



Ministry of Labour Gazette

26 MAY 1967

OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

May 1967

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Volume LXXV No. 5

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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Annual subscription £3 7s. 0d.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London W.C.1; 423 Oxford Street, London W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 Brazenose Street, Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1; 7-11 Linenhall Street, Belfast 2.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Ministry of Labour (Inf 3) Kemp House, Berwick St., London W.1 (GERrad 8633, ext 8).

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Occupational Earnings of Manual Workers

The Ministry of Labour has, since January 1963, carried out enquiries twice a year into the occupational earnings and hours of adult male manual workers. The industries now covered by the enquiries are engineering, vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and the construction industries. This article summarises the January 1967 enquiry, except for information about the construction industries which will be published later.

About 2,600 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details against each occupational heading, about the numbers employed in a particular pay-week, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between industry and industry to make the results as significant as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, except in shipbuilding where information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

The details collected from the iron and steel industry differed in some respects from those previously collected. The occupational categories were changed to conform to the up-to-date classification drawn up by the Joint Working Party on Labour Statistics of the Iron and Steel Board and the British Iron and Steel Federation. For the most part the new categories merely resulted in alterations to description but there have been two important changes. Process workers in (a) rolling mills, (b) sheet mills and (c) tinplate manufacture are now included under five headings, i.e. (i) hot rolling mills, (ii) cold reduction mills, (iii) ancillary coating processes associated with mills, (iv) other ancillary processes associated with mills and (v) bright bar manufacture. A new heading "other production departments" has also been introduced. Comparisons with previous enquiries cannot therefore be made for these occupations.

Enquiry forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499, and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees. 2,440 forms were returned suitable for processing.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Engineering:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	694	709,831
Firms with 100-499 employees	977	144,309
Firms with 25-99 employees	297	10,946
Shipbuilding:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	50	61,813
Firms with 100-499 employees	38	6,517
Firms with 25-99 employees	7	254
Chemical manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	61	37,715
Firms with 100-499 employees	114	13,854
Firms with 25-99 employees	29	1,066
Iron and steel manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	100	141,677
Firms with 100-499 employees	68	15,747
Firms with 25-99 employees	5	336

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,108,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 77,000 in shipbuilding, 76,000 in chemical manufacture, and 177,000 in iron and steel manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 11th January. It is estimated that these numbers represent approximately 80 per cent. of all men in the occupation concerned in each of the industries covered.

(95824)

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers were not covered. Where an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week details of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

For each of the industries included in the enquiry it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between June 1966 and January 1967. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples.

Figures are given for average weekly earnings including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately.

Engineering

In the enquiry timeworkers numbered 585,103, consisting of 283,987 skilled men, 231,891 semi-skilled and 69,225 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 522,806 of whom 250,965 were skilled, 251,284 were semi-skilled and 20,557 were labourers.

Two further stages of the long-term agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions came into operation during the period under review, setting up new minimum earnings levels which represented weekly increases of 12s., 11s. or 10s., according to degree of skill, for those timeworkers in receipt of the lowest district rate.

Table 2

	June 1966	January 1967	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	462 0	446 7	-15 5	-3.3
Semi-skilled	401 4	373 10	-27 6	-6.8
Labourers	330 4	314 3	-16 1	-4.9
All timeworkers	420 10	402 1	-18 9	-4.5
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	479 0	463 7	-15 5	-3.2
Semi-skilled	433 10	405 2	-28 8	-6.6
Labourers	345 3	332 10	-12 5	-3.6
All payment-by-result workers	451 6	430 4	-21 2	-4.7
All skilled workers	470 2	454 6	-15 8	-3.3
All semi-skilled workers	418 6	390 2	-28 4	-6.8
All labourers	333 8	318 6	-15 2	-4.6
All workers covered	435 7	415 5	-20 2	-4.6
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Skilled	112.4	113.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Semi-skilled	96.1	96.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Labourers	77.7	78.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
All timeworkers	101.4	102.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	124.8	126.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
Semi-skilled	113.8	111.9	- 1.9	- 1.7
Labourers	83.4	83.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
All payment-by-result workers	117.7	117.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
All skilled workers	118.2	119.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
All semi-skilled workers	105.2	104.1	- 1.1	- 1.1
All labourers	79.0	79.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
All workers covered	109.0	109.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.3

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, fell for each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 2, the decreases ranging from 12s. 5d. for payment-by-result labourers to 28s. 8d. for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all categories except semi-skilled timeworkers and semi-skilled payment-by-result workers whose earnings decreased by 0.1d. and 1.9d., respectively. The percentage increases varied between 0.3 and 1.1.

Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns averaged 43.6 compared with 45.4 in June 1966.

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Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

In the enquiry timeworkers numbered 16,318 in all, comprising 8,706 skilled men, 3,036 semi-skilled and 4,576 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 61,069 of whom 41,767 were skilled, 11,886 semi-skilled and 7,416 were labourers.

During the period under review two further stages of the long-term agreement between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions came into operation. New minimum earnings levels were established which represented weekly increases of 15s., 12s. or 10s., according to degree of skill, for those time-workers in receipt of the lowest rate.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, fell for all of the categories of workers shown separately in table 3 except for semi-skilled timeworkers, whose earnings increased by 2s. 1d. The decreases ranged from 4s. 11d. for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers to 16s. 6d. for skilled timeworkers.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose, the absolute increases ranging from 0.1d. to 3.2d. for the individual categories and the percentage increases varying between 0.2 and 3.3.

Average weekly hours worked in the industry, as reflected by the returns received, dropped to 45.6 hours per worker in January 1967 as compared with 47.0 in June 1966.

Table 3

	June 1966	January 1967	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	439 2	422 8	-16 6	-3.8
Semi-skilled	363 10	365 11	+2 1	+0.6
Labourers	325 4	317 8	-7 8	-2.4
All timeworkers	382 7	382 8	+0 1	-
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	480 10	472 0	-8 10	-1.8
Semi-skilled	374 0	369 1	-4 11	-1.3
Labourers	375 3	364 11	-10 4	-2.8
All payment-by-result workers	448 7	438 11	-9 8	-2.2
All skilled workers	474 9	463 6	-11 3	-2.4
All semi-skilled workers	371 10	368 5	-3 5	-0.9
All labourers	351 1	346 11	-4 2	-1.2
All workers covered	434 6	427 1	-7 5	-1.7
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Skilled	96.9	100.1	+3.2	+3.3
Semi-skilled	80.6	81.7	+1.1	+1.3
Labourers	70.3	71.7	+1.4	+2.0
All timeworkers	83.9	88.5	+4.6	+5.5
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	115.6	118.7	+3.1	+2.7
Semi-skilled	86.0	86.1	+0.1	+0.2
Labourers	81.0	81.8	+0.8	+0.9
All payment-by-result workers	105.8	107.4	+1.6	+1.5
All skilled workers	112.7	115.4	+2.7	+2.4
All semi-skilled workers	84.8	85.2	+0.4	+0.4
All labourers	75.8	77.9	+2.1	+2.8
All workers covered	100.9	103.3	+2.4	+2.4

Chemical Manufacture

In the enquiry timeworkers numbered 43,122 in all, consisting of 33,662 general workers and 9,460 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers totalled 32,961 of whom 25,821 were general workers and 7,140 craftsmen.

During the period under review shift rate differentials were increased by 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to type of shift, for a number of adult male workers in the chemical industries covered by the enquiry.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, decreased for all categories of workers shown separately in table 4. The decreases ranged from 8s. 9d. for general workers on timework to 24s. 8d. for payment-by-result craftsmen.

Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium also fell except for general workers on timework whose earnings increased by 2.8d. The percentage decreases varied between 0.2 and 1.3.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 45.2 in January 1967 compared with 46.7 in June 1966.

Table 4

	June 1966	January 1967	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
General workers	419 6	410 9	-8 9	-2.1
Craftsmen	482 5	466 2	-16 3	-3.4
All timeworkers	433 4	422 11	-10 5	-2.4
Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	433 1	417 1	-16 0	-3.7
Craftsmen	481 2	456 6	-24 8	-5.1
All payment-by-result workers	443 0	425 7	-17 5	-3.9
All general workers	425 7	413 6	-12 1	-2.8
All craftsmen	481 11	462 0	-19 11	-4.1
All workers covered	437 7	424 1	-13 6	-3.1
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
General workers	98.5	101.3	+2.8	+2.8
Craftsmen	112.5	112.2	-0.3	-0.3
All timeworkers	101.6	103.6	+2.0	+2.0
Payment-by-result workers				
General workers	112.0	111.8	-0.2	-0.2
Craftsmen	119.5	118.0	-1.5	-1.3
All payment-by-result workers	113.5	113.1	-0.4	-0.4
All general workers	104.6	105.9	+1.3	+1.2
All craftsmen	115.6	114.6	-1.0	-0.8
All workers covered	106.9	107.8	+0.9	+0.8

Iron and Steel Manufacture

In the enquiry, timeworkers numbered 30,508, made up of 8,792 production operatives, 6,135 skilled maintenance operatives, 2,276 other maintenance workers, 6,254 service workers and 7,051 labourers; payment-by-result workers totalled 146,023 of whom 43,122 were general workers and 102,901 were craftsmen.

Table 5

	June 1966	January 1967	Absolute change	% change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Production operatives	427 2	403 0	-24 2	-5.6
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	469 9	462 0	-7 9	-1.7
Other maintenance workers	381 2	395 5	+14 3	+3.8
Service workers	378 6	370 5	-8 1	-2.1
Labourers	340 8	336 3	-4 5	-1.3
All timeworkers	401 11	392 3	-9 8	-2.4
Payment-by-result workers				
Production operatives	442 1	432 3	-9 10	-2.2
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	492 1	480 5	-11 8	-2.4
Other maintenance workers	418 11	405 7	-13 4	-3.2
Service workers	402 1	398 2	-3 11	-1.0
Labourers	361 3	357 0	-4 3	-1.2
All payment-by-result workers	436 5	427 7	-8 10	-2.0
All production operatives	440 8	429 6	-11 2	-2.5
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	412 6	404 3	-8 3	-2.0
All other maintenance workers	394 3	388 11	-5 4	-1.3
All service workers	352 11	349 4	-3 7	-1.0
All labourers	429 10	421 6	-8 4	-2.0
All workers covered				
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
Production operatives	103.5	102.5	-1.0	-1.0
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	111.4	110.0	-1.4	-1.3
Other maintenance workers	91.2	89.1	-2.1	-2.3
Service workers	92.1	93.1	+1.0	+1.1
Labourers	80.9	80.5	-0.4	-0.5
All timeworkers	96.5	96.0	-0.5	-0.5
Payment-by-result workers				
Production operatives	115.9	117.0	+1.1	+1.0
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	127.0	125.5	-1.5	-1.2
Other maintenance workers	106.5	105.2	-1.3	-1.2
Service workers	100.7	103.7	+3.0	+3.0
Labourers	87.4	88.5	+1.1	+1.3
All payment-by-result workers	112.6	113.5	+0.9	+0.8
All production operatives	114.7	115.6	+0.9	+0.8
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	122.7	121.9	-0.8	-0.7
All other maintenance workers	103.8	102.9	-0.9	-0.9
All service workers	97.8	100.1	+2.3	+2.4
All labourers	84.7	85.5	+0.8	+0.9
All workers covered	109.5	110.3	+0.8	+0.8

whom 84,599 were production operatives, 21,872 skilled maintenance operatives, 15,107 other maintenance workers, 12,478 service workers and 11,967 labourers.

Increases for labourers, graduated up to 10s. 5d. a week to establish new minimum earnings levels, came into effect during the period under review. There were also increases in the fluctuating flat rate addition of the order of 7d. to 2s. a week, according to district.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, fell for all of the individual classes of workers shown in table 5 except for other maintenance workers on timework whose earnings rose by 14s. 3d. The decreases ranged from 3s. 11d. for payment-by-result service workers to 24s. 2d. for production operatives on timework.

The absolute changes in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, varied between -2.1d. for other maintenance workers on timework to +3.0d. for payment-by-result service workers. The percentage changes varied between -2.3 and +3.0.

Table 6 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium

ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*

Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Skilled	446 7	422 2	44.7	6.0
Semi-skilled	373 10	353 6	44.2	5.9
Labourers	314 3	293 8	45.1	7.1
P-B-R workers				
Skilled	463 7	447 11	42.6	4.3
Semi-skilled	405 2	392 7	42.1	4.2
Labourers	332 10	313 4	44.9	6.7

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*

Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Skilled	422 8	386 5	46.3	8.1
Semi-skilled	365 11	328 4	48.3	10.3
Labourers	317 8	285 10	47.8	9.2
P-B-R workers‡				
Skilled	472 0	438 3	44.3	6.9
Semi-skilled	369 1	335 10	46.8	9.0
Labourers	364 11	326 8	47.9	10.5

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*

Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
General workers	410 9	392 1	46.4	7.1
Craftsmen	466 2	431 9	46.2	7.4
P-B-R workers				
General workers	417 1	406 7	43.6	4.6
Craftsmen	456 6	433 7	44.1	5.2

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*

Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Production operatives	403 0	385 1	45.1	6.4
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	462 0	429 1	46.8	7.7
Other maintenance workers	395 5	359 9	48.4	8.6
Service workers	370 5	347 11	44.8	5.7
Labourers	336 3	308 7	46.0	7.4
P-B-R workers‡				
Production operatives	432 3	419 3	43.0	3.8
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	480 5	457 8	43.8	4.5
Other maintenance workers	405 7	383 6	43.8	5.0
Service workers	398 2	382 6	44.3	4.2
Labourers	357 0	332 10	45.1	6.3

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1.
 Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.
 Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

Hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received averaged 43.9 in January 1967, as against 44.8 in June 1966.

Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-by-occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue of the Ministry of Labour GAZETTE. These covered weekly earnings and hours worked, overtime premium, timeworkers and payment-by-result workers, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, relate to actual hours worked, and not to normal weekly hours of work.

The definitions given referred to the engineering industries, but they also apply to shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture for which additional definitions were given in subsequent articles, for example the October 1965 issue of the GAZETTE.

SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUPS*

Mechanical engineering

Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Skilled	431 5	405 7	45.2	6.4
Semi-skilled	358 2	334 3	45.4	7.0
Labourers	309 2	287 8	45.4	7.3
P-B-R workers				
Skilled	451 11	434 0	43.6	5.0
Semi-skilled	384 6	369 0	43.7	5.1
Labourers	320 5	301 9	44.6	6.5

Electrical engineering

Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Skilled	437 5	413 4	44.9	5.9
Semi-skilled	355 6	334 0	45.3	6.6
Labourers	305 11	285 6	45.2	7.0
P-B-R workers				
Skilled	454 0	437 4	43.3	4.7
Semi-skilled	389 7	375 0	43.1	4.8
Labourers	334 9	318 2	44.1	6.4

Motor vehicle manufacturing

Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Skilled	483 6	464 9	42.4	4.2
Semi-skilled	402 10	389 2	41.3	3.6
Labourers	330 4	315 0	42.8	5.1
P-B-R workers				
Skilled	480 9	475 3	38.8	1.9
Semi-skilled	448 4	444 0	38.2	1.7
Labourers	341 10	332 8	44.0	5.3

Aircraft manufacturing and repairing

Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Skilled	487 3	462 3	44.8	5.7
Semi-skilled	386 3	361 2	46.3	7.5
Labourers	341 9	316 7	46.6	8.4
P-B-R workers				
Skilled	500 3	480 10	44.0	5.2
Semi-skilled	410 6	389 11	44.7	6.3
Labourers	348 8	320 9	47.0	8.7

* Mechanical engineering: 331-349.
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.
 † Includes lieu workers.
 ‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
 § Excludes labourers.

Table 7 Regional Analysis by skill: All Engineering Industries Covered*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
London and South Eastern					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	450 5	422 7	45.1	6.4	119.8
Semi-skilled	392 1	369 5	44.1	6.0	106.7
Labourers	325 11	303 2	45.5	7.4	85.9
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	473 7	459 8	42.8	4.0	132.7
Semi-skilled	394 8	380 7	42.6	4.3	111.1
Labourers	356 1	338 2	44.2	6.1	96.6
Eastern and Southern					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	453 4	429 0	44.7	5.9	121.6
Semi-skilled	386 6	368 2	43.3	5.1	107.1
Labourers	333 8	308 9	45.4	7.9	88.1
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	468 7	448 10	44.1	5.4	127.4
Semi-skilled	445 9	434 6	41.5	4.0	129.0
Labourers	338 0	323 4	44.6	6.0	90.9
South Western					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	445 1	415 7	45.2	6.0	118.1
Semi-skilled	353 6	332 0	44.4	6.0	95.6
Labourers	307 9	283 4	46.2	7.7	80.0
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	449 11	427 9	44.3	5.4	122.0
Semi-skilled	383 4	370 0	42.2	4.0	109.1
Labourers	304 8	293 5	43.3	4.4	84.5
Midlands					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	459 3	440 10	43.7	5.0	126.2
Semi-skilled	365 11	348 10	43.9	5.8	99.9
Labourers	307 8	291 10	43.8	6.0	84.3
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	482 0	472 0	40.4	2.9	143.1
Semi-skilled	424 3	415 7	40.5	3.0	125.7
Labourers	350 0	335 6	44.0	5.9	95.4
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	406 4	380 2	46.0	7.3	106.0
Semi-skilled	346 2	321 10	46.6	8.2	89.1
Labourers	294 9	273 7	45.5	8.0	77.8
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	435 7	416 6	44.1	5.6	118.6
Semi-skilled	383 8	367 8	43.9	5.6	105.0
Labourers	321 6	300 2	45.0	7.0	85.8
North Western					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	433 9	408 3	45.4	6.7	114.5
Semi-skilled	369 11	348 2	45.0	6.7	98.6
Labourers	304 4	283 0	45.6	7.7	80.0
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	440 4	423 10	43.7	5.1	120.9
Semi-skilled	381 4	365 3	44.0	5.8	103.9
Labourers	313 9	297 2	45.7	7.1	82.4
Northern					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	448 8	421 3	46.0	7.0	117.0
Semi-skilled	370 11	345 5	46.4	7.6	95.9
Labourers	328 5	303 5	47.2	8.4	83.5
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	465 7	443 2	43.9	5.4	127.4
Semi-skilled	382 0	359 9	45.2	6.5	101.5
Labourers	333 9	299 11	46.0	8.1	87.1
Scotland					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	438 9	408 3	44.9	6.2	117.3
Semi-skilled	362 2	341 11	43.2	5.0	100.5
Labourers	324 6	300 7	45.2	6.8	86.1
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	460 8	442 0	42.7	4.5	129.3
Semi-skilled	381 7	365 10	42.4	4.3	108.0
Labourers	324 11	301 7	45.4	6.9	85.9
Wales					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	432 3	410 1	44.1	5.0	117.7
Semi-skilled	374 0	351 0	44.9	6.2	100.0
Labourers	324 10	307 9	45.8	5.3	85.1
P-B-R workers					
Skilled	424 4	407 3	42.7	4.1	119.2
Semi-skilled	354 5	346 10	40.7	2.5	104.4
Labourers	311 6	291 7	44.5	6.7	84.1

Table 8 Regional Analysis by skill: Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
London and South Eastern					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	422 3	374 6	47.2	8.9	107.4
Semi-skilled	325 8	293 11	45.7	7.8	85.6
Labourers	344 3	291 11	50.6	10.6	81.6
P-B-R workers†					
Skilled	506 2	456 5	49.2	9.0	123.5
Semi-skilled	386 8	356 5	48.6	8.1	95.5
Labourers	435 2	374 6	55.3	12.3	94.4
Eastern and Southern					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	379 1	354 11	42.8	5.4	106.2
Semi-skilled	297 3	275 9	44.3	6.6	80.5
Labourers	292 5	269 2	44.3	8.3	79.1
P-B-R workers†					
Skilled	479 2	450 10	44.9	6.7	128.0
Semi-skilled	407 11	376 0	46.4	9.8	101.1
Labourers	418 9	378 3	50.3	12.0	99.9
South Western					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	447 11	409 10	48.3	10.0	111.2
Semi-skilled	380 6	335 2	51.5	13.4	88.6
Labourers	344 3	301 2	49.0	11.5	84.3
P-B-R workers†					
Skilled	468 1	433 0	46.2	8.2	121.5
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	461 5	418 8	50.1	12.1	110.6
Semi-skilled	373 10	342 10	49.9	10.9	89.9
Labourers	368 7	333 1	52.4	12.8	84.4
North Western					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	461 5	418 8	50.1	12.1	110.6
Semi-skilled	373 10	342 10	49.9	10.9	89.9
Labourers	368 7	333 1	52.4	12.8	84.4
Northern					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	461 5	418 8	50.1	12.1	110.6
Semi-skilled	373 10	342 10	49.9	10.9	89.9
Labourers	368 7	333 1	52.4	12.8	84.4
Scotland					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	461 5	418 8	50.1	12.1	110.6
Semi-skilled	373 10	342 10	49.9	10.9	89.9
Labourers	368 7	333 1	52.4	12.8	84.4
Wales					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Skilled	461 5	418 8	50.1	12.1	110.6
Semi-skilled	373 10	342 10	49.9	10.9	89.9
Labourers	368 7	333 1	52.4	12.8	84.4

* † ‡ See footnotes to Table 6.

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

Table 9 Regional Analysis by skill: Chemical Manufacture*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
London and South Eastern					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	401 0	380 6	46.9	7.9	102.7
Craftsmen	470 10	438 6	47.9	8.6	118.0
P-B-R workers					
General workers	428 6	420 8	44.5	5.4	115.5
Craftsmen	484 10	462 1	47.6	8.7	122.3
Eastern and Southern					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	403 1	386 7	46.0	6.7	105.2
Craftsmen	461 6	431 2	46.4	8.0	119.4
P-B-R workers					
General workers	374 1	358 9	42.4	4.7	105.9
Craftsmen	414 11	404 3	41.2	1.5	121.0
South Western §					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	339 3	312 2	48.0	7.6	84.9
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers					
General workers	443 5	424 5	47.2	8.4	112.8
Craftsmen	487 3	455 4	46.7	7.6	125.3
Midlands					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	404 11	389 9	45.6	6.8	106.5
Craftsmen	423 7	398 0	44.9	5.7	113.3
P-B-R workers					
General workers	431 0	417 6	43.7	5.1	118.4
Craftsmen	448 5	428 11	46.4	7.2	115.9
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	401 0	380 6	46.9	7.9	102.7
Craftsmen	470 10	438 6	47.9	8.6	118.0
P-B-R workers					
General workers	428 6	420 8	44.5	5.4	115.5
Craftsmen	484 10	462 1	47.6	8.7	122.3
Northern					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	441 7	421 3	47.8	8.2	110.9
Craftsmen	481 6	446 0	46.0	7.5	125.5
P-B-R workers					
General workers	430 9	421 3	44.4	4.9	116.5
Craftsmen	473 7	450 10	44.6	5.1	127.5
Scotland					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	396 6	381 11	45.3	5.0	105.0
Craftsmen	486 6	450 8	46.5	7.3	125.6
P-B-R workers					
General workers	398 2	388 3	42.6	3.7	112.2
Craftsmen	448 9	421 4	44.1	5.3	122.0
Wales §					
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
General workers	437 8	419 1	45.2	6.0	116.3
Craftsmen	433 2	412 5	42.9	4.1	121.3
P-B-R workers					

Table 10 Regional Analysis by skill: Iron and Steel Manufacture*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Midlands					
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.
Production operatives†	425 0	406 8	44.8	6.4	113.8
Maintenance operatives (skilled)†	458 3	425 9	46.7	7.7	117.8
Other maintenance workers†	415 4	377 6	48.3	10.0	103.1

Table 11 Occupational Analysis for all Industries Covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
All engineering industries covered*														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	48,908	429 4	405 8	45.2	6.2	114.0	107.7	59,985	465 11	450 5	42.7	4.5	130.9	126.6
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	32,605	429 9	408 0	44.1	5.3	117.0	111.1	66,875	460 5	444 10	42.8	4.3	129.2	124.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	9,912	369 2	345 5	43.5	5.9	101.9	95.3	60,487	399 9	389 4	41.5	3.5	115.5	112.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	37,170	484 2	463 5	43.7	4.9	132.9	127.2	9,262	487 6	469 9	43.8	4.6	133.6	128.8
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	18,308	479 11	442 0	47.6	8.7	121.0	111.5	3,887	492 1	456 10	47.8	8.7	123.5	114.7
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	11,256	489 9	451 6	47.4	8.3	124.0	114.3	2,388	510 2	470 11	48.5	9.5	126.3	116.6
Patternmakers	13,377	472 8	435 4	46.7	8.2	121.5	111.9	2,675	463 10	433 3	46.4	7.6	119.9	112.0
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,410	456 5	439 4	43.7	4.5	125.3	120.6	2,105	440 0	428 5	42.6	3.4	123.8	120.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	6,996	424 2	402 8	43.4	5.1	117.4	111.4	12,453	471 0	459 2	41.0	3.5	137.9	134.4
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,708	377 7	366 4	42.2	3.8	107.4	104.2	3,729	426 5	419 6	40.4	2.5	126.6	124.6
All other adult skilled grades	4,874	427 1	399 2	44.9	6.6	114.2	106.7	8,759	439 7	424 8	42.4	4.1	124.4	120.1
All other adult semi-skilled grades	105,375	435 11	414 1	44.2	5.5	118.3	112.4	78,847	462 7	448 2	42.0	4.0	132.1	128.0
Labourers	221,979	374 1	353 10	44.2	6.0	101.5	96.0	190,797	406 11	393 7	42.3	4.4	115.5	111.7
	69,225	314 3	293 8	45.1	7.1	83.6	78.1	20,557	332 10	313 4	44.9	6.7	88.9	83.7

Iron and steel manufacture**

	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Production operatives excluding labourers								
Blast furnaces, sintering and ore preparation	430	394 5	378 4	41.2	2.5	114.9	110.2	5.63
Steel melting shops	223	394 9	367 2	47.9	7.7	98.8	91.9	12,848
Hot rolling mills	578	385 1	363 10	43.8	5.3	105.5	99.6	24,418
Cold reduction mills	679	387 7	377 1	42.3	3.4	110.0	107.0	5,024
Ancillary processes associated with mills								2,051
(a) Coating								509 6
(b) Other	835	447 0	422 1	46.8	5.9	114.7	108.3	5,932
Bright bar manufacture								378 10
Forges and ancillary processes (excluding drop forging)	240	375 0	363 11	41.2	5.9	109.3	106.1	2,788
Tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture	3,669	411 0	394 3	44.1	5.1	111.8	107.2	13,060
Steel foundries and ancillary processes (including melting)	1,032	384 3	355 10	50.5	12.7	91.4	84.6	7,687
Other production departments	1,081	391 6	381 11	46.2	9.0	101.8	99.3	3,639
Maintenance operatives excluding labourers								
Fitters and turners	2,840	469 1	434 8	47.2	8.1	119.2	110.5	7,798
Other mechanical craftsmen	753	453 10	424 5	45.6	6.3	119.4	111.7	3,373
Electricians	1,258	477 10	443 1	47.4	8.1	121.0	112.2	3,816
Bricklayers	471	440 0	409 9	46.0	7.2	114.8	106.9	2,527
Other skilled maintenance workers	813	433 5	403 7	46.1	6.9	112.8	105.1	4,358
Other maintenance workers	2,276	395 5	359 9	48.4	8.6	98.0	89.1	15,107
Service workers excluding labourers	6,254	370 5	347 11	44.8	5.7	99.1	93.1	12,478
Labourers	7,051	336 3	308 7	46.0	7.4	87.7	80.5	11,967

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.
‡ Payment-by-result workers in iron and steel manufacture include lieu workers.

