.0	5.6	2.7	101.4	0.4
Clothing and footwear	522.4	29.8	5.7	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.2	32.7	6.3	5.0	66.5	0.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	819.9	43.9	5.4	3.5	0.4	1.9	0.2	49.4	6.0	9.8	70.7	0.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	791.0	37.8	4.8	3.5	0.4	1.7	0.2	43.0	5.4	5.8	75.3	0.6
Paper, printing and publishing	882.3	50.7	5.7	5.1	0.6	2.4	0.3	58.2	6.6	12.1	52.2	0.7
Other manufacturing industries	784.0	44.3	5.6	3.6	0.5	1.5	0.2	49.3	6.3	7.2	63.6	0.6

\* See footnote on page 807.

- (b) **Statutory national insurance contributions:**—Employers' national insurance contributions, with separate analyses for flat-rate and graduated pensions contributions.

- (c) **Private social welfare payments:**—(i) The amounts paid by employers into private funds to provide for the future needs of employees or their dependants. The schemes specified included superannuation, sick and maternity pay, industrial accidents, allowances for children of employees and redundancy payments; (ii) Sums paid directly by employers to employees, their survivors, or other beneficiaries, in respect of death, retirement, redundancy, sickness, or accident, for which no provision was available from social welfare funds. Ex-gratia and goodwill payments were included.

- (d) **Payments in kind:**—The cost to employers of goods provided free or below cost to employees, for example, articles of food, fuel, etc.

- (e) **Subsidised services to employees:**—The net cost incurred by employers in providing services for their workers. The services specified were: medical and health; canteens, restaurants and other food services; housing; recreational, cultural and educational; subsidised transport; provision of clothing; and any other services provided.

- (f) **Recruitment and training:**—Recruitment costs, and the cost of training of all employees, including supervisory and management grades.

- (g) **Other labour costs:**—Any other costs not elsewhere specified. The main item included was costs incurred under employers' liability insurance.

Table 6 Analysis of Private Social Welfare Payments in 1964—i.e. mainly amounts paid into funds for future use, but including some direct payments (other than wages and salaries) to employees—(Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)	Total private social welfare payments	Superannuation and private pension funds		Provision for sickness		Provision for industrial accidents		Family allow- ances and allowances for education of employees' children		Provision for redundancy		Other schemes†	
		Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	—	<b>0.1</b>	—	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	36.3	34.2	94.3	0.5	1.4	—	0.1	—	—	1.3	3.6	0.3	0.7
Chemicals and allied industries	71.6	66.2	92.4	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.2	5.9	0.2	0.3
Metal manufacture	26.8	25.6	95.4	0.2	0.8	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.9
Engineering and electrical goods	24.7	23.2	94.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	—	0.2	0.9	3.6	0.1	0.5
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-349)	25.2	23.9	94.7	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.5
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	24.2	22.5	93.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	17.5	16.8	95.9	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.7	0.1	0.8
Vehicles	28.3	24.0	85.0	0.7	2.6	—	—	—	—	3.1	11.1	0.3	1.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	19.5	18.4	94.6	0.2	1.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.8	4.0	—	0.1
Textiles	16.7	15.5	93.0	0.2	1.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.9	5.4	0.1	0.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	12.6	11.9	94.0	0.6	5.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	—	0.4
Clothing and footwear	8.1	7.8	96.1	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	2.2	—	0.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	22.0	20.3	92.4	0.8	3.7	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	12.4	11.8	95.7	0.1	1.0	—	0.2	—	—	0.4	3.0	—	0.1
Paper, printing and publishing	32.0	30.1	94.0	0.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.4	4.5	0.1	0.3
Other manufacturing industries	21.8	20.7	94.9	0.4	1.8	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.3

\* See footnote on page 807.  
† The main items under this heading were (1) payments into benevolent funds (2) direct payments for long and/or good service (3) marriage gratuities.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 7 Analysis of Subsidised Services, including wages and salaries for administration in 1964—(Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification)	Total ex- penditure on sub- sidised services	Medical and health services		Canteens, restaurants and other food services		Provision of housing		Recreational, cultural and educational services		Subsidised transport		Provision of clothing		Other services†	
		Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	18.9	2.0	10.7	9.5	50.3	0.9	4.7	1.6	8.7	1.1	5.9	3.5	18.4	0.3	1.3
Chemicals and allied industries	30.9	4.1	13.4	15.6	50.6	2.0	6.5	2.9	9.5	1.1	3.5	4.6	14.8	0.5	1.7
Metal manufacture	14.8	2.8	18.9	6.2	41.8	0.5	3.7	1.2	8.0	0.4	2.9	2.4	16.5	1.2	8.2
Engineering and electrical goods	11.0	1.7	15.3	6.3	57.0	0.4	3.8	0.9	8.0	0.8	7.1	0.9	8.5	—	0.4
Engineering (Minimum List Headings 331-349)	10.9	1.6	15.0	6.2	56.7	0.4	3.5	0.8	7.6	1.0	8.7	0.9	7.9	0.1	0.5
Electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361-369)	10.7	1.7	15.7	6.0	56.6	0.5	4.2	0.9	8.4	0.6	5.7	1.0	9.1	—	0.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7.5	1.5	20.6	4.1	54.9	0.3	3.6	0.4	5.0	0.3	3.8	0.9	11.4	0.1	0.7
Vehicles	12.4	2.0	16.4	6.3	50.8	0.7	5.3	0.5	4.4	0.8	6.8	1.9	15.4	0.1	0.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11.3	1.9	17.2	6.2	54.8	0.7	6.6	0.7	5.8	0.4	3.5	1.3	11.9	—	0.2
Textiles	8.8	1.2	13.4	4.9	55.3	0.6	6.5	0.5	5.4	1.1	12.5	0.5	5.7	0.1	1.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.5	0.5	8.5	3.0	47.3	0.4	6.2	0.4	6.3	0.3	4.4	1.8	27.4	—	—
Clothing and footwear	5.8	0.8	14.0	3.7	63.5	0.2	3.7	0.3	4.7	0.6	11.2	0.2	2.6	—	0.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	11.3	1.3	11.9	5.3	47.0	0.6	5.2	0.8	6.9	1.3	11.4	1.9	17.0	0.1	0.6
Timber, furniture, etc.	6.3	0.9	14.5	4.0	63.9	0.2	3.4	0.1	1.9	0.5	8.5	0.4	6.9	0.1	0.9
Paper, printing and publishing	9.8	1.2	12.5	5.6	57.0	1.0	10.0	0.9	9.3	0.5	4.7	0.6	6.0	—	0.4
Other manufacturing industries	9.9	1.4	14.0	5.8	58.2	0.5	5.0	0.6	5.9	0.6	5.8	1.1	10.9	—	0.2

\* See footnote on page 807.  
† The main item under this heading was the provision of baths (particularly in metal manufacture). Among other items included were: laundry and repair

services; convalescent homes; holiday homes; children's day nurseries; provision of facilities for savings funds, and miscellaneous welfare facilities.  
— = Nil or negligible.

## More Aid for Adult Training

Further action to provide additional facilities for training and retraining of adult workers as part of the plans for the redeployment of labour were announced by the Minister of Labour recently. These include:

£2m for industrial training boards in the next 12 months to assist in the provision of off-the-job schemes; a more intensive use of space at existing government training centres to provide an additional 600 places over and above the 1,600 already envisaged in present expansion proposals;

a start on building of four new government training centres next year, bringing the total of centres to 42 by 1968-69.

The decision to provide a contribution by the Government towards off-the-job schemes arises from proposals made by the Minister to industrial training boards about an early and substantial increase in the facilities for this form of training. In preliminary discussions with the boards it had become clear that the most useful way in which the Government could assist would be by making a

contribution towards the capital cost of setting up additional places in centres, or in training bays run by the individual employers in their industries.

Government grants are already being paid through the training boards towards the current costs associated with additional places set up in training centres maintained in the board industries, but one deterrent to the wider use of this scheme of assistance has been the initial cost of setting up or expanding existing centres.

The £2m which will be made available to industrial training boards will be used by them to make grants to employers towards their costs in installing new machinery and ancillary equipment in their training bays or centres. The equipment will have to be used for the retraining of adults for occupations at the semi-skilled level. The scheme is not concerned with training at the fully skilled level. Investment grants will not be payable in these cases, but the rate of grant available under the scheme will be 70 per cent. of these costs in the development areas, and 60 per cent. in other parts of the country. The rate of grant for secondhand machinery and ancillary equipment purchased under the scheme will be 50 per cent.

It is envisaged that the industrial training boards will be responsible for the administration of the scheme, and the training places provided under these arrangements will also rank for grant under the existing scheme of assistance towards running costs. It is hoped that these schemes will provide an attractive inducement to employers, in engineering in particular, to expand their training arrangements.

This development is not just a useful short-term measure; it has a long-term value. It is expected to provide a base for a more substantial growth in future in off-the-job training at semi-skilled level which is carried out by industry. The progress of the scheme will be kept under review and its development aspect kept in mind.

As a result of these proposals the number of training places in government training centres will be approaching 10,000 by the end of 1968.

With all this expansion in progress it has been necessary to extend the capacity of the Ministry's two instructor training colleges at Letchworth and Hillington. These colleges are used to an increasing extent by industry for training their own instructors, particularly after formal approval of the courses by some industrial training boards.

By early next year the college at Letchworth will be twice the size it was in April, and the smaller college at Glasgow will almost have doubled its capacity in the same period. The two colleges will then be capable of training about 3,000 instructors a year, and if demand continues to rise the question of providing additional capacity will be considered.

In addition to these measures for expanding adult training, work is steadily going on through the industrial training boards to develop the training of new entrants to industry, for example the Engineering Industry Training Board, which covers about 13½ per cent. of the working population of Great Britain has taken a big step forward in improving the quality of craft and technician training. It has said that a broadly based course of training in the first year carried out under skilled supervision off-the-job is essential and it has accordingly made provision in its grants scheme.

This is already having an effect. Between 1965 and 1966 the number of first year off-the-job training places in the engineering industry has increased from 14,000 to 24,000. The board is also providing off-the-job training centres for group training schemes, and the first centre of this kind was opened recently at Paisley.

Direct action by the Ministry in the provision of training facilities is concentrated on training for skilled crafts through the government training centres. Two years ago there were 4,000 training places at 26 centres. Now there are 6,400 places at 32 centres. During the last month more than 200 new places have been added, and existing plans already provide for a further 1,600 places in a total of 38 centres by about the end of next year. By making more intensive use of space at existing centres, it is hoped to be able to provide 600 more places, over and above the additional 1,600 already planned.

It is also proposed that in the next financial year building work should start on four new centres, which, between them, will eventually provide 900 additional training places. One of these centres will be in Scotland, one in South Wales, one on Merseyside and the fourth in Cumberland.

In the next financial year, too, it is hoped to have substantial extensions built at two of the existing centres, and at two of the centres currently under construction. These extensions will give a further 300 training places. It is expected that many of these training places, and of the 900 at the new centres, will be in use by the end of 1968.

The possibility of technical colleges progressively taking over from neighbouring government training centres first-year apprenticeship training classes is being examined with the education department. During the next two or three years this might free space in government training centres for about 650 additional adult training places. Discussions are also being held with the Ministry of Defence about the services providing courses for adults on behalf of the Ministry in their training establishments.

## Research on Industrial Safety

In 1965 accidents reported under the Factories Act reached their peacetime record of 293,717. HM Chief Inspector of Factories in his annual report for 1965 commented:—

"It is ironic that with all the advances in science and technology . . . . we have still not found a way of keeping accidents under reasonable control . . . . there is tremendous scope for research into the causation of accidents and, in particular, into the behaviour patterns of the worker in his industrial environment, and the accident figures for 1965 show how far we still have to go in this respect".

This article reviews the research being carried out or planned in industrial safety by the Government, by universities and by industry, (upon which the main responsibility for accident prevention lies). It is based on a study carried out by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government departments and on a subsequent discussion with the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council.

### Register of Research

To gain some idea of the work being done in industrial safety, a register of research has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour. Copies have been distributed to Government departments, employers' organisations, research associations and other organisations which had supplied information for inclusion in the register. Despite wide consultations, the register is unlikely to be fully comprehensive, and any further information about relevant research projects would be welcomed. Copies of the register can be obtained free from:—

Safety, Health and Welfare Department (SHW A3), Ministry of Labour, Baynards House, 1-13 Chepstow Place, LONDON, W.2.

### Current Activity

The register shows that a good deal of work is being done by industry, universities and other academic bodies, and Government research bodies into the problems of guarding machines, ergonomics, safe handling of materials, electrical hazards, protective personal equipment, construction methods, fires and explosions, psychological factors in accidents and studies of causes of accidents both general and in particular sectors of industry.

About eighteen projects concerned with safety are being carried out by various Industrial Research Associations which are mainly financed by industry but are also grant-aided by the Ministry of Technology. The Cotton Silk and Man-Made Fibres Research Association (Shirley Institute) has carried out research into the efficacy of shuttle guards in current use and a fundamental study of the burning of cellulose. The Electrical Research Association are conducting a three year investigation of hazards arising from the use of electrical equipment in dangerous atmospheres in such industries as oil, chemicals and milling.

A study of protective headgear and shock absorption characteristics of headgear and helmets is being carried out by the British Hat and Allied Feltmakers' Research Association. Of particular interest perhaps is a pilot survey being carried out for the British Iron and Steel Federation by the British Iron and Steel Research Association into the application of American techniques of damage control—the investigation and control of accidents whether or not personal injury is involved. This Association has also carried out research on factors affecting the wearing of safety footwear, on the selection of safety officers, the effectiveness of safety posters and the effectiveness of safety training courses.

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Several Government research stations are actively engaged in safety matters, including notably the Minister of Power's Safety in Mines Research Establishment. Although SMRE is essentially concerned with the mining industry, much of its work can have an application in other industries. Examples are: mechanical engineering, which covers the testing of wire ropes; the effect of impact loading and roof supports; studies of gas explosions; dust explosions and the mixing of fluids of different densities. Of particular interest is research and testing devoted to the use of electrical equipment in explosive atmospheres.

A number of the Ministry of Technology's research stations do work in safety, including the Warren Spring Laboratory, which carries out studies in ergonomics among other subjects, and the National Engineering Laboratory which runs an advisory service into the causes of failure in engineering components, the Building Research Station which carries out tests on cranes, construction equipment and timber strengths and the Forest Products Research Laboratory which tests the strength of timber and timber structure. The Fire Research Station carries on a continuous programme of research on methods to prevent and contain outbreaks of fire, conditions for factory fire escape routes, and testing of non-flammable building components.

The Home Office have recently commissioned the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment to carry out research into the causes of fire, to review the circumstances in which the causes of fires are reported as unknown, to indicate new procedures or techniques and to recommend further lines of research which could reduce the number of occasions on which the cause of fire is not established.

Various universities and technical colleges, grant-aided in most cases by the Science Research Council and the Medical Research Council, carry out ergonomic investigations and other studies.

### Ministry of Labour Research

HM Factory Inspectorate carry out a wide variety of investigations and surveys. Although it is doubtful whether these are "research" in the strictest sense, they do give valuable knowledge of the causes of and remedies for industrial accidents. In 1965, two inspectors carried out a pilot inquiry at selected factories into the factors contributing to the rise in reported accidents. In the first six months of 1966 two inspectors have investigated accidents on twelve large construction sites and in smaller building firms with their own safety officers or which are members of group schemes.

In addition to these major surveys, more specialised surveys are carried out for example of ladder accidents, accidents due to machinery moving at less than normal speed, and accidents due to splashes of molten metal. The scale of these surveys varies, and, though they are primarily carried out to answer questions relating to specific problems of policy, results are often produced of more general interest.

The Engineering Branch of HM Factory Inspectorate is continually involved with manufacturers in development studies of the safe design and guarding of machinery. Again it is doubtful whether this is exactly "research", but it is nonetheless work of the first importance in preventing machinery accidents. Engineering inspectors have, for instance, been closely involved with manufacturers and/or users in the development of guarding for the cutter blocks of thicknessing woodworking machines, for hand-operated paper cutting guillotines, and for the dies of soap presses, to quote just a few examples. Work of this kind is frequently carried out within the framework of joint standing committees and similar bodies. Examples are work on power

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presses and press brakes by the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses, work on mould-making equipment by a Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committees for Foundries, and work on guards for spot welding machines with the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association.

In 1965, following discussions with the Council of Industrial Design, the Ministry arranged for the Royal College of Art to carry out a pilot project on safety in machinery design, on a grant of £2,000 from the Ministry. The aim of the project was to redesign a dangerous machine taking safety into account at the design stage. The machine chosen was the metal-cutting guillotine; the programme has been completed, and it is hoped that an account of the work will be published in due course.

Also in 1965, the Ministries of Labour and Technology agreed to make a grant of up to £45,000 to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology to carry out a four-year programme of comparative studies of accident causation in industry. The purpose of this project is to make studies in depth of all the factors leading to accidents of all kinds to workers in industry. A large number of factors can be shown to influence accidents at work—machine design, illumination, climate, noise, amount and pace of work, training, supervision, age and individual differences of sight, hearing and temperament.

The Institute is seeking to assess the relative importance of each of these factors by continuous observation at four workshops. Comprehensive and detailed records of the events and circumstances preceding an accident will be compiled and compared with those applying over the same period of time to an accident-free working neighbour comparable in as many respects as possible to the accident victim.

The Ministry of Labour is in consultation with appropriate organisations with the object of getting research work started on certain problems relating to cranes and excavation work. For cranes there is an urgent need for work to be carried out into

safety in their design. Accidents with cranes are not infrequent, and not enough is known about the stresses to which they are subjected. The object of research would be to provide information for crane designers and users by measuring (with strain gauges) the stresses in members of selected crane jibs when operating at maximum loading.

Research is also needed to establish whether it is possible to design a radius load indicator for jib cranes, which will show the crane driver clearly and directly the radius of the jib, or position of the hoisting rope fall and the safe working load corresponding to that radius for any rig or rating of a jib crane. The indicator needs to be reliable, easily adjustable, simple to maintain and capable of being applied to derricking cranes or those with horizontal jibs. A further item under consideration is an investigation into the working, under site conditions, of crane automatic safe load indicators and the related question of the most effective means of preventing overturning of cranes due to overloading.

There are approximately 200 accidents each year where sides of trenches collapse during excavation; about 10 per cent of these are fatalities. Work needs to be done quickly to investigate methods of protecting persons from this hazard and to design and develop a protective device or devices which will not only be effective, but which will be an economic proposition for general use in the industry.

#### Summary

It is clear from this account that much more research into industrial safety problems is going on than is often realised. Nevertheless, it is equally clear, as the Chief Inspector said in the remarks quoted at the beginning of this article, that there is still considerable scope for further and potentially fruitful activity.

## Prices and Incomes Standstill

Details of the criteria to be observed in determining increases in prices and incomes in the first half of next year were set out in the White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL: PERIOD OF SEVERE RESTRAINT (Cmnd. 3150 HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 0d.).

The White Paper points out that the six months of severe restraint will call for a continuation of personal restraint and readiness to accept some sacrifice of immediate personal benefit in the interests of the whole community. The guiding principle must be that of national economic and social priorities. The Government are determined to see that prices, employment incomes and other forms of money incomes, including professional fees and dividends, are subject to the conditions of severe restraint. During the coming months, the Government will consult the interested parties about the best way of carrying forward the productivity, prices and incomes policy after 30th June, 1967.

The main objectives on the incomes side during the period of severe restraint are to ensure that any rise in money incomes in the first half of 1967 is kept to the minimum; to develop arrangements for assessing claims for special treatment according to the criteria for the period of severe restraint set out below and to ensure a planned growth of money incomes in line with productivity after it has ended; and to promote social justice. The need is to secure that in future the parties concerned are influenced to a greater extent by a more objective assessment, against the wider background of the national interest, of the merits of a particular case before a final decision is reached.

During the first six months of 1967 the considerations affecting incomes policy agreed between the Government, management and unions in April, 1965, and set out in the White Paper on Prices and Incomes (Cmnd. 2639) will continue to be in abeyance. In particular, the "norm" for the annual rate of increase in money incomes per head must be zero. Increases in incomes during this period will be justified only in exceptional cases where they can

be shown to meet the following criteria for exceptions, and even then only on a severely limited scale. These criteria apply to private and public sectors alike. They apply equally to arbitration and similar awards and to negotiated settlements.

Agreements designed to increase productivity and efficiency have an important part to play in improving national economic performance and will be given priority during the severe restraint period. It will be necessary to ensure, however, that increases in pay or reductions in hours which are claimed on grounds of contribution to productivity serve the national interest as well as the interests of the workers and managements concerned.

As stated in the White Paper on Prices and Incomes (Cmnd. 2639) the employees concerned should make a direct contribution towards increasing productivity, for example, by accepting more exacting work or a major change in working practices and some of the benefit should accrue to the community as a whole, in particular, in the form of lower prices or improvements in quality. Payment of increases on these grounds should be dependent upon a firm assessment of the improvement in productivity and not paid "on account".

#### Lowest Paid Workers

Improvement of the standard of living to the worst-off members of the community is a primary social objective. As in practice the needs of individual workers are largely determined by the extent of their family commitments, the Government will continue to give a high priority to measures specifically designed to meet family needs. However, it will be necessary to ensure that any pay increases justified on this ground are genuinely confined to the lowest paid workers and not passed on to other workers. It will be necessary to take into account both earnings and hours worked.

