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## MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

August 1966

### Contents

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES

- PAGE 458 Docks and Harbours Act, 1966  
460 Prices and Incomes Standstill  
462 Training Boards Review Progress  
464 Earnings and Hours, April 1966

#### NEWS AND NOTES

- 481 Redundancy Payments Act—Ministry of Social Security—Training Levy for Iron and Steel

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 483 Summary  
484 Employees in employment—industrial analysis  
486 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries  
487 Unemployment  
496 Placing work of employment exchanges  
497 Stoppages of work  
498 Changes of rates of wages and hours of work  
499 Retail prices

#### STATISTICAL SERIES

- 500 Introduction

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# Docks & Harbours Act, 1966

The Docks and Harbours Act which received the Royal Assent on 9th August, marks an important stage in the process of introducing full decasualisation of dock labour as recommended in the Devlin Report of 1965.

The Act falls into three main parts. The first provides for the introduction of a system of licensing of port employers. The second part contains provisions relating to welfare amenities in the docks. The third part consists of a number of provisions relating to port efficiency concerned mainly with the powers of harbour authorities.

At the time of the Devlin Report of 1965, there were about 1,400 port employers registered under the Dock Labour Scheme. It has for some time been generally accepted that a drastic reduction in this number is desirable. Such a reduction would make an important contribution to the efficiency of port operations by reducing the present fragmentation of responsibility for cargo handling between a large number of different agencies.

Moreover, a considerable reduction in the number of port employers is essential for the effective operation of a system of employment of dock workers which incorporates full decasualisation and provides for the allocation of all dock workers on a permanent basis to particular employers. Since the appearance of the Devlin Report there have in many ports been moves on a voluntary basis, encouraged by the National Association of Port Employers, towards a reduction in the number of employers by means of mergers and amalgamations.

## Licensing of port employers

The introduction of licensing under the Act is intended to ensure that the process is carried through to the extent necessary to ensure the smooth working of decasualisation and increased efficiency in cargo handling operations.

It is only one of a number of related moves in the process of putting an end to the present casual system of employment. Shortly after the publication of the Devlin Report in August, 1965, the National Joint Council for the industry issued a National Policy Directive accepting the broad principles of the report and laying down the main lines on which they could be implemented. The industry then set up a National Modernisation Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Brown to work out the plans in detail, and to conduct negotiations on the revised terms and conditions which would need to accompany a system of permanent employment. The committee has made considerable progress on the many complex issues involved, but it was not found possible to reach agreement on certain matters affecting pay. The Minister of Labour accordingly

appointed a committee under Lord Devlin to enquire into these matters, and the report of that committee is expected in the near future.

A system of fully decasualised employment will call for a considerable revision of the present Dock Labour Scheme. Agreement was reached between the two sides of the industry on the main provisions which would need to be embodied in a revised Scheme, and the Minister of Labour published in March last a draft Order setting out the detailed provisions which were proposed. Some objections to these proposals were made and a public inquiry into these by Sir George Honeyman has recently been completed. Sir George's report is expected shortly.

Action to introduce licensing under the provisions of the Act will have to be kept in step with action on these other fronts.

The licensing provisions of the Act cover the 82 ports at present within the Dock Labour Scheme. The Act designates licensing authorities for each of these ports. Some authorities are designated for more than one port, and the total of designated authorities is 43. These are mainly the port authorities for the ports concerned, but in some cases a major port authority is given responsibility for the exercise of licensing functions in relation to a number of neighbouring ports. The Minister of Transport has power by Order to bring within the scope of the licensing provisions any port which may in future be brought within the Dock Labour Scheme.

The Act sets out a number of considerations to which licensing authorities are required to have regard in considering applications for licenses to operate as port employers. The authorities are required to have regard to the maximum number of employers compatible with the efficient working of the port (making due allowance for the need for specialist services of various kinds). The licensing authority must also have regard to each employer's ability to provide efficient management, to take on as permanent workers a reasonable quota of the dock workers on the register in the port concerned, and to avoid the need for excessive transfers of his workers to work temporarily for other employers.

Licensing authorities are empowered to attach conditions to licenses which may relate broadly to three matters. First, the authority must attach to every license issued a condition laying down the number of permanent workers who must be in the employment of the employer concerned at the time licensing comes into force. Changes in the size of an employer's labour force after that time will be controlled not by the licensing authority, but by the Dock Labour Board. The licensing authority may also impose a condition on a licence confining the operations of the employer concerned to a particular berth or berths, or to a particular part of the port.

It is intended that the imposition of conditions of this type will help to bring about a more stable pattern of responsibility for cargo handling. Finally, the licensing authority may impose a condition defining the type of operations in which an employer may engage. It is envisaged, for instance, that where a specialist employer is granted a licence, a condition might be attached to the licence confining his operations to the particular kind of work in which he specialises.

Licences are to be issued for fixed terms of between three and seven years. Once they are issued, they cannot be revoked during their currency unless they have been granted in reliance on false information, or unless there is serious and persistent breach of a condition attached to the licence.

The licensing authority will consider all applications for licenses in a particular port together, since decisions on one application may affect decisions on the others—for example about conditions relating to the number of workers to be employed. Before reaching decisions, the authority is required to consult with the Dock Labour Board. The authority will then notify its decisions to all concerned, and there will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Transport against refusal of an application or against the conditions it is proposed to attach to a licence.

The licensing authority must also notify applicants for licenses if the authority itself proposes to employ dock workers after the introduction of licensing. Employers may also appeal against proposals of this kind by their licensing authority. The decisions and proposals of each licensing authority must be notified to the National Ports Council, and the council will have the right to make representations to the Minister affecting any appeals, and to make objections to the Minister against the authority's decisions or proposals. Where appeals or objections are made, the Minister is required to set up an inquiry into them unless all concerned agree that this can be dispensed with.

It will be open to new employers seeking to enter the industry to apply for licenses either at the initial stage of licensing or subsequently, and the licensing authority must have regard broadly to the same considerations as apply at the initial stage in coming to a decision on such applications.

The Act provides for compensation payments to employers who are put out of business by refusal of a licence at the initial stage, or by refusal subsequently to renew a licence. An employer who is so refused will be entitled to compensation for any diminution in the value of the assets of his business which is directly attributable to the refusal. He will also be entitled to reimbursement of any expenses incurred in winding up his business which are directly attributable to the refusal. The amount of compensation payable is to be agreed by the licensing authority with the claimant, or in default of agreement must be settled by arbitration.

The licensing authority will be empowered to recover the cost of compensation by means of a levy on all employers in the particular port holding licences at the end of a period of 12 months from the introduction of licensing or, where compensation arises from refusal to renew a licence, at the end of a 12-month period from the refusal to renew. The levy may be spread over a period up to five years. The amount to be contributed

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by each employer will be in proportion to the amount paid out by him in gross wages to dock workers during the 12-month period mentioned above. Where the licensing authority itself employs dock workers, it will bear its due share of the cost.

All applications for licences at the initial stage will have to be made by a date appointed by the Minister of Transport in regulations to be made under the Act. It is expected that the final date will be some time during the autumn of this year. The process of considering applications and dealing with appeals and objections will then follow. When this is complete, the Minister of Transport will by Order appoint a day on which licensing will become fully effective. Different days may be appointed for different ports. It is hoped that licensing will become fully and generally effective during the early part of 1967.

## Welfare amenities

The second part of the Act deals with the provision of welfare amenities in the docks. The state of welfare provision for dock workers was severely criticised in the Devlin Report, which emphasised the delays and neglect which have occurred in this matter in the past. Action to improve the situation was begun soon after publication of the report. The two sides of the industry reached agreement on the standards of welfare amenities which ought to be provided, and a series of comprehensive surveys of the detailed provisions necessary has been carried out by the Dock Labour Board in all the ports within the Scheme.

The Act lays a duty on the Dock Labour Board to prepare a welfare amenity scheme for each port, setting out the amenities that need to be provided, the area within which they should be provided, and designating the employers or port authorities responsible. The schemes when prepared by the board are to be submitted to the Minister of Labour for his approval.

The Minister is required to publicise each scheme and to allow a period during which objections may be lodged by those on whom requirements would be imposed. If objections are made, the Minister is required to set up an inquiry into them (unless all concerned agreed that a formal inquiry is not needed) and he may amend the scheme in the light of the inquiry before approving it. Once they have been approved, the schemes will have statutory force and the Act provides for financial penalties for breach of their requirements. Enforcement will be the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspectorate. The Act, however, also provides that where the Minister of Labour is satisfied that there has been failure to comply with a requirement of a scheme, he may authorise the Dock Labour Board to make the necessary provision itself, and to recover the cost from the employer or authority concerned. The Minister also has power to revoke the licence of an employer if there has been a serious or persistent breach of obligations imposed by a scheme.

It will not be possible in all cases to finalise welfare amenity schemes until the initial licensing operation is completed and it is clear where the responsibility for providing the different amenities will lie. It is, however, intended that the necessary work on new amenities should be put in hand wherever possible on a voluntary

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basis without waiting for the statutory schemes to be finalised, and the Minister of Labour is in touch with the organisations concerned on this matter.

#### Provisions relating to port efficiency

The third part of the Act consists of a number of provisions relating to the powers of harbour authorities and other matters, which are designed to increase efficiency in the ports. Harbour authorities are given

wide general powers to run inland clearance depots. They are empowered to acquire by agreement stevedoring businesses and other such businesses operating in harbours, or to acquire an interest in them; and they are given general powers to carry out harbour operations. There are also provisions designed to facilitate the carrying out of measures of port reorganisation in the main estuaries of the country, and to help the National Ports Council and port authorities in their work of preparing reorganisation schemes and port development plans. This part of the Act came into force on Royal Assent.

## Prices and Incomes Standstill

Details of the way in which it is intended that the Government's proposals for a standstill on prices and incomes should be applied are set out in the White Paper PRICES AND INCOMES STANDSTILL (Cmnd. 3073 H.M.S.O. or through any bookseller, price 1s. net.)

The White Paper points out that the Prime Minister, in a statement in the House of Commons on 20th July, drew attention to the fact that money incomes have been increasing at a rate far faster than could be justified by increasing production, and called for a standstill on prices and incomes.

The country, it adds, needs a breathing space of twelve months in which productivity can catch up with the excessive increases in incomes which have been taking place. The broad intention is to secure in the first six months (which can be regarded, for convenience, as the period to the end of December 1966) a standstill in which increases in prices or in incomes will so far as possible be avoided altogether. The first half of 1967 will be regarded as a period of severe restraint in which some increases may be justified where there are particularly compelling reasons for them, but exceptional restraint will be needed by all who are concerned with determining prices and incomes.

The standstill on all forms of incomes up to the end of 1966, is intended to apply to increases in pay and to reductions in normal working hours. It is not proposed that it should be regarded as applying to other conditions of service, except in so far as these are likely to add significantly to labour costs.

The term 'increases in pay' includes, in addition to basic pay, rates of allowances which are in the nature of pay, rates of pay for overtime and weekend working, piece rates, etc.

It is not intended that the standstill should be regarded as applying to—

- (i) increases in payments made in specific compensation for expenditure incurred, for example, travel and subsistence allowances;
- (ii) increases in pay resulting directly from increased output, for example, piece-work earnings, commissions on sales, any necessary increases in overtime worked, profit-sharing schemes, etc.;

- (iii) increases in pay genuinely resulting from promotion to work at a higher level, whether with the same or a different employer. (On the other hand, the intention of the standstill would be defeated if employers were to regrade posts as a concealed method of increasing rates of pay);
- (iv) it is not intended that the standstill should interfere with the normal arrangements for increasing pay either with age, as with apprentices or juveniles, or by means of regular increments of specified amounts within a predetermined range or scale. Such arrangements are equivalent to promotion according to age or experience. They can thus be distinguished from a commitment to increase pay for a group of employees as a whole, which is affected by the standstill.

At the time of the Prime Minister's statement, at least six million workers—over one worker in four—were expecting an increase in pay or a reduction in hours (or both) during the next twelve months as the result of a long-term agreement or other type of settlement made at some time in the past. It would clearly have been inequitable to introduce a standstill on incomes while allowing these existing commitments to go ahead unchecked. Apart from the unfairness to other workers for whom no such future commitment at present exists, it would in practice have been bound to jeopardise the effectiveness of the standstill from the outset.

Although the Government are deeply conscious of the need to restrict to the minimum compatible with the wider economic interests of the country any interference with obligations freely entered into by employers and workers or their representatives, they think it right in the present difficult circumstances to call upon all concerned to accept some deferment. Commitments entered into on or before 20th July 1966 but not yet implemented take a number of different forms:—

- (a) agreements to increase pay or shorten hours, whether from an operative date before, on or after 20th July 1966;
- (b) pay increases which may be due under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements between 20th July 1966 and 30th June 1967;

- (c) commitments to review pay or hours from a date already agreed on or before 20th July 1966, or standing commitments for periodic review;
- (d) Wages Council proposals made on or before 20th July 1966 but not yet submitted to the Minister of Labour, or submitted to the Minister but not yet embodied in a statutory order.

In all these cases the operative date should be deferred by six months from the original operative date. In those cases in which the original operative date was before 20th July 1966, deferment should be to an operative date six months later, but payment of the increase should not be made before the end of 1966.

An existing commitment may be defined as any agreement to increase pay or shorten hours, or any offer to do so, which has been firmly accepted by or on behalf of the workers concerned on or before 20th July 1966.

It would clearly defeat the intention of the standstill if the parties concerned were to seek to make good in subsequent negotiations any increases forgone as a result of the standstill. Similarly the deferment of existing commitments necessarily involves the deferment of retrospective dates where these apply.

It is not the intention that negotiations should be barred during the standstill period to the end of 1966. But no new agreements entered into after 20th July 1966 should take effect before 1st January 1967 at the earliest, and they should not take effect in the following six months unless they can be justified as falling within the revised criteria referred to below.

During the six-month period of severe restraint (that is the first six months of 1967) the criteria for consideration of new proposals for improvements in pay and hours will be much more stringent than those set out in Part I of the White Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy (Cmnd. 2639), and for the time being the incomes norm must be regarded as zero. The guiding principle must be that of national economic and social priorities.

It follows that even in cases which satisfy these more stringent criteria, only limited improvements are likely to be justified during the period of severe restraint. The Government will be consulting the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and other interested parties on the form which these new and stringent criteria should take in order to secure the restraint which the national interest demands.

In order that those groups which have an expectation of improvement under commitments already existing should not be treated more severely than those which have not, it will be open to the parties to existing commitments to renegotiate, subject to the standstill, their agreements to take effect during the following six-month period of severe restraint in accordance with the new criteria.

Arbitration awards, like settlements negotiated voluntarily, will be subject to the requirements of the periods of standstill and severe restraint.

Many individual salaries and other forms of remuneration, including that of company directors and executives, are fixed outside the normal process of collective bargaining; but it is intended that the same principles of standstill and restraint should apply to these as to other forms of income. It is intended to incorporate in a Companies Bill for introduction in the current session of

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Parliament the statutory requirements relating to disclosure by companies of emoluments of directors and senior executives to which the Prime Minister referred in his statement on 20th July.

The scales of charges and fees for self-employed persons, including all forms of professional fees, are expected to be under similar restraint for the twelve months. The Government will have power under the Prices and Incomes Bill to impose a standstill on charges made for professional services.

The Government have already pledged themselves to use their fiscal powers or other means to prevent any excessive growth in aggregate profits.

As a result of the Government's fiscal measures, it is not expected that there will be any general increase in dividends during the next twelve months. Nevertheless all company distributions, including dividends paid by companies, are subject to the standstill and should not be increased during the twelve month period, with the exception of distributions made to meet the requirements of the special tax rates for closely-controlled companies.

If there are any cases which, in a company's view, make exemption from the standstill imperative, the company will be expected to inform the Government of the circumstances, in order that the justification may be examined. In important cases the Government will refer the matter to the National Board for Prices and Incomes for examination.

The Government intend to apply the principles of the standstill to all prices, charges and fees of Government departments.

Employers and workers in the public services and publicly-owned undertakings will be regarded as under the same obligations to act in accordance with these principles as the rest of the community.

The nationalised industries will be subject to the same restraints as the private sector in relation to prices and incomes. They will be subject also to the general provisions of the Prices and Incomes Bill.