Table 11 (continued) Occupational Analysis for all Industries Covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Shipbuilding and ship repairing*†														
Platers														
Welders														
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)	4,151	486 2	450 10	43.0	5.7	135.5	125.7	6,503	509 5	474 1	42.3	5.8	144.7	134.6
Shipwrights														
Joiners														
Plumbers														
Electricians														
Fitters														
Turners														
(Detailed information by occupation was not obtained for timeworkers in shipbuilding. Figures for skilled and semi-skilled workers and labourers on timework are given in Table 6).														
Chemical manufacture*														
General workers engaged in production		s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.					
Day workers	14,816	354 1	329 2	46.3	7.6	91.7	85.3	7,956	384 10	364 5	45.3	6.6	101.9	96.5
Continuous 3-shift workers	13,494	460 3	448 2	45.4	5.5	121.6	118.5	13,468	429 7	423 9	42.3	3.1	121.8	120.2
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	2,463	442 6	415 9	48.4	9.4	109.7	103.1	2,839	439 9	430 1	43.5	4.6	121.4	118.6
2-shift workers	2,509	444. 9	416 8	50.4	10.4	106.0	99.2	1,107	447 1	416 1	47.6	8.4	112.7	104.9
Others including night workers	380	433 1	414 6	48.1	8.0	108.1	103.4	451	395 11	379 0	45.0	6.1	105.5	101.1
Craftsmen														
Fitters	4,643	471 6	435 1	46.6	8.1	121.4	112.0	3,484	467 9	445 2	44.6	5.6	125.9	119.8
Other engineering craftsmen	2,258	473 0	438 1	46.0	6.9	123.5	114.3	1,916	437 10	413 2	43.6	4.9	120.5	113.7
Electricians	1,312	473 8	441 8	45.6	6.8	124.6	116.2	999	468 6	446 3	44.1	5.1	127.6	121.4
Building craftsmen	1,247	425 10	396 6	45.5	6.5	112.3	104.6	741	436 1	417 5	43.1	3.9	121.5	116.2

Table 12 Occupational Analysis for Particular Industry Groups: Great Britain

Mechanical engineering*

	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	24,283	418 2	392 10	45.8	6.7	109.7	103.0	22,270
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)								
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	18,852	411 9	389 7	44.3	5.6	111.6	105.6	32,482
(b) rated below fitters' rate	6,033	378 2	347 10	43.9	7.0	103.3	95.1	25,995
Toolroom fitters and turners	12,778	469 5	444 10	44.5	5.8	126.7	120.1	3,422
Maintenance men (skilled)								
Skilled maintenance fitters	5,932	466 0	428 0	47.9	8.9	116.7	107.2	1,663
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,813	480 6	439 6	48.2	9.2	119.6	109.4	1,122
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,227	441 2	406 8	47.1	8.2	112.3	103.5	1,227
Patternmakers	1,616	433 10	416 10	44.0	4.8	118.2	113.6	1,120
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,975	422 0	401 4	43.3	4.9	117.0	111.3	3,796
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	1,324	374 7	364 4	41.8	3.7	107.6	104.6	2,491
Platers, riveters and caulkers	3,445	427 9	399 10	44.8	6.4	114.7	107.2	5,972
All other adult skilled grades	37,461	428 7	403 3	45.1	6.3	114.0	107.3	23,834
All other adult semi-skilled grades	67,562	356 5	333 1	45.5	7.1	94.0	87.8	58,923
Labourers	26,528	309 2	287 8	45.4	7.3	81.8	76.1	8,886

Electrical engineering*

	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	7,394	426 11	407 1	45.0	5.8	113.9	108.6	8,383
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)								
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,624	427 7	409 4	43.6	4.8	117.8	112.8	8,113
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,367	355 6	340 5	42.9	4.4	99.4	95.2	9,452
Toolroom fitters and turners	6,556	472 9	453 10	43.6	4.5	130.1	124.9	1,623
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,856	480 6	439 4	48.0	9.3	120.1	109.8	486
Skilled maintenance fitters								
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,157	479 4	435 1	47.9	8.8	120.0	108.9	380
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,787	445 7	410 0	46.9	8.1	113.9	104.8	413
Patternmakers	272	425 11	413 1	43.0	4.1	119.0	115.4	284
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,241	412 0	390 6	43.9	4.9	112.5	106.6	1,259
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	156	389 3	377 2	42.8	3.5	109.2	105.8	413
Platers, riveters and caulkers	230	387 5	363 5	44.9	5.9	103.6	97.2	262
All other adult skilled grades	23,433	420 10	399 9	44.3	5.4	113.9	108.2	10,614
All other adult semi-skilled grades	40,547	355 6	333 9	45.4	6.7	94.1	88.3	39,409
Labourers	11,897	305 11	285 6	45.2	7.0	81.3	75.9	2,320

* See footnote to Table 6.

† Payment-by-result workers include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 13 (continued) Regional Analysis by Occupation: All Engineering Industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers					
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium
Midlands		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	10,481	441 7	424 5	43.6	4.9	121.5 116.7	16,207	487 8	479 4	39.4	2.6	148.6 146.1
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)												
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	7,081	447 1	429 9	43.5	4.6	123.2 118.5	22,129	487 9	478 0	41.2	2.9	142.1 139.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,550	349 7	335 7	42.2	4.2	99.4 95.4	23,679	424 3	418 4	39.3	2.1	129.5 127.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	13,220	487 8	472 11	42.6	3.9	137.5 133.3	2,976	514 10	497 9	43.5	4.3	141.9 137.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	5,324	493 6	460 7	47.3	8.4	125.1 116.8	1,045	502 6	468 5	46.6	7.8	129.3 120.6
Skilled maintenance fitters												
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,454	499 8	468 8	46.7	7.6	128.4 120.4	576	533 11	495 6	48.1	8.9	133.3 123.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,744	466 11	437 2	46.3	7.3	121.0 113.3	575	485 5	454 10	45.9	7.4	127.0 119.0
Patternmakers	765	448 1	438 5	42.1	2.8	127.6 124.8	429	463 9	454 10	42.4	2.8	131.2 128.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,031	447 8	432 7	42.6	3.7	126.2 121.9	3,841	495 5	488 7	38.4	2.1	154.7 152.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	502	381 1	370 8	42.0	4.1	108.8 105.8	851	456 3	451 1	39.9	1.9	137.4 135.8
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,005	444 1	398 3	47.7	10.0	111.6 100.1	1,960	407 8	395 10	42.4	3.5	115.4 112.0
All other adult skilled grades	32,244	447 5	432 5	42.9	4.3	125.1 120.9	28,870	473 6	464 5	39.8	2.6	142.9 140.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	49,225	366 5	349 4	44.0	5.8	100.0 95.3	62,925	424 3	414 6	40.9	3.4	124.4 121.5
Labourers	19,572	307 8	291 10	43.8	6.0	84.3 80.0	5,747	350 0	335 6	44.0	5.9	95.4 91.5
Yorkshire and Humberside		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	2,474	399 10	375 1	47.1	7.9	101.8 95.5	3,621	439 2	418 9	44.8	6.1	117.6 112.1
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)												
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,891	390 4	365 4	44.8	6.8	104.5 97.8	7,785	442 8	423 4	43.7	5.6	121.5 116.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,016	347 2	323 5	45.2	7.3	92.2 85.9	7,258	391 0	376 7	43.2	4.6	108.5 104.6
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,789	443 0	415 6	45.8	6.7	116.0 108.8	814	454 3	432 4	45.2	6.3	120.6 114.7
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,388	452 0	411 2	49.6	10.4	109.3 99.4	433	454 7	420 0	48.5	9.8	112.5 103.9
Skilled maintenance fitters												
Skilled maintenance electricians	680	463 10	422 4	48.4	9.8	115.1 104.8	256	479 0	434 8	49.3	11.1	116.5 105.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	877	405 6	372 11	46.5	8.2	104.7 96.3	250	436 5	404 2	46.6	8.3	112.3 104.0
Patternmakers	265	434 7	412 10	45.5	6.3	114.6 108.9	269	417 6	404 5	42.8	3.8	117.2 113.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	646	400 7	370 10	46.8	8.3	102.7 95.1	1,059	428 2	415 7	42.4	4.1	121.2 117.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	202	359 4	341 1	44.8	5.6	96.3 91.5	425	384 2	376 11	40.9	2.8	112.8 110.6
Platers, riveters and caulkers	540	361 4	348 5	43.0	4.4	100.8 97.2	734	426 1	408 1	43.1	5.0	118.8 113.7
All other adult skilled grades	5,712	393 3	371 3	45.2	6.5	104.3 98.5	5,209	423 9	407 1	44.0	5.3	115.5 110.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	11,320	346 1	321 9	46.8	8.3	88.8 82.6	13,654	379 9	363 0	44.2	6.1	103.1 98.6
Labourers	6,751	294 9	273 7	45.5	8.0	77.8 72.2	2,260	321 6	300.2	45.0	7.0	85.8 80.1
North Western		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	6,023	434 9	409 3	46.0	7.3	113.3 106.7	12,801	444 4	428 9	43.9	5.2	121.6 117.3
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)												
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,953	415 7	396 4	43.8	5.1	113.8 108.6	10,761	427 2	410 10	43.9	5.2	116.8 112.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,212	361 6	345 8	43.1	5.1	100.7 96.3	12,204	377 6	363 11	43.8	5.3	103.5 99.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,892	456 9	432 2	44.6	6.1	122.9 116.2	2,715	473 8	458 11	43.6	4.2	130.5 126.4
Maintenance men (skilled)	2,116	445 3	407 10	47.4	8.9	112.8 103.3	720	478 9	447 3	47.8	8.6	120.2 112.3
Skilled maintenance fitters												
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,217	480 3	441 3	47.4	8.9	121.5 111.7	458	477 5	440 2	48.0	9.4	119.3 109.9
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,765	452 0	417 6	46.7	8.0	116.0 107.2	512	467 7	435 4	45.7	7.6	122.8 114.3
Patternmakers	453	447 0	428 4	44.7	5.5	120.0 115.0	580	442 11	431 8	42.6	3.6	124.7 121.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	645	432 9	403 2	44.2	6.0	117.4 109.4	1,666	448 7	433 0	43.5	5.1	123.8 119.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	375	367 4	358 10	40.3	3.2	109.3 106.7	832	414 0	407 10	41.6	2.5	119.4 117.6
Platers, riveters and caulkers	568	452 3	425 11	44.5	5.9	122.0 114.8	1,050	427 7	410 4	43.0	4.8	119.4 114.6
All other adult skilled grades	9,940	425 0	401 4	45.6	6.5	111.8 105.6	9,232	436 4	419 6	43.1	5.0	121.3 116.7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	28,875	370 3	348 3	45.1	6.7	98.5 92.7	27,227	383 1	365 9	44.2	6.0	104.1 99.4
Labourers	10,745	304 4	283 0	45.6	7.7	80.0 74.4	3,804	313 9	297 2	45.7	7.1	82.4 78.0

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

Table 13 (continued) Regional Analysis by Occupation: All Engineering Industries*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers					
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium
Northern		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	2,207	450 9	422 7	47.0	7.7	115.0 107.8	3,574	467 11	448 6	43.1	4.6	130.4 125.0
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)												
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	811	408 7	389 4	44.8	5.8	109.3 104.2	2,986	427 10	412 7	42.3	3.9	121.3 116.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	562	380 1	364 7	44.2	4.9	103.2 99.0	2,714	391 11	376 5	43.3	4.6	108.7 104.4
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,320	487 8	472 11	42.6	3.9	137.5 133.3	2,976	514 10	497 9	43.5	4.3	141.9 137.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	5,324	493 6	460 7	47.3	8.4	125.1 116.8	1,045	502 6	468 5	46.6	7.8	129.3 120.6
Skilled maintenance fitters												
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,454	499 8	468 8	46.7	7.6	128.4 120.4	576	533 11	495 6	48.1	8.9	133.3 123.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,744	466 11	437 2	46.3	7.3	121.0 113.3	575	485 5	454 10	45.9	7.4	127.0 119.0
Patternmakers	765	448 1	438 5	42.1	2.8	127.6 124.8	429	463 9	454 10	42.4	2.8	131.2 128.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,031	447 8	432 7	42.6	3.7	126.2 121.9	3,841	495 5	488 7	38.4	2.1	154.7 152.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	502	381 1	370 8	42.0	4.1	108.8 105.8	851	456 3	451 1	39.9	1.9	137.4 135.8
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,005	444 1	398 3	47.7	10.0	111.6 100.1	1,960	407 8	395 10	42.4	3.5	115.4 112.0
All other adult skilled grades	32,244	447 5	432 5	42.9	4.3	125.1 120.9	28,870	473 6	464 5	39.8	2.6	142.9 140.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	49,225	366 5	349 4	44.0	5.8	100.0 95.3	62,925	424 3	414 6	40.9	3.4	124.4 121.5
Labourers	19,572	307 8	291 10	43.8	6.0	84.3 80.0	5,747	350 0	335 6	44.0	5.9	95.4 91.5
Scotland		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.		s. d.	s. d.			d. d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	4,197	420 4	387 10	45.7	7.0	110.4 101.8	4,234	461 1	440 1	43.5	5.1	127.2 121.4
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)												
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,684	413 6	390 2	43.1	4.6	115.2 108.7	5,591	450 1	432 11	42.5	4.1	127.2 122.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	861	362 0	340 7	44.9	5.6	96.7 91.0	1,597	390 7	374 3	41.5	3.9	113.0 108.3
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,809	472 4	446 3	43.8	5.3	129.4 122.2	675	475 0	455 8	43.0	4.5	132.5 127.1
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,592	481 7	438 0	47.9	9.1	120.5 109.6	371	495 5	455 0	47.5	8.4	125.2 115.0
Skilled maintenance fitters												
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,508	469 9	423 1	47.4	8.1	118.8 107.0	192	543 8	491 6	50.5	10.7	129.1 116.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	674	494 11	448 9	47.5	9.3	125.0 113.4	157	498 6	460 5	47.6	8.2	125.6 116.0
Patternmakers	330	401 0	389 9	41.1	2.4	117.1 113.8	290	389 8	380 9	41.4	2.3	113.0 110.4
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	845	413 9	394 10	41.9	4.3	118.6 113.2	941	452 1	429 6	43.1	5.5	125.8 119.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	125	353 9	345 11	41.0	2.3	103.7 101.4	370	404 10	397 2	40.0	2.3	121.5 119.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	847	387 6	364 10</									

Young Persons Entering Employment in 1966

Nearly 522,000 young persons—about 270,000 boys and 252,000 girls—entered employment in Great Britain last year. This was about 38,000 or 6.8 per cent. less than the previous year. It reflects the falling birth rate after 1947, and the fact that more young people are staying longer in full-time education. The decline is apparent at ages 15 (27,800 down), 16 (5,500 down) and 17 (4,600 down).

The decrease in the number of boys, compared with a year earlier was 21,000, or 7.2 per cent., and for girls it was 17,000, or 6.3 per cent.

Of the total of about 270,000 boys who entered all types of employment, 114,400 became apprentices or learners in skilled occupations; for 1965 the comparable figures were 291,000 and 118,100. Thus the number of boys entering apprenticeships decreased by 3,700 or 3.1 per cent. against 1965 compared with the fall of 7.2 per cent. in the total number of boys entering employment but the proportion becoming apprentices was, at 42.4 per cent., the highest yet recorded.

In all industries except leather, leather goods and fur, timber, furniture etc., distribution and public administration and defence, the proportions of boys obtaining apprenticeships to the total of new entrants increased, in most cases marginally. Professional and scientific services 27.3 per cent. (22.7 per cent. in 1965), vehicles 70.1 per cent. (65.7 per cent. in 1965) and metal manufacture 51.2 per cent. (47.9 per cent. in 1965) are examples of industries showing larger increases. The number of girls obtaining apprenticeships increased slightly in 1966 to 16,749, but the proportion although higher than since 1962, was still only 6.7 per cent. Of these 12,505, or nearly three-quarters, obtained their apprenticeships in hairdressing and manicure. There were decreases of 250 for girls and 900 for boys in entrants to employment leading to professional qualifications, but many entrants to this category of employment are over 18 years of age, and, therefore, outside the scope of this article.

Compared with 1965, about 1,650, or 4.5 per cent., fewer boys but 700, or 2.1 per cent., more girls entered other employment providing planned training (apart from induction training).

For clerical work there were also decreases, 4,400 boys and 7,200 girls, against the 1965 figures. The proportion of girls who chose this type of employment fell marginally from 40.2 to 40.1 per cent. but for boys the fall was more marked 10.0 to 9.1 per cent.

Analysis by Age of Entry

Table 1 is an analysis by age of entry of the number of boys and girls entering employment, and table 2 shows the numbers who entered the various categories of employment according to age of entry.

Table 2 Analysis by Type of Employment entered and Age of Entry

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment								THOUSANDS			
	Boys				Girls				Boys		Girls	
	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including apprenticeship training in employment)	76.2	31.8	6.4	114.4	13.6	2.3	0.8	16.7	185.7	64.2	20.3	270.2
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0.3	1.5	1.7	3.5	0.3	2.2	1.8	4.4	176.1	53.8	21.8	251.7
Clerical employment	6.4	11.9	6.4	24.7	50.1	36.4	14.5	101.0	17.1	1.8	0.8	19.7
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns	25.8	7.0	2.5	35.3	28.4	4.2	1.8	34.4	17.1	1.8	0.8	19.7
Other employment	76.9	12.0	3.3	92.3	83.7	8.6	2.9	95.2	17.1	1.8	0.8	19.7
Total	185.7	64.2	20.3	270.2	176.1	53.8	21.8	251.7				

The numbers of boys and girls entering different industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for any industry only show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. Transfers between industries of young persons under 18 are not recorded.

The figures for an industry group include all entrants to that group, regardless of individual occupations. Thus the figures for manufacturing industries include not only those starting work in factories, but also those entering technical, clerical, sales and other jobs in those industries.

Table 3 shows the number entering eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total number of boys and girls entering all industries and services. Corresponding figures for 1965 are given in brackets. Table 7 (on page 383) gives the numbers of boys and girls entering various occupational categories of employment, analysed by orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. Although marginally more entered apprenticeships to skilled occupations in manufacturing industries, these industries as a whole attracted 5,900 fewer boys than in 1965, and 7,000 fewer girls.

Table 1. Analysis by Age of Entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys	185,670	64,234	20,293	270,197
Girls	176,088	53,756	21,811	251,655
Total	361,758	117,990	42,104	521,852
Percentage change over 1965	-7%	-4%	-10%	-6.8%

Table 3. Industrial Analysis

Industry Group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group (comparable figures for 1965 are given in brackets)	
	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5 (5)	1 (1)
Mining and quarrying	2 (2)	— (—)
Manufacturing industries	38 (37)	34 (35)
Construction	13 (14)	1 (1)
Transport and communication	4 (4)	3 (2)
Distributive trades	16 (16)	29 (31)
Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance	12 (12)	20 (19)
Hotels, laundries and personal services	10 (10)	12 (11)
Total number of entrants (000's)	270 (291)	252 (269)

Most industry groups had smaller intakes of new entrants than in 1965. Only vehicles and clothing and footwear for boys and mining and quarrying, gas, electricity and water, transport and communication and public administration for girls showed increases over the previous year. In most cases the increases were small or marginal but the number of girls entering public administration increased by 1,461 or 16.4 per cent.

Entry of boys to the construction industry fell by 3,700, including a decline of about 2,250 in apprenticeships, although the proportion entering apprenticeships increased from 68.5 per cent. to 69.3 per cent.; in engineering and electrical goods 1,450 fewer boys and 1,500 fewer girls found employment, and the numbers entering miscellaneous services declined by 1,700 and 1,100, respectively, although within this group both catering, hotels etc., for boys, and hairdressing for girls showed slight increases. The largest fall among new entrants was in the distributive trades, where 4,700 fewer boys and 9,150 fewer girls found employment than in 1965.

Of the 101,000 girls who entered clerical employment, 30,000 did so in manufacturing industries, 18,000 each in the distributive trades and in insurance, banking and finance. For boys, the largest numbers entering clerical employment were in manufacturing industries, 6,000, and in insurance, banking and finance 4,500.

Sources of Information

The data for these figures is derived from records compiled by Youth Employment Offices. Under the National Insurance Acts every person on starting work must have an insurance card. Young persons under 18 obtain theirs from Youth Employment Offices, and it is at that time that the necessary information is obtained.

An important qualification about the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons, who may have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare time work whilst still at school, are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, although Youth Employment Officers make every effort to ensure that their records are as complete as possible.

Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries are significantly affected. The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not take into account subsequent changes of work.

They do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, or take account of wastage during probation. Nor do they show the total numbers leaving school, as boys and girls going to universities and other institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately, are excluded.

Table 5 Analysis of Boys and Girls entering Employment by type of Employment entered and by Region

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern	13,890	3,395	632	470	7,381	23,435	10,906	5,255	13,909	10,670	46,718	43,225
Eastern and Southern	14,216	2,749	436	467	3,131	13,411	5,089	3,285	11,470	12,477	34,342	32,389
South Western	6,845	1,069	207	219	1,219	5,705	2,660	2,413	6,381	7,124	17,312	16,530
Midlands	20,023	2,693	625	838	3,251	16,476	8,386	7,191	14,995	16,242	47,280	43,440
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,399	1,565	353	690	2,224	8,669	2,815	3,479	7,315	10,129	26,106	24,532
North Western	17,747	2,178	370	536	2,910	13,639	2,720	4,764	10,980	11,260	34,727	32,377
Northern	9,797	943	205	404	1,469	5,906	1,082	3,324	7,185	7,522	19,738	18,099
Scotland	13,359	1,519	497	472	2,262	10,026	1,051	3,639	12,678	12,494	29,847	28,150
Wales	5,172	638	138	265	848	3,692	628	1,048	7,341	7,270	14,127	12,913
Total, Great Britain	114,448	16,749	3,463	4,361	24,695	100,959	35,337	34,398	92,254	95,188	270,197	251,655

Equally the statistics do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time as they exclude those entering over the age of 18.

The distribution of boys and girls entering employment in Scotland, Wales and each of the Ministry's regions of England, at ages 15, 16 and 17 are given in table 4.

Nationally the proportion of the total number of entrants who were aged 15 remained unchanged from 1965 at 69 per cent. for boys and at 70 per cent. for girls. Scotland again had the highest proportions of both boys and girls entering employment at this age (77 per cent. and 80 per cent., respectively), and London and South Eastern Region the lowest proportions (59 per cent. and 60 per cent., respectively).

Table 4 Regional Analysis of Boys and Girls entering Employment by Age of Entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total Number	Percentage of total employees*
	15	16	17		
Boys					
London and South Eastern	27,595	13,902	5,221	46,718	1.3
Eastern and Southern	22,672	8,968	2,702	34,342	1.9
South Western	10,881	4,786	1,645	17,312	2.0
Midlands	33,327	10,888	3,065	47,280	1.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	18,893	5,676	1,537	26,106	1.9
North Western	24,916	7,853	1,958	34,727	1.9
Northern	14,652	4,046	1,040	19,738	2.2
Scotland	23,043	4,842	1,962	29,847	2.2
Wales	9,691	3,273	1,163	14,127	2.1
Total, Great Britain	185,670	64,234	20,293	270,197	1.8
Girls					
London and South Eastern	25,966	12,192	5,067	43,225	1.9
Eastern and Southern	21,632	7,535	3,222	32,389	3.3
South Western	10,760	3,782	1,988	16,530	3.4
Midlands	31,405	8,859	3,176	43,440	3.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	17,870	4,993	1,669	24,532	3.3
North Western	23,589	6,712	2,076	32,377	2.8
Northern	13,666	3,247	1,186	18,099	4.0
Scotland	22,491	4,018	1,641	28,150	3.4
Wales	8,709	12,418	1,786	12,913	3.9
Total, Great Britain	176,088	53,756	21,811	251,655	2.9

*The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees, aged 15 and over in each Region at June, 1966.

Compared with 1965, there were slight reductions in the proportions that boy and girl entrants formed of the total number of employees, and the percentages were lower in all regions.

Analyses by region of the numbers of boys and girls taking employment in each of the orders of the Standard Industrial Classification in 1966 are given in table 6 on page 382, which includes a separate tabulation for boys starting as apprentices. A regional analysis of the numbers entering the various categories of employment is given in table 5.

In Great Britain the increase in the proportion of boys entering apprenticeships was reflected in all regions except South Western, the largest increases being in North Western (48.3 to 51.1 per cent.) and Scotland (42.4 to 44.7 per cent.). In South Western Region there was a marginal fall from 39.9 to 39.5 per cent. Regional variations depend to some extent on the nature of the industry of the region.

The proportion of young people entering clerical employment was highest in London and South Eastern Region (34 per cent.). In Great Britain as a whole the proportion of young persons entering clerical employment in 1966 decreased to 24.1 per cent. (1965-24.5 per cent.) of the total number of entrants to all forms of employment. The actual numbers entering this type of employment fell in all regions, the largest fall (nearly 3,000) being in London and South Eastern Region.