During the severe restraint period only in the most exceptional cases can a pay increase be justified in order to attract or retain

manpower. Such cases will be subject to the closest scrutiny in the national interest. Where there is a shortage of labour to undertake essential work, every effort must be made to meet the shortage by a more effective use of the manpower available.

Similarly, pay increases will not in general be regarded as justified during the period of severe restraint on the grounds of comparison with the level of remuneration for similar work or on the grounds of narrowing of differentials. There may be exceptional circumstances in which some immediate improvement in pay is imperative to correct a gross anomaly. Such cases will have to be strictly examined to ensure that severe restraint is not undermined. It will be necessary to ensure that any such improvement is strictly confined and not used as an excuse for "catching up" increases for other groups.

Claims based on existing links with other groups must be considered individually on their merits against the criteria for incomes set out above.

#### Existing Commitments

The operative dates of commitments to increase pay or reduce hours by specified amounts entered into on or before 20th July, 1966, which were originally due to be implemented before the end of 1966, should be deferred for six months in accordance with the White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL (Cmnd. 3073) (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1966, pages 460 to 462). The operative dates of such commitments which were originally due to be implemented in the first six months of 1967, should be deferred until at least 1st July, 1967, unless they are regarded by the Government as satisfying the criteria for the period of severe restraint set out above. As stated in the White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL (Cmnd. 3073), it will also be open to the parties to existing commitments to renegotiate their agreements in order to conform with the severe restraint criteria.

Where, however, the operative date of a previous commitment for a pay increase or reduction in hours (other than a relatively minor improvement or an increase under a cost-of-living sliding scale agreement) relating to the same group of workers has already been deferred as a result of the standstill, the operative date of a commitment for a subsequent improvement need not be deferred.

Where a commitment existed on or before 20th July, 1966 to review pay with effect from a prior date, but the amount of any improvement had not been determined by 20th July, the operative date should be deferred by six months. Where, however, a commitment existed on or before 20th July to review pay with effect from a later date, but the amount of any improvement had not been determined by 20th July, the operative date should be deferred until at least 1st July, 1967, except in so far as an earlier payment can be shown to be justified against the severe restraint criteria. This applies to wage and salary increments other than those covered by paragraph 18 (iv) of the White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL (Cmnd. 3073).

The operative dates of pay increases under cost-of-living sliding scale agreements which were originally due before the end of 1966 should be deferred for six months in accordance with Cmnd. 3073. The operative dates of such pay increases which were originally due in the first six months of 1967 should be deferred until at least 1st July 1967.

In the case of the public services, no actual payment of an increase (other than an increase justified by the considerations set out in the White Paper and summarised above) should be made before the end of the period of severe restraint; and payments which have been postponed until after this period and are substantial should in the Government's view, be made in instalments.

#### Arrangements for Guidance on Claims and Proposals to Increase Pay

Under the "early warning" arrangements, the C.B.I. and the T.U.C. receive information about claims and proposals to increase pay from their own members. The Ministry of Labour receive similar information about claims and proposals to increase pay from the C.B.I. and the T.U.C., from organisations which are not members of either of these bodies and directly from firms and employers' organisations in the case of local (94993)

and company negotiations. These arrangements, and the similar arrangements which have been made for the public sector, will continue and will be of even greater importance during the severe restraint period.

Information is required about claims and proposals to increase pay or reduce hours (including pay and productivity proposals) relating to national, local and company negotiations. For practical reasons, however, such information covering less than 200 employees need not be notified to the Ministry of Labour unless it is regarded as significant either because of the nature of the claim or because of the possible repercussions on the pay of other groups. All the parties to claims and proposals to increase pay, whether at national, local or company level, are expected to conform to the severe restraint criteria, whether or not the claim or proposal has been notified.

On receipt of information under these arrangements the Government will consider whether the proposals are consistent with the criteria described above and will make any further enquiries that may be necessary. The object will be to ensure that any settlement reached (or pay increase awarded) is consistent with the national interest. Appropriate cases will be referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

If the parties concerned reach a settlement in clear breach of the severe restraint criteria the Government, in consultation with the C.B.I. and the T.U.C., will consider action under Part IV of the Prices and Incomes Act 1966, to ensure that the national interest prevails. It will be the aim of the Government, in consultation with the C.B.I. and the T.U.C., and with the help of the National Board for Prices and Incomes in individual cases, to secure the effective and consistent application of the severe restraint criteria to claims and proposals to increase pay.

#### Criteria after June, 1967

Guidance for those negotiating settlements to take effect after 30th June, 1967, will be given after consultation with the C.B.I., the T.U.C. and other interested parties. In the meantime, however, it is the Government's view that the country cannot at present afford any further general reduction in the standard working week or general movement towards longer holidays. The economic effects of shorter hours and longer holidays can be as important as those of straight pay increases. Thus improvements in pay, hours and holidays and other conditions of service likely to add significantly to labour costs need to be considered together for the purposes of incomes policy. The recent tendency to seek improvements in pay or hours (or both) at intervals of 12 months or even less has added considerably to economic difficulties.

It should also be generally understood that if the cost of living is to be stabilised in future, there should not be increases based on automatic cost-of-living sliding scales in addition to negotiated pay increases. A more co-ordinated approach to wage and salary questions among employers and trade unions will be needed to help determine the relative economic and social priorities of competing claims on behalf of different groups and sections of the community.

The criteria for employment incomes during the period of severe restraint should be applied to all other forms of personal income. Those who are responsible for determining or are capable of influencing the incomes of self-employed persons should therefore be guided by these criteria. In some cases, however, it may be more appropriate to apply the criteria for price behaviour, for example, in relation to charges or fees of self-employed persons. Appropriate cases involving non-employment incomes will be referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

The same considerations apply to proposals to increase existing occupational pensions and similar benefits as apply to proposed increases in employment incomes. The incomes of many occupational pensioners are still small and some increases may therefore be justifiable and should be accepted as a priority by those still in employment who are being asked to exercise restraint, as well as by the better-off pensioners whose claims are less urgent. New pension schemes or improvements to existing pension schemes which do not involve an increase in pensions already in payment may be introduced during the period of severe restraint. In considering any pension proposals, regard should be had to the cost of pension provision as an element in labour costs.

# Productivity and Pay

The National Board for Prices and Incomes recently published a special report 'PRODUCTIVITY AND PAY DURING THE PERIOD OF SEVERE RESTRAINT' (Cmnd. 3167, price 2s. 6d. net).

The board has since August 1966 been conducting an examination of productivity agreements generally, with particular reference to agreements in five enterprises, and will publish a full report in early 1967. Meanwhile, the Government invited the board to suggest guidelines for judging the circumstances in which higher pay in return for increased productivity might be justified in the first half of 1967, on the basis of the guidance set out in the White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL: PERIOD OF SEVERE RESTRAINT (Cmnd. 3150) (see pages 816-817). It is these guidelines which form the subject of the board's recent report.

Since workers may make "direct contributions towards increasing productivity" (one of the criteria in the White Paper justifying higher pay during the period of severe restraint) through productivity agreements and through payment by results schemes, the Prices and Incomes Board considers both in its report. The board defines a productivity agreement as being a means of offering rewards to workers for their co-operation in the more effective use of resources, and payment by results schemes as those based on piece rates, incentive bonuses or any other system in which payment varies with individual or group output.

The importance of payment by results schemes derives from the fact that they already cover perhaps about 4½ million workers, and new schemes may affect at least as many workers in the next six months as new productivity agreements. Over the last six years productivity agreements have probably affected no more than half a million workers, and it is unlikely that new and genuine agreements in the next six months will affect so many.

Preparation, negotiation and implementation of a sound productivity agreement is a lengthy process, and, therefore, any attempt to begin preparing a comprehensive productivity agreement now as a means of paying workers more during the period

of severe restraint would be unlikely to meet the requirements of the Board, as set out below:

To qualify for an increase above the nil norm both a productivity agreement and a new scheme of payment by results would need careful preparation, and would need to meet the following requirements.

- (i) It must be shown that the workers are making a direct contribution towards increasing productivity by accepting more exacting work or a major change in working practices.
- (ii) Forecasts of increased productivity must be derived by the application of proper work-standards.
- (iii) An accurate calculation of the gains and the costs must show that the total costs per unit of output, taking into account the effect on capital, will be reduced.
- (iv) The scheme should contain effective controls to ensure that the projected increase in productivity is achieved, and that payment is made only as productivity increases or as changes in working practices take place.
- (v) There should be a clear benefit to the consumer, in lower prices or in improved quality. In some instances "lower prices" may mean prices lower than they would have been if the undertaking can prove that factors outside its control would otherwise have led to higher prices.
- (vi) An agreement covering part of a plant must bear the cost of consequential increases elsewhere in the plant, if any have to be granted.
- (vii) In all cases negotiators must beware of setting extravagant levels of pay which would provoke resentment outside.

The board also draws attention to the dangers of earnings-drift inherent in systems of payment by results and argues that, whenever piece work or bonus rates are revised, especially during the period of severe restraint, managers should ensure that work standards are applied with care.

The information asked for was in four parts:

PART I. Employers were asked to state which of the following descriptions of types of shop applied to their establishment:

(1) Supermarket, being a shop with at least 2,000 sq. ft. of sales area (with check-out points) selling, chiefly by self-service, a broad range of foodstuffs (including fresh meat) and the more usual household requisites. It may also sell other non-food goods but the total sterling volume of these must not exceed that of the food items.

(2) Other grocery or provisions shop.

(3) Other food shop.

(4) Department store, being basically a non-food shop with 25 or more persons engaged and selling at least five classes of goods, one of which must be clothing.

(5) Variety store, being a bazaar or variety store selling a very wide range of goods, usually displayed in trays or racks for selection by the customer.

(6) Other non-food store.

PART II. Employers were required to state the total number of employees on their pay-roll (males and females separately) in the establishments concerned.

PART III. Employers were asked to state to which of the following types of organisation their establishment belonged:—

(1) Co-operative society, being an organisation engaged in retail trade and registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 1961.

(2) Multiple organisation, being one having ten or more branches, not counting central offices or warehouses.

(3) Other.

PART IV. Employers were asked to give details of total earnings and total hours worked for the pay week for which pay had been computed as at 21st May 1966. They were asked to show male and female selling-staff separately, under three age groups (under 18 years; 18 years and under 21 years and 21 years and over) for full-time, part-time and 'Saturday-only' workers.

The term selling-staff included:

- (i) managers, supervisors and buyers employed 50 per cent. or more of their time on selling or stockroom duties;
- (ii) shop assistants;
- (iii) store warehouse staff; and
- (iv) shop cashiers.

It excluded:—

- (i) working proprietors and relatives not receiving a definite wage;
- (ii) clerks and office cashiers;
- (iii) canvassers;
- (iv) van-salesmen and mobile-shop workers;
- (v) transport and delivery workers;
- (vi) central warehouse workers;
- (vii) watchmen and cleaners;
- (viii) canteen and restaurant staffs;
- (ix) employees providing services such as hairdressing, repairs, alterations, etc.;
- (x) window dressers and display staff;
- (xi) sub-Post Office staff; and
- (xii) any other workers not specifically mentioned as included.

The amount of earnings to be entered on the forms was the total gross earnings for the pay-week for all selling-staff, and included overtime payments, sick pay (other than national health payments), commission, non-contractual gifts and bonuses, before any deductions were made for income tax, pensions schemes, workers' insurance contributions or for any benefits or advantages which might be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash, as laid down in the appropriate Wages Council Order. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than weekly, for example, monthly, half-yearly or yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculations the amount paid for the previous period.

The information to be given for hours worked was the total hours worked, including overtime and 'cleaning-up' time but excluding meal times. Time lost, for example through short-time working, voluntary absence from work or absence through sickness (even though sick pay was received) was to be excluded. Hours paid for but not worked by young persons on day-release schemes were to be included. Where overtime worked was paid for at rates above the ordinary hourly rates (e.g., time-and-a-quarter), the figures given were to be the actual hours worked and not the number of pay-hours.

## Conduct of the enquiry

Enquiry forms were sent to a sample of addresses drawn from employment records held at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour. In all 2,229 returns were received which were suitable for tabulation. The total number of employees and the total number of selling-staff covered by these returns are:

SHOP SIZE: number of employees	Number of establishments on returns	Total number of employees on returns	Selling-staff on Returns			
			Full-time	Part-time (except Saturday only)	Saturday-only	Total
11-24	534	8,693	5,284	1,411	504	7,199
25-99	706	37,926	18,464	4,784	3,933	27,181
100 and over	989	275,665	108,972	33,064	26,593	168,629
Totals	2,229	322,284	132,720	39,259	31,030	203,009

Of the total selling-staff employed, about 35 per cent. were part-time workers, including about 15 per cent. who worked on Saturdays only. Of the 31,030 "Saturday-only" workers, 88 per cent. were young people under 21 years of age, the majority, 77 per cent. being in the 'under 18' age group.

## Description of Analyses

In table 8 on page 820, information is given for male and female selling-staff showing full-time, part-time and 'Saturday-only' workers separately, according to their age group. Separate figures are given for the three shop sizes selected. For categories which in aggregate accounted for fewer than 100 full-time selling-staff or 50 part-time selling-staff the table gives only the numbers. Information for average earnings and hours for these categories has been excluded as the figures cannot be considered sufficiently reliable.

Although information was collected under six headings the results have again been combined to provide four groups only. The number of establishments and selling-staff on the returns in each group are:

	SHOP SIZE			
	11-24 employees	25-99 employees	100 and over employees	Totals
<b>Number of Establishments on returns</b>				
Supermarkets	66	95	49	210
Grocery, Provision and other Food Shops	228	86	6	320
Department and Variety Stores	5	330	858	1,193
Others	235	195	76	506
Totals	534	706	989	2,229
<b>Number of Selling-staff on returns</b>				
Supermarkets	1,163	4,184	7,096	12,443
Grocery, Provision and other Food Shops	3,136	2,579	476	6,191
Department and Variety Stores	72	14,609	152,805	167,486
Others	2,828	5,809	8,252	16,889
Totals	7,199	27,181	168,629	203,009

# Selling Staff in Retail Distribution: Earnings and Hours

The Ministry of Labour has made a second survey of the earnings and hours of selling-staff in retail distribution. A pilot survey was made in May 1965, and the results were published in the December 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. The aim of both enquiries was to obtain information about the average earnings and the average hours worked by 'selling-staff' in retail distribution, including part-time workers and 'Saturday-only' workers, who are particularly important in this industry.

Following the pilot survey the Ministry had hoped to enlarge the enquiry, but this has not been possible principally because of the difficulties encountered in obtaining a fully comprehensive and up to date sampling frame. The Ministry, however, decided to hold a second enquiry in May 1966 using broadly the same sample as that used in May 1965 to give some indication of the present level of earnings by type of shop, size-range and category of worker.

The scope of the May 1966 enquiry and the definitions used were the same as in May 1965.

Table 8 Numbers and Average Earnings and Hours by Size Range: Analysis by Type of Shop

	ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 11-24 EMPLOYEES				ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 25-99 EMPLOYEES				ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES			
	Selling-staff				Selling-staff				Selling-staff			
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
<b>SUPERMARKETS</b>		s. d.	d.		s. d.	d.		s. d.	d.			
<b>Full-time workers</b>												
Men 21 and over	247	339 11	42.4	96.2	649	369 0	42.1	105.2	1,225	413 8	44.8	110.8
Youths 18 and under 21	32	—	—	—	147	214 5	42.0	61.3	257	258 4	44.1	70.3
Boys under 18	54	—	—	—	249	134 0	41.9	38.4	234	152 4	41.0	44.6
Women 21 and over	322	176 9	40.6	52.2	980	174 0	39.8	52.5	1,439	193 2	40.1	57.8
Girls 18 and under 21	74	—	—	—	258	147 0	41.0	43.0	497	186 5	40.0	55.9
Girls under 18	142	101 3	40.8	29.8	414	108 3	40.7	31.9	345	131 9	39.9	39.6
<b>Part-time workers*</b>												
(excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	8	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	67	103 3	18.5	67.0
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Boys under 18	5	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	61	31 2	9.2	40.7
Women 21 and over	192	94 11	22.6	50.4	729	100 1	24.1	49.8	2,145	100 6	21.2	56.9
Girls 18 and under 21	5	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Girls under 18	2	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	51	38 5	10.5	43.9
<b>Saturday-only workers†</b>												
Men 21 and over	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	3	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Boys under 18	34	—	—	—	200	23 11	7.7	37.3	374	26 9	8.1	39.6
Women 21 and over	5	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Girls 18 and under 21	1	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Girls under 18	36	—	—	—	283	20 6	7.6	32.4	361	24 9	7.9	37.6
<b>GROCERY, PROVISION AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS</b>												
<b>Full-time workers</b>												
Men 21 and over	703	322 6	42.8	90.4	519	340 1	41.6	98.1	87	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Boys under 18	156	125 3	41.6	36.1	102	119 7	40.4	35.5	16	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	866	172 11	39.9	52.0	711	174 5	39.9	52.5	149	175 0	41.0	51.2
Girls 18 and under 21	193	131 7	40.6	38.9	138	135 10	40.5	40.2	41	—	—	—
Girls under 18	280	102 9	40.7	30.3	184	100 9	40.9	29.6	33	—	—	—
<b>Part-time workers*</b>												
(excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	26	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys under 18	11	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	607	99 8	24.0	49.8	604	103 7	24.9	49.9	89	89 0	22.6	47.3
Girls 18 and under 21	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls under 18	13	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Saturday-only workers†</b>												
Men 21 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youths 18 and under 21	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Boys under 18	51	23 11	7.0	41.0	68	25 0	8.0	37.5	5	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Girls 18 and under 21	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Girls under 18	102	22 0	7.5	35.2	110	20 11	7.2	34.9	24	—	—	—
<b>DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES</b>												
<b>Full-time workers</b>												
Men 21 and over	10	—	—	—	1,696	372 7	40.9	109.3	18,530	362 7	39.7	109.6
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	233	195 6	40.1	58.5	3,459	203 3	39.7	61.4
Boys under 18	1	—	—	—	244	121 9	39.7	36.8	2,632	131 7	39.3	40.2
Women 21 and over	14	—	—	—	4,667	188 5	39.4	57.4	48,341	207 0	38.6	64.4
Girls 18 and under 21	4	—	—	—	1,263	142 7	39.6	43.2	11,463	157 1	39.1	48.2
Girls under 18	3	—	—	—	1,566	106 1	39.5	32.2	13,971	111 9	38.9	34.5
<b>Part-time workers*</b>												
(excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	—	—	—	—	67	106 0	19.4	65.6	895	116 9	20.8	67.4
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
Boys under 18	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	87	43 3	13.1	39.6
Women 21 and over	23	—	—	—	2,218	99 11	23.0	52.1	28,104	105 9	23.1	54.9
Girls 18 and under 21	3	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	194	95 7	22.1	51.9
Girls under 18	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	176	51 0	14.7	41.6
<b>Saturday-only workers†</b>												
Men 21 and over	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	616	43 6	6.9	75.7
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	755	32 2	7.2	53.6
Boys under 18	—	—	—	—	183	24 8	7.6	38.9	2,458	24 1	7.6	38.0
Women 21 and over	—	—	—	—	211	30 10	8.0	46.3	2,522	32 6	7.1	54.9
Girls 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	177	25 9	7.7	40.1	1,995	25 11	6.9	45.1
Girls under 18	11	—	—	—	1,947	20 3	7.6	32.0	16,571	20 7	7.5	32.9
<b>OTHER NON-FOOD STORES</b>												
<b>Full-time workers</b>												
Men 21 and over	722	388 4	41.0	113.7	1,478	376 5	40.2	112.4	1,606	410 11	39.9	123.7
Youths 18 and under 21	—	—	—	—	199	186 5	39.9	56.1	159	191 5	39.3	58.4
Boys under 18	—	—	—	—	140	134 0	40.5	39.7	—	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	737	200 3	39.4	61.0	1,449	210 6	39.3	64.3	2,005	229 7	39.4	69.9
Girls 18 and under 21	203	145 6	39.6	44.1	575	149 5	39.5	45.4	1,088	154 7	39.2	47.3
Girls under 18	230	101 7	39.4	30.9	526	106 0	39.2	32.4	1,285	110 7	39.2	33.9
<b>Part-time workers*</b>												
(excluding Saturday-only workers)												
Men 21 and over	33	—	—	—	76	107 11	18.5	70.0	147	109 0	20.0	65.4
Youths 18 and under 21	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Boys under 18	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women 21 and over	466	105 4	22.4	56.4	759	105 9	22.8	55.7	967	107 10	20.8	62.2
Girls 18 and under 21	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Girls under 18	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
<b>Saturday-only workers†</b>												
Men 21 and over	20	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	67	47 6	7.9	72.2
Youths 18 and under 21	7	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Boys under 18	40	—	—	—	66	23 11	7.7	37.3	78	20 9	6.8	36.6
Women 21 and over	27	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	41	—	—	—
Girls 18 and under 21	30	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	96	26 3	7.6	41.4
Girls under 18	108	22 5	7.4	36.4	367	20 9	7.7	32.3	570	20 6	7.8	31.5

\* Part-time workers (other than Saturday-only workers) are those whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

† Saturday-only workers are those who work on Saturdays only, including housewives, students and those whose main occupation is with another employer.

## CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS 1966

Draft regulations prohibiting the presence, manufacture and use in places to which the Factories Act applies of certain chemicals used in the rubber, chemical, paint and dyestuffs industries were published by the Minister of Labour on 20th December.

The substances concerned are beta-naphthylamine, benzidine, 4-aminodiphenyl, 4-nitrodiphenyl and their salts, and substances containing any of these compounds other than in very small concentrations.

For a number of years it has been known that these substances are carcinogenic and their manufacture in this country has been given up. There is, however, a slight possibility that they are being imported, and in order to prohibit their importation regulations must be made prohibiting their manufacture and use in this country.

The regulations also impose controls on the employment of persons in connection with the making of other substances

suspected of carcinogenicity, for instance alpha-naphthylamine, also orthotolidine, dianisidine, dichlorbenzidine and their salts, and auramine and magenta.

Provision is made for the medical supervision of persons who are or have at any time been employed in the making or use of these substances. Not only are periodical medical examinations required of persons actually engaged in the specified processes, but examinations are required after workers are transferred to other work. On termination of employment the employer is required to issue a worker with a warning card advising him to continue medical examinations.

Any objections to the draft regulations must be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Baynards House, 1-13 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London, W.2, on or before 10th January, 1967.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

In November, 64 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, the same as in October. This total included 28 arising from factory processes, 31 from building operations and works of engineering construction and five in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 17 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 26th November, compared with 14 in the five weeks ended 29th October. These 17 involved 13 underground coal mineworkers and one in quarries compared with 11 and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in November and four in the previous month.

In November six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, as in October.

In November, 33 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported. Six were of chrome ulceration, 12 of lead poisoning, 13 of epitheliomatous ulceration, one of aniline poisoning and one of anthrax.

## INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

In the four weeks ended 31st October 1966, 963 persons (856 men and 107 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 1,735 persons (1,551 men and 184 women) were in attendance at courses at these units and centres, and during the four weeks 747 persons (665 men and 82 women) completed courses.

In the period covered, there were 183 persons (169 men and 14 women) whose courses terminated prematurely for medical or other reasons.

Up to 31st October the total numbers of persons admitted to courses at the units and centres was 189,872 including 5,503 blind.

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CENTRE

Every year thousands of people visit the Ministry of Labour's Industrial Health and Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, London. The centre maintains a permanent exhibition of the latest devices and techniques for promoting industrial health and safety.

The machinery on show, incorporating the latest safety devices, ranges from a paper cutting machine with a photo-electric trip guard to prevent hands being guillotined, to a hydro extractor mainly used in the laundry industry, which cannot operate unless the cover is in its correct place. Also displayed are examples of good and bad hand-tools—a large number of accidents result from defective hand-tools. Other exhibits show safe

### 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 30th November, 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†	39,579	1,916	4,975	46,470
Double day shifts††	30,107	1,762	2,691	34,560
Long spells	8,878	379	1,121	10,378
Night shifts	5,528	1,516	—	7,044
Part time work‡	12,307	1	1	12,309
Saturday afternoon work	2,404	87	63	2,554
Sunday work	8,863	492	116	9,471
Miscellaneous	4,684	293	182	5,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,350</b>	<b>6,446</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>127,945</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 10,510 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.

### REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS: MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES 1965

The annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies includes a section relating to the membership and functions of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts 1871 to 1964 (Part 4, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4s. 0d., (4s. 5d. including postage)).

The report includes a summary which covers the period 1955-1965 and for the years 1964 and 1965 shows an analysis of registered unions by employees of industry groups.

In table 9 a summary of the figures relating to registered unions of employees is given for 1965, together with comparative figures for 1964 and 1955. It should be noted that the figures in this table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the article in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE last month (see page 724) on trade union membership relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

Table 9

	1965	1964	1955
<b>Number of unions on register</b>	356	369	405
<b>Number of members</b>	8,683,324	8,619,525	8,516,525
<b>Income:</b>	£000's	£000's	£000's
From members	33,301	31,969	19,347
From other sources	5,768	4,884	2,746
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Working expenses	20,619	19,199	11,319
Unemployment, etc. benefit	216	209	136
Dispute benefit	649	489	649
Sick and accident benefit	2,457	2,165	1,203
Death benefit	1,125	1,030	716
Superannuation benefit	2,706	2,640	2,289
Other benefits	1,883	1,692	1,070
From political fund	658	975	611
Other outgoings	2,539	2,798	1,397
<b>Funds at end of year</b>	<b>117,572</b>	<b>111,324</b>	<b>76,565</b>

### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE LABORATORY SERVICE

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, announced recently that since the Occupational Hygiene Survey (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1966, page 474) was completed he had set up an industrial hygiene laboratory service within H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

A director and 12 scientists and technicians had been assigned to this service which had started work.

Further, one division and two districts of the Inspectorate had

been equipped with basic industrial hygiene measuring equipment which they were now using in the course of their duties. This was a pilot scheme the results of which the Minister hopes to have fairly soon.

The general inspectorate had been instructed to identify and record instances of possible industrial health hazards. The district staff would seek specialist advice from the industrial hygiene laboratory service whenever necessary.

### 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 14th November, was 52,042 of whom 45,724 were males and 6,318 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 44,830 (39,398 males and 5,432 females) while there

were 7,212 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the five weeks ended 9th November, 5,452 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,458 men, 846 women and 148 young persons. In addition 139 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

### DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STANDARD REGIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES AND MINISTRY OF LABOUR ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

The following is a list of areas in the Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region which are in areas of employment exchanges in the East Midlands Standard Region and so covered by Ministry of Labour statistics for that region. This list replaces the entry on page 70 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

Standard Region	Area (urban district, rural district or civil parish)	Ministry of Labour employment exchange area	Region for purpose of Ministry of Labour statistics
Yorkshire and Humberside	Market Rasen U.D.; Welton R.D.; parishes of Bishop Norton, Busingthorpe, Claxby, Glentham, Holton-le-Moor, Kirmond-le-Mire, Legsby, Linwood, Lissington, Middle Rasen, Normanby-le-Wold, North Willingham, Osgodby, Owersby, Sixhills, Snitterby, Tealby, Toft Newton, Walesby and West Rasen in Caistor R.D.; Benniworth, East Barkwith, Langtonby-Wragby, Panton, Sotby, Topholme, West Barkwith, West Torrington and Wragby in Horncastle R.D.; and East Wykeham, Hainton, Ludford and South Willingham in Louth R.D. (Lincolnshire, Parts of Lindsey).	Lincoln	East Midlands
	Parishes of Claxby Pluckacre, Coningsby, Kirkstead, Mareham-le-Fen, Miningsby, Revesby, Tattershall, Tattershall Thorpe, Tumber, Wildmore and Wood Enderby in Horncastle R.D.; Bolingbroke, Carrington, East Kirby, Fritchville, Hagraby, Hareby, Langrville, Mavis Enderby, Sibsey, Stickford, Stickney, Thornton-le-Fen, West Fen, West Keal and Westville in Spilsby R.D. (Lincolnshire, Parts of Lindsey).	Boston	

### OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS: SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING

Incorrect figures concerning labourers on timework in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing were published in the article on occupational earnings, June 1966, which appeared in the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. Corrected figures to table 3 which appeared on page 638 of the GAZETTE are given below, together with corrections relating to other tables:

	June 1966	Absolute change	% change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:</b>			
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	
Labourers	325 4	+ 5 2	+ 1.6
All timeworkers	382 7	+ 1 11	+ 0.5
All labourers	351 1	+ 9 4	+ 2.7
All workers covered	434 6	+ 19 2	+ 4.6
<b>Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:</b>			
Timeworkers	d.	d.	
Labourers	70.3	+ 1.6	+ 2.4
All timeworkers	83.9	+ 1.7	+ 2.1
All labourers	75.8	+ 2.0	+ 2.7
All workers covered	100.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.7

Page No.	Table	Classes of time-workers	Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings	
			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
639	Table 6: Summary by skill for Great Britain	Labourers	s. d. 325 4	s. d. 290 0	d. 78.9	d. 70.3
640	Table 8: Regional analysis by skill-Northern	Labourers	301 1	265 11	72.3	63.9

### TRAINING DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

Many employers' organisations and joint bodies representative of particular industries have found it helpful to appoint training development officers to develop and improve systematic training schemes within their industry.

Government grants are available to help non-profit making bodies with the initial expenditure in developing new schemes or expanding existing ones. Amounts of up to 50 per cent. of the cost of salary and expenses of new training development officer appointments, and associated secretarial assistance, may be claimed for the time devoted to development work. Grants will be paid until an industrial training board is set up for an industry, and is able to take over responsibility for the expenditure, or for a period of three years, after which the sponsoring body becomes responsible for the full cost of the appointment.

The functions of a training development officer are to advise the parent organisation on the planning of training arrangements at industry level, and to assist in their implementation at company level. The training development officer acts as a consultant to companies in the industry and a specialist in training techniques and methods. Such officers are an essential part of any co-ordinated effort to plan training from the centre of an industry.

Further details about the responsibilities, functions, qualifications experience and training of training development officers are contained in a booklet THE TRAINING SPECIALIST IN INDUSTRY (price 1s 6d net), which, together with further information about the grants, can be obtained from the Ministry of Labour (T.C. 2) 32 St. James's Square, London S.W.1 (WHIttehall 6200 ext 89)

# News and Notes

## MARKET RESEARCH ON MANPOWER RECRUITMENT

A pilot survey aimed at finding out what use employers make of the public employment services compared with other methods of recruiting labour has been sponsored by the Ministry of Labour.

It is being carried out by a firm of management consultants in Nottingham and Hull, two compact but contrasting market areas of similar size.

Interviews are being held with a sample of employers of varying size in industry and commerce in each of the areas. From these it is hoped to obtain information about recruitment practices in relation to differing types of workers, from the unskilled to the managerial, the costs of recruitment, and the degree of satisfaction employers find in the service they receive from the Ministry and others.

A two stage approach is being made. The aim of the first stage is to discover the difficulties that may be involved in the larger project. For example, it is not yet known how far the information the Ministry is looking for is available from employers' records, and this stage will provide an opportunity of moulding the project to suit the facts and figures available as the survey proceeds.

It is hoped that the field work involved in the first stage will be completed early next year. Consideration will then be given, in the light of what it reveals, to the question of proceeding to the second stage.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AFFAIRS

Labour inspection in agriculture and revision of two conventions concerning sickness insurance will be among the subjects discussed at the 1968 International Labour Conference in Geneva.

These subjects were selected for the Conference by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. which arranged the agenda at its 167th session at Geneva on 15th to 18th November.

In addition to the usual standing items—report of the Director General; financial and budgetary questions; reports on the application of conventions and recommendations—the agenda in 1968 will include a second discussion on the improvement of conditions of life and work of tenants, sharecroppers and similar categories of agricultural workers.

At this session the programme for meetings of industrial and analogous committees for 1968 was arranged. It was decided that major meetings of the textiles and building, civil engineering and public works committees should be held, and that

there should also be a second tripartite technical meeting for mines other than coalmines.

The Governing Body also discussed reports on a number of subjects including the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation; the recommendations of the U.N. Committee which examined the finances of the U.N. and the specialised agencies; the I.L.O. technical assistance programme; the Regional Conference held in Ottawa in September; and the progress of the working party on the programme and structure of the I.L.O. It also approved an overall plan for the new headquarters building in Geneva. Chairmen were also elected for various committees for the next three years.

The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. A. S. Marre, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Senior Consultant on International Labour Matters to the Confederation of British Industry, and Lord Collison, C.B.E., member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, and general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members of the Employer and Worker group.

## LONDON DOCKS DISPUTE

The demarcation between stevedores and dockers in the Port of London should be abolished at the same time as permanent employment for all dock workers is introduced and the London Modernisation Committee should be urgently concerned to ensure that a common register is established. This is the main recommendation of the Court of Inquiry, presided over by Sir Roy Wilson, Q.C., into the recent strike in the London docks. The report, Cmnd 3146, price 3s. net is available from HMSO or any bookseller.

The court concludes that the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers were wrong in not accepting the decision of the Arbitration Panel, established by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry, allocating the work to members of the T.G.W.U. and should do so now. But in so far as this decision was a method of determining who does which work in what place is of temporary effect until a common register is established.

The report states that the N.A.S.D. have "very fairly said that they will accept our conclusion on this matter, and we know that they will".

The Court of Inquiry was established to inquire into the strike and to see if changes

in existing practices about the employment of members of particular unions in the Port of London were desirable.

The strike resulted from a change in the arrangements for handling freight which had previously been loaded and discharged by docker members of the T.G.W.U. at Canary Wharf, West India dock. In future, this traffic was to be dealt with at a modern terminal building in Millwall dock. The N.A.S.D. claimed their members should do the ship work because of previous custom and practice in Millwall Dock, and the T.G.W.U. claimed their members should continue to do this work.

The court considered the dispute's underlying cause was stevedore/docker demarcation in the London docks. This is because, historically, members of the Amalgamated Stevedores Labour Protection League—whose successors are now members of the Stevedore Section of the N.A.S.D.—worked only on ships and not on the quay and were described as stevedores.

There is now no distinction in function between members of the Stevedore Section of the N.A.S.D. and dockers belonging to the T.G.W.U. or the Dockers Section of the N.A.S.D. The report states that this artificial demarcation between stevedores and dockers, although historically understandable, is indefensible on a common sense basis.

The court emphasised that the impending introduction of permanent employment in the docks made the establishment of a common register urgent. At meetings in May and August 1966 there was virtual unanimity by employers and unions on the question of a common register and the unions should act immediately to convince their members of the necessity and advantages of this register.

The employers and unions should agree that a common register will be established from the date permanent employment is introduced, and should consult together to solve problems before permanent employment is introduced or when difficulties only occur after its introduction.

The whole matter should become the urgent concern of the London Modernisation Committee, and any questions it cannot resolve should go to independent arbitration.

## TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

Sales of goods produced by workshops for the blind in Great Britain for the year ended 31st March 1965, totalled £3,015,000, compared with £2,926,500 in the previous year (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1966, page 30).

This is revealed from an analysis of the accounts of the workshops.

In addition to these receipts, £1,923,000 was spent on the provision of employment for about 3,600 workers in 65 workshops for the blind by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland. The Ministry of Labour made grants totalling £907,090 towards this expenditure.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for about 170 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year totalled £92,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £76,000 towards approved capital expenditure in the workshops.

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

From 10th May next, cases of beryllium and cadmium poisoning occurring in a factory will have to be notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961.

This is the effect of regulations made by the Minister of Labour and presented to Parliament recently (S.I. 1966, No. 1400, price 8d. including postage).

The regulations also apply the provisions of the Factories Act relating to the notification of industrial diseases to poisoning by any organic compound of lead, phosphorous, arsenic or mercury.

Poisoning by beryllium and cadmium have been included because prompt investigation of these cases will ensure that remedial action is taken.

The definition of several notifiable diseases—*aniline poisoning, chronic benzene poisoning and manganese poisoning*—has been made wider and more precise. This will make clearer what conditions are to be regarded as notifiable and will bring within scope other aspects than acute poisoning.

## RESEARCH IN TRAINING

The Minister of Labour has, on the recommendation of the research committee of the Central Training Council, awarded a research grant to Professor G. C. Drew, of University College, London, for a project, lasting one year in the first instance, designed to investigate the selection of adult workers for training or retraining.

It will be carried out by the Research Unit into Problems of Industrial Retraining at Cambridge, and will consist of an examination of current methods of aptitude selection in industry in relation to their applicability to older recruits, and the development and evaluation of alternative selection procedures with special reference to learning ability.

The Ministry has received from the Retail Trades Education Council the report of an enquiry into the training needs of the distributive trades. The report makes the general comment that for all levels of staff there is little evidence of planned internal training other than in large organisations, which are also the major supporters of external courses of training.

It mentions the high turnover of staff and hopes that with more systematic training young people who start work in the distributive trades will tend to make their careers in the industry.

The report was commissioned to help the Industrial Training Board for the Distributive Trades which, as the Minister has already announced, is to be set up next year. In the meantime the Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades is arranging for small working parties to study different aspects of the report.

## I.L.O. PETROLEUM COMMITTEE

Twenty-three countries were represented at the 7th Session of the Petroleum Committee of the International Labour Organisation which was held in Geneva recently under the chairmanship of Mr. Rafael Tabor (Yugoslavia).

The United Kingdom was represented by a tri-partite delegation. The two Government delegates were from the Ministry of Labour and the Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva. Mr. B. W. R. Mooring of the British Petroleum Company, and Mr. J. Lee of the Shell International Petroleum Company, together with six advisers, represented employers, and Mr. A. G. Beck, National Secretary of the Commercial Services Group, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. W. J. Biggin, National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers, represented workers.

The committee studied a general report covering recent events and developments in the petroleum industry as well as action taken, both in member countries and in the International Labour Organisation, on matters considered at earlier sessions of the committee. It also considered two technical items—the social consequences of structural and technological changes in the industry, and vocational training with particular reference to the needs of industrially less advanced countries.

The committee's conclusions on the first of these technical items included suggestions on measures by which contracting enterprises could avoid unfavourable social effects when construction work ended and a large proportion of the workers involved

could not be permanently absorbed in the operation of oil-fields or refineries. Recommendations were also made about the development of oil location areas in industrially less advanced countries, the effects of technological change on the structure of the labour force, highly qualified manpower in developing countries, the effect of increasing productivity and the distribution of the consequent benefits, and occupational safety and health. The committee also made suggestions about future activity for the International Labour Organisation towards improved working conditions in the industry.

The committee's conclusions on vocational training emphasised the relevance for the industry of the Vocational Training Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1962. Vocational training should be open to all workers without any discrimination and governments, employers' and workers' organisations should take steps to bridge the social gap often existing between manual and non-manual workers. More detailed suggestions covered the vocational training of new entrants, further training for existing workers, the training of technicians and teaching staffs, and training methods.

The Governing Body of the Organisation will, in accordance with the usual practice, consider the conclusions outlined above, and a number of resolutions adopted by the committee. These resolutions cover a study of working and living conditions of petroleum workers, hours of work in the industry, trade union rights, occupational terminology in the industry, and the committee's future work.

## FURNITURE AND TIMBER INDUSTRY TRAINING LEVY

Proposals submitted by the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board for a levy of 0.9 per cent. of the total wage bill in the industry during the year ended 6th April, 1966, have been approved in an order made by the Minister of Labour and presented to Parliament recently.

The order (S.I. 1966, No. 1437, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 8d. net) provides for payment of the levy in two equal instalments, the second being due six months after the first. Provision is also made for employers to appeal to independent tribunals against assessment for levy.

The bulk of the levy will be used to pay grants for certain kinds of approved training courses. The board is formulating recommendations for training in the industry which will become a condition on which grants are payable.

## INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

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

Courses on Instructional Techniques are available to industry at the Ministry of Labour's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) and Hillington (Glasgow). The courses are intensive, combining theory and practice. Each student has six practice periods in which he gives:

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

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

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

More detailed information of the courses can be obtained from Training Department (T.EI), Ministry of Labour, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, or from any Employment Exchange.

## 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.

## 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 11,501,000 in October 1966 (8,499,000 males 3,003,000 females). The total included 8,865,000 (6,029,000 males 2,835,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,636,000 (1,549,000 males 88,000 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 39,000 lower than that for September 1966 and 160,000 lower than in October 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 30,000 lower than in September 1966 and 81,000 lower than in October 1965. The number in construction was 9,000 less than in September 1966 and 51,000 less than in October 1965.

## Unemployment

The total number of registered unemployed on 14th November in Great Britain was 542,568 representing 2.3 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.9 per cent. in the previous month and 1.4 per cent. in November 1965. The total included 438,919 wholly unemployed (including 3,408 school-leavers) and 103,649 temporarily stopped. The number of unemployed school-leavers was 4,165 less than in October.

Excluding school-leavers the number wholly unemployed was 435,511 adjusted for normal seasonal variations the figure was 424,000 compared with 377,000 in October.

Among those wholly unemployed in November 243,197 (55.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks, compared with 218,327 (58.3 per cent.) in October; 103,611 (23.6 per cent.) had been registered for 2 weeks or less, compared with 108,130 (28.9 per cent.) in October.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 9th November was 253,070, 48,225 less than on 5th October. The number of unfilled

vacancies for adults decreased during the month by 31,808 to 185,587 compared with a normal seasonal decrease of 15,700.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th October 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 1,998,200. This is about 32.9 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 163,800 or about 2.7 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10½ hours on average.

## Rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th November 1966, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were the same as those at the end of October, namely 154.6 and 169.8, respectively.