Statutorily established price-fixing bodies, such as the Transport Tribunal or the Traffic Commissioners, are expected to have regard to the principles of the standstill.

The fullest use will be made of the National Board for Prices and Incomes during the twelve months by referring to it proposals for prices and incomes increases for examination and report. The board's enquiries will be carried out as rapidly as possible and its organisation will be adapted and strengthened as necessary for this purpose. The parties concerned should defer any increases until the board has reported and act in the light of the Board's recommendations.

The board will continue during the twelve months to examine references made to it from time to time by the Government on matters of longer term significance in the field of productivity, prices and incomes. This will be of particular importance in preparing for the period following the standstill and period of severe restraint, when it will be essential to ensure that the growth of incomes is resumed in a manner consistent with the growth of national output.

The Government have added to the Prices and Incomes Bill (Ministry of Labour Gazette: July 1966, page 388) a new Part containing purely temporary provisions which



would be brought into operation by an Order in Council subject to confirmation by both Houses of Parliament within 28 days. Unless previously revoked by Order in Council these powers will lapse automatically 12 months after the Bill receives Royal Assent and cannot be renewed.

This new Part gives the Government power to make orders (subject to negative resolution by either House of Parliament) directing that specified prices or charges, or specified rates of remuneration, shall not be increased from the date of the order without Ministerial consent. A temporary standstill could therefore be imposed where necessary on both prices and charges and on levels of remuneration (allowing for the effect of changes in normal working hours).

It also gives power to reverse where necessary unjustified price or pay increases implemented since 20th July 1966. The appropriate Minister could direct that any specified price or charge should be reduced to a level not lower than that prevailing on or before that date. Any such price or charge could not subsequently be raised without Ministerial consent. Before making such a direction, the Minister must give 14 days' advance notice to the person affected by the direction, and must consider any representations made within that time. The direction could not be retrospective. In the case of pay, an order

(subject to negative resolution by either House of Parliament) could provide that remuneration of a kind described in the order should be no higher than that paid by the employer for the same kind of work before 20th July 1966, without permission. Fourteen days' advance notice of the order must be given, and account must be taken of any representations by those concerned.

This Part of the Bill will also empower the Ministers concerned to defer the effective dates of wages regulation orders made under the Wages Councils Act and the Agricultural Wages Acts. It will also protect from any legal proceedings employers who, in response to the Government's request for a standstill, voluntarily withhold pay increases to which an employee may be entitled under his contract of employment.

As explained above, these powers are temporary. The Prime Minister made it clear in his statement that it was not proposed to introduce elaborate statutory controls over prices and incomes and that the policy must continue to rely on voluntary co-operation. Even though these new powers will be used very selectively, they need to be potentially wide-ranging if they are effectively to deter the selfish minority who are not prepared to co-operate and, no less important, to reassure those who are observing the policy laid down above that they will not be penalised for doing so.

## Training Boards Review Progress

Reviews of progress during the first full year of their operation are made by three industrial training boards, covering the engineering, iron and steel and shipbuilding industries in reports presented to the Minister of Labour and published recently.

The report by the Engineering Industry Training Board (HC No. 122, H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 1s 9d net) states that in the period under review the board has substantially built up its organisation to enable it to carry out its statutory functions. Its regional network is well on the way to being operational and the training staff required is building up to full strength.

The implications of the Industrial Training Act, 1964, it adds, are now more widely understood by the engineering industry, and there is evidence of a greater effort being devoted to training in the improvement in the number of trainees being enrolled, and also in the provision of training facilities by the companies. Group training schemes are being encouraged, and a number of projects financed by the board are in the course of construction.

To offer a training advice service, and to assist in the validation of claims by firms for training grants, the board has recruited 122 officers to serve in the regions. Personal contact is being made with representatives of firms on the board's register, and a substantial number of visits has already been made by the board's training officers. They expect to achieve a rate of 600 visits every week.

The board add that a considerable programme of training for its own training officers has been launched

to ensure that the highest standard of advice on training matters is offered to industry. In addition, courses in skills analysis are to be offered to existing training officers in industry to develop a more scientific approach to the training methods used at all levels.

A book containing the board's recommendations for first-year training of engineering craftsmen and technicians is being issued to all firms. The purpose of the first-year training prescribed is to provide a foundation from which progress to high levels of skill over a wide area can be achieved in a flexible way.

After the basic first year training, a wide choice of training and experience 'modules' are to be available, so that new kinds of craftsmen can be trained on the basis of the needs of the industry, and the capabilities of the trainees. The training 'modules' are to be developed as a result of scientific analysis of skills and the time of learning matched to the needs of the job and the rate of learning of the individual.

It is appreciated that this is a long-term project needing the co-operation of employers and unions. It is proposed to introduce a system of progressive testing and certification, and the ultimate aim is to produce highly skilled craftsmen with broader capabilities than hitherto who can add to their skills to match the changes brought about by technological advance.

The board's levy of 2.5 per cent. on firms was designed to produce £75 million, which the board calculated was approximately the total annual cost of training in the engineering industry. The first grants under the board's scheme are being paid for the period 1st September, 1965-

31st August, 1966. They consist of two parts, a general grant related to an assessment of each firm's training arrangements as a whole, and a series of supplementary grants for aspects of training which the board wishes to give special encouragement.

In addition to the general grant, firms were invited to submit claims for certain specific items of training. These supplementary grants covered training courses for training officers and instructors, safety courses, sandwich courses, extra off-the-job training places and research.

The Iron and Steel Industry Training Board in their report (HC No 123, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net) say that in the past year its recommendations have been confined to the training of operatives and craft apprentices and have been related to its major schemes of grant and to a system of on-the-spot inspection by its training assessors.

Operatives and craft apprentices were chosen as being two of the numerically largest training categories, and because of the emphasis on training for skill indicated in parliamentary debates before the Industrial Training Act was passed.

The board's initial aim has been to secure an adjustment of standards up to the level of the best existing practices in the industry. During the past year it has concentrated on gaining experience of the operation of its system for operatives and craft apprentice training. Its recommendations for these two categories, although of a preliminary nature, have generally been well received within the industry.

There is already considerable evidence from the reports of the board's staff that a great number of companies, particularly the larger units, are making substantial efforts to revise their training arrangements to conform to the board's standards, and are installing the necessary training facilities or extending their existing facilities.

In practice it has been found, the report continues, that although a substantial number of companies provided craft apprentice training to the standards recommended by the board, there were only a limited number of cases in which the current standards of operative training could be said to be fully in line with the board's recommendations.

In the light of experience to date the board believes that its method of using a combination of published standards, assessments and grants in direct dealings with individual establishments is already having a marked effect on training standards, and that it should be continued and extended with suitable variations to the other main categories of training.

On the basis of the work done to date the board believes it can go forward in the next year to establish a similar system based on recommendations and standards applicable to the whole range of training within the industry. It will in this way be possible to make substantial progress towards the establishment of high quality standards of training throughout the industry.

The availability of comparative statistics and the development of more extensive work in manpower research, should enable the board to make significant progress in the coming year in assessing the extent to which the volume of training within the industry is appropriate to its present and future needs.

The equitable distribution of training costs within the

industry has, in the board's view, proceeded satisfactorily in terms of the limited range of occupations so far covered, and the limited periods for which the results can be measured. During the coming year, when the board's activities extend to all aspects of training in the industry the effects of its work can be expected to be much greater.

During the past year, the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board states in its report (HC 124, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net) steady progress was made in determining training recommendation for occupations in the industry. A great deal of useful experience was gained, which will enable the board progressively to increase the range of occupations for which training recommendations that will be available, and to develop the service of advice, assistance and information which it can provide to all establishments which come within its scope.

On 31st March 1966 the total number of separate establishments on the board's register was 1,073, and covered not only the large shipbuilding and ship repair firms, but also some small firms engaged in the construction, repair or fitting out of vessels such as yachts, boats, barges and dinghies. At one end of the scale employers were using heavy steel, and at the other fibre glass and wood. The diversity of occupations with which the board is concerned is wide.

The training committee of the board had decided to turn its attention first to determining training recommendations for craftsmen and draughtsmen before proceeding to examine the training and re-training of adult workers, managers, supervisors and commercial and other workers.

An enquiry by the board revealed that only one in five of first-year apprentices received full time off-the-job training. The number of apprentices released from employment for further education was 61 per cent. of all apprentices. The proportion varied considerably in different branches of the industry, and in boat-building and repair was only 35 per cent.

The board has, in view of its concern that the training and further education needs of apprentices employed by the smaller and geographically remote firms in the industry should be adequately met, asked the training facilities sub-committee of its Training Committee to give careful consideration to this matter.

The first industrial training centre to be established by the board will be opened at Southampton in November. This will provide places initially for fifty apprentice boatbuilders. If this centre proves its worth the board hopes to open a number of further centres in the main concentrations of the industry at a later date, and to extend the training in them to cover other crafts where the need exists.

The board considered how it might assist the industry in training to meet short term needs such as immediate shortages of craftsmen in particular occupations, and the need for the acquisition of new skills by existing craftsmen to undertake a wider range of work or to use new techniques. It was decided that, at this stage, the board could best assist by the provision of financial help, and that provision for the conversion training of craftsmen and for further training in new techniques, should be made in the second year grants scheme.



# Earnings and Hours in April 1966

In April 1966 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour were 405s. a week, compared with 391s. 9d. in the previous October. In manufacturing industries the figures were 419s. 4d., against 403s. 3d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings in all industries covered, and also in manufacturing industries only, were 199s. 5d. in April 1966 and 191s. 11d. in October 1965.

There was a distinct downward movement in the general level of hours worked. In April 1966 men worked on average 46.4 hours compared with 47.0 six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 46.0 hours against 46.1. The corresponding figures for women working full-time were 38.5 and 38.7 hours, respectively, in all industries covered, and 38.3 and 38.6, respectively, in manufacturing industries.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by about 52,000 establishments employing 6,500,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.\* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the third pay-week in April 1966, that is, the pay-week which included 20th April 1966. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

## Weekly Earnings

Table 1 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1966 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April 1966. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 468 and 469, and a regional analysis for men on page 473. All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

In view of the wide variations, between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Table 1 Average Weekly Earnings: Third Pay-Week, April 1966.

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	390 6	201 5	195 3	104 2	139 4		
Chemicals and allied industries . . . . .	426 9	215 8	193 2	103 4	136 9		
Metal manufacture . . . . .	430 5	216 6	197 6	102 6	137 7		
Engineering and electrical goods . . . . .	411 5	180 10	207 2	111 6	131 9		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . . . .	433 0	179 4	211 0	91 2	§		
Vehicles . . . . .	474 11	200 1	240 3	112 3	141 2		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . . . .	407 7	193 7	191 11	103 7	130 10		
Textiles . . . . .	370 0	203 5	195 0	102 6	145 7		
Leather, leather goods and fur . . . . .	359 7	192 8	186 11	105 6	129 9		
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	352 4	188 2	194 2	111 7	132 7		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . . . .	411 5	222 6	193 9	103 7	134 7		
Timber, furniture, etc. . . . .	382 0	178 6	207 8	109 4	125 2		
Paper, printing and publishing . . . . .	477 8	212 5	211 4	108 0	132 9		
Other manufacturing industries . . . . .	414 4	204 4	192 6	103 10	134 3		
All manufacturing industries . . . . .	419 4	195 1	199 5	106 7	135 10		
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . . . .	387 11	236 5	194 7	§	§		
Construction . . . . .	399 9	198 2	177 5	81 5	§		
Gas, electricity and water . . . . .	377 2	198 6	214 2	112 5	§		
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . . . .	406 2	225 3	280 2	99 5	122 1		
Certain miscellaneous services¶ . . . . .	344 7	155 8	171 4	90 2	120 7		
Public administration¶¶ . . . . .	313 10	174 8	202 6	85 11	132 3		
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . . . .	405 0	192 10	199 5	104 4	135 1		

\* Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry tables on pages 469 and 471 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary tables and text of this article.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 468 to 470, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 123s. 3d. and the hours worked averaged 17.9.

‡ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 468 and 470.

¶¶ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

## Weekly Hours Worked

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 15 on pages 470 and 471, and a regional analysis for men on page 473. Table 2 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in table 15 on pages 470 and 471 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 42½ and 49½, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 40 and 45, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 36½ and 40½, whilst those worked by girls were

mostly between 37½ and 40½; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 19 and 24.

Table 2 Average Hours Worked: Third Pay-Week, April 1966.

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	47.5	43.0	39.1	21.6			39.4
Chemicals and allied industries . . . . .	46.1	41.5	38.6	21.6			39.3
Metal manufacture . . . . .	45.5	41.2	37.8	21.1			38.7
Engineering and electrical goods . . . . .	45.9	41.7	38.3	21.2			38.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . . . .	47.1	42.2	39.2	21.3			§
Vehicles . . . . .	44.3	40.8	38.8	21.3			38.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . . . .	46.0	42.0	37.8	21.4			38.6
Textiles . . . . .	46.5	42.9	38.6	21.3			39.6
Leather, leather goods and fur . . . . .	45.6	42.7	38.2	23.3			40.4
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	42.3	40.5	37.5	23.2			39.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . . . .	48.3	43.4	37.6	21.3			39.3
Timber, furniture, etc. . . . .	45.2	42.0	37.5	21.5			38.9
Paper, printing and publishing . . . . .	46.3	42.8	39.3	21.6			40.1
Other manufacturing industries . . . . .	46.5	42.5	38.7	21.9			38.9
All manufacturing industries . . . . .	46.0	42.0	38.3	21.6			39.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . . . .	50.8	45.0	39.2	§			§
Construction . . . . .	47.7	44.5	37.0	18.3			§
Gas, electricity and water . . . . .	43.7	41.5	37.1	21.2			§
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . . . .	50.3	44.4	43.0	21.7			38.5
Certain miscellaneous services¶ . . . . .	45.0	42.8	39.3	21.7			39.3
Public administration¶¶ . . . . .	44.0	40.8	40.2	19.0			40.1
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . . . .	46.4	42.6	38.5	21.5			39.2

## Hourly Earnings

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 470 and 471, and a regional analysis for men on page 474.

Table 3 Average Hourly Earnings: Third Pay-Week, April 1966.

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	d.	d.	d.	d.	Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	98.7	56.2	59.9	57.9			42.4
Chemicals and allied industries . . . . .	111.1	62.4	60.1	57.4			41.8
Metal manufacture . . . . .	113.5	63.1	62.7	58.3			42.7
Engineering and electrical goods . . . . .	107.6	52.0	64.9	63.1			41.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . . . .	110.3	51.0	64.6	51.4			§
Vehicles . . . . .	128.6	58.8	74.3	63.2			44.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . . . .	106.3	55.3	60.9	58.1			40.7
Textiles . . . . .	95.5	56.9	60.6	57.7			44.1
Leather, leather goods and fur . . . . .	94.6	54.1	58.7	54.3			38.5
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	100.0	55.8	62.1	57.7			40.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . . . .	102.2	61.5	61.8	58.4			41.1
Timber, furniture, etc. . . . .	101.4	51.0	66.5	61.0			38.6
Paper, printing and publishing . . . . .	123.8	59.6	64.5	60.0			39.7
Other manufacturing industries . . . . .	106.9	57.7	59.7	56.9			41.4
All manufacturing industries . . . . .	109.4	55.7	62.5	59.2			41.6
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . . . .	91.6	63.0	59.6	§			§
Construction . . . . .	100.6	53.4	57.5	53.4			§
Gas, electricity and water . . . . .	103.6	57.4	69.3	63.6			§
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.) . . . . .	96.9	60.9	78.2	55.0			38.1
Certain miscellaneous services¶ . . . . .	91.9	43.6	52.3	49.9			36.8
Public administration¶¶ . . . . .	85.6	51.4	60.4	54.3			39.6
All the above, including manufacturing industries . . . . .	104.7	54.3	62.2	58.2			41.4

††§§¶¶ See footnotes on previous page.

## Earnings and hours, compared with earlier years

Table 4 shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 1956.