Table 6 Regional and Industrial Analysis of Young Persons entering Employment

Industry group	REGION									
	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
BOYS: Apprenticeship to skilled occupation										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	113	300	101	313	232	175	124	196	23	1,577
Mining and quarrying	39	12	58	774	844	203	990	362	716	3,997
Food, drink and tobacco	93	98	64	133	118	185	89	233	27	1,040
Chemicals and allied industries	115	121	19	90	112	368	261	103	49	1,238
Metal manufacture	101	120	31	1,033	852	313	570	435	413	3,868
Engineering and electrical goods	2,688	2,508	1,053	4,225	2,355	3,688	1,312	2,044	464	20,337
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	263	448	336	1,255	358	363	752	464	31	3,035
Vehicles	544	872	561	1,255	358	1,107	208	311	234	5,450
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	579	344	134	1,381	516	883	223	392	282	4,734
Textiles	18	30	19	154	248	227	21	201	41	959
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	5	3	18	17	29	6	12	1	110
Clothing and footwear	39	63	25	94	73	102	64	76	23	559
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	80	83	27	169	117	142	66	105	48	837
Timber, furniture, etc.	313	314	119	243	434	192	273	52	2,259	
Paper, printing and publishing	804	554	200	449	309	391	120	287	72	3,186
Other manufacturing industries	93	62	47	171	30	141	52	59	16	671
Construction	2,974	3,147	1,586	4,264	3,073	3,864	2,032	2,936	1,066	24,942
Gas, electricity and water	590	496	118	442	341	385	208	173	181	2,934
Transport and communication	961	478	181	542	362	565	240	369	160	3,858
Distributive trades	445	656	398	684	696	1,050	514	1,410	190	6,043
Insurance, banking and finance	21	29	3	27	4	22	17	63	9	195
Professional and scientific services	226	356	70	274	135	148	88	255	44	1,596
Miscellaneous services	2,020	2,254	1,056	2,321	1,745	2,405	1,198	1,933	753	15,685
Public administration	753	866	636	863	483	557	450	452	278	5,338
Grand Total	13,890	14,216	6,845	20,023	13,399	17,747	9,797	13,359	5,172	114,448

Total: BOYS (including apprentices)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,151	2,344	1,803	2,297	1,395	1,168	1,190	1,847	1,077	14,272
Mining and quarrying	57	30	122	948	925	242	1,057	454	821	4,656
Food, drink and tobacco	668	610	526	988	751	935	561	1,484	297	6,820
Chemicals and allied industries	524	345	63	310	306	796	490	196	118	3,148
Metal manufacture	207	243	58	2,038	1,719	457	1,129	837	863	7,551
Engineering and electrical goods	5,863	4,443	1,778	7,065	2,842	4,534	1,703	2,599	863	31,690
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	348	561	417	51	151	505	856	950	35	3,874
Vehicles	919	1,245	725	2,303	465	1,216	233	360	305	7,771
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,965	852	285	3,362	858	1,377	385	626	675	10,385
Textiles	185	161	157	1,058	1,152	458	203	1,164	133	5,671
Leather, leather goods and fur	54	48	85	94	172	36	103	36	21	858
Clothing and footwear	471	422	242	885	545	285	203	221	221	3,580
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	364	333	98	974	559	571	291	332	240	3,762
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,576	1,039	372	1,262	698	1,019	502	857	338	7,663
Paper, printing and publishing	2,394	1,155	505	869	527	903	260	801	248	7,662
Other manufacturing industries	630	381	181	506	144	445	210	170	159	2,826
Construction	5,423	5,106	2,444	6,619	3,649	4,601	2,541	3,593	2,010	35,985
Gas, electricity and water	851	692	157	590	426	491	235	203	213	3,853
Transport and communication	7,441	1,171	459	1,171	841	1,369	503	961	408	10,073
Distributive trades	2,128	5,005	2,695	5,980	3,727	5,754	3,305	6,360	2,413	42,680
Insurance, banking and finance	1,340	764	242	582	308	528	191	540	172	5,455
Professional and scientific services	1,340	982	328	934	515	572	353	637	185	5,846
Miscellaneous services	5,966	4,201	2,059	4,270	2,487	3,469	1,986	3,272	1,520	29,230
Public administration	2,794	2,213	1,543	2,179	1,261	1,600	1,233	1,286	777	14,886
Grand Total	46,718	34,342	17,312	47,280	26,106	34,727	19,738	29,847	14,127	270,197

Total: GIRLS

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	201	406	282	394	172	158	96	165	104	1,978
Mining and quarrying	43	14	39	110	52	38	85	29	25	435
Food, drink and tobacco	843	937	814	1,220	1,078	1,362	571	1,050	302	8,177
Chemicals and allied industries	1,047	763	71	662	648	932	317	283	70	4,793
Metal manufacture	130	12	12	753	625	137	158	151	189	2,238
Engineering and electrical goods	2,601	2,428	885	3,016	1,107	1,749	931	969	538	14,224
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	25	59	9	5	8	61	95	105	7	374
Vehicles	242	512	183	972	114	272	23	93	66	2,477
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	516	257	88	1,933	492	286	96	180	229	4,077
Textiles	226	241	241	3,642	2,228	2,310	552	2,864	299	12,664
Leather, leather goods and fur	107	54	68	112	102	111	99	63	41	874
Clothing and footwear	1,944	1,645	1,121	3,694	2,176	3,710	2,847	2,253	1,565	20,955
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	172	158	67	841	155	318	54	61	52	1,878
Timber, furniture, etc.	263	235	75	205	149	206	105	112	41	1,391
Paper, printing and publishing	1,678	1,249	568	923	862	1,125	324	1,526	237	8,492
Other manufacturing industries	541	488	230	676	156	400	263	139	375	3,268
Construction	612	417	186	456	234	271	186	498	115	2,975
Gas, electricity and water	440	284	107	335	147	65	81	81	57	1,592
Transport and communication	2,376	1,101	225	847	396	640	279	394	196	6,454
Distributive trades	10,915	9,629	5,752	11,069	7,403	9,307	6,336	9,182	4,476	74,069
Insurance, banking and finance	6,420	2,911	912	2,300	1,207	1,926	656	1,458	550	18,340
Professional and scientific services	3,110	2,442	1,222	2,948	1,772	2,030	1,179	2,155	953	17,811
Miscellaneous services	6,640	4,580	2,691	4,453	2,511	3,790	1,855	3,368	1,876	31,764
Public administration	2,180	1,388	682	1,757	809	1,091	927	971	550	10,355
Grand Total	43,225	32,389	16,530	43,440	24,532	32,377	18,099	28,150	12,913	251,655

Table 7 Industrial and Occupational Analysis of Young Persons Entering Employment

Industry group	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,577	90	11	4	56	304	1,341	191	11,287	1,389	14,272	1,978
Mining and quarrying	3,997	3	22	1	216	356	155	9	266	66	4,656	435
Food, drink and tobacco	1,040	152	32	19	453	2,619	494	387	4,801	5,000	6,820	8,177
Chemicals and allied industries	1,238	69	138	63	363	2,522	509	350	900	1,789	3,148	4,793
Metal manufacture	3,868	10	72	7	660	1,345	1,126	64	1,606	269	7,551	2,238
Engineering and electrical goods	20,337	112	152	16	1,503	8,704	4,693	1,126	5,005	4,266	31,690	14,224
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,035	19	15	—	159	335	110	6	555	14	3,874	374
Vehicles	5,450	27	25	5	343	2,036	806	121	1,147	288	7,771	2,477
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,734	31	50	8	405	2,229	1,853	187	3,343	1,622	10,385	4,077
Textiles	959	88	30	19	384	2,150	1,467	5,108	2,831	5,299	5,671	12,664
Leather, leather goods and fur	110	5	—	3	24	157	194	169	530	543	858	874
Clothing and footwear	559	238	5	—	145	1,457	1,544	11,919	1,327	7,338	3,580	20,955
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	837	14	23	4	318	1,045	475	369	2,109	446	3,762	1,878
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,259	19	11	3	243	727	1,583	178	3,567	464	7,663	1,391
Paper, printing and publishing	3,186	198	46	20	866	2,872	1,117	1,724	2,447	3,678	7,662	8,492
Other manufacturing industries	671	20	24	4	206	1,218	477	256	1,448	1,770	2,826	3,268
Total, all manufacturing industries	48,283	1,002	623	171	6,072	29,959	16,667	21,964	31,616	32,786	103,261	85,882
Construction	24,942	18	284	4	1,057	2,817	2,593	47	7,109	89	35,985	2,975
Gas, electricity and water	2,934	15	62	4	553	1,502	189	48	115	23	3,853	1,592
Transport and communication	3,858	59	94	11	2,465	4,524	1,263	1,365	2,393	495	10,073	6,454
Distributive trades	6,043	1,120	86	78	2,564	1						

Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1966

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour as beginning in 1966, was 1,937, compared with 2,354 in the previous year. Fourteen other stoppages which began in 1965 continued into 1966, so that the total number of stoppages in 1966 was 1,951. The corresponding figure for 1965 was 2,365.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1966 is estimated at 2,398,000, including 25,000 days lost at the beginning of 1966 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year. On the basis of the estimated net numbers involved, as given below, this represents a little less than five working days lost per worker involved compared with a little less than four days in 1965. Working days lost in 1965 amounted to 2,925,000.

Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in 1966 were given in the January, 1967 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 11 to 13). This article gives more detailed statistics about these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, which are now available.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in 1966 is estimated at 544,000, compared with 876,000 in 1965. The total for 1966 included 13,000 workers who were involved in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some workers were only indirectly involved, that is, they were thrown out of work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes.

The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total reported as involved in stoppages in 1966, about 428,000 were directly involved and 116,000 were indirectly involved. In 1965 about 681,000 workers were directly involved and 195,000 were indirectly involved in stoppages in that year.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers [mainly in the motor vehicles and port and inland water transport industries] were involved in more than one stoppage during the year, and, therefore, have been counted more than once in the year's total.

Precise information about the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in 1966 was about 484,000, representing about 2 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment. The corresponding figure for 1965 was 751,000.

The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Information about stoppages of work is obtained from the Ministry's Industrial Relations Officers and Employment Exchange managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned.

Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.*

* Information is available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these, it is estimated that approximately 600,000 working days were lost in 1966 at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

Table 1 analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1966, and the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. The figures of workers include both those directly and those indirectly involved.

Table 1 Industrial analysis

Industry group	Number of stoppages† beginning in 1966	Number of workers‡ involved in all stoppages in progress	Working days lost in 1966 through all stoppages in progress	
			Aggregate days lost‡	Days lost per thousand employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	1,300	7,000	10-20
Coal mining	553	50,300	118,000	100-250
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	1,000	under 10
Grain milling	—	—	—	—
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	4	400	§	under 10
All other food industries	9	1,300	2,000	under 10
Drink	10	1,600	6,000	20-50
Tobacco	—	—	—	—
Coke ovens and manufactured fuels	26	4,800	12,000	20-50
Chemicals, explosives, plastics, etc.	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	—	—	—	—
Oils, paints, soap, polishes, adhesives, etc.	4	400	1,000	under 10
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	71	18,100	92,000	100-250
All other metal manufacture	20	5,300	17,000	100-250
Non-electrical engineering	179	43,700	176,000	100-250
Electrical machinery, apparatus and goods	83	55,900	136,000	100-250
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	84	8,400	31,000	100-250
Motor vehicles and cycles	170	134,200	344,000	500-1,000
Aircraft	41	23,300	45,000	100-250
Locomotives, carriages, trams, perambulators, etc.	3	1,100	2,000	20-50
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	52	9,400	29,000	20-50
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres preparation and weaving	6	1,400	3,000	10-20
Woolen and worsted	2	100	§	under 10
Hosiery and other knitted goods	5	500	5,000	20-50
All other textile industries	8	800	2,000	under 10
Clothing other than footwear	7	500	1,000	under 10
Footwear	2	200	§	under 10
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5	1,000	1,000	10-20
Pottery	—	—	—	—
Glass	5	1,100	2,000	10-20
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	11	2,600	7,000	20-50
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	11	1,800	19,000	100-250
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	4	200	§	under 10
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	9	2,300	8,000	20-50
Printing, publishing, etc.	9	1,600	10,000	20-50
Other manufacturing industries	34	9,800	27,000	50-100
Construction	265	35,600	145,000	50-100
Gas, electricity and water	8	2,200	2,000	under 10
Railways	11	2,000	9,000	20-50
Road passenger transport	38	12,500	36,000	100-250
Road haulage contracting	36	3,300	9,000	20-50
Sea transport	1	30,000	850,000	5,000-10,000
Port and inland water transport	81	65,400	134,000	1,000-1,500
Other transport and communication	11	1,300	31,000	50-100
Distributive trades	23	1,600	8,000	under 10
Insurance, banking and finance	1	2,400	58,000	50-100
Professional and scientific services	3	500	1,000	under 10
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	16	700	3,000	under 10
Public administration and defence	17	2,700	10,000	under 10
Total	1,937†	543,900‡	2,398,000	100-250

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

‡ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

§ Less than 500 working days.

|| Some workers, largely in the motor vehicles and cycles and port and inland water transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage of work during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 484,000. For motor vehicles and cycles and port and inland water transport, the net totals were 116,000 and 37,000 respectively.

This table also includes, for each industry group, an indication of the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in employment. These figures should be used with caution when comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The totals of days lost include days lost at the establishments concerned by workers who were directly or indirectly involved, so that the estimates of days lost per 1,000 employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness".

Furthermore, the employee figures include administrative, clerical and technical workers, who are not normally involved in stoppages, and the proportion of these varies considerably as between different industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1967, page 14). For these reasons, exact figures are not provided, but estimates are given of the ranges within which the different industry groups fall.

Table 2 analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1966 as between the broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (for example, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by

a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers directly involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and days lost in the first three months of 1967 in respect of stoppages which continued into that year.

The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Table 3 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1966 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 52 such stoppages in 1966 compared with 89 in 1965.

Table 2 Analysis by causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
Number of stoppages beginning in 1966									
Wages:									
Claims for increases	2	155	39	77	10	70	31	48	431*
Other wage disputes	228	64	4	36	5	48	34	34	452*
All wage disputes	230	219	43	113	15	118	65	82	883*
Hours of labour	—	6	—	4	—	—	2	10	26
Demarcation disputes	2	7	14	—	—	10	13	7	57
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	7	73	7	35	6	86	15	53	282
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	14	6	4	11	—	8	10	5	58
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	301	68	15	35	9	31	64	33	556
Trade union status†	—	24	—	10	—	7	5	13	59
Sympathetic action‡	2	2	1	—	—	3	4	5	16*
Total	556	405	84	214	30	265	178	208	1,937*
Number of workers§ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1966									
Wages:									
Claims for increases	900	39,400	2,600	26,900	700	7,700	35,300	8,500	122,100
Other wage disputes	22,300	23,000	200	10,900	400	5,500	6,900	6,600	75,700
All wage disputes	23,200	62,400	2,800	37,800	1,100	13,200	42,100	15,100	197,800
Hours of labour	—	1,500	—	900	—	500	1,800	1,700	6,400
Demarcation disputes	100	900	1,100	300	—	1,300	1,100	300	15,000
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	1,900	25,500	500	20,800	1,200	10,400	2,800	7,900	70,800
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	2,800	1,200	300	2,700	—	2,600	2,100	400	12,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	16,700	14,400	2,000	9,500	600	4,900	30,800	4,000	82,900
Trade union status†	—	7,400	—	2,800	—	1,600	9,500	2,700	24,000
Sympathetic action‡	400	300	11	—	—	300	3,800	1,700	6,500
Total	45,000	113,500	6,700	74,700	2,900	34,800	104,100	33,700	415,400
Number of working days§ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1966									
Wages:									
Claims for increases	9,000	155,000	12,000	191,000	2,000	28,000	890,000	77,000	1,364,000
Other wage disputes	57,000	110,000	2,000	48,000	1,000	24,000	13,000	23,000	278,000
All wage disputes	66,000	265,000	14,000	239,000	3,000	52,000	903,000	100,000	1,642,000
Hours of labour	—	3,000	—	5,000	—	1,000	2,000	3,000	14,000
Demarcation disputes	11	5,000	6,000	3,000	—	3,000	50,000	17,000	84,000
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	5,000	111,000	2,000	47,000	9,000	59,000	33,000	24,000	289,000
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	5,000	5,000	4,000	12,000	—	7,000	3,000	3,000	39,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	41,000	36,000	5,000	70,000	1,000	11,000	57,000	13,000	234,000
Trade union status†	—	32,000	—	5,000	—	7,000	15,000	16,000	74,000
Sympathetic action‡	1,000	3,000	11	—	—	1,000	8,000	5,000	18,000
Total	118,000	458,000	31,000	382,000	13,000	141,000	1,072,000	180,000	2,395,000

* Three stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

† Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.

‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.

§ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

|| Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

Table 3 Principal stoppages in 1966

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing					
Hull	14 March	26 March	1,340	6,500	Objection to the employment of non-union crew members.
Coal mining					
Coventry	10 Jan.	26 Jan.	975	5,500	Dissatisfaction with alleged disparity in earnings between a particular power-loading team and other teams.
Yorkshire	17 Jan.	28 Jan.	855	8,500	Claim by certain craftsmen for an increase in pay of 13s. 6d. a week in order to remove a differential between their rates and those of electricians and fitters.
Midlothian	21 June	29 June	1,450	6,200	Disagreement about the interpretation of the national power-loading agreement and an alleged refusal of discussions at local level.
Doncaster	11 Oct.	14 Oct.	1,675	5,400	Dissatisfaction with fall-back rate offered during the establishment of new workings.
Metal manufacture					
Neath	9 March	23 April	1,060	33,000	Objection to changes in working arrangements designed to effect economies while avoiding redundancy but involving a reduction in earnings.
Nuneaton	19 April	2 May	615	5,600	For an increase of 2s. an hour in rates of pay.
Wednesbury	7 June	30 Sept.	210	11,100	For the dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct.
Letchworth	15 June	6 July	375	5,500	For trade union recognition.
Non-electrical engineering					
Leicester	3 Jan.	1 March	280	11,800	Against the use of self-employed and contract draughtsmen when the run-down of certain works programmes was causing fear of redundancy.
Birmingham	6 Jan.	19 Jan.	560	5,000	For the abolition of rate differentials within departments.
Kilmarnock	27 Jan.	14 Feb.	1,425	12,400	For an increase in wages for arc welders.
Oldham	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	1,600	7,200	Against the dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct.
Dundee	19 April	4 May	660	6,700	Disagreement over the application of a works agreement on bonus payments, and, subsequently, in protest against the suspension of 30 workers following an overtime ban.
Dundee	26 May	3 June	1,575	8,700	For an increase in the basic wage rate.
London	23 May	3 June	1,200	10,800	For an extra two days' annual holiday with pay in line with the national agreement in the engineering industry although holidays were in excess of the new national scale.
Wolverhampton	13 Sept.	30 Sept.	400	5,400	Protest against alleged lack of consultation over a decision to declare ten workers redundant.
Glasgow	26 Oct.	20 Jan. (1967)	215	6,000	Against a proposal to declare seven skilled workers redundant following the close-down of an engineering shop.
Electrical machinery, etc.					
Stafford	31 Jan.	3 March	5,175	33,000	Claims by drillers and press operators for increases in their basic piece-work rates.
Coventry	26 April	26 April	9,000	9,000	Token stoppage in protest against the laying-off of workers during a stoppage of work due to an industrial dispute at one of the firm's other Coventry factories.
Wolverhampton	6 June	9 June	1,890	5,400	Against employer's refusal to grant an interim pay increase pending a review of the pay structure and, subsequently, refusal to work with union and non-union labour who had not supported the strike.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	29 June	16 Nov.	600	9,500	For additional annual holidays with pay.
Aycliffe	8 Nov.	25 Nov.	1,285	15,300	Against the laying off of 23 toolroom fitters who were operating a work-to-rule.
Motor vehicle manufacturing					
Dagenham	24 Jan.	4 Feb.	4,005	33,500	Against a reduction in the extra breaks allowed to paint sprayers because of the nature of their work.
Liverpool	9 Feb.	25 Feb.	1,660	21,300	For an increase in piecework rates.
Paisley	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	1,165	5,100	Against the "speeding-up" of assembly lines without a compensatory increase in wages.
Solihull	9 March	12 March	3,085	5,800	Claim by internal transport drivers for an increase in bonus rates.
Coventry	25 April	13 June	7,500	70,000	Claim by machinists for new piecework rates for work on a modified engine.
Bathgate	6 May	20 June	3,990	46,700	For an increase in pay in order to obtain parity with workers in the firm's plants in other areas.
Birmingham	14 July	14 July	6,240	6,200	Claim by electricians for parity of pay with toolmakers.
London	3 Oct.	7 Oct.	1,040	5,200	Dispute concerning overtime working for stocktaking.
Oxford	20 Oct.	11 Nov.	775	8,000	Dispute over the issue of redundancy notices to 28 workers and the employer's refusal to consider "work-sharing" as an alternative.
Coventry	9 Nov.	10 Nov.	4,000	7,200	Against the planned redundancy of 700 workers.
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing					
Coventry	23 Feb.	31 May	260	16,600	In support of a claim by draughtsmen and technicians for four weeks' annual holiday and in protest against the suspension of a worker for refusing to rectify certain work performed during a short token stoppage in support of the holiday claim.
Accrington	21 Feb.	8 Aug.	50	5,400	Against the dismissal of two draughtsmen and an estimator following their refusal to accept regrading to clerical work at a lower salary.
Dalbeattie	8 Nov.	3 March (1967)	75	6,200	Against the dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct.
Timber, furniture, etc.					
Tipton	9 Sept.	13 Oct.	720	7,200	Against the issue of redundancy notices to ten despatch department workers.
North Shields	16 Nov.	23 Jan. (1967)	330	14,200	Inter-union disagreement as to who should operate a new machine.
Paper and printing					
Basingstoke	14 Oct.	9 Nov.	600	5,800	In support of a claim that trade union membership should be made a condition of employment.
London	17 Oct.	16 Nov.	295	6,500	Disagreement over the amount of redundancy payments due to 14 workers.
Construction					
Pembroke	6 June	17 June	810	5,000	Employment of alleged non-union labour on steel fixing work.

Table 3 (continued) Principal stoppages in 1966

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
	Began	Ended			
Port and inland water transport					
Hull	7 Jan.	7 March	3,435	30,800	Against alleged delays in negotiating higher local piecework prices and an increase in the fall-back rate.
North and South Shields	27 May	1 July	350	8,100	Inter-union dispute over the driving of fork lift trucks.
Liverpool and Birkenhead	25 May	25 May	7,680	6,700	Token stoppage in support of objections to proposed amendments to the National Dock Labour Scheme.
Hull and Liverpool	13 June	15 June	3,455	6,600	In sympathy with seamen involved in a national stoppage (see below).
Liverpool and Birkenhead	3 Oct.	6 Oct.	9,195	14,300	Refusal to work with non-union labour.
London	20 Oct.	28 Oct.	5,635	34,000	Claim by stevedores for sole entitlement to ship work at a new terminal berth.
Railways					
Various areas in Derbyshire, Lancashire and South Yorkshire	5 May	27 May	485	5,600	Dissatisfaction with a national agreement providing for single manning of locomotives on loose-coupled, non-vacuum braked freight trains.
Transport and communication					
United Kingdom	16 May	1 July	30,000	850,000	In support of a claim for, inter alia, the immediate introduction of a 40-hour week while at sea.
East Yorkshire	16 Oct.	3 Dec.	500	18,100	Against the introduction of new operating schedules.
Birmingham area	26 Sept.	10 Jan. (1967)	755	29,000	In protest against arrangements for making 330 car delivery drivers redundant.
Insurance, banking and finance					
Northern Ireland	6 May	17 June	2,400	57,600	Claim by bank officials for an 11 per cent. "status" increase in rates of pay in addition to the incomes "norm" of 3½ per cent.

Tables 4-7 analyse the stoppages beginning in 1966 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The aggregate number of working days lost includes days lost in the first three months of 1967 because of stoppages which continued into that year.

As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will,

therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

It will be seen from these tables that the majority of stoppages were relatively small. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for nearly 75 per cent. of all stoppages, but contributed less than 8 per cent. of the total days lost. On the other hand, more than 50 per cent. of the total days lost were attributed to the 10 largest stoppages.

Table 4 Analysis by magnitude of stoppages

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1966	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Total	1,937	100.0	531,300	100.0	2,395,000	100.0

Table 5 by duration in working days

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1966	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Not more than one day	645	33.3	168,700	31.8	128,000	5.3
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	425	21.9	90,700	17.1	124,000	5.2
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	249	12.8	59,000	11.1	125,000	5.2
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	160	8.3	51,600	9.7	137,000	5.7
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	120	6.2	27,300	5.1	86,000	3.6
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	65	3.4	16,000	3.0	55,000	2.3
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	157	8.1	46,300	8.7	296,000	12.4
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	51	2.6	17,200	3.2	171,000	7.1
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	20	1.0	15,000	2.8	136,000	5.7
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	15	0.8	4,300	0.8	93,000	3.9
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	19	1.0	32,800	6.2	950,000	39.7
Over 60 days	11	0.6	2,400	0.5	94,000	3.9

Table 6 by aggregate number of working days lost

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1966	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 250 days	1,188	61.3	68,600	12.9	98,000	4.1
250 and under 500	249	12.9	54,700	10.3	87,000	3.7
500 and under 1,000	205	10.6	76,800	14.5	142,000	5.9
1,000 and under 5,000	244	12.6	198,100	37.3	503,000	21.0
5,000 and under 25,000	41	2.1	69,300	13.0	347,000	14.5
25,000 and under 50,000	7	0.4	24,100	4.5	240,000	10.0
50,000 days and over	3	0.1	39,900	7.5	978,000	40.8

Table 7 by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1966	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 25 workers	462	23.8	7,700	1.4	27,000	1.1
25 and under 50	356	18.4	12,200	2.3	44,000	1.8
50 and under 100	344	17.8	23,500	4.4	97,000	4.1
100 and under 250	334	17.2	51,000	9.6	191,000	8.0
250 and under 500	193	10.0	64,200	12.1	253,000	10.6
500 and under 1,000	124	6.4	86,600	16.3	238,000	9.9
1,000 and under 2,500	99	5.1	142,800	26.9	364,000	15.2
2,500 and under 5,000	16	0.8	56,900	10.7	156,000	6.5
5,000 and under 10,000	8	0.4	56,400	10.6	174,000	7.3
10,000 workers and over	1	0.1	30,000	5.7	850,000	35.5

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

Table 8 provides a regional analysis of the number of workers and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the broad industry groups. An important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each region. To take account of this factor, reference should be made to the table "Estimated Numbers of Employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1966: Regional Analysis", on pages 104 to 106 of the February 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom contained on pages 102 and 103 of the same issue.

Table 8 Analysis by regions and broad industry groups

Region	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
Number of workers* involved in 1966 in all stoppages in progress									
London and South-Eastern	400	7,900	—	7,800	†	3,800	19,900	8,400	48,300
Eastern and Southern	—	3,300	300	21,200	100	2,100	13,000	3,400	43,400
South Western	—	7,500	—	3,900	200	400	3,800	900	16,800
West Midlands	2,000	36,400	—	89,000	†	1,200	4,900	9,300	142,700
East Midlands	3,600	5,900	—	2,100	300	1,700	1,100	100	14,900
Yorkshire and Humberside	20,600	7,000	—	2,100	600	3,200	24,700	3,300	61,500
North Western	1,600	15,300	600	8,800	400	8,400	32,900	2,600	70,700
Northern	1,300	13,600	—	1,600	200	4,400	3,500	3,100	27,600
Scotland	10,200	25,700	4,800	13,000	500	5,400	6,400	2,700	68,700
Wales	10,800	9,300	700	4,300	300	3,100	2,800	1,200	32,300
Northern Ireland	†	400	400	6,300	1,000	1,900	1,400	5,500	17,000
United Kingdom	50,500	132,300	8,400	158,500	3,600	35,600	114,500	40,500	543,900
Number of working days* lost in 1966 in all stoppages in progress									
London and South-Eastern	1,000	33,000	—	43,000	†	21,000	221,000	34,000	353,000
Eastern and Southern	—	11,000	1,000	30,000	†	14,000	235,000	12,000	302,000
South Western	—	9,000	—	5,000	†	2,000	24,000	1,000	42,000
West Midlands	10,000	122,000	—	201,000	†	1,000	35,000	25,000	395,000
East Midlands	4,000	24,000	—	3,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	40,000
Yorkshire and Humberside	54,000	16,000	—	3,000	1,000	11,000	109,000	12,000	205,000
North Western	3,000	52,000	1,000	32,000	1,000	42,000	201,000	7,000	339,000
Northern	3,000	45,000	—	3,000	†	9,000	99,000	16,000	177,000
Scotland	21,000	91,000	21,000	66,000	2,000	15,000	289,000	6,000	689,000
Wales	23,000	44,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	20,000	47,000	4,000	146,000
Northern Ireland	†	2,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	29,000	66,000	111,000
United Kingdom	118,000	449,000	31,000	391,000	12,000	145,000	1,069,000	183,000	2,398,000

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1947-66

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages		Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages	
		Beginning in year	In progress in year	Beginning in year	In progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly	(a)	(b)
		000's	000's	000's	000's
1947	1,721	489	131	623	2,389
1948	1,759	324	100	426	1,935
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687
1952	1,714	303	12	416	1,769
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257
1960	2,832	698†	116	814†	3,001
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731
1964	2,524	700‡	172	883‡	2,011
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906
1966	1,937	414§	116	544§	2,372

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

† This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.