## Index of Retail Prices

At 15th November the official retail prices was 118.1 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 117.4 at 18th October and 113.6 at 16th November 1965. The index figure for food was 116.6 compared with 115.4 at 18th October.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in November which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 122, involving approximately 32,800 workers. During the month approximately 38,300 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 127,000 working days were lost, including 49,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 10 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-October 1966, and for the two preceding months and for October 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 10 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	October 1965*			August 1966*			September 1966*			October 1966*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	8,629.1	3,031.6	11,660.7	8,557.0	3,013.9	11,570.9	8,527.4	3,012.7	11,540.1	8,498.9	3,002.5	11,501.4
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	6,079.4	2,865.9	8,945.3	6,057.5	2,848.0	8,905.5	6,048.6	2,846.0	8,894.6	6,029.2	2,835.4	8,864.6
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	588.8	22.8	611.6	555.3	22.8	578.1	553.5	22.8	576.3	552.4	22.8	575.2
Coal mining	528.5	17.8	546.3	495.0	17.8	512.8	493.2	17.8	511.0	492.1	17.8	509.9
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	469.7	360.9	830.6	483.3	358.1	841.4	471.3	358.4	829.7	471.1	361.5	832.6
Grain milling	31.8	8.5	40.3	30.5	8.3	38.8	30.5	8.3	38.8	30.4	8.3	38.7
Bread and flour confectionery	89.6	64.7	154.3	91.3	65.4	156.7	89.7	64.8	154.5	89.4	64.7	154.1
Biscuits	17.6	35.4	53.0	18.1	33.9	52.0	18.2	35.8	54.0	18.7	37.3	56.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	43.2	39.7	82.9	45.5	38.8	84.3	43.9	38.5	82.4	43.9	39.1	83.0
Milk products	22.0	11.8	33.8	24.6	13.0	37.6	23.2	12.6	35.8	23.3	12.3	35.6
Sugar	13.9	4.2	18.1	11.8	4.0	15.8	11.7	3.9	15.6	13.2	4.3	17.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.6	57.1	97.7	41.0	53.4	94.4	40.7	53.7	94.4	40.9	54.9	95.8
Fruit and vegetable products	32.0	45.9	77.9	36.4	44.9	81.3	33.7	45.3	79.0	33.2	46.4	79.6
Animal and poultry foods	16.2	4.4	20.6	15.7	4.2	19.9	15.7	4.3	20.0	15.9	4.3	20.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	28.2	22.4	50.6	29.2	23.1	52.3	28.4	23.2	51.6	28.7	23.6	52.3
Brewing and malting	77.1	20.3	97.4	78.5	20.3	98.8	76.9	20.2	97.1	76.2	19.7	95.9
Other drink industries	40.3	24.0	64.3	42.9	24.9	67.8	41.3	24.5	65.8	40.8	23.9	64.7
Tobacco	17.2	22.5	39.7	17.8	23.9	41.7	17.4	23.3	40.7	17.2	22.7	39.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	373.6	147.3	520.9	374.5	150.1	524.6	373.4	148.7	522.1	373.1	149.3	522.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	0.5	16.8	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.0	0.5	16.5	16.0	0.5	16.5
Mineral oil refining	25.0	3.7	28.7	24.5	3.7	28.2	24.8	3.7	28.5	24.8	3.8	28.6
Lubricating oils and greases	6.2	1.9	8.1	6.5	2.0	8.5	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.5	2.0	8.5
Chemicals and dyes	174.2	47.7	221.9	173.2	47.7	220.9	172.8	47.5	220.3	172.3	47.4	219.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.9	46.6	81.5	36.6	48.4	85.0	36.6	47.6	84.2	36.6	48.0	84.6
Explosives and fireworks	16.3	9.0	25.3	16.4	9.4	25.8	16.3	9.3	25.6	16.4	9.3	25.7
Paints and printing ink	33.9	13.6	47.5	33.7	13.4	47.1	33.2	13.3	46.5	32.9	13.3	46.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	27.1	13.1	40.2	26.8	14.0	40.8	26.7	13.8	40.5	27.1	14.1	41.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	29.6	6.2	35.8	30.7	6.1	36.8	30.7	6.1	36.8	30.5	6.0	36.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.1	5.0	15.1	9.9	4.9	14.8	9.9	4.9	14.8	10.0	4.9	14.9
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	556.3	77.4	633.7	540.7	77.3	618.0	541.7	77.6	619.3	538.0	77.0	615.0
Iron and steel (general)	279.8	26.0	305.8	267.3	25.6	292.9	268.1	25.9	294.0	266.0	25.8	291.8
Steel tubes	48.6	9.2	57.8	48.3	9.3	57.6	48.5	9.3	57.8	48.2	9.3	57.5
Iron castings, etc.	14.2	12.1	26.3	14.8	12.1	26.9	14.8	12.1	26.9	14.6	12.0	26.6
Light metals	48.7	11.1	59.8	48.4	10.9	59.3	48.5	10.8	59.3	48.5	10.8	59.3
Copper, brass and other base metals	71.3	16.9	88.2	70.4	16.7	87.1	70.3	16.8	87.1	69.8	16.5	86.3
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	1,669.2	629.9	2,299.1	1,679.9	635.8	2,315.7	1,688.5	636.7	2,325.2	1,684.5	633.6	2,318.1
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	33.5	5.2	38.7	33.4	5.2	38.6	33.2	5.1	38.3	32.8	5.1	37.9
Metal-working machine tools	82.0	14.7	96.7	82.8	14.8	97.6	83.7	14.8	98.5	83.5	14.8	98.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	51.4	16.3	67.7	52.1	16.6	68.7	52.6	16.9	69.5	52.4	16.8	69.2
Industrial engines	39.4	6.6	46.0	37.4	6.1	43.5	37.6	6.1	43.7	37.5	6.1	43.6
Textile machinery and accessories	44.1	8.5	52.6	44.1	8.8	52.9	44.2	8.8	53.0	44.0	8.8	52.8
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	28.3	3.7	32.0	27.9	3.7	31.6	28.0	3.8	31.8	27.7	3.8	31.5
Mechanical handling equipment	51.8	7.2	59.0	51.7	7.4	59.1	51.8	7.4	59.2	51.5	7.4	58.9
Office machinery	44.5	18.0	62.5	45.1	17.9	63.0	45.3	18.0	63.3	45.4	18.1	63.5
Other machinery	139.1	17.4	156.5	140.4	17.7	158.1	141.4	17.8	159.2	141.2	17.7	158.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	20.1	5.8	25.9	19.2	5.8	25.0	19.3	5.8	25.1	19.3	5.8	25.1
Ordnance and small arms	189.1	55.5	244.6	188.2	54.5	242.7	189.7	55.0	244.7	188.9	54.5	243.4
Other mechanical engineering	89.6	49.5	139.1	92.0	50.7	142.7	92.0	50.8	142.8	92.1	51.1	143.2
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	7.0	8.2	15.2	7.2	8.7	15.9	7.1	8.8	15.9	7.0	8.8	15.8
Watches and clocks	172.2	60.6	232.8	173.0	59.3	232.3	173.8	59.0	232.8	174.0	58.8	232.8
Electrical machinery	43.1	21.9	65.0	43.2	21.1	64.3	43.1	21.0	64.1	42.7	20.9	63.6
Insulated wires and cables	49.3	35.4	84.7	52.6	38.6	91.2	53.4	38.6	92.0	53.8	39.1	92.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	162.3	133.5	295.8	165.6	133.5	299.1	166.6	132.8	299.4	166.1	130.5	296.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	36.9	24.0	60.9	36.2	24.6	60.8	36.3	24.7	61.0	36.1	24.7	60.8
Domestic electric appliances	84.9	70.7	155.6	85.5	72.6	158.1	85.4	73.3	158.7	85.1	72.9	158.0
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	195.5	11.4	206.9	185.1	11.8	196.9	186.4	11.7	198.1	186.9	11.8	198.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	146.8	8.2	155.0	140.0	8.7	148.7	141.4	8.6	150.0	142.7	8.7	151.4
Marine engineering	48.7	3.2	51.9	45.1	3.1	48.2	45.0	3.1	48.1	44.2	3.1	47.3
<b>Vehicles</b>	746.7	115.6	862.3	735.9	113.3	849.2	737.2	113.1	850.3	733.3	112.5	845.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	433.4	64.0	497.4	428.9	61.6	490.5	428.5	61.3	489.8	423.6	60.3	483.9
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	18.5	7.3	25.8	18.7	7.0	25.7	18.7	7.0	25.7	18.5	7.0	25.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	213.0	36.7	249.7	211.1	37.4	248.5	212.8	37.6	250.4	214.8	37.9	252.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	36.0	2.6	38.6	33.4	2.7	36.1	33.5	2.7	36.2	32.5	2.7	35.2
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	42.1	2.5	44.6	40.2	2.4	42.6	40.2	2.3	42.5	40.5	2.4	42.9
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.7	2.5	6.2	3.6	2.2	5.8	3.5	2.2	5.7	3.4	2.2	5.6

\* 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.  
 § Revised figure.

Table 10 (continued) Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	October 1965*			August 1966*			September 1966*			October 1966*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	391.3	205.7	597.0	387.9	200.1	588.0	386.3	199.6	585.9	387.1	197.5	584.6
Tools and implements	15.6	8.6	24.2	15.6	8.7	24.3	15.6	8.8	24.4	15.7	8.8	24.5
Cutlery	6.8	6.6	13.4	6.7	6.3	13.0	6.7	6.2	12.9	6.7	6.3	13.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.5	18.5	48.0	28.7	17.4	46.1	28.5	17.4	45.9	29.5	16.4	45.9
Wire and wire manufactures	34.9	11.1	46.0	34.1	10.7	44.8	34.1	10.7	44.8	33.9	10.7	44.6
Cans and metal boxes	17.5	22.0	39.5	18.1	21.0	39.1	17.5	21.0	38.5	17.5	20.9	38.4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.5	12.4	28.9	16.3	12.0	28.3	16.2	12.0	28.2	16.3	12.0	28.3
Other metal industries	270.5	126.5	397.0	268.4	124.0	392.4	267.7	123.5	391.2	267.5	122.4	389.9
<b>Textiles</b>	363.5	402.0	765.5	364.8	392.2	757.0	361.8	391.3	753.1	359.1	388.4	747.5
Production of man-made fibres	37.2	9.0	46.2	37.1	8.5	45.6	35.6	8.2	43.8	35.3	8.3	43.6
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	40.1	60.5	100.6	41.0	58.3	99.3	40.8	58.0	98.8	40.7	57.6	98.3
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	40.7	51.7	92.4	40.0	49.2	89.2	39.6	48.4	88.0	39.1	47.8	86.9
Woolen and worsted	84.0	91.3	175.3	83.9	88.4	172.3	83.7	88.6	172.3	83.0	88.0	171.

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 15th October, 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 1,998,200, or about 32.9 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 163,800 or 2.7 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 11.

Table 11 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 15th October, 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		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	37.0	34.0	326	8.8	—	0.7	0.2	1.0	4.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	6.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Chemicals and dyes	32.3	26.3	338	10.5	—	1.8	—	0.1	6.1	0.1	—	1.9	32.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Iron and steel (general)	31.7	14.6	311	9.8	—	0.3	84.0	8.6	9.8	4.5	84.3	8.6	—
Iron castings, etc.	37.3	39.8	347	9.3	—	0.2	5.0	44.7	8.9	5.0	44.9	8.9	—
Light metals	13.3	29.7	109	8.2	—	—	1.1	11.4	10.7	1.1	11.4	10.7	—
<b>Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)</b>	<b>671.0</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>218.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Non-electrical engineering	482.0	51.2	4,048	8.4	0.3	13.5	4.9	46.1	9.4	5.1	0.5	59.7	11.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	188.9	32.6	1,482	7.8	1.1	43.2	12.1	115.2	9.5	13.2	2.3	158.3	12.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>824.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>833.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	109.1	29.2	837	7.7	0.2	8.7	78.0	813.0	10.4	78.2	20.9	821.7	10.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	69.3	50.4	544	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	18.1	11.1	137	7.6	1.1	47.4	1.5	13.5	9.0	2.7	1.7	60.9	22.6
Wollen and worsted	39.0	27.3	342	8.8	0.1	5.3	1.8	13.5	7.3	2.0	1.4	18.8	9.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.6	13.3	79	5.4	0.7	27.3	2.8	23.4	8.5	3.4	3.1	50.7	14.8
Carpets	6.5	19.9	56	8.5	0.2	8.4	0.9	9.6	11.2	1.1	3.2	18.0	17.0
Textile finishing	19.2	38.1	154	8.0	0.2	6.9	1.1	10.9	9.8	1.3	2.5	17.9	13.9
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	5.5	10.0	28	5.0	0.2	10.2	1.1	12.2	10.8	1.4	2.5	22.4	16.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc.	2.4	6.9	12	5.1	—	—	1.1	8.8	8.1	1.1	3.1	8.8	8.1
Footwear	7.9	8.8	38	4.8	0.1	2.4	11.5	81.0	7.0	11.6	12.9	83.3	7.2
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Timber	31.5	44.2	258	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	23.3	32.3	159	6.8	0.1	5.5	2.6	25.9	10.1	2.7	3.7	31.4	11.6
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Paper and board	24.7	33.0	286	11.5	0.1	2.7	1.0	6.3	6.0	1.1	1.5	9.0	8.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	35.8	47.4	285	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc.	65.2	39.8	508	7.8	—	0.3	0.1	1.1	9.9	0.1	0.1	1.4	11.9
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Rubber	29.6	30.1	256	8.6	0.1	5.4	5.1	46.6	9.1	5.3	5.4	52.0	9.9
<b>Total all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>1,998.2</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>16,784</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>1,521.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,728.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

## INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION OF SPASTICS

From 6th April 1966 the Spastics Workshops at Sherrards Training Centre, Welwyn Garden City, have been recognised as agency industrial rehabilitation under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

The centre which is residential has been constructed and developed in and around a country house set in pleasant grounds. Its modern workshops can accommodate up to 70 of the more lightly handicapped spastics between the ages of 16 and 25

years, showing them how to adapt themselves to social and industrial conditions and giving them elementary experience in light engineering, woodwork, electrical assembly or commercial subjects.

Applications for entry to the centre can be made to employment exchanges or direct to the Spastics Society. During the course which can last up to 12 months normal industrial rehabilitation allowances are paid.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AT 14th NOVEMBER, 1966

The total number of registered unemployed in Great Britain on 14th November, 1966, was 542,568; 106,323 more than on 10th October. This total represented an unemployment rate of 2.3 per cent., against 1.9 per cent. in October.

There were 438,919 wholly unemployed (i.e. without a job), including 329,983 men, 15,826 boys, 82,481 women and 10,629 girls. The remaining 103,649 persons registered were temporarily stopped (i.e. laid off by their employers but expected to return to their jobs). The total included 39,243 married women.

Excluding persons aged under 18 who had not been in insured employment, the number of registered wholly unemployed was 435,511, consisting of 343,784 males and 91,727 females. The seasonally adjusted figure was 424,000, to the nearest thousand, against 377,000 in October and 318,000 in August.

Of the wholly unemployed, 103,611 had been registered for 2 weeks or less, a further 58,630 from 2 to 4 weeks; 80,956 from 4 to 8 weeks and 195,722 for over 8 weeks. Of the wholly unemployed, 37.0 per cent. had been registered for not more than 4 weeks, against about 42.9 per cent. in October and 55.4 per cent. for not more than 8 weeks, against 58.3 in October.

The totals registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in November are analysed by region in Table 13

Table 13 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 14th November, 1966

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,866</b>	<b>56,164</b>	<b>11,681</b>	<b>36,571</b>	<b>84,592</b>	<b>23,314</b>	<b>36,326</b>	<b>60,019</b>	<b>46,761</b>	<b>78,076</b>	<b>39,362</b>	<b>542,568</b>	<b>33,962</b>	<b>576,530</b>	<b>77,913</b>	<b>59,634</b>
Men	101,934	45,343	9,203	27,422	71,920	18,526	28,136	43,749	34,902	55,742	27,736	419,270	22,970	442,240	62,176	48,961
Boys	3,757	1,686	405	1,031	642	1,235	1,972	1,889	2,355	1,984	1,650	10,659	1,017	12,676	2,470	1,692
Women	18,286	8,449	1,799	7,159	10,710	3,630	5,829	13,045	8,448	18,081	8,102	95,089	9,450	104,539	12,114	7,971
Girls	6,523	3,069	804	2,589	2,960	1,572	2,551	6,404	3,440	9,060	3,340	39,243	5,588	44,831	4,356	2,971
Married Women	1,889	686	274	959	731	516	1,126	1,253	1,522	1,898	1,540	11,708	525	12,233	1,153	1,010
<b>Percentage rates</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Males	2.1	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.9	7.6	1.8	2.8	2.8
Females	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.4	3.0	1.3	5.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,178</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>53,985</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>103,649</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>104,965</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>14,894</b>
Men	16,143	2,104	201	2,659	48,631	3,085	3,959	4,622	3,182	6,622	2,183	89,287	431	89,718	2,227	14,117
Boys	81	14	6	9	107	10	68	111	80	178	25	675	21	696	20	67
Women	900	202	14	98	5,193	470	611	2,133	1,107	1,228	854	12,608	730	13,338	249	665
Girls	54	8	—	8	54	101	150	161	302	197	52	1,079	134	1,213	9	45
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,688</b>	<b>53,836</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>33,797</b>	<b>30,607</b>	<b>19,648</b>	<b>31,538</b>	<b>54,992</b>	<b>42,090</b>	<b>69,851</b>	<b>36,248</b>	<b>438,919</b>	<b>32,646</b>	<b>471,565</b>	<b>75,408</b>	<b>44,740</b>
Males	89,467	44,911	9,401	25,785	24,413	16,073	25,344	42,988	33,529	51,297	27,512	345,809	23,535	369,344	62,399	36,469
Females	19,221	8,925	2,059	8,012	6,194	3,575	6,194	12,004	8,561	18,554	8,736	93,110	9,111	102,221	13,009	8,271
<b>Males wholly unemployed</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,791</b>	<b>43,239</b>	<b>9,002</b>	<b>24,763</b>	<b>23,289</b>	<b>15,441</b>	<b>24,177</b>	<b>41,127</b>	<b>31,720</b>	<b>49,120</b>	<b>25,553</b>	<b>329,983</b>	<b>22,539</b>	<b>352,522</b>	<b>59,949</b>	<b>34,844</b>
Men	3,676	1,672	399	1,022	1,124	632	1,167	1,861	1,809	2,177	1,959	15,826	996	16,822	2,450	



Table 14 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 14th November, 1966