Table 4 Average Weekly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1956 April . . . . .	s. d. 235 4	s. d. 100 6	s. d. 119 9	s. d. 59 10	s. d. 78 4
October . . . . .	237 11	102 4	123 3	61 4	81 4
1957 April . . . . .	241 6	105 0	126 0	62 4	83 11
October . . . . .	251 7	108 4	129 9	64 2	85 2
1958 April . . . . .	253 2	109 7	131 4	65 6	85 7
October . . . . .	256 3	112 0	134 1	66 5	86 9
1959 April . . . . .	262 11	114 0	137 1	67 8	87 4
October . . . . .	270 9	117 6	140 8	68 9	90 4
<b>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1959 October . . . . .	271 1	117 6	140 11	69 0	90 10
1960 April . . . . .	282 1	123 1	145 0	72 6	93 1
October . . . . .	290 8	130 0	148 4	74 10	96 10
1961 April . . . . .	301 4	135 9	152 7	78 1	99 11
October . . . . .	306 10	137 10	154 6	79 7	102 0
1962 April . . . . .	312 10	141 3	157 2	81 0	104 6
October . . . . .	317 3	141 9	160 10	83 1	104 1
1963 April . . . . .	323 1	144 9	163 9	84 7	105 2
October . . . . .	334 11	148 8	168 3	87 3	109 2
1964 April . . . . .	352 5	159 9	176 4	90 7	116 10
October . . . . .	362 2	163 2	179 1	92 11	119 4
1965 April . . . . .	378 2	175 6	184 2	96 1	126 4
October . . . . .	391 9	179 10	191 11	100 8	129 6
1966 April . . . . .	405 0	192 10	199 5	104 4	135 1

Table 5 Average Weekly Earnings: Percentage Increase since April 1956.

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October . . . . .	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April . . . . .	3	4	5	4	7	3
October . . . . .	7	8	8	7	9	7
1958 April . . . . .	8	9	10	9	9	8
October . . . . .	9	11	12	11	11	10
1959 April . . . . .	12	13	14	13	11	12
October . . . . .	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April . . . . .	20	22	21	21	18	20
October . . . . .	23	29	24	25	23	23
1961 April . . . . .	28	35	27	30	27	28
October . . . . .	30	37	29	33	30	30
1962 April . . . . .	33	41	31	35	33	33
October . . . . .	35	41	34	38	32	34
1963 April . . . . .	37	44	37	41	34	37
October . . . . .	42	48	40	45	39	41
1964 April . . . . .	50	59	47	51	48	49
October . . . . .	54	62	49	55	52	53
1965 April . . . . .	60	75	54	60	60	60
October . . . . .	66	79	60	68	64	66
1966 April . . . . .	72	92	66	74	72	72

\* Excluding part-time workers.</



wages in the principal industries and services (see page 534 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades.

It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and April 1966 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 42.7 per cent. for men and 49.5 per cent. for women.

The difference between these figures and the rise of 71.9 per cent. for men and 66.2 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October 1965 and April 1966 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent. for men and 2.9 per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 3.4 per cent. for men and 3.9 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

Table 6 Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April	48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October	48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
<b>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1959 October	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
October	48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April	47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8
October	47.4	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6
1962 April	47.3	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4
October	47.0	43.4	39.4	21.8	40.3
1963 April	46.9	43.3	39.7	21.9	40.5
October	47.6	43.6	39.5	21.7	40.3
1964 April	47.7	43.8	39.9	21.8	40.7
October	47.7	43.6	39.4	21.7	40.3
1965 April	47.5	43.4	39.1	21.7	40.0
October	47.0	42.8	38.7	21.7	39.6
1966 April	46.4	42.6	38.5	21.5	39.2

Table 7 Average Hourly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1956 April	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	58.1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
1957 April	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
October	59.8	28.1	36.6	34.6	23.8
1958 April	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3
October	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.4
1959 April	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.7
October	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
1960 April	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
<b>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1959 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7
October	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28.1
1961 April	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
1962 April	79.4	39.6	47.6	44.8	31.0
October	81.0	39.2	49.0	45.7	31.0
1963 April	82.7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3
October	84.4	40.9	50.9	47.8	32.3
1964 April	88.5	43.8	53.0	49.9	34.4
October	91.1	44.9	54.5	51.4	35.5
1965 April	95.5	48.5	56.5	53.1	37.9
October	100.0	50.4	59.5	55.7	39.2
1966 April	104.7	54.3	62.2	58.2	41.4

Table 6 shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April 1956. Table 7 gives average hourly earnings at the same date.

Between April 1956 and April 1966, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 79.9 per cent. for men and 78.7 per cent. for full-time women, compared with a rise in hourly wage rates of 56.9 per cent. for men and 63.6 per cent. for women.

Table 8 Average Hourly Earnings: Percentage Increase since April 1956.

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	9	9	10	10	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	11	12
October	11	15	14	14	12	14
1959 April	13	17	17	15	15	16
October	15	25	22	21	20	22
1960 April	25	32	26	24	26	25
October	30	38	32	30	32	30
1961 April	34	42	34	32	35	34
October	36	46	37	35	39	37
1962 April	39	47	41	37	39	39
October	42	50	43	41	40	42
1963 April	45	53	46	44	45	45
October	52	64	52	50	54	52
1964 April	57	68	57	54	59	57
October	64	82	62	60	70	65
1965 April	72	89	71	67	76	73
1966 April	80	103	79	75	86	81

## Manufacturing Industries

At April 1966 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 71.3 per cent. higher for men and 66.5 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates in these industries over the same period was 40.0 per cent. for men and 49.3 per cent. for women. During the period October 1965 to April 1966 the corresponding increases in earnings were 4.0 per cent. for men and 3.9 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 2.7 per cent. and 5.2 per cent., respectively.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1966 was 79.4 per cent. higher for men and 79.2 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 53.2 per cent. for men and 63.9 per cent. for women.

Table 9 Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1956 April	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October	242 2	97 6	119 7	62 0	78 8
1957 April	245 7	99 11	123 4	63 9	81 9
October	248 11	102 2	125 11	64 11	84 4
1958 April	261 2	106 2	129 9	66 8	85 7
October	261 4	106 10	131 2	68 3	85 11
1959 April	265 5	109 1	134 1	69 2	87 2
October	271 9	111 1	137 3	70 7	87 9
1960 April	281 3	115 0	141 1	71 8	90 9
<b>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1959 October	284 3	117 6	141 4	72 3	91 5
1960 April	296 4	124 0	145 2	74 2	93 7
October	303 3	132 3	148 3	76 3	97 3
1961 April	315 3	137 11	152 7	79 7	100 3
October	317 10	139 1	154 3	81 0	102 6
1962 April	323 10	142 3	157 1	82 7	105 1
October	326 10	142 8	160 7	84 10	104 6
1963 April	332 4	145 1	163 5	86 0	105 8
October	345 9	149 2	168 2	89 2	109 9
1964 April	364 3	160 7	176 4	92 7	117 7
October	373 4	163 11	178 11	94 8	119 11
1965 April	388 10	177 3	184 0	98 0	126 9
October	403 3	181 10	191 11	102 11	130 2
1966 April	419 4	195 1	199 5	106 7	135 10

Table 10 Average weekly hours (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1956 April	48.2	44.5	41.2	22.1	42.4
October	48.2	44.6	41.3	22.3	42.5
1957 April	48.1	44.4	41.3	22.1	42.4
October	48.0	44.0	41.0	22.0	42.2
1958 April	47.6	44.1	40.9	22.0	42.2
October	47.3	44.1	40.9	22.1	42.2
1959 April	47.6	44.2	41.3	22.1	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.1	42.4
<b>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1959 October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.2	42.4
1960 April	47.4	43.5	40.6	21.7	41.9
October	47.4	43.6	40.4	21.8	41.4
1961 April	47.3	43.5	39.8	21.9	40.8
October	46.8	43.0	39.6	22.0	40.6
1962 April	46.6	42.8	39.4	21.9	40.4
October	46.2	42.7	39.3	22.0	40.3
1963 April	46.1	42.6	39.4	21.8	40.3
October	46.8	42.9	39.6	22.1	40.5
1964 April	47.1	43.2	39.8	21.9	40.7
October	46.9	43.0	39.3	21.9	40.3
1965 April	46.7	42.7	38.9	21.8	39.9
October	46.1	42.0	38.6	21.9	39.6
1966 April	46.0	42.0	38.3	21.6	39.2

Table 11 Average weekly earnings (Manufacturing Industries) Percentage increase since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	5	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	8	10	10	10	9	9
October	12	12	12	12	11	10
1959 April	14	15	14	12	13	13
October	16	18	16	15	17	17
1960 April	21	24	21	19	18	24
October	24	33	24	22	23	21
1961 April	29	38	27	27	27	28
October	30	40	29	30	29	30
1962 April	32	43	31	32	33	32
October	34	43	34	36	32	33
1963 April	36	46	36	38	33	35
October	41	50	40	43	38	40
1964 April	49	61	47	48	48	48
October	53	65	49	51	51	52
1965 April	59	78	54	57	60	59
October	65	83	60	65	64	65
1966 April	71	96	66	71	71	72

\* Excluding part-time workers.

Table 12 Average hourly earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1956 April	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
1957 April	61.1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1
October	62.1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9
1958 April	65.3	29.0	38.0	36.4	24.3
October	65.9	29.1	38.5	37.2	24.4
1959 April	67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24.8
October	68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8
1960 April	70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7
<b>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</b>					
1959 October	70.8	31.7	41.0	39.1	25.9
1960 April	75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8
October	76.8	36.4	44.0	42.0	28.2
1961 April	80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	29.5
October	81.5	38.8	46.7	44.2	30.3
1962 April	83.4	39.9	47.8	45.3	31.2
October	84.9	40.1	49.0	46.3	31.1
1963 April	86.5	40.9	49.8	47.3	31.5
October	88.7	41.7	51.0	48.4	32.5
1964 April	92.8				



Table 14 Numbers of workers covered by the returns received and average earnings in the third pay-week in April 1966.

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1966					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal)</b>						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	10,476	593	75	42	1	381 10	229 5	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	8,844	688	25	28	2	391 10	243 7	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	5,439	404	345	78	113	395 9	234 10	183 7	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>										
Grain milling	17,945	1,309	2,140	576	239	406 7	243 8	197 9	102 2	169 3
Bread and flour confectionery	41,810	5,124	12,049	9,685	2,036	373 1	189 3	182 5	104 4	122 2
Biscuits	10,103	908	11,113	11,010	1,764	398 8	196 11	194 1	104 3	134 5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	18,224	2,225	11,707	7,077	1,342	384 1	199 10	193 6	102 3	135 4
Milk products	9,999	1,037	3,220	795	318	371 7	215 7	183 5	102 11	125 6
Sugar	6,989	630	1,681	398	185	416 0	266 9	234 0	126 2	—
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	22,590	2,190	17,137	13,207	2,697	402 10	199 1	185 11	101 1	124 7
Fruit and vegetable products	16,215	1,076	16,140	6,110	1,331	373 1	211 8	178 6	100 6	141 5
Animal and poultry foods	7,123	284	761	285	107	413 4	257 11	181 11	98 6	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	9,855	761	5,457	2,474	710	424 3	209 0	182 8	109 5	133 1
Brewing and malting	41,854	2,596	5,423	1,539	297	396 10	222 9	204 9	95 1	135 2
Other drink industries	17,611	2,980	9,141	1,499	1,079	361 10	164 8	183 6	90 7	128 10
Tobacco	10,524	647	14,337	3,145	2,618	471 4	281 7	270 5	144 4	195 10
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	9,187	309	36	60	—	379 8	222 4	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	14,708	752	335	183	8	503 2	256 5	239 3	141 4	—
Lubricating oils and greases	3,122	178	259	133	20	381 2	—	194 3	103 4	—
Chemicals and dyes	83,172	4,695	7,704	3,852	761	441 4	216 5	196 9	106 0	131 6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	14,125	1,197	15,103	5,640	2,977	381 6	209 9	189 5	99 3	134 8
Explosives and fireworks	21,598	1,750	5,351	1,207	595	383 9	166 11	222 1	119 5	168 6
Paint and printing ink	12,831	899	2,312	973	115	385 2	199 10	181 6	97 7	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	14,192	1,012	3,539	1,861	554	440 5	225 5	189 8	104 0	133 0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	18,496	961	1,137	532	49	432 11	240 7	190 1	100 1	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3,239	265	953	534	74	408 5	222 0	193 1	112 7	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>										
Iron and steel (general)‡	181,916	17,447	4,686	1,952	124	436 8	223 3	181 7	99 6	—
Steel tubes	26,383	1,946	2,226	1,015	71	423 0	212 6	187 7	99 1	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	76,088	6,489	5,266	1,409	223	420 5	206 2	199 7	96 10	132 11
Light metals	31,036	1,736	3,794	1,556	197	440 11	227 2	215 5	108 4	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	42,654	3,449	5,087	1,524	346	420 7	209 1	200 11	107 8	133 3
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	15,511	2,848	654	185	53	370 1	167 4	185 11	95 8	—
Metal-working machine tools	38,852	6,620	2,882	1,004	149	438 6	191 9	204 4	102 2	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	19,169	3,010	4,882	1,475	246	435 3	178 8	193 10	103 0	116 3
Industrial engines	22,989	2,475	1,795	547	30	417 0	177 8	215 11	115 11	—
Textile machinery and accessories	27,624	4,108	2,790	735	121	378 4	167 0	196 5	96 3	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	12,723	1,320	136	114	2	425 5	189 3	—	80 8	—
Mechanical handling equipment	24,555	3,428	603	357	15	435 4	186 8	198 9	85 9	—
Office machinery	16,645	1,343	6,233	1,308	183	402 6	192 1	226 2	109 9	—
Other machinery	114,414	16,613	13,082	4,267	761	403 2	177 6	214 4	102 9	135 0
Industrial plant and steelwork	60,537	7,685	1,656	1,168	60	425 11	184 1	218 7	105 11	—
Ordnance and small arms	16,575	1,114	3,754	1,450	135	401 6	164 9	216 1	110 5	138 7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	81,983	9,038	17,118	3,837	1,150	393 4	181 3	206 10	109 11	132 11
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	35,326	5,921	16,055	4,450	935	421 6	164 9	216 1	110 5	138 7
Watches and clocks	2,623	276	4,054	473	502	425 11	179 11	224 5	112 6	135 5
Electrical machinery	88,049	14,761	23,963	4,788	1,799	410 2	175 0	205 6	109 9	124 4
Insulated wires and cables	22,675	1,349	7,163	2,158	490	453 4	215 4	212 8	109 3	132 0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	23,161	3,133	18,753	6,720	2,178	416 5	175 3	210 4	114 5	110 6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	42,159	7,038	46,463	14,835	4,464	387 2	177 1	198 3	115 5	135 6
Domestic electric appliances	14,899	1,174	8,238	1,724	658	394 10	181 1	204 1	104 9	139 8
Other electrical goods	32,382	3,212	24,165	9,176	1,608	409 1	185 6	210 8	118 11	141 6
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	86,516	10,308	1,007	353	48	440 3	177 5	219 6	89 1	—
Marine engineering	38,078	5,938	745	397	14	408 5	184 3	191 2	93 9	—
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Motor vehicle manufacturing	280,722	16,948	22,339	3,561	797	488 11	217 5	254 2	117 1	152 4
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	11,048	1,359	2,818	755	167	420 1	202 5	215 7	133 11	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	107,704	10,637	8,712	1,856	282	450 7	174 5	219 3	104 3	127 3
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	4,654	679	590	276	54	430 6	170 4	205 9	94 7	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	5,390	760	155	67	4	387 7	175 6	—	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,783	398	695	313	94	369 3	193 0	196 10	120 5	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>										
Tools and implements	6,668	1,052	3,354	637	162	369 8	176 6	179 6	104 2	—
Cutlery	2,616	386	2,459	959	350	408 9	173 3	178 6	97 2	124 8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	14,992	1,696	6,350	3,063	281	405 0	199 9	205 1	111 2	132 5
Wire and wire manufactures	19,875	2,079	3,054	1,068	302	423 3	203 1	191 11	105 1	142 7
Cans and metal boxes	8,047	1,142	7,684	4,881	748	398 9	202 11	181 7	91 5	123 5
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	6,550	951	3,130	873	350	407 1	204 4	172 11	114 4	127 0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	115,495	14,892	37,958	13,930	2,929	408 7	192 6	195 5	105 10	133 8

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".  
 § Excluding railway workshops.