‡ This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.

§ This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

|| Includes one stoppage which was still in progress at the end of March 1967.

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The figures for employees include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, and the proportion of these workers to total employees varies as between different industry groups (see page 14 of the January 1967 issue of this GAZETTE) and between regions. Also, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years are given in Table 9.

During the last 20 years, the largest losses of working days occurred in 1957, 1959 and 1962, when 8,412,000, 5,270,000 and 5,798,000 working days were lost. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relatively large annual totals in these years. In 1957 a widespread engineering stoppage caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000. In 1959 about 3,500,000 days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. The number of days lost in 1966 was somewhat below the average for the whole period.

Following an appreciable fall in the number of stoppages during the first four years covered by the table, the figures showed an upward trend until 1957, when the total of 2,859 was the highest ever recorded. This upward trend was reversed in 1958 and 1959, but the total rose again in 1960 to a level only slightly below that reached in 1957. The number of stoppages then fell during the next three years to 2,068 in 1963. The figure rose again in 1964, fell in 1965 and again, more substantially, in 1966, when the number was 1,937, the lowest figure since 1953.

CORRECTION

The figure for the average earnings of monthly-paid female employees (full-time, month of October 1966), relating to all manufacturing industries, given in Table 23 on page 212 of the March 1967 issue of the Gazette should have read £59.7s.11d. and not £57.7s.11d. as published.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 396-397 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for March, 1967 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week.

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-Mar. 1967

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	96.8	28.9	Textiles	53.3	14.7
Bread and flour confectionery	22.2	37.2	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.2	17.8
Biscuits	13.9	44.4	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	5.8	13.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	12.2	31.0	Woolen and worsted	13.3	16.5
Milk products	2.4	19.3	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.7	13.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	10.7	25.6	Narrow fabrics	2.1	17.2
Fruit and vegetable products	4.6	22.2	Made-up textiles	2.2	12.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	2.4	12.8	Textile finishing	2.6	12.7
Brewing and malting	2.8	12.8	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.8	16.3
Other drink industries*	3.9	17.7	Leather goods	2.4	16.9
Chemicals and allied industries	23.5	16.5	Clothing and footwear	36.8	10.0
Chemicals and dyes	7.1	15.4	Weatherproof outerwear	2.0	9.2
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.1	16.5	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.6	10.2
Paint and printing ink	2.5	18.9	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.0	9.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.7	22.0	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.8	11.0
Metal manufacture	10.3	14.1	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	9.0	9.8
Iron and steel (general)	3.1	12.2	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.5	14.3
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.3	15.3	Footwear	3.9	7.2
Engineering and electrical goods	95.9	15.8	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8.8	11.5
Metal-working machine tools	2.3	15.9	Pottery	2.4	7.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.9	17.3	Glass	2.7	13.9
Other machinery*	9.8	15.4	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.7	17.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.8	15.1	Timber, furniture, etc.	8.8	15.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.1	15.0	Timber	2.4	17.8
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.4	15.5	Furniture and upholstery	2.5	13.3
Electrical machinery	7.2	13.0	Paper, printing and publishing	31.7	14.9
Insulated wires and cables	3.8	18.0	Paper and board	2.8	13.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	5.5	14.1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	5.5	18.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	21.7	11.7	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	6.8	19.0
Domestic electric appliances	2.5	21.2	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.4	16.4
Other electrical goods*	14.4	21.2	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	11.2	11.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.6	13.6	Other manufacturing industries	28.1	21.7
Vehicles	11.5	10.6	Rubber	7.8	21.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5.5	9.8	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.7	26.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.8	9.7	Plastics moulding and fabricating	8.9	23.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	41.3	21.6	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	2.1	14.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.8	14.1			
Cans and metal boxes	6.4	30.8			
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	2.2	19.3			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	24.4	20.6			
Total, all manufacturing industries	452.2	16.7			

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

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 covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th April, 1967 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†	21,129	1,465	2,958	25,552
Double day shifts††	30,054	1,696	2,379	34,129
Long spells	8,286	335	769	9,390
Night shifts	6,367	1,458	—	7,825
Part-time work§	12,909	1	—	12,910
Saturday afternoon work	1,988	129	58	2,175
Sunday work	10,624	578	151	11,353
Miscellaneous	4,893	265	135	5,293
Total	96,250	5,927	6,450	108,627

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however 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 8,727 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

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FIRST QUARTER 1967

Between 1st January and 31st March this year 78,723 accidents at work, 150 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 64,010 (93 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,881 (49 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,476 (eight fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 356 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notifiable to the Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate.

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	15	7,783
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	11	4,597
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	12	6,593
Midlands (Birmingham)	15	6,123
Midlands (Nottingham)	6	5,883
Eastern and Southern	18	6,448
London (North)	9	5,138
London (South)	10	5,056
South Western	6	3,434
Wales	13	5,623
North Western (Liverpool)	7	7,501
North Western (Manchester)	22	5,222
Scotland	—	9,322
Total	150	78,723

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		720
Cotton spinning processes	—	349
Cotton weaving processes	—	70
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	300
Woollen spinning processes	—	440
Worsted spinning processes	1	177
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	265
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	195
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	338
Carpet manufacture	—	83
Rope, twine and net making	—	183
Other textile manufacturing processes	2	409
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	69
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	243
Laundries	—	—
Total	3	3,841
Clay, Minerals, etc.		786
Bricks, pipes and tiles	3	258
Pottery	1	285
Other clay products	—	263
Stone and other minerals	—	1,005
Lime, cement, etc.	2	—
Total	7	2,697
Metal processes		382
Iron extraction and refining	2	1,141
Iron Conversion	3	13
Aluminium extraction and refining	1	355
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	—
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	—
Metal rolling:—		1,438
Iron and steel	3	332
Non-ferrous metals	—	68
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	—	653
Metal forging	1	722
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	2,626
Iron founding	4	494
Steel founding	1	150
Die casting	—	418
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	108
Metal plating	—	81
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	146
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	—
Total	15	9,279

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		355
Locomotive building and repairing	—	674
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	2	957
Engine building and repairing	1	743
Boiler making and similar work	—	999
Constructional engineering	2	1,929
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	328
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	1,951
Vehicle repairing	9	—
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		2,126
Work in shipyards and dry docks	1	283
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	489
Aircraft building and repairing	2	579
Machine tool manufacture	1	2,827
Miscellaneous machine making	1	531
Tools and implements	—	—
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1	1,540
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	934
Sheet metal working	—	1,092
Metal pressing	4	558
Other metal machining	1	1,112
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,313
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	1,176
Railway running sheds	—	45
Cutlery	—	63
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	20
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	237
Wire rope manufacture	—	97
Total	31	22,958
Electrical engineering		842
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	—
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	1	121
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	699
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	314
Cable manufacture	—	518
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	164
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	733
Total	1	3,391
Wood and cork working processes		578
Saw milling	3	47
Plywood manufacture	—	62
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	195
Wooden box and packing case making	—	93
Coopering	—	404
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	11
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	40
Engineers pattern making	2	986
Joinery	—	324
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	—
Total	5	2,740
Chemical industries		574
Heavy chemicals	8	326
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	383
Other chemicals	—	68
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	259
Oil refining	—	113
Explosives	2	378
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	104
Soap, etc.	—	160
Paint and varnish	—	631
Coal gas	3	352
Coke oven operation	—	104
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	72
Patent fuel manufacture	—	—
Total	15	3,524
Wearing apparel		308
Tailoring	—	285
Other clothing	—	6
Hatmaking and millinery	—	186
Footwear manufacture	—	13
Footwear repair	—	—
Total	—	798
Paper and printing trades		1,168
Paper making	3	184
Paper staining and coating	1	481
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	270
Bag making and stationery	1	799
Printing and bookbinding	—	29
Engraving	—	—
Total	6	2,931

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		150	Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Flour milling	—	225	Building operations		
Coarse milling	—	39	Industrial building:—		
Other milling	—	1,161	Construction	15	2,400
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	562	Maintenance	1	378
Sugar confectionery	—	799	Demolition	2	88
Food preserving	—	2	Commercial and public building:—		
Milk processing	2	137	Construction	6	2,499
Edible oils and fats	—	143	Maintenance	2	544
Sugar refining	—	1,346	Demolition	—	65
Slaughter houses	—	167	Blocks of flats:—		
Other food processing	1	—	Construction	3	790
Alcoholic drink	1	850	Maintenance	1	49
Non-alcoholic drink	—	167	Demolition	—	2
Total	4	6,198	Dwelling houses:—		
			Construction	6	2,008
			Maintenance	3	505
			Demolition	—	48
			Other building operations:—		
			Construction	2	352
			Maintenance	—	108
			Demolition	—	25
			Total	41	9,861
Miscellaneous		898	Works of engineering construction operations at:—		
Electrical stations	3	48	Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	1	76
Plant using atomic reactors	—	4	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	40
Other use of radioactive materials	—	167	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	85
Tobacco	—	161	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	3	377
Tanning	—	42	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	89
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	42	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	179
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	1	731	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	54
Rubber	—	968	Sea defence and river works	1	38
Linoleum	1,162	217	Work on roads or airfields	1	837
Cloth coating	—	194	Other works	—	245
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	79	Total	8	2,020
Glass	—	162	Total, all construction processes	49	11,881
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	62	Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	16	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	8	2,476
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	23	Work at inland warehouses	—	356
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	552	Total	8	2,832
Processes associated with agriculture	—	—	Grand Total	150	78,723
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	—			
Water purification	1	—			
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	—			
Total	6	5,653			
Total, all factory processes	93	64,010			

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 anchorages for industrial safety belts; safety in the use of portable power operated tools—drills and hammers—and safety nets for use in the construction industry.

Although the incidence of certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning and anthrax have declined, constant attention has to be directed to possible hazards arising from the use of new materials. The centre shows how potentially dangerous substances including radioactive isotopes can be used and handled with safety. A wide range of protective clothing and equipment for men and women, ranging from goggles to footwear, is on display.

Every week organised parties and individuals from all parts of Britain and overseas tour the centre and seek guidance on industrial safety and health problems. Exhibits and displays are available to organisers of safety exhibitions throughout the country, and the latest publications relating to safety, health and welfare are also on sale at the centre.

News and Notes

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT, 1965

From 1st January, 1967 to 31st March, 1967 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965 amounted to £11,720,000 of which £8,832,000 was borne by the Fund and £2,888,000 paid directly by the employers. During this period the number of payments totaled 58,713.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made in the period 1st January 1967 to 31st March 1967 shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (9,600), engineering and electrical goods (8,900), distributive trades (5,600), vehicles (4,200), textiles (3,800), transport and communication (3,200), miscellaneous services (3,000), metal manufacture (3,000), food, drink and tobacco (2,500).

Appeals to industrial tribunals in the quarter ended 31st March, 1967 numbered 2,453 in England and Wales and 319 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by workers to establish their entitlement to a redundancy payment or the correct amount payable. During the period 1,381 cases were heard in England and Wales, 498 were abandoned or withdrawn and 574 remained to be decided, whilst in Scotland 230 were heard, 79 were abandoned or withdrawn and 10 remained for hearing.

TRAINING BOARD FOR PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The nineteenth industrial training board—covering the petroleum industry—to be set up under the Industrial Training Act 1964, has been constituted by an order made by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, and presented to Parliament recently (SI 1967, No. 648 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10d. net).

The order came into operation on 18th May.

The new training board's main responsibility will be to ensure that adequate provision is made for the training of employees in the industry. It will have about 84,000 workers within its scope.

The board will cover the following activities in Great Britain—the searching or boring for or getting of petroleum; the distillation, conversion, extraction, refining or blending of petroleum; the production of paraffin wax or petroleum jelly and the blending of lubricating oils, greases or wax;

the selling (other than by retail) of liquefied petroleum gas, aviation fuel, motor spirit, kerosene, white spirit, diesel or gas oil and similar fuels or lubricating oils.

The petro-chemical industry and shipping activities are excluded from the board's scope.

It has already been announced that the chairman of the board is Mr. G. H. Herridge, chairman of the Iraq Petroleum Company Limited.

The Minister has appointed Mr. J. L. Grumbridge, Personnel Director of British European Airways, a member of the Civil Air Transport Industry Training Board, to be chairman of the board, the first chairman, Mr. G. R. Scott-Farnie, having died on 26th March.

Mr. Grumbridge's heavy commitments preclude him from undertaking the chairman's duties for a longer period than three months, but he will subsequently continue as a member of the board.

Captain W. J. Johnson, Training Manager, Flight Operations Department, British European Airways, has been appointed as a member of the Board for the period during which Mr. Grumbridge is chairman.

Proposals submitted by the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 0.4 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April, 1966, have been approved by the Minister of Labour in an order presented to Parliament recently (SI 1967, No. 638, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 8d. net).

The levy will be used mainly to make grants to employers for the training of training officers and instructors; managers and supervisors; technologists; technicians; craftsmen; commercial and clerical employees; and operatives; and for the provision of periods of industrial training forming part of certain sandwich courses.

The order came into operation on 4th May.

The Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board was constituted in March 1966 and covers approximately 1,300 establishments.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In April, 41 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 48 in March. This total included 25 arising from factory processes and 16 from building

operations and works of engineering construction. There was none in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 23 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 29th April, compared with 19 in the four weeks ended 25th March. These 23 included 20 underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries compared with ten and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were 13 fatal accidents in April and six in the previous month.

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

In April, 16 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported; four were of chrome ulceration, 11 of lead poisoning and one of anthrax.

TRAINING ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS

In the year ended 31st March 1967 grants totalling £776,664 were paid by the Ministry of Labour to firms in development areas under the scheme for providing training assistance both financial and direct, to firms providing additional employment in those areas, whether by moving there, or by expanding a business already there.

The Ministry's scheme of financial assistance towards the cost of training labour has been in operation since 1st September 1964, and grants are made under powers derived from the Employment and Training Act, 1948.

Financial assistance towards the cost of training by eligible firms may be by weekly training grants for additional workers trained by the firm; re-imbursment of half the tuition fees for approved outside courses attended by managerial, supervisory or technical staff, and grant for half the rent, rates and cost of essential adaptations of a building rented temporarily for training purposes pending the establishment of a factory in the area.

The present weekly rates of grant are £5 and £3 10s. for male and female adult trainees, respectively, and £2 10s. and £2 for those under 18. Grants are not paid for periods in excess of 52 weeks, or where the training lasts for less than two weeks, or where the total grants payable would be less than £100.

Direct training assistance which is free, may include the services of a Ministry of Labour instructor to organise the training of new workers in semi-skilled engineering work, and to assist in training the firm's instructor to take over; provision of free Training Within Industry programmes or modified instructor training courses locally; a TWI service for the training on the firm's premises of teams of skilled operators as instructors of new entrants for assembly line, process, packaging or similar work; the assessment of suitability for a firm's particular employment of persons at industrial rehabilitation units; and the more extensive biasing of syllabuses of training at government training centres to meet a firm's special requirements.

Full details of the whole range of assistance can be obtained from any employment exchange.

USE OF LABOUR IN BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING

The committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Phelps Brown, which has been appointed by the Ministers of Labour and Public Building and Works to enquire into the engagement and use of labour in construction with particular reference to labour-only sub-contracting, (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1967, page 228) have drawn up a comprehensive survey of the subjects on which they are seeking information.

This survey is both for the guidance of the committee and of those who are preparing evidence. It is divided into the following sections:

the engagement and use of labour, including the degree of continuity of employment in the industry, the advantages and disadvantages of casual employment, how labour is engaged, and the degree of unemployment; labour-only sub-contracting including the extent and nature of the practice, and its comparative advantages and disadvantages to management, labour and the public; legal issues; administrative issues.

It has been sent to a wide range of interested organisations in the industry. The committee will also be glad to receive evidence from any person or organisation wishing to provide it.

Those preparing evidence are invited to express any views they wish about the subjects listed, addressing themselves only to those problems on which they are able to assist. On some points, information will best be obtained by the study of existing statistics or the collection of new statistics, but if organisations have relevant statistical material of their own, the committee would be glad to receive it.

The committee are conscious of the size of the task that confronts them which is likely to involve a number of inquiries to fill gaps in existing information. Consequently, they wish to know, as soon as possible, the outline of information that may be submitted by individual organisations. With this in view, they have fixed 10th June 1967 as the date by which they would wish to receive at least an outline of

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information to be submitted. They would welcome it if the full supporting information and argument could be submitted by that date as well. If organisations have some materials ready but need time to prepare others, the committee would be glad to receive evidence in two or more instalments.

Information, evidence and enquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Committee on the Engagement and Use of Labour in Construction, c/o Ministry of Labour, 8, St. James's Square London S.W.1. Copies of the survey can be obtained from Mr. S. J. Wheeler at the same address.

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Minister of Labour announced recently that, on the recommendation of the Central Training Council, he had made arrangements with the University of Sheffield to set up an Industrial Training Research and Documentation Centre for Programmed Instruction in association with the University's Department of Psychology.

The centre will be under the general supervision of Professor H. Kay, whose department will provide the necessary administrative and technical control. A director and other staff will be appointed to the centre, which it is hoped will come into operation during the summer of this year.

The initial and annual running costs of the centre will be met in full by equal contributions from the Ministry and the industrial training boards. During the initial period contributions will be made by the boards established for the construction, electricity supply, engineering, iron and steel, shipbuilding, water supply, and the wool, jute and flax industries. These boards are already in receipt of income from the schemes under which they have raised a levy from employers in their industries. At a later date other boards will be invited to contribute as soon as they are in receipt of levy income. The arrangements will run for an initial period of five years, before the end of which the work of the centre will be reviewed and consideration given to the basis on which it might be further developed.

The centre is intended to give a service to the boards by acting as a focal point for the interchange and evaluation of information about programmes and about programmed instruction generally. Because of the documentation work a service of this kind will entail, the centre will be ideally placed to appraise the quality of validation studies coming to its notice and to set in train further studies where, in its judgment, these are required. It will also be able to identify areas where further research into the use of programmed instruction is needed. It will thus be able to carry out some direct research of its own, and also to advise the Central Training Council on projects which the Ministry might assist other bodies to undertake.

The boards will make use of the centre as a source of information and research knowledge, and it is hoped that they will be able to stimulate the greater use of programmed instruction in their industries

as a means of raising both the quantity and quality of training done.

At an early stage of their work, the Central Training Council recognised the value of programmed instruction, and February 1966 issued a memorandum to industrial training boards setting out the advantages and limitations of his approach to training. (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE February 1966, page 67). The Council instructed their Research Committee to consider how further advice to the training boards might be given, and the arrangements for the new centre have been made in the light of the committee's findings.

STEELWORKS DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The Court of Inquiry, set up by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, into the dispute at Stewarts and Lloyds, Corby, over who should undertake the machining of "hollows" recommend in their report published recently (Cmd. 3260, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net) that members of the Iron and Steel Confederation should continue to be responsible for this work, and should operate the two machines installed last autumn which the company has so far been unable to use.

The court, under the chairmanship of Sir George Honeyman, note in their report, that all parties to the dispute accepted that neither the Confederation, nor the Amalgamated Engineering Union had established throughout the industry the exclusive right of their members to undertake the production or maintenance work, or to operate particular types of machines.

In the absence of national agreements the court considered the merits of the claims in the light of any agreement or practice at Corby which bore on the dispute. An agreement made in 1933, which, although not formal, had been endorsed by customs and practices, specifically provided that the Confederation should have the right to organise and represent all classes of workers except maintenance workers in the tube works, and in the company's other establishments at Corby. "In view of this," the court say, "the company was right in our view to assign the work of machining the hollows which in no way can be described as maintenance work to members of the Confederation".

The report points out that evidence was presented to the court that the machines in use were centre lathes and required the use of the traditional skill of the turner. The court observe that the machines were being successfully operated by workers who had received only a brief period of training, bearing in mind the fact that the 1933 agreement had been accepted in practice since that date.

The court find that the A.E.U. in their claim were seeking to secure for their members work which had been accepted as that of members of the Confederation for more than 30 years. "This was in essence, therefore," the report adds, "an inter-union conflict which could have been

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appropriately resolved by the machinery of the Trades Union Congress."

The court comment on the behaviour of the company at a meeting with the A.E.U. in September, 1966, when the company undertook to attempt to free itself from the agreement which it had made with the confederation in order to negotiate a new agreement which would incorporate the proposal put forward by the A.E.U. that the manning of the machines should be shared between members of the union and members of the Confederation. The court consider that this would not only have provided continuing scope for friction, but it was regrettable that the company felt persuaded to try to put aside the arrangement which had existed since 1933 without there being in their view adequate justification for a change of this nature.

HM CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

Mr. W. J. C. Plumbe, one of HM Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, has been appointed HM Chief Inspector of Factories in succession to Mr. R. K. Christy, who is retiring from the post in August.

Mr. Plumbe, who is 57, has been a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories for four years, was appointed an Inspector of Factories in 1935. Much of his service has been in the North of England. He became a Deputy Superintending Inspector at Leeds in 1956 and Superintending Inspector at Liverpool in 1960.

Mr. Christy has been HM Chief Inspector of Factories since March 1963. He joined HM Factory Inspectorate in 1930, and served in posts throughout the country. He became a Deputy Superintending Inspector in London in 1950, Superintending Inspector in 1953 in Scotland and later in Birmingham and a Deputy Chief Inspector in October 1959.

HEALTH AND SAFETY IN WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

A Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in the Wool Textile Industry, which will take over the functions previously undertaken by the separate committees for the industry in England and Wales and in Scotland, has been appointed by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour.

The function of the committee, which will operate for three years, is to keep under review, and to advise the Minister from time to time on matters affecting the health safety and welfare of persons employed in the wool textile industry.

Organisations which were represented on the individual committees were consulted before the new committee was set up.

Mr. J. A. Davis, HM Superintending Inspector of Factories for the Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds) Division has been appointed chairman, and Mr. D. A. Hargrave, HM Wool Divisional Inspector of Factories will be secretary.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 13th March 1967, 3,713 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 2,845 were able-bodied and 868 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 7,228 (5,550 able-bodied and 1,678 disabled), of whom 6,145 (5,402 able-bodied and 743 disabled) were at government training centres, 568 (140 able-bodied and 428 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 36 (8 able-bodied and 28 disabled) at employers' establishments and 479 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 2,710 persons (2,020 able-bodied and 690 disabled), and 2,452 (1,852 able-bodied and 600 disabled) were placed in employment.

INQUIRY INTO CONSTRUCTION SITES DISPUTES

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has appointed Lord Cameron, a Lord of Session, to be chairman of the Court of Inquiry into the disputes at the Barbican and Horseferry Road construction sites.

The other members of the court are Mr. J. P. Lowry, director of the Engineering Employers' Federation and Mr. D. McGarvey, president of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers.

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 11,171,700 in March (8,299,000 males, 2,872,700 females). The total included 8,586,300 (5,885,500 males, 2,700,800 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,593,600 (1,500,800 males, 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 38,000 lower than that for February 1967 and 361,000 lower than in March 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 39,000 lower than in February 1967 and 286,000 lower than in March 1966. The number in construction was 2,000 more than in February 1967 and 53,000 less than in March 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 10th April in Great Britain was 517,173. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 495,000 representing 2.1 per cent. of employees, compared with about 467,000 in March.

In addition, there were 8,298 unemployed school leavers and 41,945 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 567,416, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 1,552 lower than in March when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in April, 227,511 (43.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 218,086 (41.6 per cent.) in March; 105,385 (20.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 88,495 (16.9 per cent.) in March.

Between March and April the number temporarily stopped fell by 2,206 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 6,270.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 5th April 1967, was 177,506; 3,670 more than on 8th March. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was about 174,000, compared with about 184,000 in March, including 80,957 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5th April was 258,463; 2,486 more than on 8th March.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th March 1967, 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 1,880,100. This is about 32.0 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 108,900 or about 1.9 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th April 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 156.5 and 172.1, compared with 156.4 and 171.9 at 31st March 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 18th April the official retail prices index was 119.5 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 118.6 at 21st March and 116.0 at 19th April 1966. The index figure for food was 119.6 compared with 117.5 at 21st March.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 160, involving approximately 65,500 workers. During the month approximately 69,500 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 171,000 working days were lost, including 49,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-March 1967, and for the two preceding months and for March 1966.

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.

Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	March 1966			January 1967*			February 1967*			March 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,537.3	2,995.5	11,532.8	8,351.8	2,906.9	11,258.7	8,321.4	2,889.0	11,210.4	8,299.0	2,872.7	11,171.7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,045.2	2,827.0	8,872.2	5,937.1	2,734.9	8,672.0	5,907.9	2,716.9	8,624.8	5,885.5	2,700.8	8,586.3
Mining, etc.	567.3	22.7	590.0	541.5	22.7	564.2	540.4	22.7	563.1	538.6	22.7	561.3
Coal mining	508.6	17.5	526.1	483.3	17.4	500.7	482.2	17.4	499.6	480.4	17.4	497.8
Food, drink and tobacco	459.8	339.2	799.0	462.3	340.0	802.3	459.9	336.3	796.2	460.0	335.3	795.3
Grain milling	32.2	8.5	40.7	31.2	8.2	39.4	31.0	8.2	39.2	30.8	8.0	38.8
Bread and flour confectionery	86.8	61.8	148.6	86.5	59.0	145.5	86.8	59.1	145.9	86.9	59.6	146.5
Biscuits	17.1	30.3	47.4	18.4	32.0	50.4	18.3	31.8	50.1	18.2	31.3	49.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	43.9	38.5	82.4	44.1	39.8	83.9	43.9	39.4	83.3	43.7	39.3	83.0
Milk products	22.9	12.1	35.0	22.9	12.2	35.1	23.0	12.1	35.1	23.0	12.5	35.6
Sugar	12.0	3.8	15.8	13.4	4.1	17.5	11.6	3.7	15.3	11.5	3.7	15.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.8	53.6	93.4	40.1	52.2	92.3	39.8	51.1	90.9	39.4	50.3	89.7
Fruit and vegetable products	30.8	40.9	71.7	31.4	43.7	75.1	31.3	42.5	73.8	31.3	41.8	73.1
Animal and poultry foods	17.3	4.8	22.1	17.0	4.8	21.8	16.8	4.8	21.6	16.9	4.8	21.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	24.8	20.3	45.1	25.1	20.3	45.4	25.1	20.7	45.7	25.1	20.7	45.8
Brewing and malting	74.3	20.0	94.3	73.8	19.5	93.3	73.3	19.4	92.7	73.3	19.5	92.8
Other drink industries	40.3	22.4	62.7	41.3	22.1	63.4	41.4	21.7	63.1	41.6	21.8	63.4
Tobacco	17.6	22.2	39.8	17.6	22.1	39.7	17.6	21.9	39.5	17.7	22.0	39.7
Chemicals and allied industries	377.3	146.0	523.3	374.1	143.8	517.9	373.6	143.4	517.0	372.8	142.8	515.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	3.9	20.2	15.6	3.8	19.4	15.5	3.8	19.3	15.5	3.8	19.3
Mineral oil refining	23.9	1.8	25.7	24.0	1.7	25.7	24.0	1.8	25.8	24.0	1.8	25.8
Lubricating oils and greases	5.8	7.6	13.4	5.6	7.4	13.0	5.6	7.4	13.0	5.6	7.4	13.0
Chemicals and dyes	176.8	44.5	221.3	174.0	45.9	219.9	174.2	46.1	220.3	174.1	46.0	220.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.5	79.0	113.5	35.6	79.2	114.8	35.4	78.7	114.1	35.4	78.5	113.9
Explosives and fireworks	18.5	10.7	29.2	19.6	11.3	30.9	19.6	11.2	30.8	19.6	11.2	30.8
Paints and printing ink	33.9	13.8	47.7	32.8	13.4	46.2	32.8	13.2	46.0	32.7	13.2	45.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	26.3	12.5	38.8	26.1	12.5	38.6	25.9	12.5	38.4	25.7	12.3	38.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.3	6.4	37.7	31.2	6.2	37.4	31.0	6.1	37.1	30.9	6.1	37.0
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.0	4.8	14.8	9.6	4.5	14.1	9.6	4.5	14.1	9.7	4.4	14.1
Metal manufacture	548.3	76.6	624.9	527.9	73.9	601.8	524.5	73.6	598.1	521.3	73.2	594.5
Iron and steel (general)	273.9	26.0	299.9	262.6	25.7	288.3	260.5	25.6	286.1	258.7	25.5	284.2
Steel tubes	48.9	9.0	57.9	48.2	8.7	56.9	48.1	8.7	56.8	48.0	8.7	56.7
Iron castings, etc.	107.3	13.9	121.2	102.3	13.5	115.8	101.7	13.5	115.2	100.9	13.3	114.2
Light metals	48.4	11.3	59.7	47.9	10.8	58.7	47.8	10.8	58.6	47.7	10.7	58.4
Copper, brass and other base metals	69.8	16.4	86.2	66.9	15.2	82.1	66.4	15.0	81.4	66.0	15.0	81.0
Engineering and electrical goods	1,672.3	635.9	2,308.2	1,666.7	616.0	2,282.7	1,659.8	612.6	2,272.4	1,652.6	608.4	2,261.0
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	32.9	38.2	71.1	31.8	37.1	68.9	31.9	37.1	69.0	31.9	37.0	68.9
Metal-working machine tools	81.2	14.5	95.7	80.9	14.6	95.5	80.5	14.6	95.1	80.4	14.5	94.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.5	17.2	70.7	54.9	17.0	71.9	54.6	16.8	71.4	54.4	16.8	71.2
Industrial engines	38.1	6.4	44.5	36.2	6.3	42.5	36.2	6.2	42.4	35.9	6.2	42.1
Textile machinery and accessories	43.6	8.6	52.2	42.3	8.4	50.7	42.0	8.3	50.3	41.9	8.2	50.1
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.8	3.6	31.4	26.5	3.7	30.2	26.7	3.7	30.4	26.7	3.6	30.3
Mechanical handling equipment	52.9	7.4	60.3	51.4	7.4	58.8	51.2	7.3	58.5	51.0	7.3	58.3
Office machinery	43.9	18.1	62.0	45.4	18.2	63.6	45.1	18.0	63.1	45.1	17.9	63.0
Other machinery	299.5	65.9	365.4	298.3	64.5	362.8	297.6	64.1	361.7	296.9	63.8	360.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	140.4	18.2	158.6	140.4	18.4	158.8	140.1	18.5	158.6	139.5	18.5	158.0
Ordnance and small arms	20.2	6.1	26.3	19.8	6.1	25.9	19.6	6.0	25.6	19.4	5.9	25.3
Other mechanical engineering	192.3	56.3	248.6	190.6	54.3	244.9	189.9	54.2	244.1	189.5	54.1	243.6
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.1	49.1	137.2	88.7	48.2	136.9	88.2	47.9	136.1	88.0	47.8	135.8
Watches and clocks	6.9	15.3	22.2	6.7	14.9	21.6	6.7	14.8	21.5	6.6	14.8	
Electrical machinery	172.4	59.6	232.0	172.5	56.6	229.1	172.6	55.8	226.4	169.3	55.2	224.5
Insulated wires and cables	43.9	22.4	66.3	43.2	21.4	64.6	43.1	21.4	64.5	42.7	21.1	63.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	51.5	38.5	90.0	54.4	40.1	94.5	54.5	40.3	94.8	52.4	39.0	91.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	164.2	136.2	300.4	166.9	126.0	292.9	166.1	125.6	291.7	166.4	126.1	292.5
Domestic electric appliances	36.1	24.0	60.1	35.0	22.9	57.9	34.7	21.9	56.6	34.5	21.3	55.8
Other electrical goods	82.9	70.1	153.0	80.8	69.1	149.9	80.6	68.6	149.2	80.1	67.8	147.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	190.7	11.4	202.1	190.0	11.8	201.8	188.0	11.8	199.8	187.0	11.8	198.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	144.9	8.3	153.2	146.9	8.7	155.6	145.7	8.7	154.4	145.0	8.8	153.8
Marine engineering	45.8	3.1	48.9	43.1	3.1	46.2	42.3	3.1	45.4	42.0	3.0	45.0
Vehicles	742.2	115.2	857.4	706.7	109.0	815.7	704.7	108.5	813.2	703.0	108.7	811.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	434.7	63.1	497.8	398.6	56.0	454.6	396.7	55.7	452.4	395.4	56.0	451.4
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	19.0	7.2	26.2	18.5	6.9	25.4	18.1	6.7	24.8	18.1	6.7	24.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	211.2	37.6	248.8	216.0	39.0	255.0	216.7	39.1	255.8	216.7	39.0	255.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	33.6	2.8	36.4	30.9	2.9	33.8	30.7	2.9	33.6	30.6	2.9	33.5
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	40.5	2.3	42.8	39.6	2.2	41.8	39.5	2.2	41.7	39.3	2.2	41.5
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.2	2.2	5.4	3.1	2.0	5.1	3.0	1.9	4.9	2.9	1.9	4.8

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1967 count of national insurance cards.
 † Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).
 ‡ Order III—XVI. Under 1,000.
 || Revised figure.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	March 1966			January 1967*			February 1967*			March 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	391.2	204.2	595.4	382.1	193.4	575.5	378.7	192.2	570.9	377.1	191.3	568.4
Tools and implements	15.8	8.6	24.4	16.2	8.7	24.9	16.2	8.7	24.9	16.1	8.7	24.8
Cutlery	7.0	6.1	13.1	7.1	6.0	13.1	7.0	5.9	12.9	6.9	6.0	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.3	17.6	45.9	28.5	15.8	44.3	28.4	15.6	44.0	28.2	15.5	43.7
Wire and wire manufactures	34.6	10.9	45.5	33.2	10.5	43.7	32.7	10.4	43.1	32.8	10.2	43.0
Cans and metal boxes	16.7	21.6	38.3	16.5	20.3	36.8	16.7	20.7	37.4	16.6	20.8	37.4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.4	11.9	28.3	16.1	11.5	27.6	16.0	11.5	27.5	16.1	11.4	27.5
Other metal industries	272.4	127.5	399.9	264.5	120.6	385.1	261.7	119.9	381.6	260.4	118.7	379.1
Textiles	364.3	396.2	760.5	351.3	373.4	724.7	348.6	368.3	716.9	345.8	363.0	708.8
Production of man-made fibres	37.2	8.0	45.2	35.0	7.6	42.6	34.8	7.5	42.3	34.6	7.5	42.1
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	39.3	58.8	98.1	37.5	53.3	90.8	37.0	53.0	90.0	36.5	51.6	88.1
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	40.8	50.8	91.6	38.1	45.9	84.0	37.6	45.1	82.7	36.5	44.0	80.5

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 18th March, 1967, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,880,100, or about 32.0 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 108,900 or 1.9 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 18th March, 1967

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
Food, drink and tobacco	178.3	32.7	1,608	9.0	0.3	12.0	2.2	20.9	9.6	2.5	0.5	32.9	13.4
Bread and flour confectionery	36.9	35.6	323	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	77.2	26.8	766	9.9	—	—	0.1	0.4	7.4	0.1	—	0.5	8.0
Chemicals and dyes	34.5	28.1	374	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	112.5	25.4	1,021	9.1	0.2	7.2	18.5	158.4	8.6	18.6	4.2	165.6	8.9
Iron and steel (general)	29.2	13.8	287	9.8	0.1	2.4	10.3	90.0	8.7	10.3	4.9	92.4	8.9
Iron castings, etc.	31.7	35.6	278	8.8	—	0.5	6.3	53.6	8.5	6.3	7.1	54.2	8.5
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	637.2	42.9	5,216	8.2	0.2	7.7	6.6	78.9	11.9	6.8	0.5	86.6	12.7
Non-electrical engineering	457.5	49.5	3,822	8.4	—	4.2	3.6	29.6	8.2	3.7	0.4	33.9	9.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	179.7	32.1	1,395	7.8	—	3.6	3.0	49.3	16.4	3.2	0.6	52.9	16.5
Vehicles	198.6	35.4	1,433	7.2	0.1	2.7	9.7	91.6	9.5	9.7	1.7	94.3	9.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	114.2	32.8	784	6.9	0.1	2.5	8.8	80.6	9.2	8.8	2.5	83.2	9.4
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	67.2	48.3	519	7.7	—	—	0.1	0.9	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	6.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	144.0	34.4	1,181	8.2	0.1	6.3	10.6	89.1	8.4	10.7	2.6	95.4	8.9
Textiles	109.1	18.8	866	7.9	3.9	162.5	26.5	259.1	9.8	30.4	5.2	421.6	13.9
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	15.9	10.7	122	7.7	1.1	45.4	11.6	107.9	9.3	12.6	8.5	153.3	12.2
Woolen and worsted	36.2	26.9	315	8.7	0.3	11.8	2.6	25.2	9.9	2.8	2.1	37.0	13.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.2	9.7	59	5.7	1.9	79.8	8.1	82.8	10.2	10.0	9.5	162.6	16.2
Carpets	5.7	17.9	45	7.8	0.3	14.0	0.7	8.5	12.1	1.0	3.2	22.6	21.8
Textile finishing	18.7	37.1	152	8.1	0.2	7.4	2.1	20.4	9.8	2.3	4.5	27.9	12.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.8	22.7	63	7.2	—	0.2	0.6	4.5	7.1	0.6	1.7	4.7	7.3
Clothing and footwear	37.9	9.4	190	5.0	0.4	17.1	20.3	140.0	6.9	20.7	5.1	157.0	7.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	12.3	13.4	60	4.9	—	0.1	1.3	8.4	6.4	1.3	1.4	8.5	6.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.1	6.1	10	4.7	0.2	9.6	1.2	9.3	7.5	1.5	4.3	18.9	12.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	5.4	6.6	26	4.7	—	1.1	1.3	12.5	9.7	1.3	1.6	13.7	10.4
Footwear	7.0	8.3	33	4.7	0.1	2.1	14.3	89.3	6.3	14.3	17.0	91.4	6.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	80.2	32.0	792	9.9	—	0.8	2.0	17.1	8.5	2.0	0.8	17.9	8.8
Pottery	7.5	14.6	57	7.5	—	0.2	1.6	12.9	8.1	1.6	3.1	13.1	8.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	71.9	36.4	569	7.9	0.2	9.0	2.2	21.6	9.8	2.4	1.2	30.7	12.6
Furniture and upholstery	20.1	29.5	138	6.9	0.2	6.5	1.5	16.8	11.4	1.6	2.4	23.2	14.3
Paper, printing and publishing	153.6	37.0	1,251	8.1	0.1	2.9	1.1	8.5	7.5	1.2	0.3	11.5	9.5
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	34.4	46.5	272	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	62.9	38.6	486	7.7	—	1.3	0.2	1.6	9.7	0.2	0.1	2.9	14.5
Other manufacturing industries	70.7	29.3	611	8.6	0.2	6.8	2.9	25.1	8.6	3.1	1.3	31.9	10.4
Rubber	29.8	31.2	247	8.3	—	—	2.3	18.9	8.1	2.3	2.5	18.9	8.1
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,880.1	32.0	15,566	8.3	5.6	235.2	103.3	915.3	8.9	108.9	1.9	1,150.5	10.6

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 10TH APRIL 1967

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 10th April 1967 was 517,173; 415,678 males and 101,495 females and 5,616 lower than on 13th March. The seasonally adjusted figure was 495,300 or 2.1 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.0 per cent. in March 1967 and 1.2 per cent. in April 1966. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 28,400 in the four weeks between the March and April counts and by about 13,800 per month on average between January and April.

Between 13th March and 10th April, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 6,270 to 8,298 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 2,206 to 41,945. The total registered unemployed fell by 1,552 to 567,416, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees the same as in March. The total included 46,809 married women.

Of the 525,471 wholly unemployed, including school leavers, 105,385 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 45,769 from 2 to 4 weeks, 76,357 from 4 to 8 weeks and 297,960 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 28.8 per cent. of this total, compared with 26.9 per cent. in March, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks for 43.3 per cent. of the total, compared with 41.6 per cent. in March.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in April are analysed by category and region in Table 1 and by the industry, if any, in which they were

Table 1 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 10th April 1967

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	133,823	73,296	14,209	34,640	54,284	27,359	44,745	79,075	52,423	85,654	41,204	567,416	42,844	610,260	96,232	51,800
Men	109,179	61,170	11,019	26,708	42,669	21,159	35,320	56,671	40,776	60,360	29,292	433,153	28,518	461,671	79,441	40,757
Boys	3,827	1,834	469	881	1,500	854	1,620	2,727	2,346	2,932	2,175	19,331	1,358	20,689	2,672	1,624
Women	18,756	9,404	2,384	6,296	9,167	4,683	6,652	18,038	7,970	20,404	7,964	102,314	12,134	114,448	12,756	8,384
Married Women	7,311	3,501	994	2,391	3,642	1,934	2,890	9,076	3,915	11,065	3,591	46,809	6,828	53,637	4,820	3,485
Girls	2,061	888	337	755	948	663	1,153	1,639	1,331	1,958	1,773	12,618	834	13,452	1,363	1,035
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.4	8.4	1.6	1.9	
Males	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.0	9.4	2.3	2.4	
Females	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.0	1.3	6.7	0.6	1.0	
Temporarily stopped																
Total	2,536	1,152	480	377	12,649	3,276	6,150	9,380	1,882	4,399	816	41,945	2,307	44,252	1,365	1,651
Men	2,294	1,049	209	247	10,597	2,193	5,352	4,504	1,442	3,444	497	30,779	615	31,394	1,219	1,284
Boys	18	—	1	2	41	8	109	103	32	161	6	481	50	531	16	3
Women	222	102	219	102	1,936	913	577	4,466	321	717	265	9,738	1,438	11,176	128	313
Girls	2	1	51	26	75	162	112	307	87	77	48	947	204	1,151	2	51
Wholly unemployed																
Total	131,287	72,144	13,729	34,263	41,635	24,083	38,595	69,695	50,541	81,255	40,388	525,471	40,537	566,008	94,867	50,149
Males	110,694	61,955	11,278	27,340	33,531	19,812	31,479	54,791	41,648	59,687	30,964	421,224	29,211	450,435	80,878	41,094
Females	20,593	10,189	2,451	6,923	8,104	4,271	7,116	14,904	8,893	21,568	9,424	104,247	11,326	115,573	13,989	9,055
Males wholly unemployed																
Men	106,885	60,121	10,810	26,461	32,072	18,966	29,968	52,167	39,334	56,916	28,795	402,374	27,903	430,277	78,222	39,473
Boys	3,809	1,834	468	879	1,459	846	1,511	2,624	2,314	2,771	2,169	18,550	1,308	20,158	2,656	1,621
Under 2 weeks	25,475	15,382	1,706	4,508	6,645	3,609	6,554	11,372	6,582	9,092	4,883	80,426	4,118	84,544	19,219	7,962
2-4 weeks	9,657	5,931	843	1,811	3,056	1,679	2,911	4,817	3,224	4,845	2,335	35,178	1,961	37,139	7,246	3,254
4-8 weeks	16,549	10,023	1,480	3,184	5,462	2,654	4,842	8,059	5,349	7,767	3,775	59,121	3,869	62,990	12,398	5,631
Over 8 weeks	59,013	30,619	7,249	17,837	18,368	11,870	17,172	30,543	26,493	37,983	19,971	246,499	19,263	265,762	42,015	24,247
Females wholly unemployed																
Women	18,534	9,302	2,165	6,194	7,231	3,770	6,075	13,572	7,649	19,687	7,699	92,576	10,696	103,272	12,628	8,071
Girls	2,059	887	286	729	873	501	1,041	1,332	1,244	1,881	1,725	11,671	630	12,301	1,361	984
Under 2 weeks	6,947	4,011	543	1,512	1,951	970	2,037	4,023	1,885	3,522	1,569	24,959	1,283	26,242	5,204	2,286
2-4 weeks	2,256	1,216	267	558	903	505	864	1,587</								

Table 2 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 10th April, 1967

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	421,224	104,247	31,260	10,685	452,484	114,932	567,416	482,360	127,900	610,260
Total, index of Production industries	229,524	35,871	28,390	10,264	257,914	46,135	304,049	275,369	53,430	328,799
Total, manufacturing industries	120,179	34,724	28,181	10,259	148,360	44,983	193,343	155,186	52,151	207,337
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,225	1,464	1,890	89	14,115	1,553	15,668	17,122	1,646	18,768
Agriculture and horticulture	9,064	1,424	97	87	9,161	1,511	10,672	11,974	1,603	13,577
Forestry	349	25	2	1	351	26	377	387	26	413
Fishing	2,812	15	1,791	1	4,603	16	4,619	4,761	17	4,778
Mining and quarrying	9,015	168	18	—	9,033	168	9,201	9,223	170	9,393
Coal mining	7,795	138	1	—	7,796	138	7,934	7,807	139	7,946
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	503	6	—	—	504	6	510	641	7	648
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	278	5	—	—	279	5	284	306	5	311
Other mining and quarrying	439	19	15	—	454	19	473	469	19	488
Food, drink and tobacco	11,811	5,598	82	266	11,893	5,864	17,757	12,768	6,731	19,499
Grain milling	518	73	2	—	520	73	593	588	87	675
Bread and flour confectionery	2,441	745	8	26	2,449	771	3,220	2,602	846	3,448
Biscuits	564	516	—	3	564	519	1,083	568	559	1,127
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,249	732	62	51	1,311	783	2,094	1,582	892	2,474
Milk products	554	194	1	5	555	199	754	653	273	926
Sugar	447	87	—	1	447	88	535	450	93	543
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	846	752	—	17	846	769	1,615	865	794	1,659
Fruit and vegetable products	971	1,051	2	50	973	1,101	2,074	1,076	1,286	2,362
Animal and poultry foods	565	78	—	—	565	78	644	591	673	1,264
Food industries not elsewhere specified	513	322	—	5	513	327	840	521	332	853
Brewing and malting	1,405	243	2	1	1,407	244	1,651	1,429	254	1,683
Other drink industries	1,224	576	1	106	1,225	682	1,907	1,294	723	2,017
Tobacco	514	229	3	—	517	230	747	549	510	1,059
Chemicals and allied industries	6,984	1,536	106	47	7,090	1,583	8,673	7,220	1,627	8,847
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	255	5	—	5	255	10	265	12	267	272
Mineral oil refining	858	54	58	—	916	54	970	928	56	984
Lubricating oils and greases	1,06	4	—	—	106	4	110	111	16	127
Chemicals and dyes	3,000	373	15	11	3,015	384	3,399	3,091	391	3,482
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	565	429	1	27	566	456	1,022	576	458	1,034
Explosives and fireworks	323	331	—	—	323	331	654	326	338	664
Paints and printing ink	692	90	6	—	698	90	788	703	93	796
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	505	150	—	3	505	153	658	515	160	675
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	398	64	4	—	402	64	466	409	66	475
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	282	36	22	1	304	37	341	306	37	343
Metal manufacture	11,319	912	8,331	253	19,650	1,165	20,815	19,748	1,172	20,920
Iron and steel (general)	5,513	227	476	48	10,309	275	10,584	10,357	227	10,634
Steel tubes	816	69	152	6	968	75	1,043	975	75	1,050
Iron castings, etc.	3,024	310	2,304	97	5,328	407	5,735	5,354	409	5,763
Light metals	647	122	801	51	1,448	173	1,621	1,451	171	1,627
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,319	184	278	51	1,597	235	1,832	1,611	235	1,846
Engineering and electrical goods	26,696	6,988	3,145	495	29,841	7,483	37,324	31,499	8,233	39,732
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	479	51	—	—	482	51	533	498	52	550
Metal-working machine tools	1,290	180	121	1	1,411	181	1,592	1,427	183	1,610
Engineers' small tools and gauges	687	120	39	4	726	124	850	741	127	868
Industrial engines	452	42	38	15	490	57	547	493	65	558
Textile machinery and accessories	529	95	440	35	999	130	1,099	1,125	159	1,284
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	381	31	13	—	394	31	425	397	32	429
Mechanical handling equipment	753	57	—	—	794	57	851	808	63	871
Office machinery	456	176	2	—	458	176	634	463	193	656
Other machinery	6,208	877	205	27	6,413	904	7,317	6,515	917	7,432
Industrial plant and steelwork	2,601	141	101	5	2,702	146	2,848	2,720	148	2,868
Ordnance and small arms	313	62	—	—	314	62	376	317	63	380
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,097	453	1,027	40	4,124	493	4,617	4,215	505	4,720
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	873	371	—	—	874	371	1,245	897	403	1,300
Watches and clocks	211	203	2	1	213	204	417	214	204	418
Electrical machinery	1,726	608	115	21	1,841	629	2,470	1,913	682	2,595
Insulated wires and cables	834	181	85	11	919	192	1,111	945	211	1,156
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	838	535	14	—	852	545	1,397	870	624	1,494
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,289	1,603	18	63	2,307	1,666	3,973	3,308	2,050	5,358
Domestic electric appliances	1,301	494	130	138	1,431	632	2,063	1,485	701	2,186
Other electrical goods	1,378	708	749	124	2,127	832	2,959	2,148	851	2,999
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,871	226	572	16	8,443	242	8,685	9,576	258	9,834
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,123	172	564	16	7,687	188	7,875	8,782	201	8,983
Marine engineering	748	54	8	—	756	54	810	794	57	851
Vehicles	10,801	1,087	4,534	406	15,335	1,493	16,828	15,617	1,548	17,165
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,263	700	4,224	365	11,487	1,065	12,552	11,621	1,070	12,691
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	476	76	269	30	745	106	851	746	110	856
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,565	233	16	11	1,581	244	1,825	1,711	284	1,995
Locomotives and railway track equipment	540	24	24	—	564	24	588	574	27	601
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	188	29	—	—	188	29	217	191	30	221
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,447	2,696	3,491	610	13,938	3,306	17,244	14,074	3,369	17,443
Tools and implements	458	120	11	—	469	120	589	474	121	595
Cutlery	216	95	22	5	238	100	338	242	109	351
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	457	163	110	50	567	213	780	570	215	785
Wire and wire manufactures	522	91	124	3	646	94	740	660	94	754
Cans and metal boxes	273	247	—	—	273	247	520	280	255	535
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	471	100	13	2	484	102	586	487	110	597
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,050	1,880	3,211	550	11,261	2,430	13,691	11,361	2,465	13,826
Textiles	8,134	5,264	4,474	5,790	12,608	11,054	23,662	14,252	13,531	27,783
Production of man-made fibres	343	82	6	—	349	82	431	391	114	505
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,342	789	1,396	2,199	2,738	2,988	5,726	3,459	3,810	7,269
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,034	928	1,256	1,448	2,290	2,376	4,666	2,593	2,811	5,404
Woolen and worsted	1,883	1,138	399	566	2,282	1,704	3,986	2,339	1,781	4,120
Jute	471	176	23	18	494	194	688	499	97	596
Rope, twine and net	148	165	1	32	149	197	346	187	229	416
Hosiery and other knitted goods	815	862	482	1,147	1,297	2,009	3,306	1,445	2,211	3,656
Lace	44	43	—	—	46	43	92	52	101	153
Carpets	323	246	228	107	551	353	904	636	389	1,025
Narrow fabrics	294	314	12	—	187	156	343	202	174	376
Made-up textiles	168	132	19	—	187	156	343	202	174	376
Textile finishing	927	323	589	229	1,516	552	2,068	1,657	688	2,345
Other textile industries	342	66	61	5	403	71	474	404	74	478

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,030	386	142	37	1,172	423	1,595	1,195	451	1,646
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	621	117	132	15	753	132	885	761	143	904
Leather goods	292	222	4	18	516	240	756	309	255	564
Fur	117	47	6							

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

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 are given in the table below. It also gives similar information for each of the new Development Areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas

	Numbers of persons on registers at 10th April 1967					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)							
South East							
Greater London	61,170	9,404	2,722	73,296	1,152	1.6	
†Aldershot	207	68	37	312	—	1.0	
†Aylesbury	237	28	—	265	—	1.0	
†Basildon	949	119	91	1,159	9	3.5	
Bedford	699	136	67	902	1	1.8	
†Bournemouth	2,214	454	62	2,730	6	2.6	
†Bracknell	154	23	—	177	—	0.6	
Brentwood	302	33	11	346	6	1.8	
Brighton and Hove	2,042	448	56	2,546	—	2.2	
†Chatham	311	40	—	351	—	1.0	
Chelmsford	1,215	426	195	1,836	7	2.6	
†Colchester	747	128	72	947	15	2.2	
Crawley	163	16	11	190	—	0.5	
Dartford	370	46	37	453	9	1.4	
Eastbourne	538	34	6	578	—	2.1	
Gravesend	140	112	830	2,6	2.6		
†Grays	731	91	113	935	52	2.2	
†Guildford	236	57	31	324	—	0.9	
Harlow	403	57	58	518	38	1.8	
†Hastings	1,026	165	27	1,218	10	4.4	
Hemel Hempstead	310	28	375	—	1.0		
High Wycombe	486	152	17	655	88	1.2	
Luton	1,732	210	63	2,005	510	2.4	
†Maidstone	637	147	65	849	9	1.4	
†Newbury	384	104	46	534	8	1.7	
†Newport IOW	1,023	156	49	1,228	9	3.7	
Oxford	1,380	233	51	1,664	180	1.7	
†Portsmouth	3,402	848	202	4,452	32	3.1	
†Reading	193	78	4	275	4	1.5	
St. Albans	299	44	8	351	102	1.1	
†Slough	810	47	968	—	0.9		
†Southampton	2,458	613	163	3,234	3	2.2	
Southend-on-Sea	2,011	534	76	2,621	8	4.5	
Staines	341	62	22	425	5	1.0	
Stevenage	231	73	23	327	—	1.2	
Watford	531	82	53	666	—	1.0	
Weybridge	248	50	22	320	4	0.8	
†Woking	352	77	53	482	3	2.6	
Worthing	724	96	12	832	3	2.6	
East Anglia							
Cambridge	476	66	23	565	—	0.8	
Great Yarmouth	1,034	238	79	1,351	2	4.1	
Ipswich	1,113	295	73	1,481	9	2.3	
†Norwich	1,799	267	85	2,151	87	2.3	
Peterborough	685	464	143	1,292	189	2.4	
South Western							
Bath	643	129	28	800	—	2.4	
†Bristol	5,295	644	240	6,179	17	2.3	
Cheltenham	717	46	46	1,030	—	2.2	
Exeter	865	158	40	1,063	—	2.2	
Gloucester	739	222	84	1,045	—	1.8	
†Plymouth	2,297	745	193	3,235	10	3.5	
Salisbury	307	98	67	472	—	1.4	
Swindon	1,297	195	90	1,582	—	2.3	
Taunton	598	111	30	739	—	2.4	
†Torquay	1,130	224	66	1,420	2	4.5	
†Yeovil	282	72	20	374	—	1.4	
East Midlands							
†Chesterfield	1,482	373	102	1,957	35	2.5	
Coalville	154	171	46	371	169	1.2	
Corby	516	144	69	729	80	2.7	
†Derby	1,263	269	129	1,661	19	1.4	
Kettering	432	77	19	528	11	1.9	
Leicester	2,619	836	165	3,620	605	1.8	
Lincoln	1,516	248	113	1,877	481	3.5	
†Loughborough	252	106	11	379	82	1.0	
†Mansfield	674	184	65	923	40	1.5	
Northampton	1,501	79	20	1,600	744	2.3	
†Nottingham	4,827	712	347	5,886	227	2.4	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	444	81	17	542	33	1.8	

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.