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	<b>345,809</b>	<b>93,110</b>	<b>89,962</b>	<b>13,687</b>	<b>435,771</b>	<b>106,797</b>	<b>542,568</b>	<b>459,758</b>	<b>114,772</b>	<b>576,530</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>178,155</b>	<b>27,735</b>	<b>87,689</b>	<b>13,429</b>	<b>265,844</b>	<b>41,164</b>	<b>307,008</b>	<b>278,321</b>	<b>45,937</b>	<b>324,258</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>92,163</b>	<b>26,688</b>	<b>87,515</b>	<b>13,427</b>	<b>179,678</b>	<b>40,115</b>	<b>219,793</b>	<b>184,159</b>	<b>44,776</b>	<b>228,935</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>11,694</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13,477</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>14,703</b>	<b>16,623</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>17,955</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	8,836	1,152	72	30	8,908	1,182	10,090	11,826	1,286	13,112
Forestry	343	29	14	—	357	29	386	380	29	409
Fishing	2,515	14	1,697	1	4,212	15	4,227	4,417	17	4,434
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,499</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>7,860</b>
Coal mining	6,445	113	14	—	6,459	113	6,572	6,461	113	6,574
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	472	9	3	—	475	9	484	627	13	640
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	238	10	—	—	238	10	248	267	10	277
Other mining and quarrying	327	26	—	—	327	26	353	343	26	369
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>9,278</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>13,392</b>	<b>9,974</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>14,736</b>
Grain milling	449	65	1	—	450	65	515	508	76	584
Bread and flour confectionery	2,082	572	2	—	2,084	573	2,657	2,226	637	2,863
Biscuits	410	330	—	8	410	338	748	415	342	757
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	601	186	5	9	609	186	795	701	240	941
Milk products	239	53	—	—	239	53	292	247	54	301
Sugar	616	620	1	6	617	626	1,243	639	636	1,275
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	766	650	—	1	766	651	1,417	857	774	1,631
Fruit and vegetable products	423	71	—	—	423	71	494	439	73	512
Animal and poultry foods	390	244	—	15	390	259	649	397	266	663
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,037	179	—	—	1,037	179	1,216	1,054	183	1,237
Brewing and malting	980	457	5	1	985	458	1,443	1,041	482	1,523
Other drink industries	443	170	—	—	443	170	613	489	468	957
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5,617</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>7,098</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	203	6	—	—	203	6	209	203	6	209
Mineral oil refining	744	44	2	—	746	44	790	754	47	801
Lubricating oils and greases	145	7	—	—	146	7	153	148	7	155
Chemicals and dyes	2,352	340	89	2	2,441	342	2,783	2,533	349	2,882
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	411	322	—	25	411	347	758	415	352	767
Explosives and fireworks	270	290	—	—	270	290	560	272	295	567
Paint and printing ink	529	93	—	—	529	93	622	538	96	634
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	410	112	19	1	429	113	542	436	115	551
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	268	51	6	—	274	52	326	280	53	333
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	168	28	—	—	168	29	197	170	29	199
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>8,915</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>16,797</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>17,703</b>
Iron and steel (general)	3,620	209	4,127	86	7,747	295	8,042	7,797	297	8,094
Steel tubes	635	46	2	—	637	48	878	836	48	884
Iron castings, etc.	2,120	209	3,828	98	5,948	307	6,255	5,970	311	6,281
Light metals	417	81	488	1	905	82	987	907	85	992
Copper, brass and other base metals	998	117	277	46	1,275	163	1,438	1,287	165	1,452
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>18,999</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>25,186</b>	<b>8,464</b>	<b>33,650</b>	<b>25,998</b>	<b>9,021</b>	<b>35,019</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	420	45	84	1	504	46	550	518	47	565
Metal-working machine tools	871	124	25	—	896	124	1,020	912	128	1,040
Engineers' small tools and gauges	470	72	14	—	484	73	557	495	76	571
Industrial engines	333	47	13	—	346	47	393	351	48	399
Textile machinery and accessories	389	55	6	3	395	58	453	405	84	489
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	378	32	90	2	468	34	502	470	36	506
Mechanical handling equipment	557	46	325	1	882	47	929	896	49	945
Office machinery	322	123	—	—	322	123	445	328	133	461
Other machinery	4,441	636	675	22	5,116	658	5,774	5,186	669	5,855
Industrial plant and steelwork	1,724	93	113	—	1,837	93	1,930	1,848	94	1,942
Ordnance and small arms	224	39	—	—	224	39	263	227	44	271
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	2,186	365	754	289	2,940	654	3,594	3,037	675	3,712
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	706	333	6	5	712	338	1,050	722	364	1,086
Watches and clocks	101	96	—	—	101	96	197	101	97	198
Electrical machinery	1,173	421	6	31	1,179	452	1,631	1,221	481	1,702
Insulated wires and cables	529	153	112	12	640	165	805	659	178	837
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	548	400	152	302	700	702	1,402	712	690	1,402
Radio and other electronic apparatus	1,797	1,474	38	164	1,835	1,638	3,473	2,174	1,918	4,092
Domestic electric appliances	869	408	8	3	877	411	1,288	890	437	1,327
Other electrical goods	962	537	3,766	2,129	4,728	2,666	7,394	4,746	2,696	7,442
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>6,394</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,430</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>7,010</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,837	152	35	—	5,872	153	6,025	6,188	156	6,344
Marine engineering	557	52	1	—	558	52	610	611	55	666
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>10,374</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>55,716</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>66,090</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>70,721</b>	<b>66,374</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>71,058</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,575	720	54,936	3,483	62,511	4,203	66,714	62,626	4,216	66,842
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	314	78	646	75	960	153	1,113	964	158	1,122
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,208	203	132	7	1,340	210	1,550	1,495	245	1,740
Locomotives and railway track equipment	710	27	—	—	711	27	738	714	27	741
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	481	10	—	—	481	10	491	487	10	497
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	86	28	1	—	87	28	115	88	28	116
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>7,167</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>14,979</b>	<b>12,238</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>15,142</b>
Tools and implements	320	106	4	2	324	108	432	326	109	435
Cutlery	141	72	29	4	170	76	246	171	82	253
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	296	132	16	1	312	133	445	315	134	449
Wire and wire manufactures	419	92	517	35	936	127	1,063	943	129	1,072
Cans and metal boxes	200	189	1	3	201	192	393	207	199	406
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	184	73	20	1	204	74	278	204	80	284
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	5,607	1,407	4,382	726	9,989	2,133	12,122	10,072	2,171	12,243
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>10,169</b>	<b>7,736</b>	<b>17,905</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>9,256</b>	<b>20,695</b>
Production of man-made fibres	369	72	1	14	456	86	542	460	110	570
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	837	381	493	305	1,330	686	2,016	1,638	378	2,016
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	612	506	637	1,112	1,249	1,618	2,867	1,535	1,878	3,413
Woollen and worsted	1,363	834	1,286	1,613	2,649	2,447	5,096	2,770	2,583	5,353
Jute	416	95	15	4	431	139	570	433	141	574
Rope, twine and net	164	122	6	—	168	128	296	197	152	349
Hosiery and other knitted goods	466	586	275	546	741	1,132	1,873	858	1,283	2,141
Lace	67	36	—	—	101	36	137	106	82	188
Carpets	267	183	1,178	565	1,445	748	2,193	1,552	789	2,341
Narrow fabrics	108	84	6	—	114	111	225	121	256	377
Made-up textiles	268	223	—	26	268	249	517	338	598	936
Textile finishing	734	213	244	87	978	300	1,278	1,090	402	1,492
Other textile industries	294	43	31	13	325	56	381	327	56	383

Table 14 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1,388</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	424	84	77	30	501	114	615	516	116	632
Leather goods	197	205	132	99	329	304	633	332	308	640
Fur	73	21	18	3	91	24	115	92	24	116
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>7,343</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>5,871</b>	

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

Table 15 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 15

	Numbers of persons on registers at 14th November 1966					Per-centage rate of unem-employment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 14th November 1966					Per-centage rate of unem-employment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo-rarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo-rarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)</b>												
<b>South East</b>												
Greater London	45,343	8,449	2,372	56,164	2,328	1.2						
†Aldershot	190	61	25	276	15	0.9						
†Aylesbury	235	47	29	311	15	1.0						
†Basildon	746	108	97	951	8	2.9						
†Bedford	691	92	58	841	4	1.7						
†Bournemouth	2,381	563	100	3,044	2	0.6						
†Bracknell	152	23	—	175	—	1.1						
Brentwood	260	34	10	304	16	2.9						
Brighton and Hove	2,070	518	74	2,662	—	1.0						
†Caterham	289	41	30	360	—	2.2						
Chatham	969	429	158	1,556	2	0.8						
Chelmsford	311	52	17	380	—	1.9						
†Colchester	572	178	56	806	5	0.4						
Crawley	93	24	14	131	—	0.9						
Dartford	235	36	22	293	10	2.7						
Eastbourne	659	50	12	721	5	1.9						
Gravesend	439	88	89	616	8	1.8						
†Grays	603	87	81	771	13	0.9						
Guilford	219	79	34	332	1	1.2						
Harlow	285	48	25	358	81	3.9						
†Hastings	878	170	39	1,087	—	1.0						
Hemel Hempstead	290	36	25	351	6	0.9						
High Wycombe	350	151	23	524	15	1.4						
Luton	940	149	65	1,154	—	1.2						
Maidstone	548	119	50	717	—	1.3						
†Newbury	284	81	43	408	5	4.4						
†Newport IOW	1,062	289	89	1,440	12	2.6						
Oxford	14,157	707	162	15,026	13,307	15.5						
†Portsmouth	2,963	614	269	3,846	4	1.3						
†Reading	755	217	64	1,036	61	1.0						
St. Albans	232	65	11	308	4	0.7						
†Slough	604	97	60	761	1	2.3						
†Southampton	2,665	556	165	3,386	—	0.7						
Southend-on-Sea	1,739	404	63	2,206	10	5						
Staines	206	56	13	275	—	1.0						
Stevenage	178	65	28	271	—	1.2						
Watford	634	102	54	790	259	1.7						
Weybridge	209	54	13	276	—	1.0						
†Woking	280	80	59	419	1	2.6						
Worthing	715	105	7	827	7							
<b>East Anglia</b>												
Cambridge	366	63	22	451	—	0.7						
Great Yarmouth	1,004	219	92	1,315	12	4.0						
Ipswich	805	195	59	1,059	1	1.6						
†Norwich	1,614	303	77	1,994	—	2.1						
Peterborough	553	156	35	744	—	1.4						
<b>South Western</b>												
Bath	499	159	37	695	5	2.1						
†Bristol	4,189	589	196	4,974	69	1.9						
Cheltenham	661	346	66	1,073	—	2.3						
Exeter	662	145	32	839	2	1.8						
Gloucester	881	293	94	1,268	246	2.2						
†Plymouth	2,197	770	197	3,164	19	3.4						
Salisbury	297	116	51	464	—	1.4						
Swindon	3,302	171	61	3,534	2,084	5.2						
Taunton	509	97	37	643	—	2.1						
†Torquay	1,235	377	118	1,730	17	5.5						
†Yeovil	236	72	20	328	—	1.2						
<b>East Midlands</b>												
†Chesterfield	1,268	273	148	1,689	15	2.2						
Coalville	134	51	41	226	46	0.7						
Corby	330	62	28	420	53	1.6						
†Derby	2,925	296	23	3,244	1,906	2.8						
Kettering	327	64	25	416	28	1.5						
Leicester	1,738	457	117	2,312	184	1.1						
Lincoln	1,061	258	99	1,418	49	2.6						
Loughborough	177	70	16	263	43	0.7						
†Mansfield	613	177	75	865	8	1.4						
Northampton	831	62	26	919	209	1.3						
†Nottingham	3,951	595	217	4,763	131	2.0						
Sutton-in-Ashfield	397	90	22	509	57	1.7						
<b>West Midlands</b>												
†Birmingham	41,534	4,840	431	46,805	36,761	6.8						
Burton-on-Trent	165	77	28	270	—	0.9						
Cannock	349	92	46	487	247	1.8						
Coventry	9,202	1,222	390	10,814	7,526	5.5						
Dudley	661	386	12	1,059	338	2.5						
Hereford	446	92	50	588	—	1.9						
Kidderminster	854	227	12	1,093	786	3.8						
Leamington and Warwick	2,117	524	54	2,695	2,014	6.4						
Newcastle-under-Lyme	448	96	25	569	4	1.9						
Nuneaton	1,404	173	85	1,662	1,185	5.2						
Oakengates	246	109	41	396	—	0.9						
Redditch	196	29	8	233	30	1.3						
Rugby	252	96	18	366	76	1.1						
Shrewsbury	350	36	25	411	—	0.7						
Stafford	180	54	19	253	—	1.6						
†Stoke-on-Trent	1,916	427	93	2,436	179	1.3						
Stourbridge	437	49	14	500	51	1.0						
†Walsall	885	167	106	1,158	317	1.1						
†Warley	882	111	49	1,042	396	1.8						
†West Bromwich	1,603	94	36	1,733	1,057	1.9						
†Wolverhampton	2,127	506	108	2,741	1,050	1.2						
Worcester	476	61	9	546	—	2.1						
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
†Barnsley	1,185	288	112	1,585	219	1.4						
†Bradford	1,909	340	121	2,370	152	1.5						
Dewsbury	342	77	24	443	89	2.8						
Doncaster	1,674	449	249	2,372	264	3.1						
Grimsby	1,617	206	111	1,934	8	0.8						
Halifax	231	133	31	395	73	1.5						
Harrrogate	313	96	24	433	—	0.6						
Huddersfield	403	189	21	613	55	2.4						
†Hull	3,365	468	226	4,059	43	1.0						
Keighley	199	99	18	316	—	3.3						
Leeds	2,843	349	139	3,331	37	2.7						
†Mexborough	655	282	148	1,085	546	1.9						
Rotherham	1,241	187	116	1,544	191	1.9						
Scunthorpe	689	229	127	1,045	1,709	1.0						
†Sheffield	4,623	508	155	5,286	1,114	1.6						
Wakefield	306	142	53	501	—	1.2						
York	743	218	45	1,006	—	1.2						
<b>North Western</b>												
Altrincham	330	58	42	430	2	1.3						
Ashton-under-Lyne	311	97	7	415	4	2.7						
†Barrow-in-Furness	359	440	62	861	50	3.0						
†Birkenhead	2,146	697	197	3,040	6	2.3						
Blackburn	1,978	273	38	2,289	413	4.7						
Blackpool	1,934	808	105	2,847	47	1.5						
Bolton	1,006	167	69	1,242	100	3.7						
Burnley	762	728	28	1,518	982	2.1						
Bury	381	205	62	648	328	1						

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the five weeks ended 9th November, 1966, 167,469 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 253,070 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 5th October, 1966 the figures were 151,356 and 301,295 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 16. 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 17.

Table 16

	Four weeks ended 5th October 1966		Five weeks ended 9th November 1966		Total number of placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 9th November 1966 (49 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	75,814	117,221	88,939	101,529	994,882
Women	42,025	100,174	49,051	84,058	473,880
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>117,839</b>	<b>217,395</b>	<b>137,990</b>	<b>185,587</b>	<b>1,468,762</b>
Boys	20,434	38,604	17,215	30,330	207,385
Girls	13,083	45,296	12,264	37,153	161,876
<b>Total Young Persons</b>	<b>33,517</b>	<b>83,900</b>	<b>29,479</b>	<b>67,483</b>	<b>369,261</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,356</b>	<b>301,295</b>	<b>167,469</b>	<b>253,070</b>	<b>1,838,023</b>

Table 17

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 9th November 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th November 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
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>88,939</b>	<b>17,215</b>	<b>49,051</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>167,469</b>	<b>101,529</b>	<b>30,330</b>	<b>84,058</b>	<b>37,153</b>	<b>253,070</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>58,949</b>	<b>9,623</b>	<b>19,859</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>93,233</b>	<b>59,865</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>30,536</b>	<b>16,509</b>	<b>122,733</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>33,906</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>19,215</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>64,856</b>	<b>40,215</b>	<b>11,923</b>	<b>29,855</b>	<b>15,945</b>	<b>97,938</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2,968</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>8,193</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9,646</b>
Coal mining	569	205	29	4	807	8,021	1,290	30	8	9,349
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>6,533</b>
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>3,941</b>
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>8,866</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>15,856</b>	<b>17,114</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>27,504</b>
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,291	1,205	1,723	326	9,545	11,735	2,459	2,012	956	17,162
Electrical goods and machinery	2,575	528	2,839	369	6,311	5,379	874	3,121	968	10,342
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,295</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>5,795</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>7,574</b>
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>6,985</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>4,594</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>9,093</b>
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	470	125	407	102	1,104	347	216	1,062	658	2,283
Woolen and worsted	509	98	397	103	1,107	290	354	956	860	2,460
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,204</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>15,901</b>
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>2,664</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>4,085</b>
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	775	184	571	211	1,741	476	244	735	488	1,943
Printing and publishing	357	207	426	241	1,231	550	445	416	731	2,142
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>3,359</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>22,986</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>25,711</b>	<b>10,451</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>13,582</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,567</b>
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>16,869</b>
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>7,989</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>25,006</b>	<b>6,211</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>34,514</b>
<b>Insurance, banking and finance</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>4,605</b>
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>18,904</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>29,453</b>
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>22,771</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>15,817</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>29,549</b>
Entertainments, sports, etc.	462	490	77	74	1,134	399	156	744	171	1,470
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,317	243	7,373	287	13,220	1,651	6,275	6,57	8,949	22,000
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	344	274	880	297	1,795	198	1,408	687	2,491	
<b>Public administration</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>12,379</b>
National government service	2,254	387	2,272	358	5,271	4,247	429	1,898	518	7,092
Local government service	2,411	280	684	259	3,634	3,119	622	1,151	395	5,287

Table 17 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 9th November 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th November 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	35,296	5,907	20,262	3,494	64,959	39,579	11,598	38,111	14,847	104,135
Greater London	20,560	3,128	12,413	1,476	37,577	18,265	6,805	22,644	9,028	56,742
East Anglia	2,246	369	1,220	315	4,150	2,212	588	1,920	741	5,461
South Western	4,301	996	2,280	780	8,357	4,733	1,210	4,257	1,695	11,895
West Midlands	6,392	1,669	3,087	1,108	12,256	11,646	3,830	6,379	3,481	25,336
East Midlands	3,525	800	1,702	612	6,639	7,687	2,040	5,151	2,983	17,861
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,674	1,442	4,277	1,167	13,560	8,878	4,040	7,085	3,887	23,890
North Western	13,988	2,286	6,653	1,663	24,790	11,917	3,297	10,998	4,853	31,065
Northern	4,777	1,284	2,401	1,091	9,553	3,805	999	2,904	914	8,622
Scotland	8,064	1,627	5,177	1,226	16,094	6,515	1,993	5,411	3,212	17,131
Wales	3,676	835	1,792	808	7,111	4,557	735	1,842	540	7,674
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>88,939</b>	<b>17,215</b>	<b>49,051</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>167,469</b>	<b>101,529</b>	<b>30,330</b>	<b>84,058</b>	<b>37,153</b>	<b>253,070</b>
London and South Eastern	26,129	4,150	16,324	2,239	48,842	24,589	8,962	28,036	11,757	73,344
Eastern and Southern	11,413	2,126	5,158	1,570	20,267	17,202	3,224	11,995	3,831	36,252

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 122. In addition, 28 stoppages which began before November 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 38,300. This total includes 5,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 32,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 26,200 were directly involved and 6,600 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 127,000 working days lost in November includes 49,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Table 18 Stoppages of work in the first eleven months of 1966 and 1965

Industry group	January to November 1966			January to November 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	512	47,400	113,000	706	115,100	407,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	1,000	3	400	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	23	3,300	8,000	29	26,800	52,000
Chemicals, etc.	27	4,000	11,000	15	7,300	12,000
Metal manufacture	85	22,200	105,000	125	38,600	211,000
Engineering	246	92,900	292,000	289	134,400	402,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	83	7,900	31,000	125	29,000	158,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	164	131,000	335,000	159	219,900	851,000
Aircraft	37	23,000	44,000	36	40,600	42,000
Other vehicles	3	1,100	2,000	18	2,300	6,000
Other metal goods	49	8,900	26,000	83	21,600	60,000
Textiles	19	2,500	10,000	28	5,400	45,000
Clothing and footwear	9	800	1,000	13	3,600	6,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	20	4,700	9,000	41	5,500	48,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	15	2,000	13,000	16	1,900	5,000
Paper and printing	18	4,300	18,000	14	2,700	12,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	33	5,900	23,000	40	15,800	46,000
Construction	256	34,400	145,000	247	27,000	130,000
Gas, electricity and water	8	2,200	3,000	16	3,700	14,000
Port and inland water transport	78	62,200	131,000	74	47,400	97,000
All other transport	87	47,200	928,000	91	64,900	195,000
Distributive trades	23	1,700	8,000	39	9,400	22,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	21	5,600	69,000	36	15,200	20,000
Miscellaneous services	15	700	3,000	14	1,400	8,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,831†</b>	<b>517,500</b>	<b>2,334,000</b>	<b>2,256†</b>	<b>840,200</b>	<b>2,851,000</b>

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

At 30th November 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 21** 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 November	149.3	92.1	162.1	145.3	92.0	158.0
1966 October	154.6	91.0	169.8	151.5	91.2	166.2
1966 November	154.6	91.0	169.8	151.5	91.2	166.2

In view of the prices and incomes standstill, issue of the separate publication *CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK* has been suspended for the time being. HMSO have informed annual subscribers of the change and of the procedure to be followed when publication is resumed.

### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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: Sawmilling.

District: Scotland (139).

Date from which change took effect: Pay day in week ending 1 July\*.

Classes of workers: Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices.

Particulars of change: Increases of 1½d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees after nine months' service and 3d. for female dilutees after nine months' service, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 6s. 11d. an hour; women 5s. 1d.

\* This change was agreed on 24th June 1966, but confirmation was not available for earlier publication.

### PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The Professional and Executive Register serves employers wishing to fill professional, executive and technical posts and also people who are seeking fresh employment of this nature. It operates through a network of 39 selected employment exchanges spread throughout the country.

The number of vacancies notified to the Register has increased annually, as has the number of people for whom it has found jobs.

Besides providing a placing service, the Register can give enquirers and registrants information about prospects and opportunities in professions and business to enable them to

### Analysis of changes during the period January–November

Details, by industry groups, of the numbers of workers affected by increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions are:

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	470,000	210,000	460,000	460,000
Mining and quarrying	285,000	160,000	10,000	10,000
Food, drink and tobacco	275,000	135,000	145,000	210,000
Chemicals and allied industries	110,000	45,000	20,000	20,000
Metal manufacture	245,000	60,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	2,245,000	1,425,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195,000	105,000	—	—
Vehicles	50,000	25,000	80,000	160,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145,000	75,000	35,000	30,000
Textiles	340,000	120,000	350,000	305,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Clothing and footwear	350,000	100,000	365,000	390,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	110,000	55,000	90,000	105,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	155,000	90,000	60,000	70,000
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	170,000	125,000	250,000
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	50,000	30,000	30,000
Construction	1,485,000	415,000	1,285,000	1,465,000
Gas, electricity and water	200,000	100,000	1,000	2,000
Transport and communication	575,000	335,000	495,000	815,000
Distributive trades	450,000	310,000	105,000	145,000
Public administration and professional services	125,000	45,000	630,000	1,260,000
Miscellaneous services	420,000	485,000	9,000	18,000
Total	8,595,000	4,535,000	4,315,000	5,765,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 2,865,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1965 about 10,350,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £5,755,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 7,935,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 11,445,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

decide on the choice of career or the advisability of a change of employment. It also answers employers' enquiries about the availability of people with specific qualifications.

From time to time officers of the Register are invited by technical colleges and colleges of further education to give talks to students. These and students from universities and other education establishments, and other young people with special qualities who wish to further their careers, may find suitable jobs through the Register which caters especially for people seeking trainee executive positions.

### RETAIL PRICES, 15th November 1966

At 15th November 1966 the official retail prices index was 118.1 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 117.4 at 18th October and 113.6 at 16th November 1965.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal, eggs and tomatoes.