Note.—  
 In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Table 14 (continued) Numbers of workers covered by the returns received and average earnings in the third pay-week in April 1966

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1966					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Textiles</b>										
Production of man-made fibres	28,707	1,730	4,272	699	338	421 4	257 0	201 0	104 8	141 0
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	24,067	3,157	31,388	9,088	3,511	332 2	194 1	195 6	100 6	153 6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	25,324	2,960	28,009	4,464	2,707	342 11	197 7	201 3	98 9	150 4
Woolen and worsted	44,396	4,587	38,557	10,898	5,649	359 0	199 2	189 9	94 11	146 0
Jute	6,139	760	5,243	1,152	528	327 8	192 11	189 10	98 10	134 3
Rope, twine and net	2,459	616	3,637	932	404	344 10	185 10	177 11	95 1	132 10
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18,124	2,828	43,164	8,482	9,834	413 11	209 3	208 0	120 1	149 2
Lace	1,413	269	2,048	510	193	360 11	178 7	165 10	93 8	—
Carpets	14,005	2,468	7,881	1,551	1,943	399 6	208 4	224 0	108 1	146 3
Narrow fabrics	4,147	644	6,494	2,157	797	348 0	187 4	181 4	97 4	133 9
Made-up textiles	2,257	583	7,253	1,260	1,098	323 10	165 6	164 7	99 6	123 2
Textile finishing	27,160	2,521	9,341	1,978	1,189	365 6	215 11	179 10	95 2	138 10
Other textile industries	9,007	642	2,030	603	146	423 10	245 9	199 7	97 0	—
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	12,364	1,949	2,651	540	229	354 5	199 7	191 5	103 9	127 7
Leather goods	2,642	725	5,151	1,493	950	341 6	173 0	181 4	105 10	130 8
Fur	1,451	186	1,001	234	96	412 6	—	206 8	105 3	—
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>										
Weatherproof outerwear	1,630	347	6,891	803	1,307	332 8	157 3	185 1	119 7	125 6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	11,436	2,138	36,692	4,976	8,738	344 2	167 2	196 7	113 2	136 11
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4,351	649	12,235	2,459	3,720	372 0	169 1	201 9	112 1</	



Table 15 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the third pay-week in April 1966

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the third pay-week in April 1966 by the workers covered by the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1966 by the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal)</b>					d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	52.9	47.0	—	—	86.6	58.6	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	50.8	44.6	—	—	92.6	65.5	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	45.4	41.6	38.7	—	104.6	67.7	56.9	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>									
Grain milling	50.6	45.0	37.5	21.5	96.4	65.0	63.3	57.0	51.3
Bread and flour confectionery	47.4	43.3	39.4	22.2	94.5	52.4	55.6	56.4	37.3
Biscuits	48.5	42.6	38.6	21.6	98.6	55.5	60.3	57.9	41.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.9	43.2	39.3	21.4	96.2	55.5	59.1	57.3	41.5
Milk products	49.9	44.9	40.4	22.3	89.4	57.6	54.5	55.4	36.4
Sugar	45.4	41.7	38.5	22.4	110.0	76.8	57.2	57.2	38.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	46.5	41.8	38.8	21.2	104.0	57.2	57.5	56.9	44.3
Fruit and vegetable products	47.3	43.1	37.9	21.2	94.7	58.9	56.5	54.8	54.0
Animal and poultry foods	48.5	45.0	39.8	21.9	102.3	68.8	59.0	58.9	40.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	48.7	42.5	38.5	22.2	102.6	63.5	62.7	60.1	41.5
Brewing and malting	46.4	42.1	39.2	19.0	94.0	46.4	56.8	56.0	39.3
Other drink industries	46.2	42.6	38.8	19.4	102.6	63.5	62.7	60.1	41.5
Tobacco	46.6	44.6	41.5	23.4	121.4	75.8	78.2	74.0	57.3
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	44.9	43.2	—	—	101.5	61.8	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	43.6	40.7	41.0	26.2	138.5	75.6	70.0	64.7	—
Lubricating oils and greases	46.4	—	39.1	19.9	98.6	—	59.6	62.3	—
Chemicals and dyes	46.2	41.2	38.1	21.3	114.6	63.0	62.0	59.7	42.4
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	46.1	42.1	38.8	21.3	99.3	59.8	58.6	55.9	40.6
Explosives and fireworks	44.8	39.7	40.0	22.6	100.8	50.5	66.6	63.4	50.3
Paint and printing ink	45.9	41.6	38.3	21.5	100.7	57.6	56.9	54.5	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	48.9	42.9	38.7	22.4	108.1	63.1	58.8	55.7	40.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	45.7	41.9	38.1	22.2	113.7	68.9	59.9	54.1	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	48.6	42.9	37.2	22.4	100.8	62.1	62.3	60.3	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>									
Iron and steel (general)‡	44.6	40.8	36.9	22.2	117.5	65.7	59.1	53.8	—
Steel tubes	47.3	42.4	37.4	20.4	107.3	60.1	60.2	58.3	41.3
Iron castings, etc.‡	47.0	41.9	39.2	20.5	107.3	59.0	62.0	56.7	—
Light metals	44.7	41.1	37.7	20.8	118.4	66.3	62.5	60.7	—
Copper, brass and other base metals	46.0	41.0	38.2	21.3	109.7	59.0	63.1	60.7	41.6
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>									
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	45.3	42.9	38.5	20.5	98.0	46.8	57.9	56.0	—
Metal-working machine tools	45.6	42.0	37.6	21.6	115.4	54.8	65.2	56.8	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	45.8	41.7	38.6	21.5	114.0	51.4	60.3	57.5	35.5
Industrial engines	45.1	40.0	38.0	22.9	111.0	53.3	68.2	60.7	—
Textile machinery and accessories	45.3	41.3	37.8	21.0	100.2	48.5	62.4	55.0	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	46.6	41.5	—	18.6	109.5	54.7	—	52.0	—
Mechanical handling equipment	47.7	43.1	37.4	19.4	109.5	52.0	63.8	53.0	—
Office machinery	44.9	39.6	38.8	19.3	107.6	58.2	69.9	68.2	42.5
Other machinery	46.2	41.8	39.0	20.8	104.7	51.0	65.9	50.5	—
Industrial plant and steelwork	47.5	42.4	38.0	20.7	107.6	52.1	58.1	55.3	—
Ordnance and small arms	46.2	39.7	39.9	23.0	104.3	49.8	67.0	64.0	42.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	45.5	41.5	38.7	20.7	110.8	54.8	67.0	60.8	41.0
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	44.3	40.9	38.3	21.7	109.9	52.1	68.7	66.2	40.8
Watches and clocks	46.5	41.4	39.2	20.4	109.9	52.1	64.6	60.7	38.1
Electrical machinery	46.0	42.1	38.2	21.4	109.5	61.4	66.5	61.3	40.8
Insulated wires and cables	49.7	41.3	38.4	24.0	109.1	50.9	66.4	67.3	40.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	45.8	41.3	38.0	21.9	103.0	51.8	62.3	63.2	42.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus	44.8	41.0	38.4	20.4	105.8	51.9	63.8	61.6	44.1
Domestic electric appliances	44.8	41.9	38.4	20.9	110.3	53.6	66.9	68.3	44.0
Other electrical goods	44.5	41.5	37.8	20.9	110.3	53.6	66.9	68.3	44.0
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>									
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	47.4	42.3	39.3	22.6	111.5	50.3	67.0	47.3	—
Marine engineering	46.2	41.9	39.0	19.7	106.1	52.8	58.8	57.1	—
<b>Vehicles</b>									
Motor vehicle manufacturing	44.0	41.1	38.9	20.7	133.3	63.5	78.4	67.9	47.9
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	43.9	40.8	38.3	22.1	114.8	59.5	67.5	61.9	—
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	45.1	40.3	39.0	22.1	119.9	51.9	67.5	56.6	40.3
Locomotives and railway track equipments	46.0	40.2	38.9	19.9	112.3	50.8	63.5	57.0	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	44.2	40.7	—	—	105.2	51.7	—	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	45.4	42.2	37.4	22.8	97.6	54.9	63.2	63.4	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>									
Tools and implements	45.5	41.9	36.8	22.1	97.5	50.5	58.5	56.6	37.7
Cutlery	45.5	41.2	37.8	21.3	107.8	50.5	56.7	54.7	37.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	45.7	42.0	38.3	21.2	106.3	57.1	64.3	62.9	41.0
Wire and wire manufactures	47.5	42.4	38.0	21.6	106.9	57.5	60.6	58.4	44.2
Cans and metal boxes	46.2	41.8	38.1	21.1	103.6	58.3	57.2	52.0	38.8
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	44.3	41.6	37.4	23.3	110.3	58.9	55.5	58.9	39.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	45.9	42.0	37.7	21.3	106.8	55.0	62.2	59.6	41.7

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Note.— In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions.

Table 15 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the third pay-week in April 1966

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the third pay-week in April 1966 by the workers covered by the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the third pay-week in April 1966 by the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Textiles</b>									
Production of man-made fibres	42.7	40.6	38.2	22.1	39.1	118.4	76.0	63.1	56.8
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	46.5	42.7	38.9	22.5	39.3	85.7	54.5	60.3	58.8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	44.1	41.7	38.7	20.3	39.3	87.7	56.9	62.4	58.4
Woolen and worsted	49.1	43.8	38.5	20.5	39.9	54.6	59.1	57.6	41.1
Jute	46.4	41.8	38.8	20.6	39.4	84.7	55.4	59.1	55.6
Rope, twine and net	48.7	42.9	39.5	22.1	38.8	85.0	52.0	54.1	51.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	43.4	42.4	38.1	23.1	39.4	114.4	59.2	65.5	62.4
Lace	46.5	44.2	38.7	22.9	—	93.1	48.5	51.4	49.1
Carpets	45.6	42.4	39.4	21.1	40.0	105.1	59.0	68.2	61.5
Narrow fabrics	44.9	42.3	38.4	21.9	39.5	93.0	53.1	56.7	53.3
Made-up textiles	46.7	42.8	38.4	22.5	39.6	83.2	46.4	51.4	53.1
Textile finishing	48.9	44.3	39.1	21.4	39.8	89.7	58.5	55.2	53.4
Other textile industries	48.6	45.6	38.2	20.4	—	104.7	64.7	62.7	57.1
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>									
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	45.7	42.3	38.4	22.7	40.0	93.1	56.6	59.8	54.8
Leather goods	44.7	42.6	38.1	23.8	40.3	91.7	48.7	57.1	53.4
Fur	46.7	—	38.1	20.8	—	106.0	—	65.1	60.7
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>									
Weatherproof outerwear	42.8	40.6	36.2	24.0	39.1	93.3	46.5	61.4	59.8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	44.4	41.3	37.7	23.7	38.8	93.0	48.6	62.6	57.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	42.6	41.0	37.7	22.8	39.1	104.8	49.5	64.2	59.0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	43.9	41.2	37.3	22.6	38.7	88.2	46.6	57.8	56.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	42.8	41.2	38.0	23.1	39.3	95.0	44.6	59.6	57.3
Hats, caps and millinery	40.7	—	35.8	22.5	38.2	94.0	—	57.1	54.4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	44.8	42.9	37.5	23.2	39.1	87.3	49.6	56.7	52.6
Footwear	40.6	39.5	36.9	23.3	38.1	108.2	68.0	72.0	65.7
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>									
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	47.8	43.1	38.1	19.0	—	100.3	63.5	60.5	53.1
Pottery	45.6	42.9	36.9	22.4	39.2	102.0	54.6	61.1	56.2
Glass	46.2	42.9	39.0	20.8	39.6	107.1	61.0	63.2	59.9
Cement	54.8	47.3	—	21.2	—	102.4	64.4	64.4	52.3
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	49.4	44.2	38.3	21.2	—	101.1	62.6	63.8	60.6
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>									
Timber	45.7	42.3	38.7	19.3	39.2	92.9	51.1	67.1	55.8
Furniture and upholstery	43.3	41.0	37.0	22.4	39.9	109.8	49.9	72.1	67.5
Bedding, etc.	42.9	42.0	37.4	21.8	39.0	97.9	52.7	66.8	63.8
Shop and office fitting	51.0	44.0	37.9	20.8	—	107.5	53.5	60.8	55.5
Wooden containers and baskets	44.4	41.2	37.6	22.9	—	98.6	50.2	54.4	58.7
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	45.5	43.1	37.4	20.9	—	95.7	51.6	59.8	56.2
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>									
Paper and board	50.3	45.0	39.5	21.4	41.0	104.4	68.7	60.8	60.0
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	46.7	42.7	39.1	22.0	40.0	109.8	59.4	59.4	55.1
Manufacturers of paper and board not elsewhere specified	46.9	43.4	38.5	21.1	39.9	104.8	58.8	64.0	59.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	44.8	41.7	39.8	21.6	41.3	151.6	57.8	73.3	70.1



given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out in tables 17 and 18. The figures of average weekly hours include hours paid for, but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

Table 16 Agriculture: Average Weekly Earnings: Great Britain

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April -1956 September . . . . .	174 2	101 10	111 7
1956 October-1957 March . . . . .	174 11	103 0	114 3
1957 April -1957 September . . . . .	184 10	109 6	116 9
1957 October-1958 March . . . . .	183 5	111 9	120 1
1958 April -1958 September . . . . .	195 7	116 6	124 2
1958 October-1959 March . . . . .	193 9	118 0	126 2
1959 April -1959 September . . . . .	204 1	120 7	129 0
1959 October-1960 March . . . . .	195 2	118 8	127 2
1960 April -1960 September . . . . .	211 8	125 9	132 5
1960 October-1961 March . . . . .	206 11	124 10	134 4
1961 April -1961 September . . . . .	224 1	132 6	146 7
1961 October-1962 March . . . . .	215 1	131 1	146 7
1962 April -1962 September . . . . .	228 2	139 6	147 4
1962 October-1963 March . . . . .	248 1	145 3	147 4
1963 April -1963 September . . . . .	242 8	143 5	147 9
1963 October-1964 March . . . . .	261 6	155 6	158 8
1964 April -1964 September . . . . .	250 1	148 5	162 10
1964 October-1965 March . . . . .	279 5	163 1	183 9
1965 April -1965 September . . . . .	272 8	166 7	166 6
1965 October-1966 March . . . . .			
<b>Yearly periods</b>			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April -1957 March . . . . .	174 7	102 5	112 11
1957 April -1958 March . . . . .	184 2	110 7	118 5
1958 April -1959 March . . . . .	194 8	117 3	125 2
1959 April -1960 March . . . . .	199 7	119 7	128 1
1960 April -1961 March . . . . .	209 3	125 3	133 4
1961 April -1962 March . . . . .	219 7	131 9	141 6
1962 April -1963 March . . . . .	229 11	139 1	142 11
1963 April -1964 March . . . . .	245 5	144 4	147 6
1964 April -1965 March . . . . .	255 9	152 0	160 9
1965 April -1966 March . . . . .	276 1	164 10	175 1

Table 17 Agriculture: Average hours worked: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April -1956 September . . . . .	52.4	50.8	48.8
1956 October-1957 March . . . . .	51.3	49.8	47.8
1957 April -1957 September . . . . .	53.0	51.1	49.0
1957 October-1958 March . . . . .	50.9	49.8	48.1
1958 April -1958 September . . . . .	52.8	50.6	48.3
1958 October-1959 March . . . . .	51.1	49.9	48.5
1959 April -1959 September . . . . .	53.1	51.2	48.1
1959 October-1960 March . . . . .	50.4	49.0	48.0
1960 April -1960 September . . . . .	52.2	50.2	46.0
1960 October-1961 March . . . . .	50.2	48.9	46.0
1961 April -1961 September . . . . .	52.3	50.8	46.7
1961 October-1962 March . . . . .	50.1	48.9	45.4
1962 April -1962 September . . . . .	51.9	50.2	47.1
1962 October-1963 March . . . . .	50.4	49.4	45.4
1963 April -1963 September . . . . .	52.9	51.0	46.3
1963 October-1964 March . . . . .	49.9	48.4	43.7
1964 April -1964 September . . . . .	52.4	51.2	46.5
1964 October-1965 March . . . . .	48.8	47.8	45.8
1965 April -1965 September . . . . .	51.3	49.3	47.2
1965 October-1966 March . . . . .	49.3	48.7	45.4
<b>Yearly periods</b>			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April -1957 March . . . . .	51.8	50.3	48.3
1957 April -1958 March . . . . .	51.9	50.5	48.6
1958 April -1959 March . . . . .	52.0	50.3	48.4
1959 April -1960 March . . . . .	51.7	50.1	48.0
1960 April -1961 March . . . . .	51.2	49.6	46.0
1961 April -1962 March . . . . .	51.2	49.8	46.0
1962 April -1963 March . . . . .	51.2	49.8	46.3
1963 April -1964 March . . . . .	51.4	49.7	45.0
1964 April -1965 March . . . . .	50.6	49.5	46.1
1965 April -1966 March . . . . .	50.3	49.0	46.3