	Numbers of persons on registers at 10th April 1967					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued							
West Midlands							
†Birmingham	13,261	2,645	609	16,515	3,409	2.4	
Burton-on-Trent	319	68	34	421	3	1.3	
Cannock	256	41	52	349	31	1.3	
Coventry	3,903	824	355	5,082	650	2.6	
Dudley	728	211	20	959	73	2.3	
Hereford	723	149	92	964	—	3.1	
Kidderminster	526	159	9	694	257	2.4	
Leamington and Warwick	1,116	196	36	1,348	598	3.2	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	593	132	18	743	36	2.5	
Nuneaton	1,443	251	127	1,821	794	5.7	
Oakengates	400	163	70	633	136	2.4	
Redditch	204	37	4	245	15	1.0	
Rugby	329	96	39	464	40	1.6	
Shrewsbury	412	49	42	503	—	1.3	
Stafford	237	54	29	320	—	0.9	
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,352	673	107	3,132	511	2.1	
Stourbridge	167	50	932	369	2.5		
†Walsall	2,209	419	136	2,764	1,118	2.5	
†Warley	1,250	136	51	1,437	406	1.6	
†West Bromwich	2,003	305	77	2,385	1,066	2.4	
†Wolverhampton	3,767	1,013	152	4,932	1,971	3.4	
Worcester	761	89	20	870	136	1.9	
Yorkshire and Humberside							
†Barnsley	1,380	356	97	1,833	190	2.4	
†Bradford	2,657	427	182	3,266	214	1.9	
Dewsbury	411	127	28	566	54	1.9	
Doncaster	1,595	457	192	2,244	34	2.6	
Grimsby	1,518	235	114	1,867	—	2.9	
Halifax	327	95	37	459	48	0.9	
Harrogate	344	76	13	433	—	1.5	
Huddersfield	499	200	24	723	38	0.7	
†Hull	4,333	585	287	5,205	261	3.1	
Keighley	754	173	19	946	468	3.0	
†Leeds	4,111	508	197	4,816	151	1.8	
†Mexborough	814	354	122	1,290	173	3.9	
Rotherham	2,037	188	174	2,399	977	4.2	
Scunthorpe	710	505	208	1,423	131	2.7	
†Sheffield	5,946	605	276	6,827	2,298	2.5	
Wakefield	403	106	34	543	52	1.1	
York	944	173	67	1,184	—	1.8	
North Western							
Altrincham	416	48	57	521	—	1.5	
Ashton-under-Lyne	537	182	14	733	88	2.4	
†Barrow-in-Furness	482	534	71	1,087	24	3.4	
†Birkenhead	2,581	825	227	3,633	306	3.6	
Blackburn	979	531	58	1,568	375	2.8	
Blackpool	1,964	759	81	2,804	105	5.2	
Bolton	1,437	527	97	2,061	495	2.6	
Burnley	645	442	55	1,142	330	2.8	
Bury	451	259	41	751	333	2.4	
Chester	559	122	49	730	—	1.5	
Crewe	489	141	30	660	11	2.2	
Ellesmere Port	312	103	56	471	1	1.5	
Lancaster	555	56	25	636	2	2.1	
Leigh	299	303	37	639	113	2.3	
†Liverpool	15,722	3,593	1,442	20,757	701	4.0	
†Manchester	8,185	1,064	472	9,721	423	2.1	
†Macclesfield	1,547	200	81	1,828	55	2.6	
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,587	764	81	2,432	1,043	2.7	
Preston	1,445	696	157	2,298	478	2.7	
Rochdale	896	624	35	1,555	852	3.1	
St. Helens	1,065	443	91	1,599	—	3.6	
Southport	844	125	22	991	34	2.7	
Stockport	1,207	232	126	1,565	70	1.9	
Warrington	549	397	63	1,012	81	1.6	
Wigan	973	492	83	1,548	369	3.4	
Northern							
†Bishop Auckland	1,659	220	155	2,034	244	6.8	
†Carlisle	886	288	67	1,241	2	3.0	
†Chester-le-Street	1,180	232	182	1,594	70	4.2	
†Darlington	1,381	206	72	1,659	153	3.0	
†Durham	816	56	57	929	39	3.3	
†Hartlepool	1,828	280	165	2,273	57	6.2	
†Sunderland	3,978	574	343	4,895	76	5.0	
†Tees-side	5,816	1,154	628	7,598	117	4.2	
†Tyne-side	11,805	2,336	1,016	15,157	637	3.8	
†Workington	1,014	442	109	1,565	39	5.8	

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas (continued)

	Numbers of persons on registers at 10th April 1967					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued							
Scotland							
†Aberdeen	1,788	429	77	2,294	21	2.3	
†Ayr	1,216	364	123	1,703	193	4.4	
†Bathgate	1,257	397	78	1,732	411	5.4	
†Dumbarton	692	430	112	1,234	125	4.8	
†Dumfries	1,080	283	76	1,439	63	5.0	
†Dundee	2,138	419	254	2,811	13	3.0	
†Dunfermline	1,142	814	111	2,067	12	4.3	
†Edinburgh	3,613	746	398	4,757	40	2.0	
†Falkirk	1,353	1,191	118	2,662	436	4.6	
†Glasgow	20,418	4,295	1,193	25,906	352	4.4	
†Greenock	1,571	713	177	2,461	16	5.8	
†Highlands and Islands	5,220	1,274	593	7,087	633	8.4	
†Inverness	1,126	599	114	1,839	19	6.7	
†Kilmarnock	800	522	72	1,394	64	4.0	
†Kirkcaldy	1,543	932	112	2,587	8	5.2	

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, MARCH 1967

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the

materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for March 1967* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of unfilled vacancies exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults March 1967*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men					
Farm workers, fisherman, etc.	6,415	1,564	Woodworkers	6,963	2,755
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,315	602	Carpenters, joiners	5,417	1,856
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,288	874	Cabinet makers	475	200
Forestry workers	124	47	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	563	327
Fishermen	1,688	41	Pattern makers	110	134
			Other woodworkers	398	228
Miners and quarrymen	516	4,035	Leather workers	884	176
Colliery workers	336	3,956	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	180	63
Other miners and quarrymen	180	79	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	704	113
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	243	381	Textile workers	1,578	513
Glass workers	163	137	Textile spinners	242	80
Pottery workers	205	30	Textile weavers	287	91
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	2,213	707	Other textile workers	1,049	342
Moulders and coremakers	1,188	377	Clothing, etc. workers	1,713	795
Smiths, forgemen	361	146	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	187	85
Other workers	664	184	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	558	399
Electrical and electronic workers	4,874	3,891	Other light clothing workers	176	78
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,206	1,397	Upholstery workers, etc.	598	135
Electricians	2,835	989	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,126	506
Electrical fitters, etc.	833	1,505	Workers in food manufacture	1,026	493
Engineering and allied trades workers	28,898	23,230	Workers in drink manufacture	69	11
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,367	73	Workers in tobacco manufacture	31	2
Platers	453	556	Paper and printing workers	979	397
Riveters and caulkers	241	49	Paper and paper products workers	192	114
Shipwrights	319	145	Printing workers	787	283
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	538	68	Building materials workers	322	397
Sheet metal workers	1,026	1,239	Brick and tile production workers	196	317
Welders	2,787	876	Other building materials workers	126	80
Toolmakers	182	440	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	861	480
Press toolmakers	127	477	Rubber workers	138	99
Mould makers	41	95	Plastics workers	370	266
Precision fitters	2,112	2,693	Other workers	353	115
Maintenance fitters, erectors	1,845	1,944	Construction workers	11,110	2,430
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,041	2,829	Bricklayers	3,759	1,100
Turners	548	1,634	Masons	290	120
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,800	4,478	Slaters	505	97
Machine-tool operators	3,128	1,272	Plasterers	1,107	240
Electro platers	177	105	Others	5,449	873
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,959	951	Painters and decorators	10,752	1,410
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,590	1,457	Painters	9,566	1,169
Watchmakers and repairers	108	36	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,186	241
Instrument makers and repairers	299	630			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	61	38			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	516	443			
Aircraft body building	117	369			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	516	333			

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults March 1967*: Great Britain (continued)

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued					
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	3,407	665	Shop assistants	8,243	2,640
Transport and communication workers	29,747	8,788	Service, sport and recreation workers	17,016	6,484
Railway workers	461	738	Police etc.	804	1,873
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	23,912	2,796	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	616	4,351	Kitchen staff	2,853	1,075
Seamen	3,539	78	Bar staff	1,714	308
Harbours and docks workers	155	14	Waiters, etc.	1,538	542
Other transport workers	592	397	Others	1,321	577
Communications workers	472	414	Hairdressers	619	133
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	5,546	1,078	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	201	102
Warehouse workers	4,540	845	Domestics	239	150
Packers, bottlers	1,006	233	Attendants	2,413	655
Clerical workers	35,722	4,934	Porters, messengers	1,883	582
Clerks	31,974	3,786	Entertainment workers	2,360	36
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,216	999	Others	1,071	451
Other clerical workers	532	149	Labourers	203,493	11,152
Administrative, professional, technical workers	22,952	14,578	General labourers (heavy)	87,966	2,637
Laboratory assistants	563	505	General labourers (light)	57,658	359
Draughtsmen	973	1,310	Factory hands	21,338	1,319
Nurses	258	2,752	Other labourers	36,521	6,837
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	21,158	10,011	Grand total—Men	405,941	94,153
Women					
Farm workers, etc.	450	221	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	355	484
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	140	89	Rubber workers	24	94
Glass workers	39	20	Plastics workers	169	135
Pottery workers	104	375	Other workers	162	255
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	94	30	Painters and decorators	104	29
Electrical and electronic workers	108	369	Transport and communication workers	2,086	1,482
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,878	2,817	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	413	171
Welders	37	56	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	170	547
Machine-tool operators	976	681	Other transport workers	337	356
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,314	1,348	Communications workers	1,166	408
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	551	732	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	2,521	1,537
Woodworkers	47	53	Warehouse workers	466	203
Leather workers	386	434	Packers, bottlers	2,055	1,334
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	126	197	Clerical workers	19,901	12,630
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	260	237	Clerks	12,539	4,371
Textile workers	2,008	1,800	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,152	1,900
Textile spinners	230	256	Shorthand-typists	2,175	3,149
Textile weavers	456	321	Typists	1,964	2,154
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	120	72	Office machine operators	1,071	1,056
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	380	200	Shop assistants	11,310	5,700
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	244	285	Service, sport and recreation workers	18,396	17,532
Other workers	578	666	Hotels and catering:		
Clothing, etc. workers	2,716	8,757	Kitchen staff	2,955	3,562
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	141	432	Bar staff	2,670	2,511
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	754	3,135	Waitresses, etc.	2,501	2,394
Light clothing machinists	838	3,178	Others	2,341	2,651
Other light clothing workers	412	787	Hairdressers	796	941
Hat makers	59	189	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	760	1,045
Other clothing workers	245	571	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4,644	3,373
Upholstery workers, etc.	267	465	Attendants	525	690
Food, drink and tobacco workers	633	970	Entertainment workers	872	49
Workers in food manufacture	602	945	Other workers	332	316
Workers in drink manufacture	7	2	Administrative, professional, technical workers	3,915	14,952
Workers in tobacco manufacture	24	23	Laboratory assistants	265	196
Paper and printing workers	620	470	Draughtsmen, tracers	139	139
Paper and paper products workers	283	283	Nurses	1,639	13,230
Printing workers	337	187	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,872	1,387
Building materials workers	15	50	Other workers	25,877	8,882
			Factory hands	17,592	3,076
			Charwomen, cleaners	4,020	4,404
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,265	1,402
			Grand total—Women	94,703	79,683

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 13th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 8th March. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 21 (June 1967) issue of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment*

and *Production* obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage).

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 5th April, 1967, 141,220 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 258,463 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 8th March, 1967 the figures were 128,283 and 255,977 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 1. The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

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

Standard Industrial Classification 1958, and an analysis of the total placings and vacancies unfilled in the regions are given in Table 2.

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 8th March 1967		Four weeks ended 5th April 1967		Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 5th April 1967 (17 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	74,837	94,153	67,911	95,839	298,255
Women	35,381	79,683	31,936	81,667	148,591
Total Adults	110,218	173,836	99,847	177,506	446,846
Boys	10,524	39,448	20,973	38,654	54,690
Girls	7,541	42,693	20,400	42,303	46,386
Total Young Persons	18,065	82,141	41,373	80,957	101,076
Total	128,283	255,977	141,220	258,463	547,922

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 5th April 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th April 1967				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	67,911	20,973	31,936	20,400	141,220	95,839	38,654	81,667	42,303	258,463
Total, Index of Production industries	45,549	12,405	11,765	9,860	79,579	56,004	20,796	27,819	17,777	122,396
Total, all manufacturing industries	24,804	8,805	11,379	9,643	54,631	38,355	15,964	27,030	17,048	98,397
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	990	687	1,025	87	2,789	1,180	1,443	384	302	3,309
Mining and quarrying	453	355	38	10	856	6,499	1,140	65	48	7,752
Coal mining	258	327	16	1	602	6,198	1,063	18	18	7,297
Food, drink and tobacco	2,170	737	1,918	1,022	5,847	1,635	775	2,867	1,419	6,696
Chemicals and allied industries	1,416	133	519	368	2,436	1,916	493	1,085	782	4,276
Metal manufacture	1,689	508	264	121	2,582	2,095	1,506	355	277	4,233
Engineering and electrical goods	6,554	2,129	2,627	1,137	12,447	15,536	4,660	5,890	2,355	28,441
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	4,942	1,589	1,164	488	8,183	10,522	3,452	2,092	1,183	17,249
Electrical goods and machinery	1,612	540	1,463	649	4,264	5,014	1,208	3,798	1,172	11,192
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,913	206	58	27	2,204	1,459	340	70	45	1,914
Vehicles	2,347	363	390	164	3,264	5,510	1,233	963	389	8,095
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,965	1,179	1,066	443	4,653	2,752	1,933	1,433	952	7,070
Textiles	1,298	540	938	1,284	4,060	1,348	991	2,991	2,769	8,099
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	323	122	259	170	874	172	243	512	1,456	5,121
Woolen and worsted	281	128	193	208	810	314	345	857	839	2,355
Leather, leather goods and fur	186	118	147	145	596	151	176	386	433	1,146
Clothing and footwear	358	444	1,372	3,255	5,429	766	645	7,267	4,627	13,305
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,531	449	315	182	2,477	1,335	568	731	495	3,129
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,338	1,238	244	182	3,002	1,412	976	537	421	3,346
Paper, printing and publishing	825	449	655	903	2,832	1,044	1,067	1,162	1,471	4,744
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	560	212	391	371	1,534	546	402	611	560	2,119
Printing and publishing	265	237	264	532	1,298	498	665	551	911	2,625
Other manufacturing industries	1,214	312	866	410	2,802	1,396	601	1,293	613	3,903
Construction	19,865	3,190	262	173	23,490	10,491	3,262	530	526	14,809
Gas, electricity and water	427	55	86	34	602	659	430	194	155	1,438
Transport and communication	3,668	385	710	250	5,013	8,942	1,210	1,450	593	12,195
Distributive trades	5,484	4,524	4,545	7,027	21,580	6,123	7,362	9,953	11,764	35,202
Insurance, banking and finance	321	82	366	432	1,201	1,586	1,107	967	1,688	5,348
Professional and scientific services	996	165	1,882	521	3,564	6,510	2,007	17,877	2,213	28,607
Miscellaneous services	7,222	2,339	10,030	2,010	21,601	7,981	3,169	19,988	6,454	37,592
Entertainments, sports, etc.	461	109	329	135	1,034	500	218	824	186	1,728
Catering, hotels, etc.	4,282	340	7,309	376	12,307	3,157	591	10,534	932	15,214
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	269	287	523	371	1,450	209	220	1,195	762	2,386
Public administration	3,681	386	1,613	213	5,893	7,513	1,560	3,229	1,512	13,814
National government service	1,433	128	1,169	100	2,830	4,249	603	1,867	718	7,437
Local government service	2,248	258	444	113	3,063	3,264	957	1,362	794	6,377

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 5th April 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th April 1967				
	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	25,410	6,139	12,928	5,117	49,594	39,704	12,787	35,990	14,705	103,186
Greater London	13,777	2,737	7,897	2,014	26,425	17,585	7,182	19,829	7,823	52,419
East Anglia	2,016	583	695	697	3,991	2,381	917	2,010	1,188	6,496
South Western	4,326	1,330	1,813	1,408	8,877	5,736	2,269	5,280	2,786	16,071
West Midlands	4,464	2,745	1,933	2,245	11,387	9,308	6,881	5,848	5,024	27,061
East Midlands	3,135	1,308	1,105	1,533	7,101	7,624	2,674	4,461	3,319	18,078
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,951	2,068	2,228	2,008	11,255	7,892	4,946	6,909	4,807	24,554
Northern	10,044	2,986	4,498	2,870	20,398	9,833	3,821	9,962	4,513	28,129
Northern	3,977	1,341	1,873	2,005	9,196	3,327	1,301	2,924	1,873	9,425
Scotland	6,015	1,781	3,287	1,606	12,689	5,401	2,006	5,384	3,148	15,939
Wales	3,573	692	1,576	891	6,732	4,633	1,052	2,899	940	9,524
Great Britain	67,911	20,973	31,936	20,400	141,220	95,839	38,654	81,667	42,303	258,463
London and South Eastern	18,361	3,946	10,453	3,042	35,802	24,552	9,705	26,078	10,998	71,333
Eastern and Southern	9,065	2,776	3,170	2,772	17,783	17,533	3,999	11,922	4,895	38,349

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 160. In addition, 25 stoppages which began before April 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 69,500. This total includes 4,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 65,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 56,300 were directly involved and 9,200 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 171,000 working days lost in April includes 49,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Stoppages of work in the first four months of 1967 and 1966

Industry group	January to April 1967			January to April 1966		
	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	2	200	†	1	1,300	7,000
Coal mining	142	12,100	28,000	235	19,700	50,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	2	100	†
Food, drink and tobacco	26	5,900	9,000	11	1,200	4,000
Chemicals, etc.	9	1,500	12,000	12	1,400	3,000
Metal manufacture	43	14,400	70,000	35	9,700	53,000
Engineering	98	54,400	126,000	124	48,500	160,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	30	11,700	75,000	42	4,500	15,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	69	49,900	132,000	79	67,300	134,000
Aircraft	14	5,300	7,000	19	11,700	28,000
Other vehicles	3	400	1,000	1	†	†
Other metal goods	20	3,800	13,000	23	2,600	9,000
Textiles	17	2,600	9,000	9	1,700	2,000
Clothing and footwear	6	1,300	2,000	3	300	†
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	15	1,500	5,000	8	1,100	2,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	9	800	7,000	5	300	1,000
Paper and printing	5	800	3,000	6	1,200	1,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	17	7,800	16,000	16	2,800	13,000
Construction	98	16,500	85,000	104	11,300	51,000
Gas, electricity and water	3	600	1,000	4	800	1,000
Port and inland water transport	20	6,600	7,000	29	15,000	41,000
All other transport	27	7,800	17,000	41	9,400	16,000
Distributive trades	10	500	3,000	10	900	5,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	6	600	1,000	9	1,900	6,000
Miscellaneous services	4	500	1,000	6	400	2,000
Total	690†	207,400	631,000	832‡	214,900	606,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1967		Beginning in the first four months	
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WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

At 30th April 1967 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1966 April	152.9	91.1	167.7	149.2	91.3	163.5
1967 March	156.4	91.0	171.9	153.5	91.1	168.5
1967 April	156.5	91.0	172.1	153.6	91.1	168.6

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

Principal changes becoming effective in April

Retail co-operative societies—Great Britain: Increases in minimum weekly rates of 10s. for men and 8s. for women (3rd April).

Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade—England and Wales: Minimum weekly rates increased by 12s. for men and 10s. for women (3rd April).

Cast stone and concrete products—England and Wales: Increase of 1½d. in minimum hourly rates in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40, operative from the first full pay week after 1st April.

Glass container manufacture—Great Britain: Minimum time rates increased by 2d. an hour for adult workers with effect from the first full pay period following 1st April.

Roadstone quarrying—Great Britain: Increase of 1½d. an hour in adult basic rate consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 (3rd April).

Civil air transport (engineering and maintenance workers): B.O.A.C.—increases in weekly rates of wages of amounts ranging from 20s. to 31s. a week according to occupation; B.E.A.—revision of staff supplement and production bonus resulting in increases in total minimum weekly time rates (18th April).

Local authorities' services—England and Wales: The rates of wages for manual workers outside the London area have hitherto been determined by the allocation of Local Authorities to one of two zones (A or B) according to rateable value and population. From 3rd April this distinction has been abolished and rates of wages for workers formerly employed in Zone B areas have been brought into line with those applicable to Zone A, resulting in an average weekly increase of 3s. for adult workers concerned.

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments during the month resulted in increases for workers employed in iron and steel manufacture (2nd April) and in furniture manufacture and allied industries (first full pay week in April).

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in April show that 630,000 workers received increases of £170,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and 50,000 workers

had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £170,000, about £90,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £70,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and £10,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January April

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

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	375,000	105,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	50,000	35,000	23,000	23,000
Food, drink and tobacco	50,000	70,000	4,000	4,000
Chemicals and allied industries	5,000	1,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Engineering and electrical goods				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,645,000	735,000	6,000	6,000
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	40,000	7,000	35,000	35,000
Leather, leather goods and fur				
Clothing and footwear	170,000	60,000	65,000	65,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	70,000	25,000	70,000	70,000
Timber, furniture etc.	105,000	8,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	10,000	4,000	11,000	16,000
Other manufacturing industries	80,000	30,000	1,000	1,000
Construction	85,000	130,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	45,000	—	—
Transport and communication	310,000	150,000	10,000	10,000
Distributive trades	370,000	180,000	20,000	20,000
Public administration and professional services	520,000	320,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	30,000	15,000	—	—
Total	4,990,000	1,920,000	245,000	250,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements 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 effects 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 180,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966, about 7,265,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £3,055,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 3,860,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 5,255,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Annual holidays in the rubber proofed garment making industry are to be increased by two days and in made-up textiles by one day.

RETAIL PRICES, 18th April 1967

At 18th April 1967 the official retail prices index was 119.5 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 118.6 at 21st March and 116.0 at 19th April 1966. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of milk, potatoes, other fresh vegetables, and fruit, the prices of which vary seasonally.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 123.2 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), 122.5 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 117.8 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food

Increases in the prices of milk, potatoes, tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, apples, beef and lamb were mainly responsible for a rise of rather less than 2 per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 2nd April. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by nearly 6½ per cent. to 123.2, compared with 115.9 in March. The index for the food group as a whole was 119.6, compared with 117.5 in March.

Housing

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished. There was also a small rise in the average level of rates and water charges. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent. to 133.4, compared with 131.8 in March.

Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 111.2, compared with 110.8 in March.

Other groups

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

TRAINING FOR SUPERVISORS

A good craftsman needs training to become a good supervisor. Supervisors are too often left to acquire the basic skills of supervision from experience alone—a time-consuming process. It is more efficient for them to learn from the experience of others—by attending supervisory courses in leadership, instruction, method improvement and accident prevention. Progressive employers send their supervisors to T.W.I. courses of the Ministry of Labour to make them skilled leaders and instructors and to give them the ability to improve methods and prevent accidents. These are worthwhile skills that few supervisors are born with.

Details about T.W.I. courses are available at any Local Office—ask for leaflet P.L.392.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I FOOD:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	122
Meat and bacon	124
Fish	119
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	112
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	124
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	140
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	106
Other food	113
TOTAL (Food)	119.6
II ALCOHOLIC DRINK	125.4
III TOBACCO	120.8
IV HOUSING	133.4
V FUEL AND LIGHT:	
Coal and coke	132
Other fuel and light	120
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	124.8
VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	112
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	109.0
VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
Men's outer clothing	116
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	112
Children's clothing	111
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	115
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.7
VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	103
Fares	129
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	111.2
IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	131
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	104
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	113
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	113.3
X SERVICES:	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	119
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	132
TOTAL (Services)	125.7
ALL ITEMS	119.5

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 subject to sampling and other errors.