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 116.7 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), 121.7 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 115.8 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

#### Food

Increases in the average prices of eggs and tomatoes were partly offset by reductions in the prices of beef and mutton and lamb. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by rather more than 5 per cent. to 116.7, compared with 110.9 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by 1 per cent. to 116.6, compared with 115.4 in October.

#### Fuel and Light

Mainly as a result of increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than 3½ per cent. to 124.8, compared with 120.8 in October.

#### Transport and Vehicles

The principal changes in the transport and vehicles group were a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, and a rise in the average level of car insurance premiums. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 110.2, compared with 109.9 in October.

#### Services

There were rises in the average level of charges for some services, and the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. to 124.9, compared with 124.4 in October.

#### Other Groups

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

### TRAINING FOR SKILLED TRADES

It is not necessary for a man to be unemployed before he can be considered for training at a government training centre. Anyone who is not already skilled, or whose present skill is no longer required by industry, may apply to his local Ministry of Labour employment exchange for training at a government training centre. Over half the trainees now being accepted for courses were in employment at the time of their application.

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	121
Fish	117
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	117
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	120
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	123
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	97
Other food	113
TOTAL (Food)	116.6
<b>II ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	125.5
<b>III TOBACCO</b>	120.8
<b>IV HOUSING</b>	130.7
<b>V FUEL AND LIGHT:</b>	
Coal and coke	132
Other fuel and light	120
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	124.8
<b>VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	111
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	108.8
<b>VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	115
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	111
Children's clothing	110
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	115
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.3
<b>VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	102
Fares	128
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	110.2
<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.	113
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	113.6
<b>X SERVICES:</b>	
Postage and telephones	121
Entertainment	119
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	131
TOTAL (Services)	124.9
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	118.1

# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Earnings and Wage Rates.** The average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries are also given in table 122; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and 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

TABLE 101

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
1966	March . . . . .	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973
<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
1966	March . . . . .	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954

## EMPLOYMENT

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

Table 102

Mid June	THOUSANDS											
	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>												
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
1966	March . . . . .	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194

**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.

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain**

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959 June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.9	776.4	62.6
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
1964 August		11,488.0	8,792.9		653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,210.4	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 April		11,513.9	8,827.9	486.1	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	869.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
1965 May		11,548.3	8,852.7		630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7		624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1965 July		11,555.5	8,865.4		620.6	828.1	517.1	631.4	2,283.0	203.3	860.5	590.0	765.8	60.1
1965 August		11,601.7	8,904.9		618.0	834.4	520.7	632.1	2,274.4	204.0	859.7	591.5	767.2	60.3
1965 September	23,209.0	11,659.1	8,932.4		615.1	827.1	520.4	634.5	2,292.6	206.6	862.1	594.8	766.0	60.3
1965 October		11,660.7	8,946.3		611.6	830.6	520.9	633.7	2,299.1	206.9	862.3	597.0	765.5	60.3
1965 November		11,666.8	8,960.4		608.5	832.8	521.3	634.4	2,305.7	206.5	863.1	598.8	766.2	60.2
1965 December	23,280.0	11,641.0	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		11,562.1	8,901.0		603.5	810.3	518.5	630.7	2,307.3	207.2	861.0	595.1	762.2	59.5
1966 February		11,558.4	8,896.3		599.9	807.1	520.1	627.2	2,313.6	201.9	861.7	593.4	762.8	59.5
1966 March	23,194.0	11,543.9	8,874.9		596.0	804.5	519.9	624.1	2,309.6	200.9	860.7	591.5	760.0	59.3
1966 April		11,546.5	8,881.9		591.5	805.5	519.9	621.8	2,311.9	200.1	861.0	591.0	759.8	59.8
1966 May		11,570.4	8,874.3		587.5	809.9	519.1	620.5	2,311.5	199.8	858.6	589.6	756.6	59.5
1966 June		11,555.4	8,865.3		583.8	817.4	519.7	618.1	2,309.1	198.7	856.5	587.6	754.8	59.1
1966 July		11,547.0	8,874.4		580.3	834.9	522.1	618.2	2,306.8	197.0	849.7	587.8	753.3	58.9
1966 August		11,570.9	8,905.5		578.1	841.4	524.6	618.0	2,315.7	196.9	849.2	588.0	757.0	59.0
1966 September		11,540.1	8,894.6		576.3	829.7	522.1	619.3	2,325.2	198.1	850.3	585.9	753.1	58.5
1966 October		11,501.4	8,864.6		575.2	832.6	522.4	615.0	2,318.1	198.7	845.8	584.6	747.5	57.3

\* 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.  
|| The figures for Construction and Total Index of Production have been revised for September 1966.

**Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain**

**EMPLOYMENT**

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

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	Mid-month
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	June 1959
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	June 1960
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.8	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6	June 1961
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	June 1962
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	June 1963
1964 June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	420.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6	June 1964
(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	June 1965
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	June 1965
1964 July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2								July 1964
1964 August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2								August 1964
1964 September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6								September 1964
1964 October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9								October 1964
1964 November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.3	408.4								November 1964
1964 December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4								December 1964
1965 January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9								January 1965
1965 February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8								February 1965
1965 March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8								March 1965
1965 April	530.7	352.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1								April 1965
1965 May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4								May 1965
1965 June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	333.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0	June 1965
1965 July	529.4	353.4	295.9	634.3	333.1	1,659.0	410.5								July 1965
1965 August	533.7	354.6	297.9	640.0	334.4	1,668.0	410.8								August 1965
1965 September	536.8	354.5	298.7	643.1	334.9	1,698.0	413.6								September 1965
1965 October	536.7	353.9	299.5	643.9	336.0	1,687.0	415.8								October 1965
1965 November	537.1	353.4	299.4	643.9	337.6	1,679.0	418.9								November 1965
1965 December	535.4	352.8	298.1	642.9	337.6	1,651.0	419.9								December 1965
1966 January	530.6	350.0	295.7	640.2	332.7	1,636.0	421.6								January 1966
1966 February	531.1	347.7	295.0	640.4	334.8	1,640.0	422.2								February 1966
1966 March	531.0	346.4	293.2	638.5	334.9	1,650.0	423.0								March 1966
1966 April	534.9	346.1	293.5	640.4	336.2	1,650.0	423.1								

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(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	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1963	June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
	July 15	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
	August 12	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
	September 9	485.6	2.1	468.0	17.6	17.6	429.9	480.4	2.1
	October 14	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
	November 11	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
	December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	January 13	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
	February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
	March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
	April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
	May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
	June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
	July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
	August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
	September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
	October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
	November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
	December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
	February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
	March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
	April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
	May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
	June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.4	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.5	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8

**Registered unemployed  
Males**

**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)	(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	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	279.6	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	June 10	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6
	July 15	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5
	August 12	369.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5
	September 9	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5
	October 14	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
	November 11	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
	December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
	February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
	April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	290.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

**Registered unemployed  
Females**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.0	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
Monthly averages									
1963 June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5	
July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	122.3	1.5	
August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	104.0	121.6	1.5	
September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	115.0	1.4	
October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	112.8	1.4	
November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	108.7	1.3	
December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	106.4	1.3	
1964 January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2	
February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1	
March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1	
April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1	
May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1	
June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1	
July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1	
August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1	
September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0	
October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0	
November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9	
December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9	
1965 January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9	
February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9	
March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9	
April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9	
May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9	
June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9	
July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9	
August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9	
September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9	
October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8	
November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8	
December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8	
1966 January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7	
February 14	72.3	0.9	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.7	
March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7	
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7	
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7	
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8	
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8	
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8	
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8	
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9	
November 14	106.8	1.3	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0	

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
London and South Eastern Region**

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8	
Monthly averages									
1963 June 10	71.1	..	70.1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	..	
July 15	63.0	..	62.6	0.3	0.5	62.3	76.7	..	
August 12	72.4	..	72.1	8.2	0.3	63.9	76.2	..	
September 9	67.7	..	67.6	4.1	0.1	63.6	74.8	..	
October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	71.2	..	
November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	68.0	..	
December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..	
1964 January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..	
February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..	
March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..	
April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..	
May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..	
June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..	
July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..	
August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..	
September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..	
October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..	
November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..	
December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..	
1965 January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8	
February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8	
March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8	
April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8	
May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.8	0.9	
June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9	
July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9	
August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9	
September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9	
October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8	
November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8	
December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8	
1966 January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7	
February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.8	
March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7	
April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8	
May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8	
June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8	
July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9	
August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9	
September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0	
October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.1	
November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2	



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Eastern and Southern Region**

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..	
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..	
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..	
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..	
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..	
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..	
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	2.1	26.7	..	..	
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	0.9	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	June 10	31.2	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
	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	January 13	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	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	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.3	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	January 10	29.4	1.1	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9
	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
	September 12	29.3	1.1	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

**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)	(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	June 10	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
	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	January 13	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	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	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	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	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.9	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.5
	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
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.4	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.1
	November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3

Including Dorset other than Poole.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**West Midlands Region**

TABLE I10

	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	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
September 12	25.0	1.1	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
November 14	84.6	3.6	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3

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

TABLE I11

	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	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	..	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	0.3	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4

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

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

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(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	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	35.1	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	..
	July 15	33.3	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3	..
	August 12	38.0	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5	..
	September 9	36.0	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3	..
	October 14	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4

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

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

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(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	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	83.7	2.8	80.5	1.1	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
	July 15	79.0	2.6	76.5	2.0	2.5	74.6	83.0	2.7
	August 12	91.4	3.0	88.7	13.6	2.7	75.1	89.9	2.7
	September 9	89.6	3.0	82.5	8.5	7.0	74.0	79.5	2.6
	October 14	80.4	2.7	78.6	2.7	1.8	75.9	77.2	2.6
	November 11	78.1	2.6	76.7	1.1	1.4	75.6	73.9	2.4
	December 9	74.3	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Northern Region**

TABLE I14

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
								per cent.	
1954	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	1.1	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
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Scotland**

TABLE I15

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
								per cent.	
1954	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	3.4	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
	September 12	60.6	2.7	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.0	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.5	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Wales**

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	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
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	26.1	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	0.3	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
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.2
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 117

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 communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII
<b>Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
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	October	332	143	89	45	9	25	39	94	
	November	338	143	86	47	11	26	39	96	
	December	337	144	85	50	13	25	38	94	
1965	January	363	161	93	58	14	27	43	95	
	February	356	156	91	56	14	26	42	95	
	March	341	150	88	52	13	25	40	92	
	April	313	137	83	44	11	23	37	88	
	May	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	84	
	June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	76	
	July	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	77	
	August	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	80	
	September	287	126	75	42	9	23	34	82	
	October	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	87	
	November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	89	
	December	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	88	
1966	January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	89	
	February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	87	
	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	84	
	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	81	
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	76	
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	72	
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	73	
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	78	
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	84	
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	97	
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	108	
<b>Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations</b>										
1964	July	362	161	98	54	13	26	42	97	
	August	362	163	99	55	13	25	43	96	
	September	351	157	94	53	12	25	42	95	
	October	340	153	93	52	12	24	40	92	
	November	327	145	89	47	11	24	39	90	
	December	324	142	87	46	11	24	39	90	
1965	January	309	136	84	42	10	23	37	88	
	February	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	86	
	March	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	86	
	April	299	130	78	44	10	22	34	84	
	May	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	85	
	June	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	86	
	July	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	88	
	August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	88	
	September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	88	
	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	85	
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	84	
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	84	
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	82	
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	79	
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	78	
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	78	
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	77	
	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	81	
	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	84	
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	87	
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	90	
	October	377	179	102	69	13	26	44	95	
	November	424	210	121	79	13	29	49	102	

\* MLH 884 only.

† Excluding MLH 884 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXIII. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 118

Year	MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
		(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954	271.6	81.2	29.9								
1955	213.2	69.1	32.4								
1956	229.6	70.8	30.8								
1957	294.5	77.7	26.4								
1958	410.1	93.7	22.8								
1959	444.5	90.1	20.3								
1960	345.8	75.3	21.8								
1961	312.1	73.6	23.6								
1962	431.9	93.7	21.7	53.4	12.4	67.1	15.5				
1963	520.6	95.7	18.4	57.2	11.0	75.7	14.6				
1964	372.2	76.6	20.6	39.9	10.7	49.6	13.3				
1965	317.0	72.6	22.9	34.8	11.0	43.5	13.7				
1963	June 10	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5			
	July 15	436.0	82.2	18.9	44.7	10.3	51.6	11.8	112.2	72.2	73.1
	August 12	491.5	94.4	19.2	78.3	15.9	61.0	12.4			
	September 9	468.0	92.7	19.8	48.9	10.5	71.7	15.3			
	October 14	461.7	99.9	21.6	54.6	11.8	66.2	14.3	105.6	58.4	77.1
	November 11	463.1	92.3	19.9	51.2	11.1	72.4	15.6			
	December 9	451.5	79.3	17.6	47.5	10.5	66.9	14.8			
1964	January 13	478.0	99.0	20.7	50.0	10.5	67.7	14.2	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	455.8	84.8	18.6	45.8	10.0	66.4	14.6			
	March 16	415.4	72.0	17.3	39.1	9.4	53.3	12.8			
	April 13	405.1	84.5	20.9	34.9	8.6	50.5	12.5	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	360.9	67.3	18.6	34.4	9.5	42.7	11.8			
	June 15	316.9	59.2	18.7	30.1	9.5	35.3	11.1			
	July 13	312.2	69.6	22.3	30.3	9.7	37.6	12.0	67.4	62.1	65.2
	August 10	364.1	81.3	22.3	60.2	16.5	44.8	12.3			
	September 14	335.4	76.2	22.7	36.7	10.9	47.0	14.0			
	October 12	340.3	82.6	24.3	40.8	12.0	47.3	13.9	70.2	36.2	63.2
	November 9	342.1	75.4	22.0	38.3	11.2	52.3	15.3			
	December 7	339.6	67.9	20.0	37.7	11.1	50.2	14.8			
1965	January 11	367.1	86.8	23.7	36.6	10.0	53.6	14.6	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	358.1	73.7	20.6	37.9	10.6	50.5	14.1			
	March 8	343.0	67.0	19.5	33.1	9.6	47.2	13.8			
	April 12	326.0	77.7	23.8	30.6	9.4	38.3	11.7	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	300.2	63.8	21.3	27.1	9.0	38.8	12.9			
	June 14	269.9	54.0	20.0	27.9	10.3	35.0	13.0			
	July 12	275.0	69.1	25.1	28.3	10.3	32.8	11.9	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	317.9	78.2	24.6	51.3	16.1	39.8	12.5			
	September 13	303.6	76.5	25.2	31.7	10.4	44.7	14.7			
	October 11	309.2	80.5	26.0	38.5	12.5	43.3	14.0	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	315.1	75.0	23.8	37.7	12.0	49.0	15.5			
	December 6	319.3	69.0	21.6	36.9	11.6	49.0	15.3			
1966	January 10	339.0	85.0	25.1	30.2	8.9	52.2	15.4	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	328.2	72.9	22.2	35.2	10.7	46.4	14.1			
	March 14	306.5	64.9	21.2	31.0	10.1	41.2	13.4			
	April 18	299.0	66.9	22.4	35.7	11.9	39.5	13.2	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	271.2	60.4	22.3	28.5	10.5	33.0	12.2			
	June 13	253.2	57.9	22.9	22.3	8.8	33.2	13.1			
	July 11	258.2	67.1	26.0	27.5	10.6	31.5	12.2	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	309.9	82.5	26.6	50.2	16.2	39.3	12.7			
	September 12	324.2	92.3	28.5	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.2			
	October 10	374.6	108.1	28.9	52.6	14.0	57.6	15.4	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	438.9	103.6	23.6	58.6	13.4	81.0	18.4			

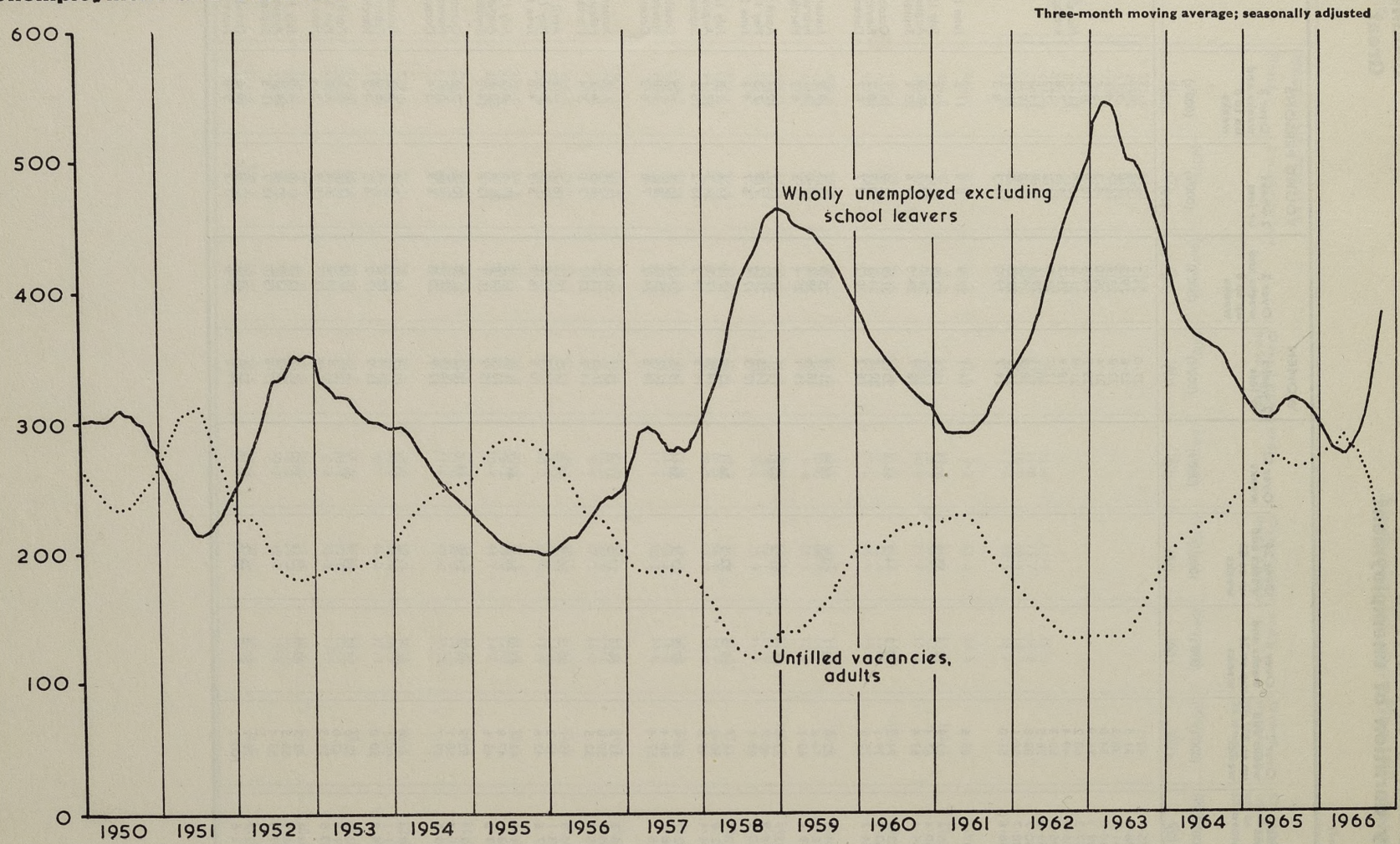
**Registered Wholly unemployed  
Analysis by duration of unemployment**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 118 (continued)