Table 18 Agriculture: Average Hourly Earnings: England and Wales

Date*	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
	d.	d.	d.
1956 April -1956 September . . . . .	39.8	23.9	27.4
1956 October-1957 March . . . . .	40.9	24.6	28.8
1957 April -1957 September . . . . .	41.7	25.2	28.4
1957 October-1958 March . . . . .	43.2	26.8	30.0
1958 April -1958 September . . . . .	44.3	27.3	31.0
1958 October-1959 March . . . . .	45.3	28.1	31.7
1959 April -1959 September . . . . .	46.2	28.3	32.2
1959 October-1960 March . . . . .	46.3	29.0	31.8
1960 April -1960 September . . . . .	49.0	29.8	34.0
1960 October-1961 March . . . . .	49.1	30.4	34.9
1961 April -1961 September . . . . .	51.7	31.2	37.7
1961 October-1962 March . . . . .	51.6	32.3	36.0
1962 April -1962 September . . . . .	54.0	33.5	36.2
1962 October-1963 March . . . . .	54.5	33.7	37.3
1963 April -1963 September . . . . .	56.7	34.3	37.8
1963 October-1964 March . . . . .	58.6	35.6	40.0
1964 April -1964 September . . . . .	60.3	36.8	41.2
1964 October-1965 March . . . . .	61.4	37.1	42.2
1965 April -1965 September . . . . .	66.0	41.1	47.2
1965 October-1966 March . . . . .	66.6	41.3	39.8
<b>Yearly periods</b>			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April -1957 March . . . . .	40.4	24.3	28.1
1957 April -1958 March . . . . .	42.5	26.0	29.2
1958 April -1959 March . . . . .	44.8	27.7	31.4
1959 April -1960 March . . . . .	46.3	28.6	32.0
1960 April -1961 March . . . . .	49.1	30.1	34.4
1961 April -1962 March . . . . .	51.6	31.7	36.9
1962 April -1963 March . . . . .	54.3	33.6	38.8
1963 April -1964 March . . . . .	57.7	34.9	38.9
1964 April -1965 March . . . . .	60.9	37.0	41.7
1965 April -1966 March . . . . .	66.3	40.7	43.5

Coal mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of work-people, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings a man-shift worked, exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 4s. 9d. a man-shift, but including a provision of 6s. 7d. a man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay, were 81s. 4d. in the week ended 23rd April, 1966.

Table 19 Coal mining: Average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Week ended	Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
<b>Men 21 years and over</b>		
	s. d.	s. d.
1956 28th April . . . . .	294 11	14 5
1956 27th October . . . . .	306 11	14 11
1957 13th April . . . . .	319 9	15 9
1957 26th October . . . . .	326 4	16 4
1958 26th April . . . . .	324 3	18 3
1958 25th October . . . . .	308 3	17 0
1959 25th April . . . . .	312 6	18 5
1959 17th October . . . . .	314 1	16 8
1960 30th April . . . . .	319 3	18 6
1960 15th October . . . . .	325 7	21 8
1961 22nd April . . . . .	337 6	19 3
1961 14th October . . . . .	343 3	22 10
1962 14th April . . . . .	356 10	21 1
1962 13th October . . . . .	358 6	23 10
1963 27th April . . . . .	365 0	21 11
1963 12th October . . . . .	375 0	24 10
1964 18th April . . . . .	388 2	23 7
1964 17th October . . . . .	394 6	24 8
1965 10th April . . . . .	411 4	25 4
1965 16th October . . . . .	424 3	25 10
1966 23rd April . . . . .	432 0	

For the weeks ended 16th October, 1965 and 10th April, 1965 the corresponding cash earnings were 80s. 5d. and 77s. 2d., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-people were 419s. 4d. in the week ended 23rd April, 1966, 410s. 7d. in the week ended 16th October, 1965 and 397s. 11d. in the week ended 10th April, 1965. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings, and the value of the allowances in kind, at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are in table 20.

Dock labour

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 469 and 471 cover only the wage earners in the regular employment of the firms and authorities concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers in Great Britain on daily or half-daily engagements were:

Table 20 Dock labour: Average weekly earnings: Great Britain

Date	Average weekly earnings*	Three-monthly periods	Average weekly earnings*
<b>Week ended</b>			
	s. d.		s. d.
1956 April 28th . . . . .	269 7	1956 April-June . . . . .	262 10
October 27th . . . . .	270 9	October-December . . . . .	258 10
1957 April 13th . . . . .	265 7	1957 April-June . . . . .	273 0
October 26th . . . . .	285 4	October-December . . . . .	279 5
1958 April 26th . . . . .	271 11	1958 April-June . . . . .	278 3
November 1st . . . . .	265 8	October-December . . . . .	285 10
1959 May 2nd . . . . .	290 11	1959 April-June . . . . .	300 10
October 17th . . . . .	279 11	October-December . . . . .	307 4
1960 April 30th . . . . .	309 3	1960 April-June . . . . .	307 4
November 19th . . . . .	341 1	October-December . . . . .	330 6
1961 April 22nd . . . . .	308 3	1961 April-June . . . . .	309 9
October 14th . . . . .	302 5	October-December . . . . .	308 11
1962 April 14th . . . . .	347 6	1962 April-June . . . . .	341 5
October 13th . . . . .	334 3	October-December . . . . .	336 0
1963 April 27th . . . . .	361 10	1963 April-June . . . . .	363 7
October 12th . . . . .	352 11	October-December . . . . .	378 5
1964 April 18th . . . . .	379 7	1964 April-June . . . . .	392 9
October 17th . . . . .	384 2	October-December . . . . .	417 7
1965 May 1st . . . . .	420 2	1965 April-June . . . . .	411 4
October 16th . . . . .	406 4	October-December . . . . .	411 4
1966 April 23rd . . . . .	447 5	1966 January-March . . . . .	435 11

\*Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

Table 21 Average weekly earnings (Men 21 and over) third pay week, April 1966 (Analysis by Region)

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	417 11	389 10	390 3	405 11	371 5	388 8	363 7	366 8	355 2	349 10	390 6
Chemicals and allied industries . . . . .	417 0	458 2	420 0	400 0	394 5	447 10	422 11	417 10	420 1	518 1	426 9
Metal manufacture . . . . .	436 6	422 1	431 4	437 11	417 6	412 4	397 8	408 1	469 8	298 2	430 5
Engineering and electrical goods . . . . .	417 1	418 0	388 11	421 6	387 8	400 7	415 9	410 10	478 0	375 9*	411 5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering . . . . .	443 7	450 4	416 5	442 10	450 8	466 0	438 8	410 10	478 0	379 2	474 11
Vehicles . . . . .	467 9	485 0	447 2	503 3	388 8	430 11	421 11	423 4	403 3	379 2	433 0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . . . .	412 5	425 1	401 10	412 2	407 7	380 5	405 8	402 6	394 9	336 3	407 7
Textiles . . . . .	406 8	394 5	360 6	408 0	370 7	349 5	397 7	339 2	390 10	315 7	370 0
Leather, leather goods and fur . . . . .	385 6	356 5	352 6	341 1	360 3	348 9	347 3	341 9	354 4	257 9	359 7
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	389 2	348 8	392 0	347 10	341 4	335 5	363 9	349 1	337 10	311 7	352 4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . . . .	433 9	434 8	402 8	401 2	402 2	396 6	393 4	380 6	385 9	345 7	411 5
Timber, furniture, etc. . . . .	414 11	402 1	342 10	364 5	350 11	351 8	357 5	352 9	327 2	301 8	382 0
Paper, printing and publishing . . . . .	521 9	508 4	434 4	425 9	418 4	476 0	431 0	415 11	405 9	379 4	477 8
Other manufacturing industries . . . . .	424 6	426 4	422 3	437 11	386 7	398 1	399 2	379 5	391 11	358 10	414 4
All manufacturing industries . . . . .	435 4	439 9	406 8	431 10	391 3	403 3	409 8	398 8	425 6	353 2	419 4
Mining and quarrying (except coal) . . . . .	425 10										



Table 23 Average hourly earnings (Men 21 and over) third pay week, April 1966 (Analysis by Region)

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 104.9	d. 98.5	d. 96.2	d. 103.0	d. 91.9	d. 97.4	d. 93.0	d. 94.6	d. 90.1	d. 88.4	d. 98.7
Chemicals and allied industries	106.2	117.5	105.9	102.8	101.1	115.8	113.8	111.4	115.6	116.9	111.1
Metal manufacture	110.5	109.9	115.3	113.3	109.9	105.1	105.6	108.1	131.4	83.0	113.5
Engineering and electrical goods	109.5	108.6	101.5	111.4	100.5	103.6	107.8	110.0	105.3	100.2*	107.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	109.5	110.5	109.3	111.4	105.4	116.3	111.3	107.6	115.2	100.2*	110.3
Vehicles	122.8	130.2	120.0	138.8	104.3	113.2	111.3	108.9	105.0	106.0	89.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	107.4	108.3	95.5	109.4	105.2	98.4	102.9	113.6	111.5	105.6	106.3
Textiles	101.2	102.9	94.7	107.6	91.5	90.2	106.7	87.0	113.3	84.9	95.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	101.4	93.4	91.6	93.2	93.0	90.0	90.8	91.1	91.8	74.0	94.6
Clothing and footwear	106.0	99.6	112.8	102.6	90.6	95.2	100.8	98.1	97.7	86.0	100.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	105.5	105.2	98.5	101.6	93.2	100.8	98.7	97.1	94.3	83.3	102.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	109.9	106.5	91.8	96.1	93.2	94.8	97.5	95.1	91.3	79.7	101.4
Paper, printing and publishing	134.6	131.5	113.8	113.0	110.1	120.3	113.2	107.1	106.1	103.9	123.8
Other manufacturing industries	108.6	106.8	109.7	116.8	95.8	100.1	102.1	102.8	101.8	94.0	106.9
All manufacturing industries	112.8	114.0	106.1	114.6	100.3	103.8	106.9	104.2	115.5	93.1	109.4
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	93.6	85.4	93.4	91.6	92.5	97.5	91.2	85.6	88.7	69.5	91.6
Construction	103.4	94.4	91.3	99.7	95.9	97.2	97.2	98.3	95.8	84.3	100.6
Gas, electricity and water	107.0	106.2	101.8	105.4	100.7	100.0	98.8	99.0	105.2	91.8	103.6
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	108.6	94.7	93.0	95.4	91.7	94.3	89.0	94.3	94.4	88.4	96.9
Certain miscellaneous services†	95.8	91.0	86.7	93.0	89.8	90.2	86.2	93.0	87.9	87.0	91.9
Public administration‡	92.7	86.1	83.3	86.5	83.0	82.9	82.4	81.0	80.3	72.3	85.6
All the above, including manufacturing industries	108.6	105.3	98.6	109.6	98.2	101.1	101.5	100.3	105.7	89.1	104.7

\* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boats and shoes.

‡ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain government research establishments.

NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. The figures given above are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry will appear in Table B10 of the September 1966 issue (No. 18) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production".

## Occupational Hygiene Services Review

The Ministry of Labour is currently reviewing occupational hygiene services and as part of this task H.M. Factory Inspectorate recently undertook a survey to ascertain the extent to which hazards to health, due to the release of toxic fumes, dust, etc., were present in work places. The use of a numerical random sample necessarily put the emphasis on the smaller factory which was of advantage as the size of the problem in large firms is comparatively well known.

The aim of occupational hygiene services is to secure a healthy working environment mainly through the control of toxic materials which may contaminate the atmosphere in factories and thus cause hazards to health. This involves the use of techniques to detect and measure toxic substances in the atmosphere to see how far existing methods of control are adequate and what further action is needed.

At present occupational hygiene services are provided in four distinct, although complementary ways:

- H.M. Factory Inspectorate carry out investigations and give advice to factory occupiers as part of their duties in securing the observance of the Factories Act and its associated regulations;
- Services are provided on a contractual basis, for industrial firms, by the Occupational Hygiene Unit of Manchester University and the North of England Industrial Health Advisory Unit at Newcastle-on-Tyne;
- Some university departments, medical schools, research associations etc., carry out tests;
- Some employers, particularly the larger ones, concerned with hazardous processes, provide their own routine testing services.

More than 200,000 premises in the country are classed as factories, and it was obviously impracticable to visit more than a small proportion of them particularly as a result was wanted quickly. It was, therefore, decided that a one in five hundred

random sample should be chosen, and that factories in the sample should be visited by teams consisting of the local District Inspector of Factories accompanied by two specialists, a Chemical Inspector and a Medical Inspector.

In planning the survey the Factory Inspectorate were guided by an advisory panel of the Minister of Labour's Industrial Health Advisory Committee. The sample was chosen in this way. For administrative purposes the Factory Inspectorate divide the country into 100 districts. These are listed in the Factory Inspectorate Directory. Each district keeps a Factory Register which lists, and gives particulars of, the premises in that district which are classed as factories.

Alternate districts were chosen from the directory, and the list of factories to be visited in each district was made up by taking the fifth entry on each page of the district factory register. The resulting fifty lists were then aggregated into two lists, one containing factories employing more than 250 persons and the other containing all the smaller factories. From these two lists every tenth factory was chosen. In this way a total of 430 premises was reached, and a team of three visited each one.

In general the teams gave no prior notice of an impending visit. This was to ensure that conditions met were typical of day-to-day practice. Detailed instructions were issued to the teams on what they were to look for in the factories visited. These are too lengthy to reproduce in full, but the following summary will give an indication of the scope of the survey.

A toxic substance was defined as one which may cause harmful effects on the human organism, that is disease, ill-health, pathological or psychological change, interference with biological efficiency, shortening of life. Substances the sole harmful effect of which is dermatitis and ionising radiations as such were excluded. Teams were asked to ascertain which factories used, and which factories did not use toxic materials.

Where toxic materials were used, the teams were asked to

find out in which factories there was no risk to health, and in which factories there was either a risk, however slight, or the possibility of a risk to health. Toxic substance were classed under three broad headings; systemic poisons, fibrogenic compounds and substances of unknown, but suspected, toxicity.

Systemic poisons are, broadly speaking, toxic substances which can cause harmful effects at sites in the human organism other than the site with which the substance comes directly into contact, for example, other than the lungs. Fibrogenic compounds on the other hand, primarily affect the lungs. Information was obtained by enquiry and observation; no evaluation involving the use of instruments was made.

Of the 430 premises listed in the random sample 53, or 12.3 per cent., were found to be no longer occupied as factories at the date of the visit. This figure of 12.3 per cent., is of no great significance. By definition a factory includes premises where only one person is employed. In any group of factories chosen on a random basis there will be a number of premises such as small garages, boot repairers, bakers and so on.

These businesses represent a fringe of the industrial world and inspection is often delayed to the full four-year cycle. A high degree of change is to be expected among such firms. There is no obligation to notify the Inspectorate when a factory closes, and the figure is in line with the average figures for additions and deletions to the factory registers over a four-year cycle.

One hundred and twelve factories, or 26 per cent., were found not to handle toxic materials. In the remaining 265 factories, 61.7 per cent., which were found to handle toxic materials of some sort, a total of 649 instances were noted of the use of toxic substances. Of these 584 were cases in which systemic poisons were used, and 65 were cases where fibrogenic compounds were

used. In addition, seven cases of the use of possibly toxic substances were noted.

However, in the great majority of these cases there was no hazard to health in practice, either because of the low toxicity of the material or because of the small quantity in use, or because of the way in which the substance was used and stored, or because of a combination of two or more of these factors. Twenty factories handling fibrogenic compounds, and 39 factories handling systemic poisons were classified as requiring further investigation because of a possibility of harmful effects in practice. These 59 factories represent 13.7 per cent. of the original 430 factories, or 15.6 per cent. of the factories actually investigated.

It should be emphasised that, in making this classification, the survey teams were concerned only to see whether a potential hazard existed. The few cases where they thought that conditions were obviously bad were followed up by the district staff; but for the purpose of classification the teams took no account of whether the hazards that they noted had actually been controlled.