Working population: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	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	24,059	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
	June	23,277	1,673	24,950	253	25,204	417	25,621	16,637	8,983
	September	23,325	1,673	24,998	324	25,322	416	25,738	16,665	9,074
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1961	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
	June	23,257		24,930				25,640	16,645	8,996
	September	23,280		24,953				25,712	16,661	9,051

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

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Mid June	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Former Standard Regions											
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
Revised Standard Regions											
1965	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	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
June	8,013	609	1,339	2,364	1,426	2,094	2,986	1,309	2,143	986	23,277
September	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325

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 1966 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	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	850.2	505.4	840.9	63.0		
1960 June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9		
1961 June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6		
1962 June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4		
1963 June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6		
1964 June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2		
(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3		
1965 June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4		
1966 June	23,277.0	11,542.7	8,862.8	466.4	576.1	810.3	524.1	618.8	2,307.0	200.4	852.1	593.1	755.7	59.2		
1964 July		11,435.8	8,752.8		654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0		
August		11,488.0	8,792.9		653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1		
September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2		651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9		
October		11,572.2	8,866.3		649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	205.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7		
November		11,599.2	8,886.5		647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7		
December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3		645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6		
1965 January		11,513.0	8,839.2		642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5		
February		11,533.9	8,849.6		640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4		
March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0		637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3		
April		11,513.9	8,827.9		633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1		
May		11,548.3	8,852.7		630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9		
June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4		
July		11,553.8	8,864.4		620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1		
August		11,599.2	8,903.9		616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3		
September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0		613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3		
October		11,654.6	8,943.8		609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3		
November		11,659.5	8,957.7		605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4		
December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9		602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3		
1966 January		11,553.7	8,899.2		598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5		
February		11,548.0	8,893.5		594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6		
March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2		590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6		
April		11,534.6	8,879.0		584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9		
May		11,557.5	8,870.9		580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6		
June	23,277.0	11,542.7	8,862.8	466.4	576.1	810.3	524.1	618.8	2,307.0	200.4	852.1	593.1	755.7	59.2		
July		11,533.6	8,871.2		572.6	828.2	526.5	618.6	2,304.7	198.7	845.6	593.4	754.1	58.9		
August		11,559.2	8,904.0		570.4	834.2	529.2	618.3	2,313.7	198.8	844.9	593.4	758.0	59.2		
September	23,325.0	11,527.6	8,892.3		568.6	822.3	526.9	619.9	2,323.3	199.9	846.2	591.4	754.1	58.4		
October		11,497.7	8,862.1		567.5	825.2	527.3	615.5	2,316.0	200.5	841.5	589.7	748.7	57.2		
November		11,434.3	8,807.8		567.0	824.1	524.9	611.3	2,308.3	201.4	824.9	584.9	742.0	57.2		
December		11,381.4	8,760.9		565.7	819.0	522.1	607.7	2,301.0	202.4	820.3	582.2	735.5	56.3		
1967 January		11,258.7	8,672.0		564.2	802.8	517.9	601.8	2,282.7	201.8	815.7	575.5	724.7	55.6		
February		11,210.4	8,624.8		563.1	796.2	517.0	598.1	2,272.4	199.8	813.2	570.9	716.9	55.1		
March		11,171.7	8,586.3		561.3	795.3	515.6	594.5	2,261.0	198.8	811.7	568.4	708.8	55.1		

*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 1966 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1967.

|| The figures for Construction and Total Index of production have been revised for January and February 1967.

Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Mid-month	Industries													
	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction||	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959 June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960 June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961 June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962 June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963 June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964 June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
(b)†	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965 June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1966 June	524.4	348.2	290.6	641.0	337.9	1,680.6	423.2	1,591.5	2,971.4	3,153.7	608.5	1,597.1	556.8	789.0
1964 July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6	1,591.5	2,971.4	3,153.7	608.5	1,597.1	556.8	789.0
October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4	1,591.5	2,971.4	3,153.7	608.5	1,597.1	556.8	789.0
1965 January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
April	530.7	353.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
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
July	528.9	353.6	295.7	634.1	333.0	1,658.7	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,5		

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

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	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
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	490.0	490.0	2.1
	September 9	485.6	2.1	468.0	38.1	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	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1

**Registered unemployed
Males**

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	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.6	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
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	383.0	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	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8</		

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8
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	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967 January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
February 13	106.9	1.4	105.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1
March 13	115.6	1.3	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1
April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1

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

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
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	52.6	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
December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3
1967 January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3
February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4
March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4
April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5

**UNEMPLOYMENT
London and South Eastern Region**

**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		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	..	0.9
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	..	1.1
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	..	31.2	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
	July 15	..	29.4	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
	August 12	..	33.8	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
	September 9	..	32.7	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
	October 14	..	34.1	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
	November 11	..	34.6	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
	December 9	..	33.8	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13	..	37.0	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	..	36.0	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	..	33.6	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	..	32.0	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	..	26.8	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	..	21.9	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	..	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	..	26.1	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	..	25.3	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	..	26.9	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	..	27.4	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	..	28.0	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	..	31.7	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	..	31.3	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 6	..	30.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	..	32.7	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	..	25.2	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	..	21.0	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	..	20.0	0.7	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	..	25.9	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	..	24.2	0.9	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	..	25.8	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	..	26.5	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	..	27.3	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	..	29.4	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	..	30.8	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	..	27.7	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	..	27.2	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9
	May 16	..	23.5	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	..	21.4	0.8	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	..	21.9	0.8	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.1
	August 8	..	26.7	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
	September 12	..	29.3	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
	October 10	..	48.4	1.7	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
	November 14	..	59.6	2.1	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
	December 12	..	62.1	2.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	January 9	..	61.1	2.2	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	February 13	..	62.0	2.2	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.6
	March 13	..	56.4	2.0	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.6
	April 10	..	51.8	1.9	1.7	49.6	45.0	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		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	..	20.3	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
	July 15	..	18.1	0.1	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
	August 12	..	20.6	1.8	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
	September 9	..	20.8	1.2	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
	October 14	..	24.2	1.8	0.4	23.7	23.4	1.8
	November 11	..	26.2	2.0	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
	December 9	..	26.0	2.0	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	January 13	..	27.6	2.1	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	..	26.2	2.0	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	..	23.3	1.7	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	..	21.7	1.6	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
	May 11	..	18.5	1.4	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
	June 15	..	15.5	1.2	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
	July 13	..	14.6	1.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	..	17.1	1.3	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	..	17.4	1.3	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	..	20.5	1.5	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	..	21.6	1.6	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	..	22.5	1.7	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	..	24.3	1.8	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	..	24.3	1.8	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	..	23.4	1.7	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	..	20.5	1.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	..	18.3	1.4	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	..	16.4	1.2	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	..	16.5	1.2	0.1	16.4	22.2	1.7
	August 9	..	19.1	1.4	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	..	18.9	1.4	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	..	21.7	1.6	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	..	24.1	1.8	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	..	23.7	1.8	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	..	25.9	1.9	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	..	25.0	1.8	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	..	22.6	1.7	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	..	21.1	1.6	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	..	18.4	1.4	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.4
	June 13	..	16.6	1.2	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	July 11	..	16.5	1.2	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.6
	August 8	..	19.1	1.4	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
	September 12	..	22.1	1.6	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
	October 10	..	31.7	2.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
	November 14	..	36.6	2.7	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
	December 12	..	38.1	2.8	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	January 9	..	41.0	3.0	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.3
	February 13	..	39.5	2.9	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
	March 13	..	36.8	2.7	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.3
	April 10	..	34.6	2.6	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4

Including Dorset other than Poole.

**UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region**

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
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	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
November 14	84.6	3.6	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.5
1967 January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.4
February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.5
April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	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	0.3	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
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	16.3	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964 January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965 January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966 January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967 January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1	
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
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.5
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	44.7	2.1	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8

Registered unemployed
Males and females

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
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	81.9	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	1.3
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.4	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.5	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.0
	March 13	76.9	2.5	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6		

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region**

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	51.9	58.2	4.4
	July 15	51.8	3.9	50.5	2.0	48.6	56.9	4.3
	August 12	58.6	4.5	57.8	8.6	49.2	56.8	4.3
	September 9	58.2	4.4	57.5	6.6	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9	30.9	2.3
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0	33.7	2.5
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3	34.8	2.6
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8	36.6	2.7
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6	39.5	3.0
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8	41.4	3.1
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0	44.0	3.3
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9	43.6	3.3
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8	44.0	3.3
	April 10	52.4	3.9	50.5	1.1	49.4	48.1	3.6

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Scotland**

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	89.6	98.3	4.5
	July 15	94.5	4.3	92.6	5.3	87.3	97.3	4.4
	August 12	94.9	4.3	92.8	5.2	87.6	96.5	4.4
	September 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	3.3	86.5	95.2	4.3
	October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	86.7	92.0	4.0
	November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	88.3	87.9	4.2
	December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	88.5	85.7	3.9
1964	January 13	101.4	4.6	98.4	2.8	95.6	83.9	3.8
	February 10	97.0	4.4	95.0	1.9	93.1	80.8	3.7
	March 16	92.1	4.2	88.5	0.9	87.5	79.3	3.6
	April 13	86.3	3.9	84.5	1.5	83.0	79.8	3.6
	May 11	79.1	3.6	77.2	0.7	76.5	78.5	3.6
	June 15	70.6	3.2	69.3	0.5	68.8	76.5	3.5
	July 13	74.4	3.4	72.9	4.6	68.4	77.4	3.5
	August 10	74.9	3.4	73.0	4.1	68.9	76.6	3.5
	September 14	71.7	3.3	69.2	2.0	67.2	73.6	3.3
	October 12	71.2	3.2	68.9	1.0	67.9	71.9	3.3
	November 9	71.5	3.2	69.6	0.6	69.0	68.4	3.1
	December 7	73.2	3.3	70.4	0.5	69.9	67.0	3.0
1965	January 11	79.7	3.6	76.9	1.8	75.1	64.6	2.9
	February 8	77.9	3.5	75.8	1.1	74.8	64.4	2.9
	March 8	73.8	3.3	70.9	0.6	70.3	63.6	2.9
	April 12	67.7	3.1	65.8	1.1	64.7	62.2	2.8
	May 10	62.2	2.8	60.4	0.5	59.9	62.1	2.8
	June 14	56.1	2.5	54.7	0.4	54.3	61.3	2.8
	July 12	59.9	2.7	57.8	3.2	54.6	63.1	2.9
	August 9	63.0	2.9	59.6	2.9	56.7	63.5	2.9
	September 13	58.8	2.7	57.6	1.3	56.3	61.5	2.8
	October 11	59.6	2.7	58.3	0.7	57.7	60.9	2.8
	November 8	61.5	2.8	60.0	0.4	59.6	58.9	2.7
	December 6	66.5	3.0	62.8	0.4	62.5	59.6	2.7
1966	January 10	70.6	3.2	67.0	1.4	65.6	55.8	2.5
	February 14	64.7	2.9	61.6	0.7	60.9	52.1	2.4
	March 14	60.8	2.8	59.2	0.4	58.7	53.0	2.4
	April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	55.4	53.3	2.4
	May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	52.1	54.2	2.5
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	50.0	56.8	2.6
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	50.4	58.7	2.7
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	55.8	61.0	2.8
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	61.1	64.6	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	69.4	68.8	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	73.8	71.0	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	82.7	71.8	3.3
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	82.6	71.5	3.3
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	81.6	73.8	3.4
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	80.2	77.0	3.5

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales**

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6	2.3		
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5	1.7		
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8	1.9		
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9	2.4		
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4	3.4		
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0	3.4		
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3	2.5		
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4	2.2		
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4	2.9		
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9	3.2		
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7	2.4		
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8	2.5		
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5	2.7		
1963	June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	3.1	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	0.8	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	2.5
	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	2.4
	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	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.2	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.5
	February 13	42.6	4.2	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.5
	March 13	40.7	4.0	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.6
	April 10	41.2	4.1	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.8

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**
**Wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers;
Analysis by industry of previous employment**

TABLE 117

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
	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960	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
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1965	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
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	110
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	117
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	120
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	119
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	120
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
1964	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	79	47	11	24	35	85
	June	309	133	78	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
	December	449	226	130	84	12	30	52	105
1967	January	454	226	136	77	12	30	51	109
	February	454	225	137	75	11	31	51	111
	March	467	233	139	81	12	32	53	113
	April	495	253	145	96	13	34	54	116

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

THOUSANDS

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

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

TABLE 118

Year	MALES AND FEMALES									
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
	(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			
1966	330.9	79.5	24.0	38.7	11.7	49.1	14.8			
1963	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5			
1963	436.0	82.2	18.9	44.7	10.3	51.6	11.8	112.2	72.2	73.1
1963	491.5	94.4	19.2	78.3	15.9	61.0	12.4			
1963	468.0	92.7	19.8	48.9	10.5	71.7	15.3			
1963	461.7	99.9	21.6	54.6	11.8	66.2	14.3	105.6	58.4	77.1
1963	463.1	92.3	19.9	51.2	11.1	72.4	15.6			
1963	451.5	79.3	17.6	47.5	10.5	66.9	14.8			
1964	478.0	99.0	20.7	50.0	10.5	67.7	14.2	130.9	53.4	76.9
1964	455.8	84.8	18.6	45.8	10.0	66.4	14.6			
1964	415.4	72.0	17.3	39.1	9.4	53.3	12.8			
1964	405.1	84.5	20.9	34.9	8.6	50.5	12.5	107.3	54.1	73.7
1964	360.9	67.3	18.6	34.4	9.5	42.7	11.8			
1964	316.9	59.2	18.7	30.1	9.5	35.3	11.1			
1964	312.2	69.6	22.3	30.3	9.7	37.6	12.0	67.4	62.1	65.2
1964	364.1	81.3	22.3	60.2	16.5	44.8	12.3			
1964	335.4	76.2	22.7	36.7	10.9	47.0	14.0			
1964	340.3	82.6	24.3	40.8	12.0	47.3	13.9	70.2	36.1	63.2
1964	342.1	75.4	22.0	38.3	11.2	52.3	15.3			
1964	339.6	67.9	20.0	37.7	11.1	50.2	14.8			
1965	367.1	86.8	23.7	36.6	10.0	53.6	14.6	94.7	35.3	60.1
1965	358.1	73.7	20.6	37.9	10.6	50.5	14.1			
1965	343.0	67.0	19.5	33.1	9.6	47.2	13.8			
1965	326.0	77.7	23.8	30.6	9.4	38.3	11.7	82.9	39.8	56.7
1965	300.2	63.8	21.3	27.1	9.0	38.8	12.9			
1965	269.9	54.0	20.0	27.9	10.3	35.0	13.0			
1965	275.0	69.1	25.1	28.3	10.3	32.8	11.9	59.5	33.5	51.8
1965	317.9	78.2	24.6	51.3	16.1	39.8	12.5			
1965	303.6	76.5	25.2	31.7	10.4	44.7	14.7			
1965	309.2	80.5	26.0	38.5	12.5	43.3	14.0	64.6	31.2	51.1
1965	315.1	75.0	23.8	37.7	12.0	49.0	15.5			
1965	319.3	69.0	21.6	36.9	11.6	49.0	15.3			
1966	339.0	85.0	25.1	30.2	8.9	52.2	15.4	89.5	32.0	50.0
1966	328.2	72.9	22.2	35.2	10.7	46.4	14.1			
1966	306.5	64.9	21.2	31.0	10.1	41.2	13.4			
1966	299.0	66.9	22.4	35.7	11.9	39.5	13.2	72.6	37.0	47.3
1966	271.2	60.4	22.3	28.5	10.5	33.0	12.2			
1966	253.2	57.9	22.9	22.3	8.8	33.2	13.1			
1966	258.2	67.1	26.0	27.5	10.6	31.5	12.2	56.7	30.6	44.8
1966	309.9	82.5	26.6	50.2	16.2	39.3	12.7			
1966	324.2	92.3	28.5	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.2			
1966	374.6	108.1	28.9	52.6	14.0	57.6	15.4	76.5	31.8	48.0
1966	438.9	103.6	23.6	58.6	13.4	81.0	18.4			
1966	467.2	92.6	19.8	57.2	12.3	85.2	18.2			
1967	527.4	117.3	22.2	51.6	9.8	94.0	17.8	166.7	44.1	53.6
1967	537.7	97.8	18.2	60.1	11.2	82.2	15.3			
1967	524.8	88.5	16.9	52.6	10.0	77.0	14.7			
1967	525.5	105.4	20.1	45.8	8.7	76.4	14.5	167.3	71.9	58.8

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

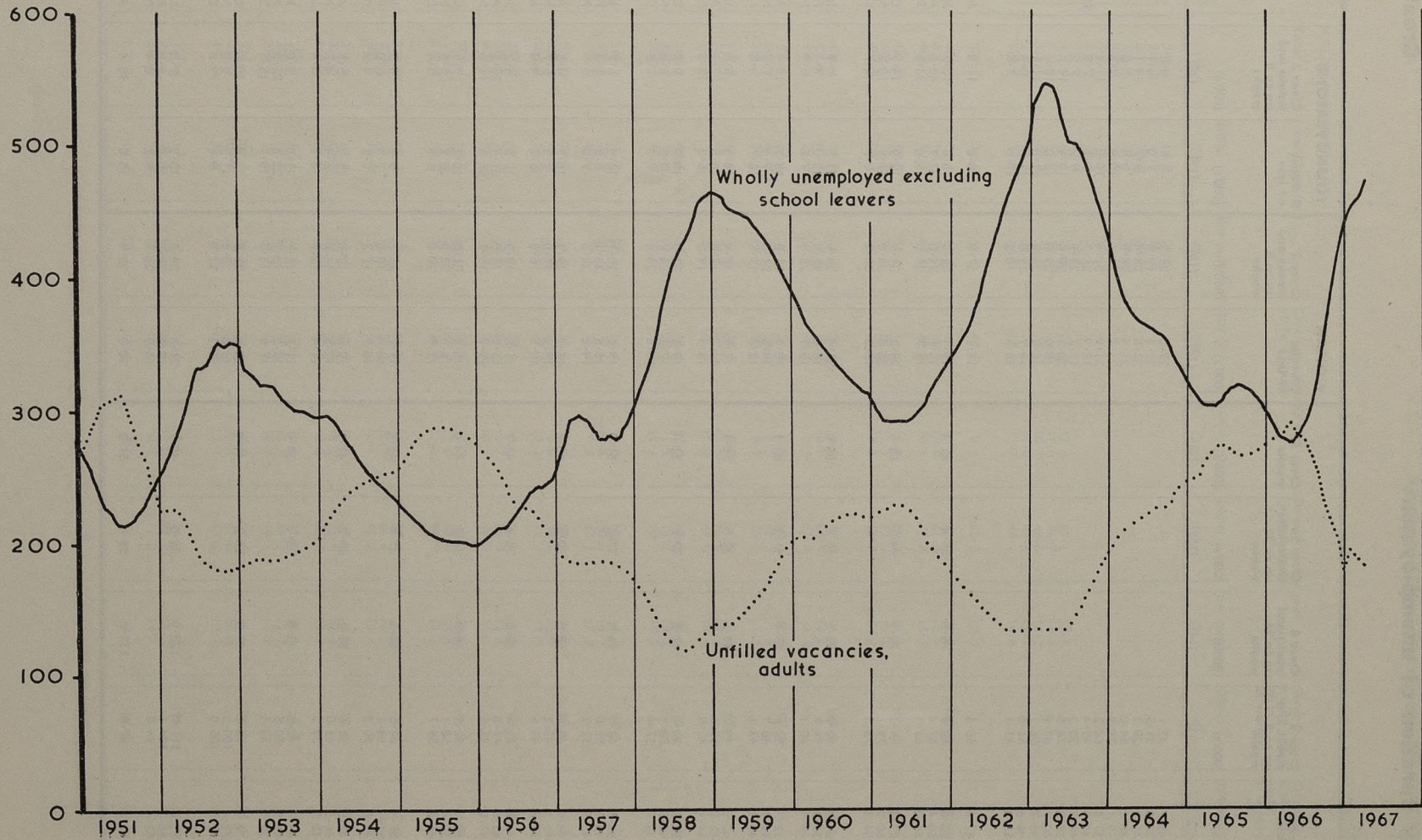
**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	MEN										WOMAN		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				
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)				
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	15.4				
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				
1966	245.5	53.4	61.1				15.3	18.2	10.8	8.5				
1963	326.8	47.4	65.6				14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3				
1963	306.9	50.6	62.9	75.6	55.4	62.3	16.1	22.9	15.6	10.5				
1963	310.3	50.4	67.4				16.3	24.0	27.7	48.0				
1963	307.8	54.4	63.4				18.7	24.0	19.6	33.2				
1963	318.3	63.8	74.3	70.3	44.2	65.6	23.2	31.9	12.9	14.7				
1963	325.9	60.9	79.1				20.6	34.3	10.9	10.2				
1963	324.2	54.3	75.5				16.3	30.2	8.7	8.7				
1964	345.0	64.3	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.4	25.9	13.3	9.9				
1964	328.7	56.2	74.8				18.6	28.4	10.0	9.1				
1964	301.3	49.4	60.1				15.1	25.4	7.5	6.9				
1964	286.8	52.7	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	18.1	21.2	13.7	10.4				
1964	259.4	44.9	48.7				14.5	21.2	7.9	7.3				
1964	230.7	40.2	43.1				12.3	17.5	6.7	4.8				
1964	222.1	42.3	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.9	17.4	14.4	5.8				
1964	228.6	42.8	50.0				14.0	17.8	24.5	37.1				
1964	224.0	44.4	45.8				16.5	19.2	15.2	18.6				
1964	236.5	52.2	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.5	23.9	10.9	9.7				
1964	242.2	48.9	58.4				17.2	25.3	9.3	6.8				
1964	243.8	45.7	57.4				14.6	24.2	7.6	6.3				
1965	265.6	56.3	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	19.1	20.1	11.4	6.7				
1965	258.5	48.7	59.0				16.5	23.1	8.5	6.3				
1965	249.4	45.9	52.2				14.2	22.3	7.0	5.4				
1965	228.2	44.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	14.2	19.2	18.7	4.5				
1965	216.6	42.1	43.2				14.2	17.0	7.5	5.7				
1965	199.8	37.6	42.6				10.5	16.3	5.9	4.0				
1965	198.2	41.6	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.8	14.5	15.6	4.2				
1965	208.0	43.6	47.8				13.2	14.9	21.4	28.5				
1965	210.4	47.0	45.6				15.7	16.1	13.8	14.8				
1965	220.6	52.1	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.2	21.0	10.2	7.9				
1965	229.1	50.4	58.1				16.4	22.9	8.2	5.8				
1965	238.2	49.2	59.7				12.9	20.8	6.9	5.4				
1966	254.4	57.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.7	15.7	9.9	5.3				
1966	247.8	51.1	58.1				14.4	18.6	7.4	5.0				
1966	230.8	44.8	50.8				13.9	17.2	6.2	4.2				
1966	221.9	43.3	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.4	17.0	11.2	5.5				
1966	203.8	41.5	43.0											

Unemployment and Vacancies

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



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

VACANCIES Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS		YOUNG PERSONS			
			Total	Men	Women			
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	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		
		371	255	138	117	116		
			Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted				
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	
	December 7	234	173	200	97	76	61	
1967	January 4	224	164	191	89	75	60	
	February 8	236	168	188	91	76	68	
	March 8	256	174	184	94	80	82	
	April 5	258	178	174	96	82	81	

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		Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost	
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)		Total (000's)	Average
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . .	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	8½	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	118	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.8	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	9	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	9	30	0.5	318	11
June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18 . . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13 . . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11 . . .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 . . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18 . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
August 13 . . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
September 17 . . .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½
October 15 . . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½
November 19 . . .	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	3.1	2,513	13½
December 17 . . .	1,914	31.9	16,174	8½	4	177	161	1,599	10	165	2.8	1,775	11
1967 January 14 . . .	1,765	29.8	14,352	8	9	372	153	1,435	9½	162	2.7	1,807	11
February 18 . . .	1,823	30.9	15,034	8	10	420	147	1,318	9	157	2.7	1,738	11
March 18 . . .	1,880	32.0	15,566	8½	6	235	103	915	9	109	1.9	1,151	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	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	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	100.8	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.1	100.8	91.3	91.6	95.1	99.5	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.0	98.6
1963 May 18 . . .	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4	99.8	99.5	100.5	100.7	99.8	99.9
June 15 . . .	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.1
July 20* . . .	94.7	94.1	87.4	91.7	100.9	96.5	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
August 17* . . .	82.6	80.9	87.9	79.4	100.9	82.9	100.7	99.9	100.9	100.8	102.3	100.9
September 14 . . .	101.4	100.1	102.8	100.7	102.2	102.4	100.5	100.0	101.5	101.0	99.9	100.8
October 19 . . .	102.1	101.3	102.9	101.3	102.6	102.8	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	101.0
November 16 . . .	102.2	102.0	102.3	101.8	101.6	103.7	100.6	100.6	100.4	101.4	99.5	101.1
December 14 . . .	103.5	102.4	102.5	102.2	101.0	104.0	100.8	100.7	100.7	101.6	100.2	101.2
1964 January 18 . . .	101.0	101.4	101.4	100.7	96.2	102.6	100.2	100.2	100.6	101.1	98.8	100.6
February 15 . . .	101.5	102.1	101.4	101.4	95.5	103.3	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.6	99.0	100.9
March 21 . . .	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.8	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	100.8	99.6	101.3
April 18 . . .	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
May 16 . . .	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
June 20 . . .	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15* . . .	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
September 19 . . .	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
October 17 . . .	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14 . . .	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12 . . .												

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.
Average Weekly Earnings		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	14 17	16 4	16 12	16 4	15 14	18 13	15 14	14 2	13 18	13 18	15 18
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 6	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	23 15	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
Average Hours Worked												
1962	April	48.2	46.9	45.6	47.0	46.8	45.6	46.7	46.2	45.9	43.2	48.9
	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.7	46.1	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.9	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
Average Hourly Earnings		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	6 2.0	6 10.9	7 3.3	6 10.6	6 8.5	8 2.0	6 8.8	6 1.3	6 0.7	6 5.2	6 5.9
	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 6.7	6 7.6
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 6.4
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 11.4	8 1.4	6 7.4	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 9.6
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 8.6	8 6.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7

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.
Average Weekly Earnings		£ 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 13	7 12	7 11
	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 15	7 17	7 15
1963	April	8 1	8 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	8 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 0
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 4	8 2	8 2	8 11	8 9
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 7	8 14	8 11
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 6	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
Average Hours Worked												
1962	April	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.2	39.1	40.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	39.5	39.5	38.4	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	39.2	38.5	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
Average Hourly Earnings		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
	Oct.	3 10.5	3 10.8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.7	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5
1963	April	3 11.8	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.1	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 0.2
	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	3 10.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.9	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 7.8	4 7.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	4 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
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0

* Working full-time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners
Average hours worked by wage earners: United Kingdom

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

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings										
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
14 18	18 4	15 19	16 7	14 15	15 13	14 17	14 18	13 9	11 17	15 13
15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	13 12
15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
19 2	23 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
45.6	46.4	47.4	46.6	50.1	49.4	48.4	49.7	46.1	44.6	47.3
46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
Average Hours Worked										
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6 6.3	7 10.1	6 8.6	7 11.4	5 10.7</						

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Males		Females									
												Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis								
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	321,000	£ 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ 15 7 6	83.0	873,000	£ 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ 9 7 6	84.6
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	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
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	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
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	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
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	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
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	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
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3	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

October	Paper, printing, and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered	Males		Females											
										No. covered	£ s. d.	No. covered	£ 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	1,293,000	18 19 4	19 2 0	2,103,000	15 7 6	83.0	873,000	15 7 6	86.4	795,000	9 7 6	84.6
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	1,331,000	19 17 3	20 0 9	2,165,000	16 4 10	91.3	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
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	1,345,000	21 4 4	21 2 8	2,200,000	16 13 10	93.8	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
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	1,375,000	22 9 9	22 5 1	2,267,000	17 15 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
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	1,373,000	23 9 0	23 10 7	2,283,000	18 18 2	106.3	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
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	1,424,000	25 13 4	25 10 8	2,341,000	19 15 0	111.1	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3	1,486,000	26 13 2	26 13 9	2,433,000	21 1 1	118.4	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operative combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

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

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females	1959 = 100	
				1955	1956
1955	79.2	..	..	100.0	100.0
1956	85.0	..	..	106.0	105.1
1957	90.9	..	..	117.2	117.5
1958	93.9	..	..	123.5	123.9
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0	130.3	130.5
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1	141.3	141.7
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6	147.4	148.1
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5		
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9		
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5		
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0		
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6		

* "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 and from 1966, British Road Services.