	MEN						WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS					
	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks				
											(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
											(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1954	168.6	45.7	42.1				27.0	24.3	8.5	5.2				
1955	130.9	38.5	31.5				23.6	19.6	7.0	4.1				
1956	144.5	41.3	38.2				22.8	23.4	6.7	4.1				
1957	195.3	48.0	54.0				21.4	28.0	8.3	5.5				
1958	279.3	59.1	74.9				23.7	34.6	10.9	9.3				
1959	304.4	57.3	68.2				21.9	31.4	10.9	11.4				
1960	235.2	46.9	49.4				18.9	25.7	9.6	7.8				
1961	215.0	46.7	50.3				17.7	23.9	9.2	7.2				
1962	301.4	59.8	76.5				20.1	29.6	13.9	14.5				
1963	365.6	60.7	83.8				18.9	29.8	16.0	19.4				
1964	262.4	48.7	56.1				16.2	22.3	11.8	11.1				
1965	226.9	46.6	51.0				14.7	19.0	11.3	8.3				
1963	June 10	326.8	47.4	65.6			14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3	June 10 1963			
	July 15	306.9	50.6	62.9	75.6	55.4	62.3	16.1	22.9	15.6	10.5	July 15		
	August 12	310.3	50.4	67.4			16.3	24.0	27.7	48.0	August 12			
	September 9	307.8	54.4	63.4			18.7	24.0	19.6	33.2	September 9			
	October 14	318.3	63.8	74.3	70.3	44.2	65.6	23.2	31.9	12.9	14.7	October 14		
	November 11	325.9	60.9	79.1			20.6	34.3	10.9	10.2	10.2	November 11		
	December 9	324.2	54.3	75.5			16.3	30.2	8.7	8.7	December 9			
1964	January 13	345.0	64.3	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.4	25.9	13.3	9.9	January 13 1964		
	February 10	328.7	56.2	74.8			18.6	28.4	10.0	9.1	9.1	February 10		
	March 16	301.3	49.4	60.1			15.1	25.4	7.5	6.9	6.9	March 16		
	April 13	286.8	52.7	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	18.1	21.2	13.7	10.4	April 13		
	May 11	259.4	44.9	48.7			14.5	21.2	7.9	7.3	7.3	May 11		
	June 15	230.7	40.2	43.1			12.3	17.5	6.7	4.8	4.8	June 15		
	July 13	222.1	42.3	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.9	17.4	14.4	5.8	July 13		
	August 10	228.6	42.8	50.0			14.0	17.8	24.5	37.1	37.1	August 10		
	September 14	224.0	44.4	45.8			16.5	19.2	15.2	18.6	18.6	September 14		
	October 12	236.5	52.2	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.5	23.9	10.9	9.7	October 12		
	November 9	242.2	48.9	58.4			17.2	25.3	9.3	6.8	6.8	November 9		
	December 7	243.8	45.7	57.4			14.6	24.2	7.6	6.3	6.3	December 7		
1965	January 11	265.6	56.3	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	19.1	20.1	11.4	6.7	January 11 1965		
	February 8	258.5	48.7	59.0			16.5	23.1	8.5	6.3	6.3	February 8		
	March 8	249.4	45.9	52.5			14.2	22.3	7.0	5.4	5.4	March 8		
	April 12	228.2	44.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	14.2	19.2	18.7	4.5	April 12		
	May 10	216.6	42.1	43.2			14.2	17.0	7.5	5.7	5.7	May 10		
	June 14	199.8	37.6	42.6			10.5	16.3	5.9	4.0	4.0	June 14		
	July 12	198.2	41.6	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.8	14.5	15.6	4.2	July 12		
	August 9	208.0	43.6	47.8			13.2	14.9	21.4	28.5	28.5	August 9		
	September 13	210.4	47.0	45.6			15.7	16.1	13.8	14.8	14.8	September 13		
	October 11	220.6	52.1	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.2	21.0	10.2	7.9	October 11		
	November 8	229.1	50.4	58.1			16.4	22.9	8.2	5.8	5.8	November 8		
	December 6	238.2	49.2	59.7			12.9	20.8	6.9	5.4	5.4	December 6		
1966	January 10	254.4	57.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.7	15.7	9.9	5.3	January 10 1966		
	February 14	247.8	51.1	58.1			14.4	18.6	7.4	5.0	5.0	February 14		
	March 14	230.8	44.8	50.8			13.9	17.2	6.2	4.2	4.2	March 14		

### Unemployment and Vacancies



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

**VACANCIES  
Great Britain**

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS		YOUNG PERSONS			
			Total	Men	Women			
			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	
	September 7 . . . . .	351	247	235	132	115	104	
	October 5 . . . . .	301	217	217	117	100	84	
	November 9 . . . . .	253	186	201	102	84	67	



**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‡								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Total			
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost (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
1963 October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
1963 November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
1963 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
1964 February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
1964 March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
1964 April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
1964 May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
1964 June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1964 July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
1964 August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
1964 September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
1964 October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
1964 November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
1964 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
1965 February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
1965 March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
1965 April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
1965 May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
1965 June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1965 July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
1965 August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
1965 September 18 . . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
1965 October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
1965 November 13 . . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
1965 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
1966 February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
1966 March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
1966 April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
1966 May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
1966 June 18 . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
1966 July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
1966 August 13 . . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
1966 September 17 . . .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½
1966 October 15 . . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½

\* 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	103.2	103.0	102.5	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	101.7	102.5	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	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964 . . . . .	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	101.4	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	100.7	100.5	100.6	99.8	99.9
1963 June 15 . . .	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	99.9	100.1
1963 July 20* . . .	94.7	94.1	87.4	91.7	100.9	96.5	100.5	100.8	101.1	101.1	101.1	100.6
1963 August 17* . . .	82.6	80.9	87.9	79.4	92.3	82.9	100.7	99.9	100.9	100.8	102.3	100.9
1963 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
1963 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
1963 November 16 . . .	102.2	102.0	102.3	101.6	101.6	103.7	100.6	100.6	100.4	101.4	99.5	101.1
1963 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
1964 February 15 . . .	101.5	102.1	101.4	101.4	95.5	103.3	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.6	99.0	100.9
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1964 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
1965 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
1965 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
1965 April 10 . . .	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6				

**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.	All industries covered
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ 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	April 1962
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4	Oct. 1962
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6	April 1963
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 3	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4	Oct. 1963
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	19 17	16 18	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0	April 1964
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	17 18	17 17	21 1	17 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12	Oct. 1964
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5	April 1965
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1	Oct. 1965
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11	April 1966
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	48-2	46-9	45-6	47-0	46-8	45-6	46-7	46-2	45-9	43-2	48-9	April 1962
	Oct.	47-9	46-3	45-3	46-3	45-6	44-4	46-4	46-2	43-0	43-0	48-8	Oct. 1962
1963	April	47-8	46-6	45-4	46-0	46-1	45-0	46-3	46-5	44-4	43-7	49-4	April 1963
	Oct.	48-2	46-7	46-5	46-7	46-4	45-4	47-2	47-0	46-8	46-1	49-4	Oct. 1963
1964	April	48-0	46-9	46-9	47-2	47-4	46-1	47-7	47-2	46-6	43-9	49-6	April 1964
	Oct.	48-0	46-9	46-6	47-1	47-3	46-1	47-3	47-2	46-9	43-7	49-4	Oct. 1964
1965	April	48-0	47-0	46-6	47-8	47-8	45-0	47-8	46-9	45-8	43-0	49-3	April 1965
	Oct.	47-7	46-0	46-0	46-1	46-1	45-1	47-1	46-9	46-7	43-0	48-7	Oct. 1965
1966	April	47-5	46-1	45-5	45-9	47-1	44-3	46-0	46-5	45-6	42-3	48-3	April 1966
<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.	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	April 1962
	Oct.	6 3-4	6 11-9	7 0-4	7 0-4	6 9-2	8 2-9	6 10-7	6 2-6	6 6-7	6 6-7	6 7-6	Oct. 1962
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	April 1963
	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	Oct. 1963
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	April 1964
	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 2-7	7 6-4	7 6-4	Oct. 1964
1965	April	7 4-8	8 3-9	8 8-5	8 2-4	8 1-0	9 11-4	8 1-4	8 8-5	7 2-0	7 6-4	7 9-6	April 1965
	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	8 0-2	8 2-7	8 2-7	Oct. 1965
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	8 4-0	8 6-2	8 6-2	April 1966

**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.	All industries covered
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>		£ s.	£ 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	April 1962
	Oct.	7 16	7 19	8 3	8 11	7 18	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 17	7 15	Oct. 1962
1963	April	8 1	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 15	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0	April 1963
	Oct.	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 7	8 14	8 11	Oct. 1963
1964	April	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0	April 1964
	Oct.	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5	Oct. 1964
1965	April	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 17	9 5	April 1965
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 17	9 5	Oct. 1965
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14	April 1966
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	40-3	40-1	39-4	40-2	39-1	40-2	39-4	39-2	38-6	38-4	39-0	April 1962
	Oct.	40-2	40-1	38-8	40-0	40-0	39-9	38-9	39-3	39-3	38-1	38-5	Oct. 1962
1963	April	40-3	40-0	39-0	40-2	40-2	40-3	39-1	39-4	39-2	38-2	38-5	April 1963
	Oct.	40-4	40-1	39-1	40-2	40-2	39-9	39-4	39-9	39-4	38-9	38-7	Oct. 1963
1964	April	40-5	40-2	39-4	40-4	41-6	40-5	39-4	39-9	38-8	38-4	38-7	April 1964
	Oct.	40-4	39-3	38-9	39-7	39-3	39-5	38-7	39-3	38-5	38-1	38-6	Oct. 1964
1965	April	39-6	39-6	38-4	39-2	41-1	39-4	38-5	39-2	38-3	37-9	38-1	April 1965
	Oct.	39-1	38-9	37-6	38-5	39-5	38-5	37-9	39-1	38-4	37-9	38-7	Oct. 1965
1966	April	39-1	38-6	37-8	38-3	39-2	38-8	37-8	38-6	38-2	37-5	37-6	April 1966
<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.	s. d.
1962	April	3 9-1	4 0-5	4 1-6	3 9-3	4 7-8	4 8-8	3 10-4	3 11-1	3 10-2	3 11-6	3 10-6	April 1962
	Oct.	3 10-5	4 1-7	4 3-2	3 11-0	4 8-8	4 8-8	3 11-9	4 0-0	3 10-8	4 0-9	3 11-5	Oct. 1962
1963	April	3 11-8	4 2-1	4 3-6	3 10-7	4 10-1	4 10-1	4 0-1	3 11-1	4 1-3	4 2-5	4 1-7	April 1963
	Oct.	4 0-9	4 3-0	4 4-5	4 0-8	4 11-8	4 1-5	4 1-5	4 2-3	4 1-3	4 2-5	4 1-7	Oct. 1963
1964	April	4 2-1	4 2-2	4 4-2	4 3-4	4 3-4	4 3-4	4 4-7	4 3-9	4 4-1	4 6-3	4 5-0	April 1964
	Oct.	4 3-7	4 5-0	4 7-6	4 4-7	4 4-7	4 4-7	4 5-7	4 5-8	4 6-2	4 7-9	4 7-9	Oct. 1964
1965	April	4 6-4	4 6-5	4 9-7	4 10-9	4 9-5	4 9-9	4 10-5	4 10-1	4 9-1	4 11-3	4 10-2	April 1965
	Oct.	4 9-5	4 9-7	5 0-8	4 9-5	4 9-5	4 9-9	4 10-5	4 10-1	4 9-1	4 11-3	4 10-2	Oct. 1965
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	April 1966

\* 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	April 1962
	Oct.	15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17	Oct. 1962
1963	April	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3	April 1963
	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15	Oct. 1963
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12	April 1964
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 5	15 2	13 19	18 2	Oct. 1964
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18	April 1965
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12	Oct. 1965
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5	April 1966
<b>Average Hours Worked</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	45-6	46-4	47-4	46-6	50-1	49-4	48-4	49-7	46-1	44-6	47-3	April 1962
	Oct.	46-3	45-9	47-4	46-2	50-8	49-5	48-5	49-4	45-8	44-6	47-0	Oct. 1962
1963	April	45-1	45-8	47-0	46-1	51-3	48-9	48-4	49-6	46-2	44-9	46-9	April 1963
	Oct.	47-2	46-4	47-8	46-8	51-4	49-8	49-2	50-5	46-0	44-8	47-6	Oct. 1963
1964	April	46-5	46-5	47-9	47-1	51-6	49-7	48-6	50-6	46-2	44-9	47-8	April 1964
	Oct.	46-9	46-8	47-7	46-9	51-2	49-8	48-7	50-5	45-9	44-8	47-7	Oct. 1964
1965	April	46-0	46-4	47-0	46-7								

**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.
<b>Males</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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
<b>Females</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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	8 7 7	8 14 1	8 8 5	8 6 0
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 12 1
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
<b>Males</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.
1960	20 18 1	19 7 1	19 7 0	18 2 4	18 4 1	18 12 5	19 3 7	1,293,000	18 19 4
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	1,331,000	19 17 3
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
<b>Females</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ s. d.
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 operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for

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

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

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1955	79.2	...	...
1956	85.0	...	...
1957	90.9	...	...
1958	93.9	...	...
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.4	141.7	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	£ s. d. 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ s. d. 7 14 1	83.0	873,000	£ s. d. 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ s. d. 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)
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 1/4 (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**

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

TABLE 127

	Food drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building 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>													
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	114.0	106.4	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	112.6	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	122.4	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	107.7	118.7	119.0
	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
	August	119.1	123.0	124.8	121.1	136.3	125.7	118.2	122.4	122.5	106.9	120.4	121.8
	September	120.3	125.5	124.9	121.6	143.0	124.8	115.3	122.9	121.4	109.4	121.1	124.0
	October	120.3	125.5	123.7	123.2	141.2	125.2	114.6	124.3	122.7	109.8	121.8	125.6
	<b>Employees paid monthly*</b>												
	1965	January	107.5	109.7	104.2	107.9	106.6	101.1	105.7	102.3	108.1	109.8	103.9
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	118.4	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	107.9	108.9	107.3	111.8	104.7	106.0	106.7	108.2	103.5	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	112.6	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	113.4	110.4	112.8	113.4	108.4	105.0	105.7
	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	115.6	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
	August	115.4	112.6	114.8	112.1	124.4	108.7	116.8	113.4	112.1	118.0	109.0	106.5
	September	115.4	112.0	114.4	111.8	121.7	108.9	114.3	112.4	111.8	121.3	111.4	107.2
	October	113.5	112.7	120.2	112.6	122.0	109.0	115.4	112.9	113.0	120.2	112.4	105.3
	<b>All employees†</b>												
	1965	January	107.9	111.1	112.4	111.4	122.3	116.1	111.7	111.9	110.2	102.6	109.0
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	125.2	119.7	116.6	113.7	113.9	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	113.0	119.0	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	118.9	116.2	109.0	116.1	118.1	118.1
November		115.0	114.3	121.0	117.9	122.6	115.7	119.9	117.6	108.3	115.9	111.1	111.3
December		118.8	115.8	118.3	115.1	122.3	117.7	114.2	111.4	105.0	111.1	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	123.0	121.0	140.0	124.0	123.5	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	119.3	111.5	120.2	121.0
	June	121.1	124.5	125.5	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
	August	118.0	118.7	123.3	119.0	135.1	123.4	117.7	120.7	121.1	107.6	119.4	119.3
	September	119.0	120.0	123.4	119.3	141.2	122.6	115.0	121.0	120.2	110.2	120.3	121.3
	October	118.6	120.3	123.1	120.8	139.5	122.9	114.5	122.3	121.4	110.4	121.0	112.3

\* 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.

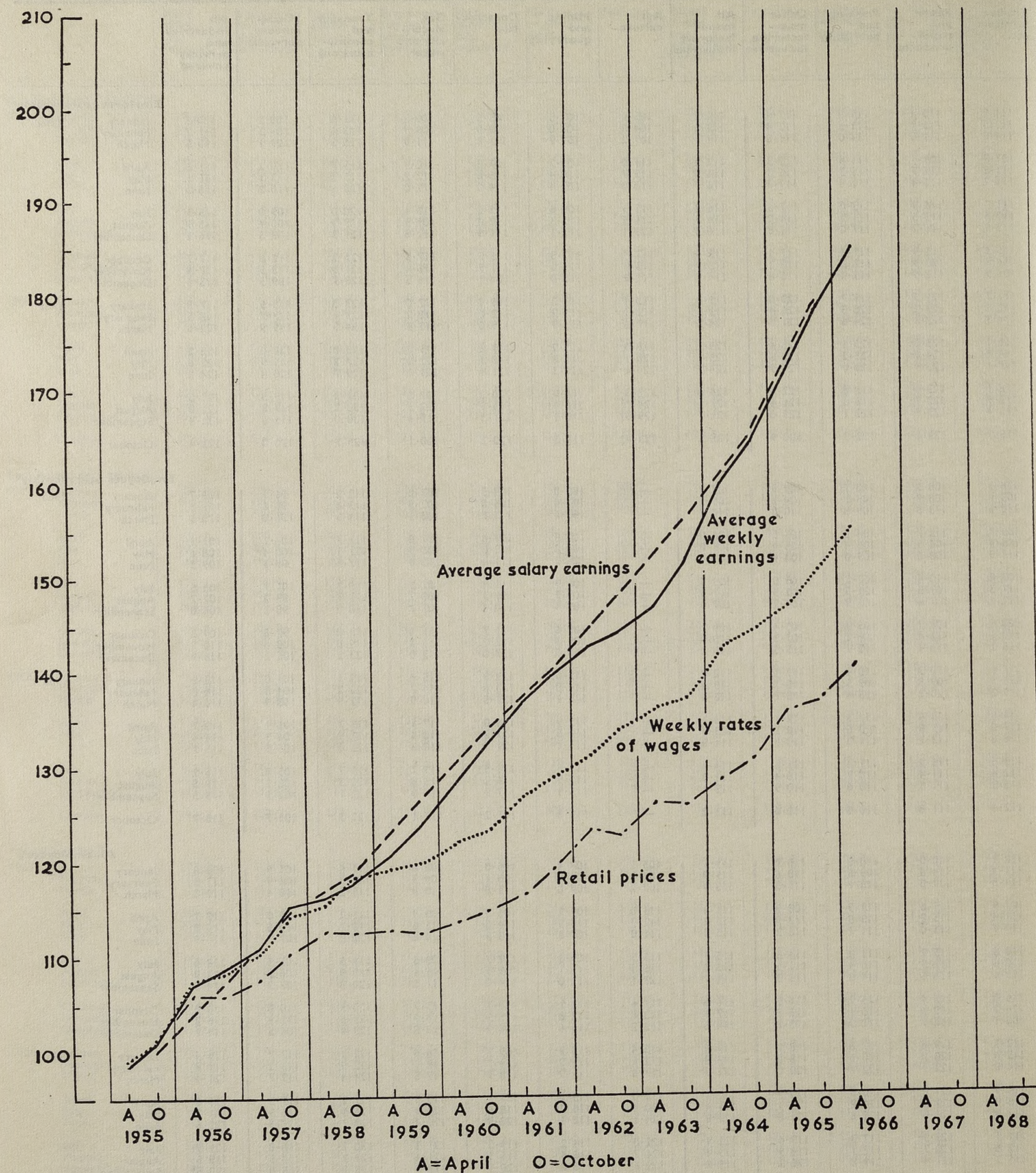
**Index of average earnings (monthly enquiry)  
Great Britain**

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 communication§	Miscellaneous services	All industries and services covered	
<b>1963 AVERAGE = 100</b>													
<b>Employees paid weekly*</b>													
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	109.9	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	112.7	110.4	115.6	112.7	118.7	113.1	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	115.5
	August	110.6	113.5	111.2	114.0	114.3	116.5	112.3	110.4	109.9	119.3	108.4	113.9
	September	113.8	116.2	117.0	115.8	116.3	123.1	112.1	114.9	112.8	121.3	109.5	116.2
	October	115.6	116.9	117.4	117.1	118.4	117.4	112.3	115.5	117.5	121.2	112.8	117.4
	November	114.8	120.9	118.0	118.1	118.9	113.8	113.0	111.7	116.4	121.9	113.5	117.7
	December	104.9	112.9	112.2	113.6	114.0	112.2	117.0	104.1	114.5	123.7	109.5	113.6
1966	January	111.7	121.5	119.7	120.0	119.0	110.4	113.2	109.9	117.0	123.0	115.5	117.5
	February	112.8	123.2	120.5	120.4	119.9	112.1	113.2	112.0	118.2	123.6	117.7	118.5
	March	114.3	122.6	124.6	121.7	124.2	117.6	113.9	119.0	117.8	124.9	119.9	122.6
	April	115.1	123.8	123.1	123.4	123.2	118.0	115.2	117.8	119.8	120.0	120.0	122.2
	May	114.8	124.8	123.2	122.8	123.4	120.1	116.8	118.9	122.0	127.2	119.9	122.6
	June	117.1	125.9	123.0	124.9	124.7	124.1	118.3	121.4	121.0	129.7	120.4	124.2
	July	118.1	125.9	118.8	122.0	124.0							