Lastly, the teams were asked to state the frequency of investigation that would be necessary in the 59 factories, assuming that no checks had been made. In 14 cases it could be ascertained if conditions were satisfactory by one visit; in 20 cases occasional checks would be necessary to ensure that the atmosphere was safe. In the remaining 25 cases atmospheric testing would be required regularly in the foreseeable future at intervals varying from annually in most cases to continuously in one.

The object of the survey was to establish the size of the total need for occupational hygiene services. The Ministry is considering, in the light of these results, to what extent the present services fall short of the need, and how best to make good the deficiency.

## Selection and Training of Instructors

'Good training needs good men'. This is the theme of the latest memorandum on training—No. 6 SELECTION AND TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS (Ministry of Labour on request), issued recently by the Central Training Council which states that one consequence of the Industrial Training Act is likely to be a substantial increase in the amount of training given off-the-job, a highly desirable development which is being encouraged both by the Minister of Labour and the industrial training boards through the offer of financial inducements.

If these succeed in their purpose the result will be a rapid increase in the demand for instructors of high quality. In their memorandum, the council consider the immediate action that can be taken to meet this need. They point out that although much of what they say is applicable to other kinds of instructor, they are primarily concerned with the instructor who is engaged full-time on instruction, away from the normal place of work.

For a high quality of instructor two things, they add, are necessary: to select the right people, and to teach them how to instruct.

Knowledge of the skill which the instructor has to impart is essential, though breadth of earlier training is more important than up-to-date knowledge of the skill itself. Personal qualities, such as self-reliance, confidence and ability to get on with people are equally important if he is to be best able to influence others. The good instructor must also possess an innate desire to inform; and an appreciation of, and an understanding approach to, the difficulties of learning.

The selection of a good potential instructor is only the beginning, and the council say they want to see a general acceptance of the principle that in future no-one should be expected to take on the role of instructor without first being given adequate training.

The main contribution at present to the training of instructors is made by the Ministry of Labour, through two schemes. The first is the job instruction programme in the Training Within Industry scheme. This aims to develop the instructing skills of supervisors, rather than to train full-time instructors, and is thus more an aid to selection than a sufficient form of training in itself.

The second is at two Instructor Training Colleges, attached to the Government Training Centres at Letchworth (Hertfordshire) and Hillington (Glasgow), where vocational training is given in a variety of trades, and where the students can see the techniques they are studying demonstrated.

The courses are highly intensive and last two weeks. Students are shown the best techniques of industrial teaching and each has six practice periods during the course in which he gives:

- two demonstrations to a fellow student, and one to a group, on how to perform a manipulative job, using in each case an example from his own trade;
- a trade talk—for example, describing a manufacturing process;
- two half-hour lessons to a class of learning.

After each practice period the student receives constructive criticism of his efforts from the instructor and other members of the class.

Courses are also provided from time to time by the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, and the Industrial Training Service. In addition some technical colleges, training and other boards, trade associations, government departments, and other organisations, run courses for instructors. The majority of these are general courses, not biased towards the need of any particular industry or industrial situation. The basic techniques of instruction are universal, differing in application, perhaps, in their degree of refinement and advancement, but not in their fundamental nature.

Some industries may find it desirable to supplement general courses of this kind by instruction more specifically related to the nature of the work the future instructor will be expected to do. The Ministry of Labour already reserves courses from time to time at the Instructor Training Colleges exclusively for the iron and steel industry which allow an additional week in which to emphasise and practice those instructional techniques of particular significance to training in that industry.

If the expected expansion of off-the-job training takes place, existing courses for training of instructors will not suffice. The



present capacity of the Ministry of Labour's two Instructor Training Colleges is being expanded to provide about 2,500 places a year. The Ministry is also ready to examine the possibility of opening a further college if the need arises. Whatever the demand, it must be satisfied, and provision made for the expansion of courses provided by technical colleges and other organisations with experience in this field, or by the training boards themselves. Part-time courses at some technical colleges may prove useful for experienced instructors, both to train them in new techniques, and to enable them to acquire further qualifications such as the City and Guilds of London Institute's Technical Teacher's Certificate.

The training of instructresses requires special consideration. Many have domestic responsibilities which prevent their attendance at any but local courses. This is a need which could best be met by technical colleges or other organisations providing courses within the hours which these women normally work.

While it is impossible to forecast precisely the number of extra instructors that will be needed, additional off-the-job training places cannot be set up overnight and some forward estimating can be done. It should also be possible to reach some estimate of the numbers of training places that will be needed to replace wastage among existing instructors. All the boards which have so far adopted schemes for the payment of grants have included a provision for paying grants for off-the-job

## International Labour Conference

Two Conventions and a Recommendation relating to the employment of fishermen, and a Recommendation about the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 50th session held at Geneva from 1st to 22nd June last. Conclusions dealing with grievances and communications within the undertaking, and with the revision of certain social security Conventions, which were also adopted, will be discussed further at next year's meeting.

Approval was given to the International Labour Organisation's budget for 1967, and the conference adopted a number of resolutions on subjects other than the technical questions on the agenda. The Director-General's second special report on apartheid in South Africa was noted.

The conference was attended by 1,184 delegates and advisers from 106 of the member states of the International Labour Organisation. Since the last conference Singapore has joined the I.L.O., and during this year's proceedings Guyana was unanimously elected to full membership. A tripartite observer delegation came from Mauritius. The United Nations and other international organisations were also represented by observers.

The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Government, of employers and of trade unions. The Government delegates were Mr. D. C. Barnes, C.B., and Mr. A. M. Morgan, C.M.G., of the Ministry of Labour. The employers' delegate was Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Senior Consultant on International Labour Matters, Confederation of British Industry. The workers' delegate was Lord Collison, C.B.E., vice-chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council, and general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Mrs. Shirley Williams, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour, attended part of the conference. Mr. Leon Chajn, Polish Government delegate was elected president, Mr. R. Billingham, Argentina (Government), Mr. F. Martinez-Espino, Venezuela (employer) and Mr. M. ben Ezzeddine, Tunisia (worker) vice-presidents of the conference.

There was a general discussion in plenary sessions of the Director-General's report on industrialisation and labour. More than 200 speakers, including about 50 Ministers responsible for

training which will necessitate the supply of information to them by firms. The council, therefore, recommend that boards should estimate the probable future demands for the training of instructors for their industries and consider, in consultation with the Ministry, how these can best be met.

They add that they have limited their consideration to a specific and immediate problem, the supply, selection and training of instructors for off-the-job training. They have not considered such issues as whether existing courses should be lengthened to include additional items or to permit subjects already covered to be dealt with in greater depth; what training is needed for the part-time instructor; how best to help the instructor in a smaller firm who acts as a training officer or "administrator"; whether those instructing older workers need different training from those who are training new entrants to industry; and what should be done to train the instructor of instructors.

Aided by a research grant from the Social Science Research Council, the City and Guilds of London Institute is now investigating the recruitment and training of instructors by collecting information about existing instructor training courses and attempting to evaluate different types of course and different methods of instruction. This research, which is in the nature of a pilot exercise, should be completed towards the end of 1966 and its results will be taken into account when the Council resume their consideration of the subject.

labour affairs, took part in this debate. As Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, was unable to attend his speech was read by a United Kingdom delegate. He recalled that the United Kingdom Government had supported the proposed establishment of a United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development to act as the focal point for U.N. activities on this broad subject. He went on to suggest that the I.L.O.'s main contribution to the overall United Nations effort should lie in the labour and social aspects of industrialisation, particularly manpower planning and training. The Minister's speech gave some facts and figures about the extent of British overseas aid, and included an account of some of the measures recently adopted in this country to smooth the path of industrial change.

In his reply Mr. David Morse, Director-General, noted that the conference appeared to have endorsed the view 'that the I.L.O. must intensify and further develop the constructive part it plays in world-wide efforts for industrialisation'. He pointed out that since 1950 expenditure by the I.L.O. on technical assistance had amounted to more than \$150,000,000 of which over 60 per cent. had been devoted to the development of human resources in the developing countries.

The conference approved a gross expenditure budget for 1967 amounting to 23,317,000 U.S. dollars, an increase of 2,282,588 U.S. dollars over the corresponding figure for 1966. The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget in 1967 will remain unchanged at 9.14 per cent. amounting to 2,053,977 U.S. dollars, against the corresponding figure of 1,858,882 U.S. dollars in 1966. The conference also approved a resolution authorising the Director-General to contract with the Swiss authorities a loan for financing the construction of a new headquarters building in Geneva.

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the application of Conventions and Recommendations by member states. Their work is based largely on the reports of an independent committee of experts. They considered a report by the committee of experts about the implementation by member states of I.L.O. standards dealing with labour inspection in industry and commerce. They regretted that the existing standards did not extend to agriculture in which a great part of the world's population was engaged and urged the need for adopting a new instrument regarding labour inspection in agriculture.

They also discussed a special report of the committee of experts about the measures taken by Portugal to implement the recommendations made in 1962 by a Commission of Inquiry into the application by Portugal of the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.

After a second discussion of the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries the conference adopted a Recommendation by 317 votes in favour and none against, with six abstentions. The Recommendation sets out the objectives of policy about co-operatives, and includes provisions dealing with implementation of policy by means of legislation, education and training; financial and administrative aid; and supervision. The need for international co-operation in providing aid and encouragement to co-operatives in developing countries is emphasised.

In a speech in plenary session the United Kingdom delegate welcomed the Recommendation, and expressed satisfaction that the principles first enunciated more than 100 years ago in Rochdale by the Rochdale Pioneers, would bear fruit in an international instrument on co-operatives.

The conference adopted conclusions of its Social Security Committee for a proposed Convention and Recommendation revising the pre-war Conventions Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 relating to old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions. In the plenary sitting of the conference a United Kingdom Government adviser said that the committee's conclusions were a useful foundation for discussion next year, but on a number of points they were too detailed and rigid. The United Kingdom Government were opposed to the proposed Recommendation in its present form.

After a discussion on the basis of conclusions reached by a Preparatory Technical Conference on Fishermen's Questions held in October 1965, the conference adopted two Conventions and one Recommendation. A Convention on accommodation on fishing vessels was adopted by 303 votes in favour and none against, with 16 abstentions.

The Convention lays down standards for the location, means of access, structure and arrangement of crew accommodation in relation to other space on board ship. Other provisions deal with mess-room accommodation, sanitary accommodation and medical care. The Convention requires that the competent authority shall approve the plan of the accommodation before the vessel is constructed.

It applies to vessels, the keels of which are laid down subsequent to the coming into force of the Convention for the territory of registration, and, as far as practicable, to existing ships when they are reconstructed or re-registered. It does not apply to ships of less than 75 tons, unless the competent authority determines that it is reasonable and practicable to include vessels between 25 and 75 tons.

Length of the vessel rather than tonnage may also be used as a parameter for the purpose of the Convention.

A Recommendation about the vocational training of fishermen was adopted by 330 votes in favour and none against, with 6 abstentions. Among the basic objectives of the Recommendation are the improved efficiency of the fishing industry and improved standards of safety on board fishing vessels.

A Convention concerning fishermen's certificates of competency was adopted by 384 votes in favour and none against, with 14 abstentions. The Convention provides that each member state which ratifies it shall establish standards of qualification for certificates of competency entitling a person to perform the duties of skipper, mate or engineer on board a fishing vessel.

It lays down the minimum number of certificated personnel to be carried on a fishing vessel and the minimum standards of qualifications and the prescribed minimum age for the issue of certificates of competency in each of the three categories.

The Conference also adopted a resolution concerning the code of practice on safety on board fishing vessels, and a resolution concerning the future work of the I.L.O. on fishermen's questions.

A proposal that the question of the examination of grievances and communications within the undertaking be included in the agenda of its 51st Session, with a view to the adoption of two Recommendations was adopted. The detailed conclusions of the committee which considered this item were also adopted. A United Kingdom Government adviser, speaking in plenary session, welcomed the constructive spirit revealed in the conclusions, but appealed for flexibility to enable each industry

to negotiate the arrangements best suited to its particular circumstances.

Six resolutions on matters outside the agenda were adopted. They dealt with the role of the I.L.O. in the industrialisation of developing countries; the contribution of the I.L.O. to the International Human Rights Year, 1968; the development of human resources; national labour departments; special youth training and employment programmes; and workers' participation in undertakings.

The texts of the various instruments adopted by the conference may be obtained from the United Kingdom Branch Office of the I.L.O., Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Enquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

The number of fatal accidents involving persons employed in places in Great Britain to which the Factories Act applies reported in July was 61 compared with 75 in June.

The total included 25 in processes covered by the Factories Act and 29 on building operations and works of engineering construction, compared with 43 in June. In docks and warehouses the total was seven against four in June.

Fatal accidents in mines and quarries reported in five weeks ended 30th July were nine compared with 13 in the previous month. These nine involved eight underground coal miners and none in quarries, compared with ten and two a month earlier. In the railway service the figures were seven for July and three for the previous month.

In July there were four fatal accidents involving seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, compared with five in June.

In July 30 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported. Seven were of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, 12 of epitheliomatous ulceration, one of compressed air illness, three of aniline poisoning, two of arsenical poisoning and one of mercurial poisoning.

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

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	29,847	1,628	4,037	35,512
Double day shifts††	29,595	1,780	2,500	33,875
Long spells	7,962	304	1,019	9,285
Night shifts	8,504	1,540	—	10,044
Part-time work‡	11,913	—	1	11,914
Saturday afternoon work	1,301	80	78	1,459
Sunday work	8,043	467	118	8,628
Miscellaneous	4,808	235	128	5,171
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,973</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>115,888</b>

\* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

†† Includes 9,409 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—SECOND QUARTER 1966

Between 1st April and 30th June this year 73,546 accidents at work, 175 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 60,079 (84 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 11,077 (80 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 2,078 (11 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 312 (no fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 24 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 25 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 24 Analysis by division of inspectorate.