Average earnings of salaried employees* in certain industries and services† : United Kingdom

EARNINGS AND HOURS

TABLE 125

October	Clerical and analogous employees only†						All salaried employees					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ 11 1 10	89.7	305,000	£ 15 7 6	83.0	873,000	£ 15 7 6	86.4	795,000	£ 9 7 6	84.6
1957	312,000	11 13 4	94.4	311,000	8 6 3	89.5	888,000	16 4 10	91.3	808,000	10 0 3	90.4
1958	307,000	11 16 4	95.6	315,000	8 9 7	91.3	898,000	16 13 10	93.8	826,000	10 2 2	91.2
1959	300,000	12 7 2	100.0	321,000	9 5 8	100.0	913,000	17 15 8	100.0	854,000	11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	353,000	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 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5

* 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, construction, quarrying and water supply. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, viz. national and local government, National Health Service, banking, coal, gas, electricity, air transport and except for 1963, British Railways. Since 1966 British Road Services are also included. ‡ Revised figures.

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				
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9				

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122). * The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	89.1	86.4	86.5	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.3	83.9	92.2	89.4	88.2	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	88.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	98.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	101.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March*	112.0	101.9	103.1	100.9	98.6	99.6	100.9	98.2	99.5	103.2	101.8	101.3

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

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

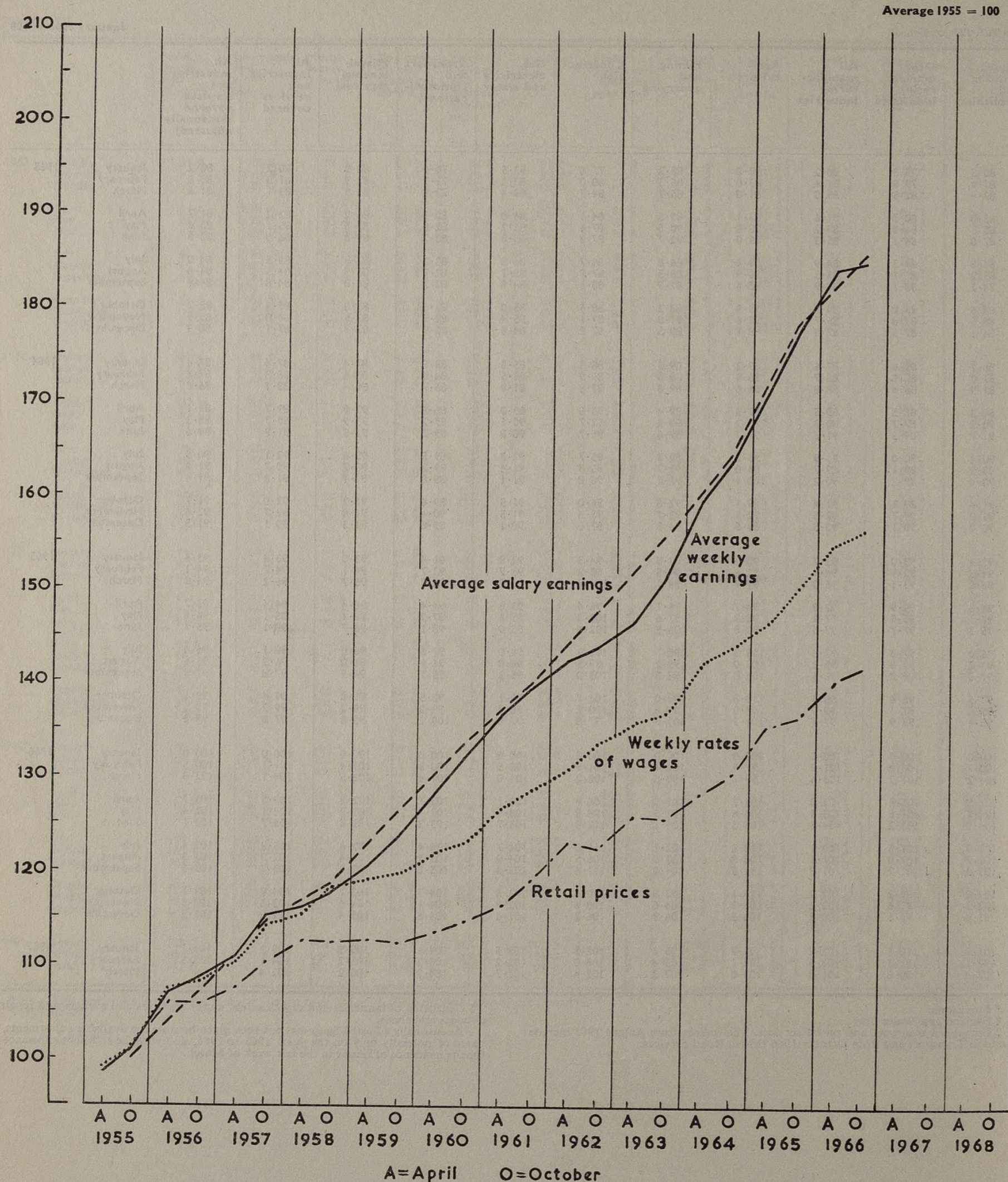
EARNINGS

TABLE 127 (continued)

January 1966 = 100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communications‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January 1963
	February	81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	81.3	February
	March	83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.8	March
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.7	April
	May	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.6	May
	June	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.9	June
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	84.0	July
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.8	August
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.9	September
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	85.2	October
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.9	November
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.3	December
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January 1964
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.8	February
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	86.8	March
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	89.1	April
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.5	July
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	91.0	August
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.4	September
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	91.7	91.7	October
	November	91.9	90.7	92.5	93.7	93.7	95.8	90.4	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.6	November
	December	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.5	December
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January 1965
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.8	March
	April	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	93.7	April
	May	97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.4	May
	June	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.7	June
	July	96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.4	July
	August	94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.6	August
	September	97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.9	September
	October	97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	99.1	October
	November	99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	99.0	98.2	99.2	99.1	November
	December	95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.2	December
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January 1966
	February	100.7	100.0	101.3	97.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	100.3	101.4	101.1	100.5	February
	March	104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.6	March
	April	102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	101.5	106.4	102.1	103.7	102.9	103.5	102.7	April
	May	103.7	101.5	103.5	104.6	102.9	108.8	103.9	103.4	102.7	104.1	102.4	May

Weekly Rates of Wages, Average Weekly Earnings (Manual Workers) Average Salary Earnings (1955-66); Retail Prices



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						
	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	January 1967	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	January 1967
Engineering industries*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	106.7	109.4	114.0	118.5	114.6	446 7	106.7	110.0	116.2	120.3	121.2	113.2
Semi-skilled	105.4	109.8	111.3	116.1	108.1	373 10	106.1	108.4	112.9	117.3	117.2	96.0
Labourers	106.9	110.7	112.7	118.0	112.2	314 3	106.6	109.6	114.2	118.4	119.1	78.1
All timeworkers	106.2	109.7	113.0	117.6	112.4	402 1	106.3	109.2	114.8	119.0	120.1	102.3
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	107.6	110.7	114.3	119.3	115.4	463 7	107.6	110.8	116.8	121.6	123.0	126.2
Semi-skilled	106.3	109.7	111.8	116.6	108.9	405 2	107.3	110.3	114.9	119.0	117.1	111.9
Labourers	104.2	109.7	111.0	116.1	112.0	332 10	103.7	108.2	112.6	117.6	118.1	83.7
All payment-by-result workers	106.8	110.0	112.8	117.8	112.2	430 4	107.2	110.2	115.5	120.1	120.0	117.6
All skilled workers	107.1	110.0	114.1	118.8	114.9	454 6	107.2	110.4	116.5	120.9	121.9	119.2
All semi-skilled workers	105.9	109.8	111.7	116.4	108.5	390 2	106.9	109.6	114.2	118.2	117.0	104.1
All labourers	106.3	110.6	112.4	117.6	112.2	318 6	106.0	109.4	114.1	118.4	119.0	79.4
All workers covered	106.5	109.9	112.9	117.6	112.2	415 5	107.0	110.1	115.4	119.6	120.0	109.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	114.6	120.9	130.1	129.4	124.5	422 8	111.5	112.7	119.9	122.8	126.9	100.1
Semi-skilled	114.9	119.6	124.2	130.5	131.3	365 11	104.7	111.2	118.9	125.0	126.7	81.7
Labourers	109.9	112.5	120.3	122.2	119.3	317 8	106.3	107.1	116.2	119.0	121.3	71.7
All timeworkers	114.0	119.4	125.5	126.1	126.2	382 8	109.7	112.1	118.4	120.9	127.5	88.5
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	112.0	120.2	123.6	130.9	128.5	472 0	107.9	113.7	120.3	125.5	128.9	118.7
Semi-skilled	111.5	116.1	120.6	127.4	125.7	369 1	108.3	111.6	118.5	123.6	123.7	86.1
Labourers	107.8	116.3	114.4	119.4	116.2	364 11	104.2	108.7	113.2	117.6	118.7	81.8
All payment-by-result workers	111.8	119.3	122.5	129.6	126.8	438 11	108.2	113.3	120.0	125.2	127.1	107.4
All skilled workers	112.5	120.3	124.8	131.0	127.9	463 6	108.5	113.3	120.7	125.6	128.7	115.4
All semi-skilled workers	112.3	117.0	121.6	128.3	127.1	368 5	107.6	111.7	118.9	124.2	124.7	85.2
All labourers	108.7	114.6	117.0	120.2	118.8	346 11	105.1	107.9	114.6	117.7	121.0	77.9
All workers covered	112.4	119.4	123.7	129.4	127.2	427 1	108.7	113.1	120.6	125.0	128.0	103.3
Chemical manufacture‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	109.4	115.0	120.0	123.7	121.2	410 9	109.4	113.9	121.5	123.7	127.3	101.3
Craftsmen	111.4	115.9	123.9	128.3	118.6	446 2	107.9	114.1	120.8	124.6	124.3	112.2
All timeworkers	109.9	115.1	120.9	124.7	121.7	422 11	109.0	114.0	121.4	124.1	126.5	103.6
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	109.0	115.7	117.9	121.8	117.3	417 1	109.0	114.9	120.7	121.5	121.5	111.8
Craftsmen	109.8	112.5	120.7	120.4	114.2	456 6	105.1	111.7	117.2	116.4	114.9	118.0
All payment-by-result workers	108.9	114.8	118.4	121.2	116.5	425 7	107.8	113.9	119.6	120.1	119.7	113.1
All general workers	109.4	115.5	119.2	123.1	119.6	413 6	109.7	115.0	121.5	123.6	125.2	105.9
All craftsmen	110.8	114.5	122.6	125.0	119.8	462 0	106.5	113.3	119.2	121.2	120.1	114.6
All workers covered	109.5	115.1	119.9	123.3	119.5	424 1	108.7	114.4	120.8	122.7	123.8	107.8
Iron and steel manufacture§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	107.3	109.7	112.4	121.1	114.3	403 0	106.5	109.8	116.7	122.1	120.9	102.5
Maintenance workers (skilled)	108.5	110.9	112.0	117.7	115.8	462 0	112.3	118.9	123.0	121.4	110.0	
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	109.9	114.6	113.4	111.8	116.0	395 5	107.5	108.4	116.0	115.4	112.8	89.1
Service workers	107.5	108.9	110.7	113.2	110.8	370 5	106.1	108.2	114.8	116.3	117.6	93.1
Labourers	106.1	109.7	109.9	115.3	113.8	336 3	105.8	109.6	117.4	118.3	117.7	80.5
All timeworkers	108.4	111.3	113.0	118.3	115.5	392 3	107.7	110.3	118.0	121.1	120.5	96.0
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	103.3	106.4	107.4	110.9	108.4	432 3	103.1	106.0	112.2	114.0	115.0	117.0
Maintenance workers (skilled)	107.7	110.2	111.3	114.7	112.0	480 5	109.2	110.8	117.3	119.8	118.4	125.5
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	104.8	106.2	107.0	110.2	106.7	405 7	105.7	107.6	113.5	114.4	113.0	105.2
Service workers	104.2	107.6	109.3	111.8	110.7	398 2	103.1	104.8	111.7	113.3	116.6	103.7
Labourers	106.1	109.7	109.6	114.0	112.6	357 0	106.5	108.7	114.4	116.5	118.0	88.5
All payment-by-result workers	104.3	107.3	108.2	111.7	109.4	427 7	104.5	106.9	113.2	114.9	115.8	113.5
All process workers	104.0	107.1	108.2	112.1	109.2	429 6	103.9	107.0	113.2	115.2	116.1	115.6
All maintenance workers (skilled)	107.6	110.0	111.1	115.0	112.7	476 5	108.9	110.5	116.7	119.6	118.8	121.9
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	106.0	107.8	108.2	110.8	108.6	404 3	106.5	107.8	113.9	115.1	114.1	102.9
All service workers	105.4	108.3	109.9	112.6	111.0	388 11	104.4	106.3	113.1	114.7	117.4	100.1
All labourers	106.4	110.0	110.2	114.9	113.8	349 4	106.6	109.5	116.2	117.8	118.9	85.5
All workers covered	105.3	108.3	109.4	113.1	110.9	421 6	105.5	108.1	114.5	116.6	117.5	110.3

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:—
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 † 370.1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 129

1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary earnings†
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.7	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	—	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	—	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	—	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	—	99.6	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	—	98.3	130.1	126.3	—
1961	128.8	134.3	—	95.9	138.0	133.4	—
1962	133.6	140.5	—	95.1	142.9	139.9	—
1963	138.4	145.7	—	95.0	148.9	147.7	—
1964	144.9	153.2	—	94.6	161.8	164.5	—
1965	151.2	162.9	—	92.9	174.8	178.4	—
1966	158.2	173.7	—	91.1	185.0	186.1	—
1959 January	119.9	120.3	99.6	—	120.5	122.0	—
1959 April	120.3	120.8	99.6	98.7	120.5	122.0	—
1959 July	120.6	121.1	99.6	—	—	—	—
1959 October	120.9	121.5	99.5	99.6	123.8	124.3	126.3
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 February	156.0	170.7	91.4	—	—	—	—
1966 March	157.4	172.6	91.2	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 May	157.6	173.1	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 June	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 July	159.3	175.0	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 August	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 September	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.3	175.1	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1966 November	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 December	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.6	176.6	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.2	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.4	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 or manual workers. (Table 122)

† Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to Table 124. ‡ Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.2	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.3	164.0	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.4	180.1	168.4
1966 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
1966 April	151.5	156.6	163.3	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.4	171.6	179.3	167.7
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 December	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1967 January	154.2	159.4	166.2	155.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	169.5	175.0	182.7	170.9
1967 February	154.5	159.5	166.6	155.8	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	169.9	175.2	183.2	171.3
1967 March	155.1	159.9	167.2	156.4	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.5	175.6	183.8	171.9
1967 April	155.2	160.1	167.4	156.5	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	175.9	184.1	172.1
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	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 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
1966 December	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1967 January	151.3	159.6	164.7	153.3	91.3	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.8	175.5	181.0	168.2
1967 February	151.4	159.6	164.8	153.4	91.2	90.9						

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	118	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1966	April 159 148 156 149 146 144 148 154 161 May 159 148 156 149 146 144 148 154 162 June 159 154 156 149 146 144 148 158 162 July 159 154 156 150 149 146 148 158 162 August 159 154 156 150 149 146 148 160 162 September 159 154 156 150 149 146 148 160 162 October 159 154 156 150 149 146 148 160 162 November 159 154 156 150 149 146 148 160 162 December 159 154 156 150 149 146 148 160 162 1967 January 159 154 158 150 152 146 148 160 162 February 163 155 158 150 152 146 148 160 164 March 163 155 158 150 152 146 148 161 164 April 163 155 158 150 152 146 148 161 165								
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	95.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.9
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	93.1	93.1	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7	94.7
1966	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.8	92.8
1966	April 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 91.1 92.8 May 94.0 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 91.1 92.8 June 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 91.1 92.7 July 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 90.6 92.7 August 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 90.6 92.7 September 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 90.6 92.7 October 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 90.6 92.7 November 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 90.6 92.7 December 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.2 92.1 90.6 92.7 1967 January 93.4 94.0 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.0 92.1 90.5 92.7 February 93.4 93.9 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.0 92.1 90.5 92.1 March 93.4 93.9 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.0 92.1 90.5 92.1 April 93.4 93.8 89.2 91.8 91.3 92.0 92.1 90.5 91.7								
Hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	130	132	131
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1966	April 170 158 174 162 160 157 161 170 174 May 170 158 175 162 160 157 161 170 175 June 170 164 175 162 160 157 161 174 175 July 170 164 175 163 163 158 161 175 175 August 170 164 175 163 163 158 161 177 175 September 170 164 175 163 163 158 161 177 175 October 170 164 175 163 163 158 161 177 175 November 170 164 175 163 163 158 161 177 175 December 170 164 175 163 163 158 161 177 175 1967 January 170 164 178 163 166 159 161 177 175 February 174 165 178 163 166 159 161 177 178 March 174 165 178 163 167 159 161 178 178 April 174 165 178 163 167 159 161 178 180								

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
 Note.— If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by

the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups.

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

WAGES AND HOURS

TABLE 131 (continued)

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Weekly rates of wages									
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	148	156	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	158	158	162	159
1966	April 153 159 151 155 164 158 158 158 162 159 May 153 159 151 155 164 158 158 158 162 159 June 157 159 151 155 165 159 158 158 162 159 July 158 160 151 155 165 159 158 162 159 159 August 158 160 151 155 165 159 158 162 159 159 September 158 160 151 155 165 159 158 162 159 159 October 158 160 151 155 165 159 158 162 159 159 November 158 160 151 155 165 159 158 162 159 159 December 158 160 151 155 165 159 158 162 159 159 1967 January 158 160 152 155 167 159 159 162 159 159 February 158 160 152 155 167 159 159 162 159 159 March 158 160 152 155 167 161 159 162 159 159 April 158 160 152 156 167 161 161 167 159 159								
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7	99.9
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	92.8	92.2	91.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1966	April 92.0 92.3 89.7 88.8 90.6 89.4 91.2 88.8 92.8 1966 May 91.5 92.3 89.7 88.8 90.6 89.4 91.2 88.8 92.8 June 91.5 92.3 89.7 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 July 90.9 91.7 89.5 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 August 90.9 91.7 89.5 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 September 90.9 91.7 89.5 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 October 90.9 91.7 89.1 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 November 90.9 91.7 89.1 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 December 90.9 91.7 89.1 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 1967 January 90.9 91.7 89.1 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 February 90.9 91.7 89.1 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 March 90.9 91.7 89.1 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8 April 90.9 91.7 89.1 88.8 90.6 89.1 91.2 88.8 92.8								
Hourly rates of wages									
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122	118
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
1962	141	136	132	143	132	138	138	144	136
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168	156
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182	171
1966	April 167 172 168 174 181 176 174 182 171 1966 May 168 172 168 174 181 176 174 182 171 1966 June 172 172 168 174 182 178 174 182 171 1966 July 174 174 169 174 182 178 174 182 171 1966 August 174 174 169 174 182 178 174 182 171 1966 September 174 174 169 174 182 178 174 182 171 1966 October 174 174 169 174 182 178 174 182 171 1966 November 174 174 169 174 182 178 174 182 171 1966 December 174 174 169 174 182 178 174 182 171 1966 1967 January 174 174 170 174 185 179 174 182 171 1967 February 174 174 170 174 185 179 175 182 171 1967 March 174 174 170 175 185 181 175 188 171 1967 April 174 174 170 175 185 181 176 188 171 1967								

* See footnote on previous page.

RETAIL PRICES

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TABLE 132

	All items	FOOD				All items except food	Alcoholic drink
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
17th January 1956 = 100							
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0
1960	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

16th January 1962 = 100

Weights	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	64
1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	64
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	74-75½	35½	188½-187	702	67
1966	1,000	293		33		707	67
1967	1,000						

		17th January 1956 = 100							
1962	Monthly averages	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3	
1963	April 9	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3	
1964	July 16	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.6	107.9	
1965	October 15	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1	
1966	April 17	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.0
1962	July 17	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	100.3	100.0
1962	October 16	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	100.6	100.0
1963	January 15		102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	102.7	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	April 14		106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5
1964	July 14		107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2
1964	October 13		107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0
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	112.2	118.7	119.0
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	112.1	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	116.8	119.1
1966	August 16		117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.1
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
1966	December 13		118.3	117.0	118.3	122.6	115.6	118.8	125.2
1967	January 17		118.5	117.7	123.3	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4
1967	February 21		118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4
1967	March 21		118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3
1967	April 18		119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4

* Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb).
 † Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

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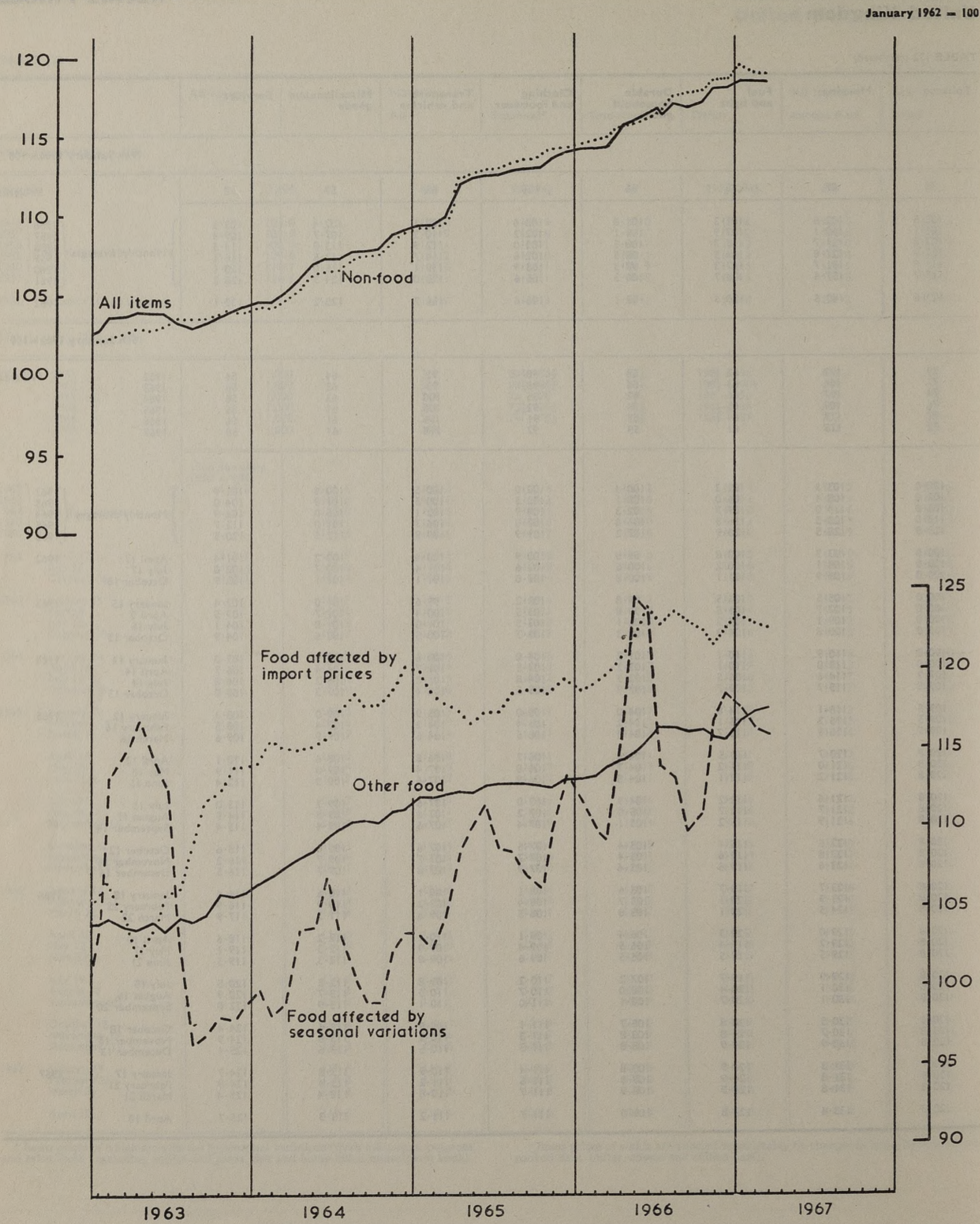
RETAIL PRICES

TABLE 132 (continued)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Weights	
17th January 1956 = 100									
80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		
103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	Monthly averages	
106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4	1956	
107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	1957	
107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	1958	
111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	1959	
117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	1960	
123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	1961	
16th January 1962 = 100									
79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	Weights	
77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	1962	
74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	1963	
76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	1964	
77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	1965	
72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	1966	

		17th January 1956 = 100							
1962	Monthly averages	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9
1963	April 17	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0
1963	July 17	100.0	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	105.9
1963	October 16	100.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7
1964	January 15	100.0	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5
1964	April 9	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4
1964	July 16	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0
1964	October 15	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9
1965	January 12	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4
1965	February 16	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5
1965	March 16	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1
1965	April 13	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9
1965	May 18	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0
1965	June 15	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7
1965	July 14	100.0	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8
1965	August 17	100.0	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0
1965	September 14	100.0	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3
1965	October 13	100.0	116.2	115.1	104.2	106.4	104.2	107.4	108.5
1965	November 16	100.0	116.5	115.7	104.4	106.6	104.6	107.9	109.6
1965	December 14	100.0	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1
1966	January 12	100.0	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	107.4	109.0	111.9
1966	February 16	100.0	121.2	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	109.0	112.4
1966	March 16	100.0	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0
1966	April 13	100.0	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	109.3	114.9
1966	May 18	100.0	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	109.4	115.4
1966	June 15	100.0	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6
1966	July 13	100.0	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	109.7	116.2
1966	August 17	100.0	123.6	119.6	105.4	107.9	107.8	109.7	116.5
1966	September 14	100.0	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6
1966	October 12	100.0	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	116.9
1966	November 16	100.0	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	117.9
1966	December 14	100.0	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6
1967	January 18	100.0	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	119.1
1967	February 22	100.0							

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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)
1955	2,419	2,426	(000's) 671	(000's) 3,781	(000's) 669	(000's) 1,112	(000's) 23	(000's) 71	(000's) 1,687	(000's) 219	(000's) 421
1956	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	180
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	116
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	287
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
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	2	287	1	30
September	217	234	44	45	107	22	46	—	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	9
February	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February	199	233	47	52	171	8	131	1	12	7	12
March	155	190	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	160	185	66	70	171	4	100	3	35	6	24

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1967 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.
 ‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.
 § This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.
 || This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.
 ¶ This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

DEFINITIONS


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

<p>WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.</p> <p>HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.</p> <p>CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.</p> <p>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.</p> <p>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.</p> <p>VACANCY An unemployment situation notified by an employer to an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.</p> <p>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.</p>	<p>MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.</p> <p>ADULTS Men and women.</p> <p>BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.</p> <p>YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.</p> <p>YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).</p> <p>OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries.</p> <p>MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.</p> <p>PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.</p> <p>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.</p> <p>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.</p> <p>OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.</p> <p>SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.</p> <p>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.</p>
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BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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