**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**

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966
<b>Engineering industries*</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	103.5	106.7	109.4	114.0	118.5	462 0	102.5	106.7	110.0	116.2	120.3	112.4
Semi-skilled	104.9	105.4	109.8	111.3	116.1	401 4	102.6	106.1	108.4	112.9	117.3	96.1
Labourers	104.1	106.9	110.7	112.7	118.0	330 4	101.0	106.6	109.6	114.2	118.4	77.7
All timeworkers	104.0	106.2	109.7	113.0	117.6	420 10	102.1	106.3	109.2	114.8	119.0	101.4
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	103.9	107.6	110.7	114.3	119.3	479 0	102.6	107.6	110.8	116.8	121.6	124.8
Semi-skilled	103.9	106.3	109.7	111.8	116.6	433 10	102.6	107.3	110.3	114.9	119.0	113.8
Labourers	102.4	104.2	109.7	111.0	116.1	345 3	100.6	103.7	108.2	112.6	117.6	83.4
All payment-by-result workers	103.8	106.8	110.0	112.8	117.8	451 6	102.5	107.2	110.2	115.5	120.1	117.7
All skilled workers	103.6	107.1	110.0	114.1	118.8	470 2	102.6	107.2	110.4	116.5	120.9	118.2
All semi-skilled workers	104.4	105.9	109.8	111.7	116.4	418 6	102.7	106.9	109.6	114.2	118.2	105.2
All labourers	103.7	106.3	110.6	112.4	117.6	333 8	100.9	106.0	109.4	114.1	118.4	79.0
All workers covered	103.9	106.5	109.9	112.9	117.6	435 7	102.5	107.0	110.1	115.4	119.6	109.0
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing†</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	108.5	114.6	120.9	130.1	129.4	439 2	102.3	111.5	112.7	119.9	122.8	96.9
Semi-skilled	102.2	114.9	119.6	124.2	130.5	363 10	99.5	104.7	111.2	118.9	125.0	80.6
Labourers	99.3	109.9	112.5	120.3	122.2	325 4	99.0	106.3	107.1	116.2	119.0	70.3
All timeworkers	104.1	114.0	119.4	125.5	126.1	382 7	100.6	109.7	112.1	118.4	120.9	83.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	102.4	112.0	120.2	123.6	130.9	480 10	101.4	107.9	113.7	120.3	125.5	115.6
Semi-skilled	102.9	111.5	116.3	120.6	127.4	374 0	101.0	108.3	111.6	118.5	123.6	86.0
Labourers	95.5	107.8	116.3	114.4	119.4	375 3	98.7	104.2	108.7	113.2	117.6	81.0
All payment-by-result workers	101.9	111.8	119.3	122.5	129.6	448 7	101.4	108.2	113.3	120.0	125.2	105.8
All skilled workers	103.5	112.5	120.3	124.8	131.0	474 9	101.7	108.5	113.3	120.7	125.6	112.7
All semi-skilled workers	102.8	112.3	117.0	121.6	128.3	371 10	100.7	107.6	111.7	118.9	124.2	84.8
All labourers	97.0	108.7	114.6	117.0	120.2	351 1	98.6	105.1	107.9	114.6	117.7	75.8
All workers covered	102.5	112.4	119.4	123.7	129.4	434 6	101.5	108.7	113.1	120.6	125.0	100.9
<b>Chemical manufacture‡</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	107.0	109.4	115.0	120.0	123.7	419 6	105.7	109.4	113.9	121.5	123.7	98.5
Craftsmen	107.4	111.4	115.9	123.9	128.3	482 5	105.7	107.9	114.1	120.8	124.6	112.5
All timeworkers	107.0	109.9	115.1	120.9	124.7	433 4	105.7	109.0	114.0	121.4	124.1	101.6
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	106.9	109.0	115.7	117.9	121.8	433 1	104.7	109.0	114.9	120.7	121.7	112.0
Craftsmen	105.2	109.8	112.5	120.7	120.4	481 2	103.9	105.1	111.7	117.2	119.4	119.5
All payment-by-result workers	106.4	108.9	114.8	118.4	121.2	443 0	104.3	107.8	113.9	119.6	120.1	113.5
All general workers	107.0	109.4	115.5	119.2	123.1	425 7	105.4	109.7	115.0	121.5	123.6	104.6
All craftsmen	106.5	110.8	114.5	122.6	125.0	481 11	104.8	106.5	113.3	119.2	121.2	115.6
All workers covered	106.7	109.5	115.1	119.9	123.3	437 7	105.1	108.7	114.4	120.8	122.7	106.9
<b>Iron and steel manufacture§</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	104.4	107.3	109.7	112.4	121.1	427 2	102.0	106.5	109.8	116.7	122.1	103.5
Maintenance workers (skilled)	104.1	108.5	110.9	112.0	117.7	469 9	104.3	110.6	112.3	118.9	123.0	111.4
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	102.4	109.9	114.6	113.4	111.8	381 2	101.3	107.5	108.4	116.0	115.4	91.2
Service workers	101.4	107.5	108.9	110.7	113.2	378 6	100.6	106.1	108.2	114.8	116.3	92.1
Labourers	103.1	106.1	109.7	109.9	115.3	340 8	101.5	105.8	109.6	117.4	118.3	80.9
All timeworkers	104.2	108.4	111.3	113.0	118.3	401 11	102.6	107.7	110.3	118.0	121.1	96.5
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	102.7	103.3	106.4	107.4	110.9	442 1	102.0	103.1	106.0	112.2	114.0	115.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)	104.1	107.7	110.2	111.3	114.7	492 1	103.7	109.2	110.8	117.3	119.8	127.0
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	103.0	104.8	106.2	107.0	110.2	418 11	103.0	105.7	107.6	113.5	114.4	106.5
Service workers	103.1	104.2	107.6	109.3	111.8	402 1	102.4	103.1	104.8	111.7	113.3	100.7
Labourers	102.9	106.1	109.7	109.6	114.0	361 3	101.5	106.5	108.7	114.4	116.5	87.4
All payment-by-result workers	102.9	104.3	107.3	108.2	111.7	436 5	102.4	104.5	106.9	113.2	114.9	112.6
All process workers	103.0	104.0	107.1	108.2	112.1	440 8	102.1	103.9	107.0	113.2	114.9	112.6
All maintenance workers (skilled)	103.6	107.6	110.0	111.1	115.0	486 2	102.8	108.9	110.5	116.7	119.6	122.7
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	102.8	106.0	107.8	108.2	110.8	412 6	102.6	106.5	107.8	113.9	115.1	103.8
All service workers	102.3	105.4	108.3	109.9	112.6	394 3	101.4	104.4	106.3	113.1	114.7	97.8
All labourers	103.1	106.4	110.0	110.2	114.9	352 11	101.7	106.6	109.5	116.2	117.8	84.7
All workers covered	103.1	105.3	108.3	109.4	113.1	429 10	102.3	105.5	108.1	114.5	116.6	109.5

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.  
 || Amended figures.

### 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(44.6)	±100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956 . . . . .	107.9	108.0	99.0	99.0	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957 . . . . .	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.7	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958 . . . . .	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959 . . . . .	120.6	121.1	99.7	97.2	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960 . . . . .	123.7	126.3	98.0	97.2	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961 . . . . .	128.8	134.3	95.9	96.3	141.9	143.9	147.7
1962 . . . . .	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1963 . . . . .	138.4	145.7	95.0	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1964 . . . . .	144.9	153.2	94.6	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.5
1965 . . . . .	151.2	162.9	92.9	—	—	—	—
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	126.3
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	133.4
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	139.9
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	147.7
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	155.8
1964 January . . . . .	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
April . . . . .	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
July . . . . .	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
October . . . . .	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January . . . . .	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
April . . . . .	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
July . . . . .	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
October . . . . .	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.5
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	—	—	—	—
September . . . . .	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
October . . . . .	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
November . . . . .	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957 . . . . .	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958 . . . . .	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959 . . . . .	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	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 October . . . . .	147.3	151.8	157.7	148.5	92.2	92.3	92.0	92.2	159.8	164.5	171.4	161.1
November . . . . .	148.0	153.0	158.9	149.3	92.1	92.1	91.9	92.1	160.7	166.1	172.9	162.1
December . . . . .	148.3	153.6	159.3	149.6	92.0	92.1	91.8	92.0	161.2	166.9	173.4	162.6
1966 January . . . . .	149.9	155.2	161.4	151.3	91.6	91.7	91.5	91.6	163.6	169.3	176.5	165.1
February . . . . .	150.0	155.2	161.5	151.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	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	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	91.1	166.4	171.6	178.3	167.7
May . . . . .	151.6	156.6	163.4	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	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	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	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	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
September . . . . .	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
October . . . . .	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
November . . . . .	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
Manufacturing industries												
1956 . . . . .	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 . . . . .	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958 . . . . .	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959 . . . . .	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960 . . . . .	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961 . . . . .	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962 . . . . .	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963 . . . . .	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964 . . . . .	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.8	94.8	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 October . . . . .	143.5	150.0	156.0	145.2	91.9	92.1	92.0	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	92.0	156.2	163.3	170.1	158.0
December . . . . .	143.9	150.5	156.5	145.6	91.8	91.9	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	91.6	158.8	167.1	173.1	160.9
February . . . . .	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.5	91.6	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	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	91.3	161.3	169.7	175.9	163.5
May . . . . .	147.5	154.8	160.6	149.3	91.3	91.2	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	91.3	161.8	170.6	176.8	164.0
July . . . . .	149.4	157.6	162.8	151.4	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.2	178.9	166.1
August . . . . .	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
September . . . . .	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
October . . . . .	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
November . . . . .	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2

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

Notes—

1. These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time 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

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.

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



**RETAIL PRICES**

**Index of retail prices:  
United Kingdom**

TABLE 132

	All items	FOOD				All items except food	Alcoholic drink
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>							
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	110.7	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
<b>16th January 1962 = 100</b>							
Weights	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	64
1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	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
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>							
1962	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3
1963	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.6	107.9
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.9	100.0
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	101.5	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	100.9
1963 April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0
1963 July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0
1963 October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2
1964 February 18	104.8	105.4	98.0	115.4	106.7	104.5	103.5
1964 March 17	105.2	105.8	98.8	114.8	107.2	104.8	103.5
1964 April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5
1964 May 12	107.0	107.8	103.5	115.0	108.3	106.5	110.0
1964 June 16	107.4	109.1	106.6	115.4	109.1	106.6	110.0
1964 July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2
1964 August 18	107.8	108.7	100.6	118.2	110.2	107.4	110.2
1964 September 15	107.8	108.1	98.8	117.4	110.3	107.6	110.2
1964 October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0
1964 November 17	108.8	109.4	102.0	118.6	110.8	108.4	110.1
1964 December 15	109.2	109.9	103.1	120.1	111.0	108.9	110.1
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9
1965 February 16	109.5	109.9	102.1	118.3	111.7	109.3	111.8
1965 March 16	109.9	110.4	104.1	117.6	111.8	109.6	111.3
1965 April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7
1965 May 18	112.4	111.9	109.9	116.3	112.0	112.6	119.0
1965 June 15	112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	112.8	119.1
1965 July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0
1965 August 17	112.9	112.9	108.3	118.2	112.6	113.2	119.0
1965 September 14	113.0	111.7	106.8	118.4	112.6	113.6	119.0
1965 October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1
1965 November 16	113.6	112.2	109.4	118.1	112.4	114.3	119.0
1965 December 14	114.1	113.3	112.8	119.1	112.5	114.4	119.0
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0
1966 February 22	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	119.0
1966 March 22	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	119.0
1966 April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0
1966 May 17	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	119.0
1966 June 21	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	119.0
1966 July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	117.8	119.1
1966 August 16	117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.7
1966 September 20	117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	125.7
1966 October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6
1966 November 15	118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	125.5

\* 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).

**Index of retail prices:  
United Kingdom**

**RETAIL PRICES**

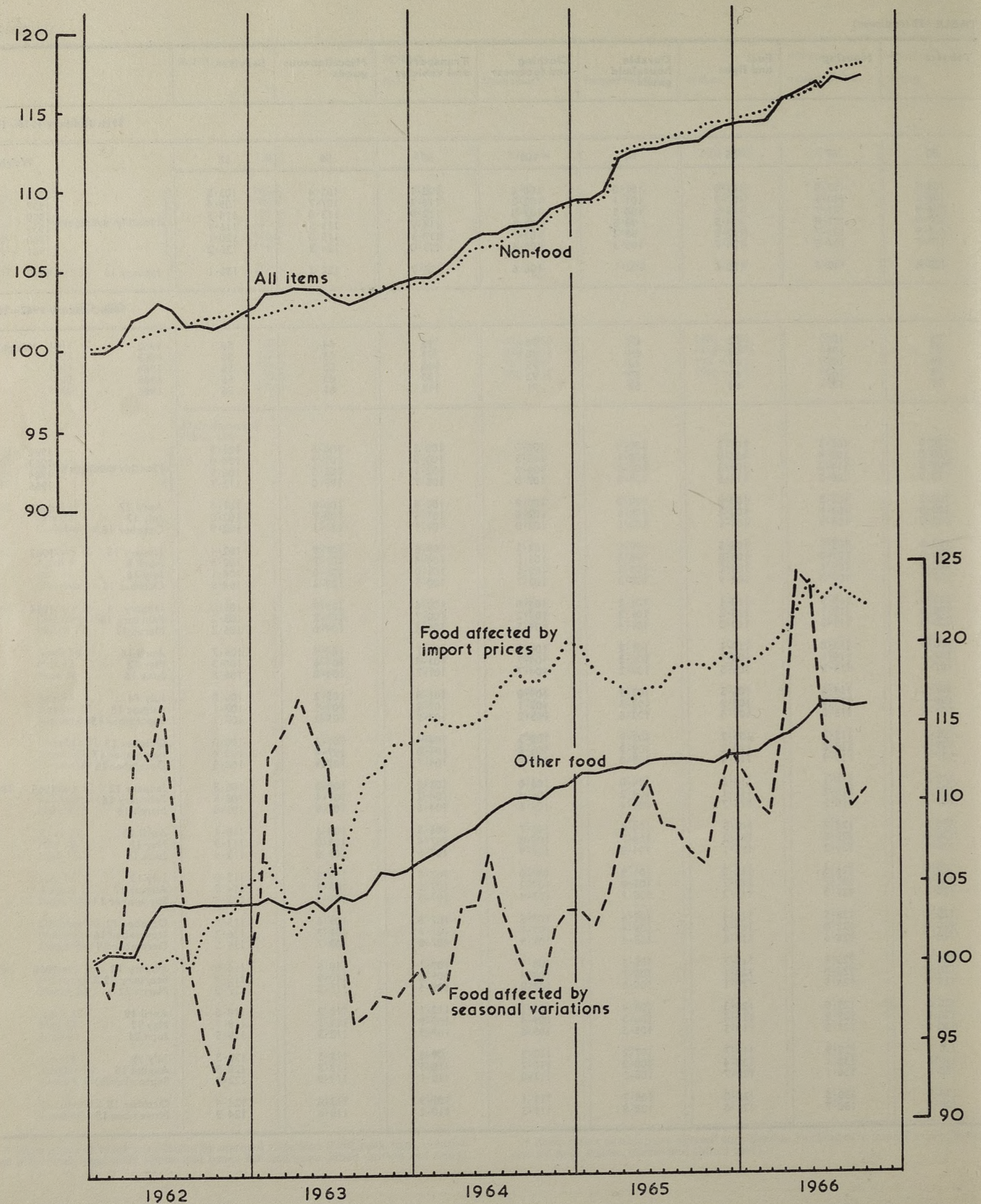
TABLE 132 (continued)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>								
Weights	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58
1956	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5
1957	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4
1958	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5
1959	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1
1960	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1
1961	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2
1962 January 16	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1
<b>16th January 1962 = 100</b>								
Weights	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56
1962	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56
1963	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56
1964	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55
1965	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>								
1962	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9
1963	100.0	106.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0
1964	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9
1965	117.1	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7
1962 April 17	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4
1962 July 17	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0
1962 October 16	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9
1963 January 15	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4
1963 April 9	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5
1963 July 16	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1
1963 October 15	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9
1964 January 14	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0
1964 February 18	100.0	111.1	110.2	101.3	104.2	100.7	103.2	105.2
1964 March 17	100.0	111.3	110.0	101.4	104.5	101.4	104.0	106.2
1964 April 14	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7
1964 May 12	107.2	114.1	106.1	102.2	104.7	101.8	104.6	106.3
1964 June 16	107.2	114.3	106.5	102.2	104.7	101.7	104.8	106.5
1964 July 14	107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8
1964 August 18	109.5	114.9	108.9	102.6	105.1	101.8	104.9	107.1
1964 September 15	109.5	115.0	109.4	102.6	105.2	102.5	105.2	107.7
1964 October 13	109.5	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0
1964 November 17	109.5	115.8	110.2	102.9	105.8	104.0	107.4	108.4
1964 December 15	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.0	105.9	104.1	107.9	108.5
1965 January 12	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	108.3
1965 February 16	109.5	116.2	115.1	104.2	106.4	104.2	107.4	108.5
1965 March 16	109.5	116.5	115.7	104.4	106.6	104.6	107.9	109.6
1965 April 13	120.8	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1
1965 May 18	120.8	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	109.0	111.9	111.9
1965 June 15	120.8	121.2	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	112.4	112.4
1965 July 13	120.8	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	113.0	113.0
1965 August 17	120.8	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	114.9	114.9
1965 September 14	120.8	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	115.4	115.4
1965 October 12	120.8	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	115.6	115.6
1965 November 16	120.8	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	116.2	116.2
1965 December 14	120.8	123.6	119.6	105.4	107.9	107.8	116.5	116.5
1966 January 18	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	116.6	116.6
1966 February 22	120.8	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	116.9	116.9
1966 March 22	120.8	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	117.9	117.9
1966 April 19	120.8	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	118.6	118.6
1966 May 17	120.8	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	119.1	119.1
1966 June 21	120.8	129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	119.5	119.5
1966 July 19	120.8	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8		



Index of Retail Prices

January 1962 = 100



Stoppages of work: United Kingdom

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	(000's) 448	(000's) 450	(000's) 2,457	(000's) 741	(000's) 71	(000's) 12	(000's) 233	(000's) 919	(000's) 84
1955 . . . . .	2,419	2,426	659	671	2,457	468	233	23	71	1,687	219
1956 . . . . .	2,648	2,654	507	508	3,781	1,112	669	29	78	34	421
1957 . . . . .	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	2,083	503	1,018	44	84	998	180
1958 . . . . .	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,412	514	6,592	20	151	2,116	116
1959 . . . . .	2,093	2,105	645	646	3,462	450	609	57	138	95	3,647
1960 . . . . .	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	5,270	370	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 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 . . . . .	147	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	6	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	—	12	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	135	2	11	618	40
July . . . . .	100	128	23	57	153	4	26	1	7	107	9
August . . . . .	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September . . . . .	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October . . . . .	175	192	59	61	162	15	38	—	18	75	15
November . . . . .	122	150	33	38	127	10	63	—	20	25	9

\* 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 month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

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

**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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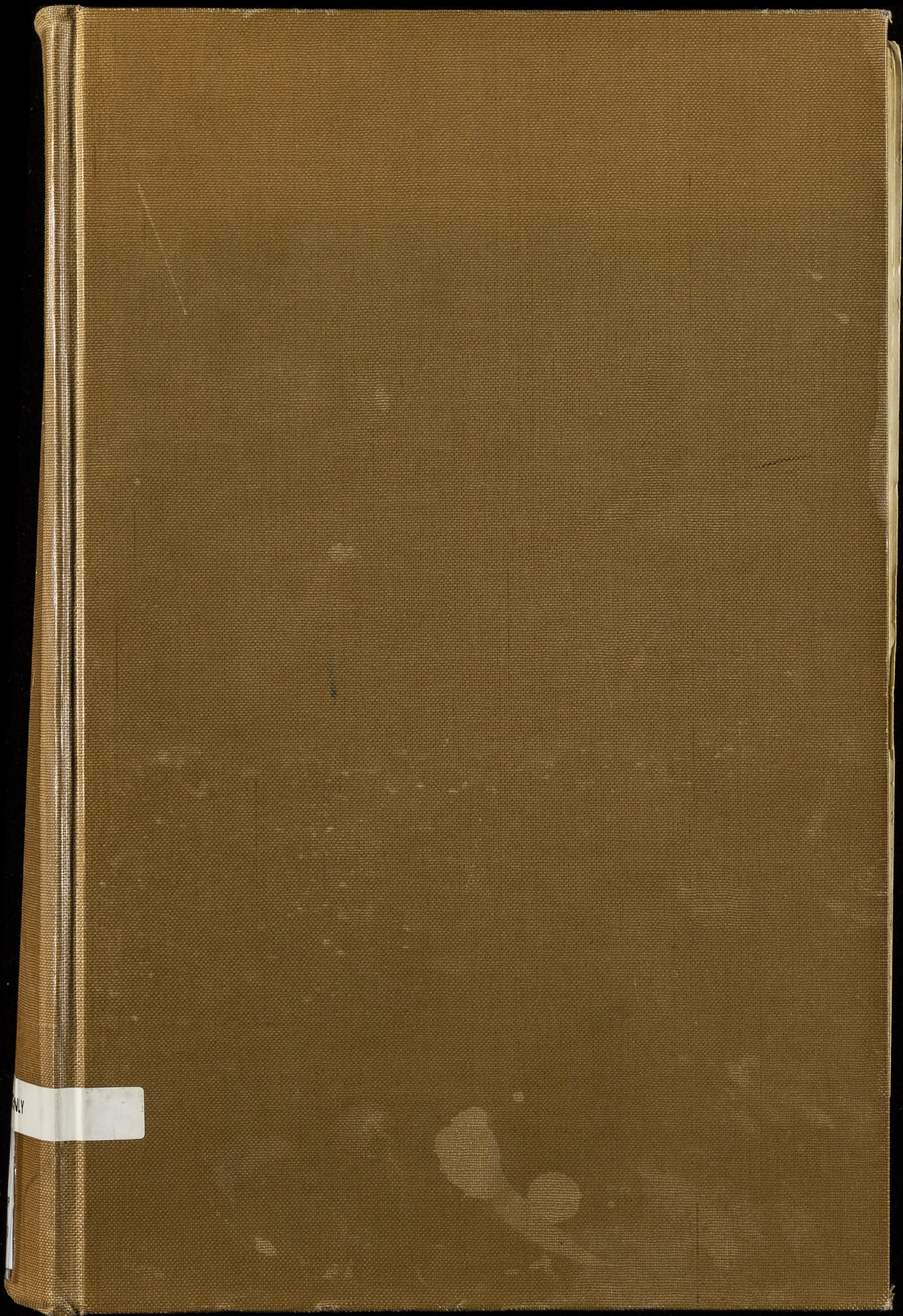
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