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	12	7,222
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	8	4,144
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	17	5,863
Midlands (Birmingham)	12	5,847
Midlands (Nottingham)	14	5,564
Eastern and Southern	20	5,946
London (North)	7	4,997
London (South)	16	4,723
South Western	9	3,120
Wales	23	5,147
North Western (Liverpool)	9	6,804
North Western (Manchester)	7	4,923
Scotland	21	9,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>73,546</b>

Table 25 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and Connected Processes</b>		690
Cotton spinning processes	—	385
Cotton weaving processes	—	75
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	275
Woollen spinning processes	—	464
Worsted spinning processes	—	198
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	335
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	207
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	131
Carpet manufacture	1	332
Rope, twine and net making	1	176
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	423
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	62
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	213
Laundries	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,966</b>
<b>Clay, Minerals, etc.</b>		736
Bricks, pipes and tiles	5	425
Pottery	—	259
Other clay products	—	211
Stone and other minerals	4	871
Lime, cement, etc.	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,502</b>
<b>Metal processes</b>		320
Iron extraction and refining	—	1,054
Iron conversion	4	115
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	10
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	315
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	—
Metal rolling:—		1,220
Iron and steel	2	311
Non-ferrous metals	—	40
Tin and ternary plate, etc. manufacture	—	659
Metal forging	—	659
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	2,663
Iron founding	—	480
Steel founding	—	149
Die casting	—	427
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	92
Metal plating	—	103
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	163
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8,780</b>

Table 25 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>General engineering</b>		304
Locomotive building and repairing	1	514
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	758
Engine building and repairing	1	682
Boiler making and similar work	3	1,018
Constructional engineering	—	1,785
Motor vehicle manufacture	—	295
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	1,705
Vehicle repairing	6	—
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		1,849
Work in shipyards and dry docks	4	240
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	454
Aircraft building and repairing	—	496
Machine tool manufacture	—	2,666
Miscellaneous machine making	1	463
Tools and implements	—	—
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	4	1,423
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	867
Sheet metal working	1	1,064
Metal pressing	—	666
Other metal machining	—	1,034
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,245
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,104
Railway running sheds	—	44
Cutlery	—	71
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	19
Iron and steel wire manufacture	1	177
Wire rope manufacture	—	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21,031</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		755
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	122
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	679
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	402
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	495
Cable manufacture	—	187
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	730
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,370</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		520
Saw milling	—	35
Plywood manufacture	—	66
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	163
Wooden box and packing case making	—	45
Coopering	—	417
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	15
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	52
Engineers pattern making	—	893
Joinery	1	303
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	3	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,509</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		413
Heavy chemicals	—	296
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	414
Other chemicals	—	78
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	243
Oil refining	—	94
Explosives	—	367
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	93
Soap, etc.	—	186
Paint and varnish	—	494
Coal gas	—	283
Coke oven operation	—	73
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	1	61
Patent fuel manufacture	2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,095</b>
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		314
Tailoring	—	266
Other clothing	—	12
Hatmaking and millinery	—	190
Footwear manufacture	—	10
Footwear repair	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>792</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		1,018
Paper making	1	189
Paper staining and coating	—	449
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	253
Bag making and stationery	—	753
Printing and bookbinding	1	15
Engraving	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,677</b>

Table 25 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		149	<b>Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Flour milling	1	174	<b>Building operations</b>		
Coarse milling	—	38	Industrial building:—		
Other milling	—	677	Construction	24	2,452
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	1,116	Maintenance	5	385
Sugar confectionery	3	766	Demolition	2	92
Food preserving	1	425	<b>Commercial and public building:—</b>		
Milk processing	—	110	Construction	9	2,172
Edible oils and fats	—	140	Maintenance	4	432
Sugar refining	—	201	Demolition	1	54
Slaughter houses	—	1,242	<b>Blocks of flats:—</b>		
Other food processing	2	827	Construction	6	768
Alcoholic drink	1	173	Maintenance	—	64
Non-alcoholic drink	—	—	Demolition	—	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>Dwelling houses:—</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		944	Construction	—	1,817
Electrical stations	3	55	Maintenance	—	491
Plant using atomic reactors	—	9	Demolition	1	41
Other use of radioactive materials	—	139	<b>Other building operations:—</b>		
Tobacco	—	181	Construction	3	243
Tanning	1	68	Maintenance	—	79
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	104	Demolition	—	25
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	924	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9,120</b>
Rubber	—	64	<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:—</b>		
Linoleum	—	52	Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	1	187
Cloth coating	—	671	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	55
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	962	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	4	88
Glass	—	221	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	6	350
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	1	152	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	87
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	45	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	107
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	138	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	52
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	23	Sea defence and river works	—	30
Processes associated with agriculture	—	13	Work on roads or airfields	7	794
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	508	Other works	4	207
Water purification	—	—	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,957</b>
Factory processes not otherwise specified	2	—	<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>11,077</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>60,079</b>	Works at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	11	2,078
			Work at inland warehouses	—	312
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,390</b>
			<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>73,546</b>

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

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

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

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

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



## LABOUR TURNOVER

Table 26 shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four weeks ended 21st March, 1966, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Table 26 Labour Turnover Rates in manufacturing industries period ended 21st March, 1966

Industry	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Industry	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	3.7	5.9	4.6	3.5	4.9	4.1							
Grain milling	2.6	4.7	3.0	3.9	4.6	4.1							
Bread and flour confectionery	4.1	5.5	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.3							
Biscuits	3.8	6.7	5.6	3.0	4.8	4.1							
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4.2	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.0							
Milk products	6.7	8.0	7.2	3.4	3.7	3.5							
Sugar	1.7	4.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.7							
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	3.8	5.1	4.5	3.5	4.6	4.1							
Fruit and vegetable products	4.2	7.7	6.1	4.6	7.0	5.9							
Animal and poultry foods	2.1	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.3							
Other food industries	4.0	8.2	6.0	3.4	5.9	4.6							
Brewing and malting	2.4	4.3	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.5							
Other drink industries	5.4	7.3	6.0	3.9	4.5	4.1							
Tobacco	1.7	4.3	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.9							
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	2.0	4.0	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.6							
Coke ovens	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5							
Mineral oil refining	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.8							
Lubricating oils and greases	4.5	6.0	4.8	1.8	4.7	2.4							
Chemicals and dyes	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.4							
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	2.9	5.3	4.2	2.6	4.5	3.6							
Explosives and fireworks	1.2	4.0	2.3	1.3	3.4	2.1							
Paint and printing ink	2.3	3.9	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.9							
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	1.8	6.0	3.1	2.8	4.4	3.3							
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.2	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.2							
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.5							
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	2.4	3.9	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.8							
Iron and steel (general)	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.3							
Steel tubes	3.0	4.8	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4							
Iron castings, etc.	3.8	6.9	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.7							
Light metals	2.2	3.9	2.5	2.7	4.0	2.9							
Copper, brass and other base metals	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.2							
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	2.6	4.2	3.0	2.7	4.0	3.0							
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.8	3.0							
Metal working machine tools	2.2	3.6	2.4	2.5	3.4	2.6							
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.7							
Industrial engines	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.2	2.6							
Textile machinery, etc.	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.3	2.5							
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.8							
Mechanical handling equipment	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.7	2.7							
Office machinery	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.5							
Other machinery	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.7							
Industrial plant and steelwork	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5							
Ordnance and small arms	1.3	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.1							
Other mechanical engineering	2.7	4.1	3.0	3.1	4.0	3.3							
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	2.8	4.7	3.5	2.8	4.3	3.4							
Watches and clocks	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.4							
Electrical machinery	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.6	2.4							
Insulated wires and cables	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.7							
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	3.0	5.4	4.0	2.5	4.6	3.4							
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.7	4.4	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.5							
Domestic electric appliances	2.4	5.5	3.6	2.5	5.1	3.6							
Other electrical goods	3.1	5.0	4.0	3.6	4.5	4.0							
<b>Marine engineering</b>	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2							
<b>Vehicles</b>	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.0	3.4	2.2							
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.9	3.4	2.1	2.0	3.5	2.2							
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	5.3	3.3							
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.4	3.1	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.9							
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.2	4.5	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.1							
Railway carriages, etc.	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.7	2.4							
Perambulators, etc.	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	6.5	4.8							
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	3.3	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.9	4.1							
Tools and implements	2.9	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.5	3.5							
Cutlery	2.7	4.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.5							
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.0	4.4	3.6	3.0	4.7	3.7							
Wire and wire manufactures	2.9	4.2	3.2	3.0	4.4	3.3							
Cans and metal boxes	3.1	5.8	4.6	3.3	5.5	4.5							
Jewellery and precious metals	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6							
Other metal industries	3.5	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.3							
<b>Textiles</b>	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1							
Production of man-made fibres	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6							
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.6	4.9	5.2							
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.6							
Woollen and worsted	4.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.0							
Jute	6.2	5.1	5.7	6.1	5.8	6.0							
Rope, twine and net	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.9	5.5							
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.4							
Lace	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2							
Carpets	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.3							
Narrow fabrics	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.2							
Made-up textiles	6.0	4.6	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.3							
Textile finishing	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.7	4.2	3.9							
Other textile industries	3.4	7.9	4.8	3.5	4.5	3.8							
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.7							
Leather and fellmongery	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.8							
Leather goods	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9							
Fur	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2							
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.5							
Weatherproof outerwear	4.4	3.3	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.9							
Men's and boys' tailoring	2.2	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.7	3.5							
Women's and girls' tailoring	3.1	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.9	4.1							
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6							
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.8							
Hats, caps and millinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.1							
Other dress industries	2.6	4.1	3.8	3.3	4.5	4.3							
Footwear	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.7							
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5							
Bricks and fireclay goods	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.8							
Pottery	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.9							
Glass	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.9	3.8	3.1							
Cement	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.4							
Abrasives and other building materials	4.4	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3							
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.4	3.8							
Timber	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1							
Furniture and upholstery	2.7	3.9	2.9	3.5	5.1	3.9							
Bedding, etc.	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.0							
Shop and office fitting	4.3	6.0	4.5	3.1	3.0	3.1							
Wooden containers and baskets	3.4	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.3	4.0							
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	5.4	4.											



which they are entitled on the basis of their own earnings. This will apply to widows even if they do not satisfy the contribution conditions for flat-rate or unemployment benefit.

In future, widow's allowance will be paid for 26 weeks instead of the present 13 weeks. The higher rate of industrial widow's pension will be paid for 26 weeks instead of 13 weeks. In addition, a supplement related to the late husband's earnings will be payable to widows whose deceased husbands were not entitled at death to a retirement pension.

To meet the cost of these new supplements employers and employees will each pay new graduated contributions of one-half of one per cent. of the amount of an employee's weekly pay between £9 and £30. A new edition of "The Employer's Guide to Graduated National Insurance Contributions", together with the new contribution tables, will be distributed to employers before the autumn.

A leaflet giving further details about the new scheme [Guide To The New Earnings-Related Short Term Benefit Scheme, NI. 155] can be obtained from offices of the Ministry of Social Security.

#### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at July, 1966 was 41,715 of whom 36,671 were males and 5,044 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 35,205 (30,953 males and 4,252 females) while there were 6,510 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. The corresponding figures at 13th June, 1966 were 42,467; 37,230; 5,237; 35,937; 31,493; 4,444; 6,530 respectively.

In the four weeks ended 6th July, 6065 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,103 men, 833 women and 129 young persons. In addition 125 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment. The corresponding figures for the four weeks ended 8th June were 6,538; 5,484; 917; 137; 102 respectively.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

The Government's decisions on two Conventions and three Recommendations adopted at the 49th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1965 are announced in a White Paper published recently [INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE Cmnd. 3083 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. 0d. net]. It shows that the Government intend to ratify one of the two Conventions now, and the other later. The three Recommendations are accepted.

Convention No. 123, dealing with the minimum age for working underground in mines, provides that persons under a specified minimum age—to be not less than 16 years—shall not work underground in mines or quarries. Existing law in Great Britain prescribes 16 years as the minimum age for entry to underground employment, but allows persons under that age to go underground for specified training.

The Government propose to defer ratification of the Convention until the school-leaving age is raised to 16.

The accompanying Recommendation (No. 124) calls for the progressive raising of the specified minimum age to 18 years, and recommends that persons between 16 and 18 should be employed underground only for purposes of apprenticeship or systematic vocational training under adequate supervision.

Although raising of the specific minimum is not contemplated in the foreseeable future, the Government fully subscribe to the basic principle that young persons should be employed underground only under close and careful supervision. They, therefore, accept the Recommendation with appropriate reservations on particular points.

Convention No. 124 calls for thorough medical examination and regular re-examinations of persons under 21 years of age for fitness for employment underground in mines and quarries. The Government propose to ratify the Convention. In Great Britain there is provision for initial medical examination, and for annual re-examination, of young miners up to 18 years of age. The National Coal Board's extensive system of medical supervision, in conjunction with the facilities of the national health service, is considered to be more effective than routine re-examinations up to the age of 21.

Recommendation No. 125 deals with the conditions of employment of young miners, particularly about their health, safety and welfare. The Government accept the Recommendation, subject to reservations on certain provisions about weekly hours and holidays with pay, which they regard as matters for determination in detail in the light of national practice and of developments in industry generally.

Recommendation No. 123 is concerned with the basic principle that women with family responsibilities who need or choose to work outside their homes should be enabled to do so. It includes provisions dealing with such matters as research into the problems of women workers, arrangements for caring for children, training and maternity leave. The Government welcome and accept the recommendation as a useful statement of general principles, the detailed implementation of which will be a matter for each country to judge in the light of its own circumstances at any given time.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The recently published Report of the National Assistance Board, for 1965,

[Cmnd 3042, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 8s. 0d. net] refers to the fact that the unemployed represent only about 5 per cent of all those receiving weekly assistance allowance. Most of this 5 per cent. are unemployed for short periods and create few problems. A minority are long-term cases—some work intermittently but are more often out of work than employed.

The report states that relatively few of these men are "workshy or layabouts sponging on the Welfare State", in the great majority of cases the workshy are suffering from some mental or physical disorder or disability.

Of men who are unemployed for a long time, nearly half are over 50 and more than one in five are over 60 (these men are not pensionable, but their age makes it harder for them to get back to work). Some live in areas where, even at a time of full employment, jobs are scarce; most have no particular skill or talent to offer an employer. The very fact of being without work for long periods has damaging psychological effects, and also tends to prejudice employers against taking a man on. Often unemployment is only one of a number of symptoms of a general inability to face up to life; other social and domestic problems are common among these men.

Special measures are taken to help people who have difficulty in obtaining and keeping jobs and to deal with those people who are thought to be just workshy. First, the National Assistance Board's re-establishment centres (there are four at present) have been successful in helping men long out of work to become re-attuned to the demands of regular employment; the board are satisfied that these centres make a distinctive contribution, and they have plans for setting up other centres in or near large cities. Secondly, the board now employ about 50 officers—termed unemployment review officers—who specialize in problems of unemployment; they take on the more intractable cases and co-operate closely with the Ministry of Labour in seeking solutions.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 13th June, 1966, 3,200 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 2,419 were able-bodied and 781 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 6,291 (4,659 able-bodied and 1,632 disabled), of whom 5,261 (4,519 able-bodied and 742 disabled) were at government training centres, 518 (136 able-bodied and 382 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 38 (4 able-bodied and 34 disabled) at employers' establishments and 474 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 2,645 persons (1,920 able-bodied and 725 disabled), and 2,550 (1,884 able-bodied and 666 disabled) were placed in employment.

# 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 11,547,000 in June 1966 (8,547,000 males 3,000,000 females). The total included 8,865,000 (6,030,000 males 2,835,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,677,000 (1,590,000 males 88,000 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 15,000 lower than that for May 1966 and 9,000 higher than in June 1965. The total in manufacturing industry was 9,000 less than in May 1966 and 18,000 higher than in June 1965. The number in construction was 2,000 less than in May 1966 and 21,000 higher than in June 1965.

### Unemployment

The total number of registered unemployed on 11th July in Great Britain was 264,156 representing 1.1 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1.1 per cent. in the previous month and 1.2 per cent. in June 1965. The total included 258,233 wholly unemployed (including 5,901 school-leavers) and 5,923 temporarily stopped. The number of unemployed school-leavers was 4,533 more than in June.

Excluding school-leavers the number wholly unemployed was 252,332; adjusted for normal seasonal variations the figure was 305,000 compared with 290,000 in June.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies at employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain on 6th July was 455,028, 4,731 more than on 8th June. The number of unfilled vacancies for adults decreased during the month by 4,126 to 296,218 compared with a normal seasonal increase of 3,200.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th June 1966, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in

establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,172,000. This is about 36 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 28,000 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 8½ hours on average.

### Rates of wages and hours of work

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st July 1966 (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 154.5 and 169.7 compared with 153.6 and 168.7 at 30th June 1966.

### Index of Retail Prices

At 19th July the official retail prices index was 116.6 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 117.1 at 21st June and 112.7 at 13th July 1965. The index figure for food was 116.2 compared with 118.4 at 21st June.

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

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 95, involving approximately 22,700 workers. During the month approximately 56,300 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 151,000 working days were lost, including 112,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 27 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-June 1966, and for the two preceding months and for June 1965.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total (49999)

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

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

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



Table 27 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

Industry	THOUSANDS											
	June 1965			April 1966*			May 1966*			June 1966*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	8,557.8	2,980.0	11,537.8	8,540.5	2,998.0	11,538.5	8,560.6	3,001.8	11,562.4	8,547.2	3,000.2	11,547.4
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	6,029.9	2,816.8	8,846.7	6,048.9	2,833.0	8,881.9	6,037.7	2,836.6	8,874.3	6,030.4	2,834.9	8,865.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	601.7	22.8	624.5	568.7	22.8	591.5	564.7	22.8	587.5	561.0	22.8	583.8
Coal mining	541.4	17.8	559.2	508.4	17.8	526.2	504.4	17.8	522.2	500.7	17.8	518.5
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	466.1	344.0	810.1	464.8	340.7	805.5	465.5	344.4	809.9	468.5	348.9	817.4
Grain milling	31.4	8.3	39.7	31.2	8.3	39.5	30.8	8.3	39.1	30.5	8.3	38.8
Bread and flour confectionery	89.9	64.0	153.9	88.4	63.5	151.9	88.5	64.0	152.5	64.3	64.3	128.6
Biscuits	17.3	32.7	50.0	17.3	30.5	47.8	17.4	31.0	48.4	17.6	32.6	50.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	42.0	38.2	80.2	43.4	37.9	81.3	43.3	38.0	81.3	43.4	38.2	81.6
Milk products	23.9	12.3	36.2	23.2	12.1	35.3	23.9	12.6	36.5	24.3	12.6	36.9
Sugar	12.1	3.8	15.9	11.9	3.9	15.8	11.8	4.0	15.8	11.8	4.0	15.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.4	51.6	91.0	40.1	52.6	92.7	40.2	52.8	93.0	40.3	52.8	93.1
Fruit and vegetable products	30.9	39.6	70.5	32.0	40.5	72.5	31.8	40.8	72.6	32.2	41.4	73.6
Animal and poultry foods	16.0	4.4	20.4	16.2	4.3	20.5	16.0	4.2	20.2	15.5	4.2	19.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	27.4	22.8	50.2	27.7	21.7	49.4	27.8	22.3	50.1	22.9	20.9	43.8
Brewing and malting	78.0	20.3	98.3	76.0	19.8	95.8	76.2	19.9	96.1	76.9	20.0	96.9
Other drink industries	40.6	23.8	64.4	40.1	23.2	63.3	40.6	23.8	64.4	41.4	24.6	66.0
Tobacco	17.2	22.2	39.4	17.3	22.4	39.7	17.2	22.7	39.9	17.3	23.0	40.3
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	371.6	143.3	514.9	373.3	146.6	519.9	372.1	147.0	519.1	372.3	147.4	519.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	0.5	16.8	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.1	0.5	16.6	16.2	0.5	16.7
Mineral oil refining	25.0	3.6	28.6	24.6	3.7	28.3	24.5	3.7	28.2	24.4	3.7	28.1
Lubricating oils and greases	6.2	1.9	8.1	6.2	2.0	8.2	6.4	2.0	8.4	6.4	2.0	8.4
Chemicals and dyes	173.7	46.8	220.5	173.8	47.1	220.9	173.1	47.0	220.1	172.9	46.9	219.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.1	44.5	78.6	35.3	46.4	81.7	35.4	47.3	82.7	35.4	47.1	82.5
Explosives and fireworks	16.2	8.8	25.0	16.2	9.3	25.5	16.0	9.3	25.3	16.1	9.3	25.4
Paint and printing ink	33.8	13.4	47.2	33.7	13.4	47.1	33.6	13.4	47.0	33.7	13.3	47.0
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	27.0	12.8	39.8	26.9	13.3	40.2	26.6	13.5	40.1	26.4	13.7	40.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	29.2	6.0	35.2	30.2	6.1	36.3	30.2	6.1	36.3	30.4	6.1	36.5
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.1	5.0	15.1	10.2	4.8	15.0	10.1	4.8	14.9	10.0	4.8	14.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	555.3	76.6	631.9	544.4	77.4	621.8	542.8	77.7	620.5	540.7	77.4	618.1
Iron and steel (general)	278.9	25.2	304.1	269.9	25.7	295.6	268.7	25.5	294.2	267.4	25.5	292.9
Steel tubes	48.2	9.1	57.3	48.5	9.4	57.9	48.3	9.5	57.8	48.1	9.4	57.5
Iron castings, etc.	108.1	14.1	122.2	107.0	14.4	121.4	107.0	14.9	121.9	106.7	14.9	121.6
Light metals	48.4	11.1	59.5	48.2	10.9	59.1	48.0	10.9	58.9	48.0	10.8	58.8
Copper, brass and other base metals	71.7	17.1	88.8	70.8	17.0	87.8	70.8	16.9	87.7	70.5	16.8	87.3
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	1,643.8	616.3	2,260.1	1,676.3	635.6	2,311.9	1,674.7	636.8	2,311.5	1,673.2	635.9	2,309.1
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	33.3	5.2	38.5	33.4	5.2	38.6	33.2	5.2	38.4	33.2	5.2	38.4
Metal-working machine tools	80.2	14.2	94.4	82.8	14.7	97.5	82.6	14.7	97.3	82.4	14.8	97.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	50.5	15.9	66.4	51.6	16.5	68.1	51.7	16.5	68.2	51.6	16.6	68.2
Industrial engines	39.5	6.5	46.0	38.9	6.2	45.1	38.5	6.2	44.7	38.4	6.2	44.6
Textile machinery and accessories	43.6	8.5	52.1	44.2	8.7	52.9	44.3	8.8	53.1	44.2	8.8	53.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.9	3.6	31.5	28.1	3.7	31.8	28.0	3.7	31.7	28.0	3.7	31.7
Mechanical handling equipment	50.7	6.9	57.6	51.8	7.3	59.1	51.7	7.3	59.0	51.6	7.3	58.9
Office machinery	43.3	17.2	60.5	44.9	17.8	62.7	45.0	17.9	62.9	44.9	18.0	62.9
Other machinery	295.3	66.2	361.5	301.1	67.7	368.8	300.8	68.0	368.8	300.5	67.6	368.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	135.8	17.2	153.0	138.8	17.4	156.2	138.8	17.5	156.3	139.2	17.5	156.7
Ordnance and small arms	20.0	5.8	25.8	19.6	5.8	25.4	19.5	5.8	25.3	19.4	5.8	25.2
Other mechanical engineering	186.3	54.3	240.6	189.1	55.3	244.4	188.4	55.3	243.7	188.0	55.0	243.0
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.8	48.1	136.9	91.0	50.6	141.6	90.9	50.8	141.7	91.1	50.7	141.8
Watches and clocks	6.7	8.0	14.7	7.1	8.6	15.7	7.1	8.7	15.8	7.1	8.6	15.7
Electrical machinery	170.3	59.9	230.2	172.8	59.8	232.6	173.1	59.6	232.7	172.7	59.4	232.1
Insulated wires and cables	42.2	21.9	64.1	43.4	21.2	64.6	43.5	21.1	64.6	43.2	21.0	64.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	48.5	34.2	82.7	51.9	38.4	90.3	52.2	38.7	90.9	52.4	38.9	91.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	158.8	129.0	287.8	163.7	134.7	298.4	163.8	134.6	298.4	163.9	134.1	298.0
Domestic electric appliances	38.1	23.6	61.7	36.4	24.2	60.6	36.4	24.3	60.7	36.4	24.3	60.7
Other electrical goods	84.0	70.1	154.1	85.7	71.8	157.5	85.2	72.1	157.3	85.0	72.4	157.4
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	193.1	11.4	204.5	188.3	11.8	200.1	187.9	11.9	199.8	186.7	12.0	198.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	144.3	8.1	152.4	142.4	8.6	151.0	142.0	8.7	150.7	141.1	8.8	149.9
Marine engineering	48.8	3.3	52.1	45.9	3.2	49.1	45.9	3.2	49.1	45.6	3.2	48.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	746.2	115.6	861.8	746.2	114.8	861.0	743.9	114.7	858.6	742.0	114.5	856.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	432.1	63.7	495.8	437.0	63.4	500.4	436.3	63.4	499.7	435.6	63.3	498.9
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	18.5	7.1	25.6	18.9	7.1	26.0	18.8	7.1	25.9	18.7	7.1	25.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	213.7	37.0	250.7	211.6	37.0	248.6	210.8	37.1	247.9	210.3	37.0	247.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	36.1	2.7	38.8	34.2	2.6	36.8	33.9	2.7	36.6	33.7	2.7	36.4
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	42.1	2.5	44.6	40.9	2.4	43.3	40.5	2.4	42.9	40.2	2.4	42.6
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.7	2.6	6.3	3.6	2.3	5.9	3.6	2.2	5.8	3.5	2.2	5.7
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	385.5	202.6	588.1	389.2	201.8	591.0	387.7	201.9	589.6	386.4	201.2	587.6
Tools and implements	15.4	8.5	23.9	15.6	8.6	24.2	15.6	8.7	24.3	15.5	8.6	24.1
Cutlery	6.9	6.6	13.5	6.7	6.4	13.1	6.6	6.4	13.0	6.6	6.4	13.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.3	18.3	47.6	28.7	17.7	46.4	28.7	17.6	46.3	28.7	17.5	46.2
Wire and wire manufactures	34.8	11.0	45.8	34.4	10.9	45.3	34.4	10.9	45.3	34.4	10.8	45.2
Cans and metal boxes	17.2	21.4	38.6	17.4	21.3	38.7	17.3	21.4	38.7	17.3	21.2	38.5
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.2	12.1	28.3	16.4	12.0	28.4	16.3	12.0	28.3	16.3	12.0	28.3
Other metal industries	265.7	124.7	390.4	270.0	124.9	394.9	268.8	124.9	393.7	268.0	124.7	392.7
<b>Textiles</b>	363.4	404.0	767.4	364.3	395.5	759.8	362.9	393.7	756.6	362.6	392.2	754.8
Production of man-made fibres	37.1	9.2	46.3	37.0	8.4	45.4	37.0	8.4	45.4	37.3	8.6	45.9
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	40.1	61.5	101.6	40.6	59.0	99.6	40.4	58.7	99.1	40.2	58.4	98.6
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	41.2	52.4	93.6	40.3	50.2	90.5	40.1	49.9	90.0	39.9	49.4	89.3
Woolen and worsted	84.2	92.4	176.6	83.6	89.8	173.4	83.4	89.1	172.5	83.4	89.4	172.8
Jute	8.9	8.6	17.5	9.0	8.5	17.5	9.0	8.4	17.4	9.0	8.4	17.4
Rope, twine and net	4.6	6.4	11.0	4.9	6.8	11.7	4.8	6.7	11.5	4.8	6.7	11.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	39.3	90.0	129.3	40.8	89.8	130.6	40.8	89.6	130.4	40.7	89.6	130.3
Lace	3.7	4.3	8.0	3.9	4.3	8.2	3.9	4.3	8.2	4.0	4.4	8.4
Carpets	23.5	17.2	40.7	24.3	17.1	41.4	24.1	17.0	41.1	24.0	16.8	40.8
Narrow fabrics	8.0	13.6	21.6	8.0	13.1	21.1	8.0	13.1	21.1	7.9	13.0	20.9
Made-up textiles	19.1	28.5	47.6	19.3	28.8	48.1	19.2	28.7	47.9	19.0	28.7	47.8</



Table 28 (contd.) Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-June 1966

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
Leather, leather goods and fur	4.1	16.2	Paper, printing and publishing	34.7	15.7
Leather goods	2.6	17.2	Paper and board	2.7	12.8
Clothing and footwear	40.9	10.5	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	7.5	22.4
Weatherproof outerwear	2.1	9.4	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	7.1	19.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.5	10.9	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5.9	17.6
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.5	9.4	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	11.5	12.0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	4.4	11.9	Other manufacturing industries	29.0	22.0
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	10.3	10.8	Rubber	7.9	21.1
Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.8	14.9	Toys, games and sports equipment	6.7	26.9
Footwear	4.3	7.2	Plastics moulding and fabricating	9.3	23.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9.2	11.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	2.6	17.6
Pottery	2.6	7.4			
Glass	2.7	13.4			
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.7	17.0			
Timber, furniture, etc.	8.7	14.9			
Timber	2.3	17.0			
Furniture and upholstery	2.9	13.9			
			<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>500.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>

\* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the table on pages 118 and 119 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 18th June, 1966, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,171,800, or about 35.5 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 28,100 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 8½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 29.

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

Table 29 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 18th June 1966

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives		Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Hours lost		
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	Average	(000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	(000's)	Hours lost (000's)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	Average	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	38.9	35.4	361	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Chemicals and dyes	36.0	29.3	402	11.2	—	—	0.1	1.2	21.6	0.1	—	1.2	21.6
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Iron and steel (general)	36.6	16.9	378	10.3	—	0.9	6.4	50.6	8.0	6.4	2.9	51.5	8.1
Iron castings, etc.	42.9	44.7	415	9.7	—	0.6	0.5	5.4	11.4	0.5	0.5	6.0	12.3
<b>Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)</b>	<b>704.4</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Non electrical engineering	503.8	53.5	4,300	8.5	0.1	5.9	0.5	4.5	9.0	0.6	0.1	10.3	17.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	200.7	34.4	1,552	7.7	—	0.8	0.2	1.1	5.5	0.2	—	1.9	9.5
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	156.1	40.1	1,153	7.4	—	—	3.7	30.2	8.1	3.7	1.0	30.2	8.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	69.8	50.7	564	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	20.9	12.6	162	7.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	1.2	6.0	0.3	0.2	4.6	15.3
Woolen and worsted	46.0	31.9	426	9.3	—	0.3	0.2	4.1	19.6	0.2	0.1	4.4	20.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.4	13.3	80	5.5	0.1	5.6	2.0	14.4	7.2	2.1	2.0	20.0	9.4
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Footwear	10.0	10.7	45	4.6	—	0.1	8.1	40.7	5.1	8.1	8.6	40.9	5.1
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Timber	34.5	48.1	296	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	35.6	47.9	285	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	68.1	41.5	539	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Rubber	33.7	33.9	301	8.9	—	—	0.2	6.5	40.1	0.2	0.2	6.5	40.1
<b>Total all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>2,171.8</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>207.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>245.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AT 11TH JULY 1966

The total number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th July 1966, was 264,156. This was 3,076 higher than at 13th June 1966, and represented an unemployment rate of 1.1 per cent., the same as for the previous month.

The total included 258,233 wholly unemployed and 5,923 temporarily stopped. Men 18 years and over registered as wholly unemployed numbered 193,601; boys under 18 years totalled 10,461; women 18 years and over 47,743 and girls under 18 years 6,428. The numbers temporarily stopped were 4,850 men, 141 boys, 888 women and 44 girls.

On 11th July 24,789 married women were registered as unemployed. Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment, the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed was 252,332, consisting of 200,630 males and 51,702 females. The seasonally adjusted figure was 305,000 to the nearest thousand.

The statistics in Table 32 show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Table 30 Duration: Wholly Unemployed—Great Britain

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	27,816	4,024	7,368	2,653	41,861
Over 1, up to 2	16,599	2,709	4,335	1,564	25,207
Up to 2	44,415	6,733	11,703	4,217	67,068
Over 2, up to 3	11,082	1,002	3,109	521	15,714
Over 3, up to 4	8,318	570	2,564	321	11,773
Over 4, up to 5	7,050	366	2,293	226	9,935
Over 2, up to 5	26,450	1,938	7,966	1,068	37,422
Over 5, up to 6	7,336	294	2,076	162	9,868
Over 6, up to 7	3,864	154	1,188	92	5,298
Over 7, up to 8	4,640	173	1,457	109	6,379
Over 5, up to 8	15,840	621	4,721	363	21,545
Over 8, up to 9	4,465	131	1,447	89	6,132
Over 9, up to 13	14,335	393	4,300	221	19,249
Over 13, up to 26	24,045	377	6,647	268	31,337
Over 26, up to 39	14,973	112	3,146	100	18,331
Over 39, up to 52	10,080	60	2,117	53	12,310
Over 52	38,998	96	5,696	49	44,839
Over 8	106,896	1,169	23,353	780	132,198
Total	193,601	10,461	47,743	6,428	258,233
Per cent. over 8	55.2	11.2	48.9	12.1	51.2

Table 31 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 11th July, 1966

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,579</b>	<b>29,644</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>16,468</b>	<b>14,755</b>	<b>11,812</b>	<b>18,511</b>	<b>36,327</b>	<b>26,531</b>	<b>54,937</b>	<b>22,420</b>	<b>264,156</b>	<b>29,510</b>	<b>293,666</b>	<b>40,493</b>	<b>21,902</b>
Men	45,520	23,958	4,806	13,060	10,705	9,304	13,926	27,245	20,373	37,746	15,766	198,451	20,822	219,273	32,877	17,449
Boys	1,692	830	117	373	480	313	770	1,427	1,015	3,236	1,179	10,602	777	11,379	1,170	639
Women	8,512	4,494	804	2,725	3,211	2,008	3,232	6,853	4,518	12,201	4,567	48,631	7,536	56,167	5,874	3,442
Married women	3,496	1,875	364	1,174	1,688	928	1,531	3,913	2,396	7,013	2,286	24,789	4,616	29,405	2,428	1,432
Girls	855	362	89	310	359	187	583	802	625	1,754	908	6,472	375	6,847	572	372
<b>Percentage Rates</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	
Males	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	1.4	6.9	0.9	1.0	
Females	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.6	4.2	0.3	0.4	
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>400</b>
Men	726	322	37	53	950	381	741	320	215	1,255	172	4,850	461	5,311	382	381
Boys	2	—	—	—	8	—	16	6	7	95	5	141	—	154	—	2
Women	66	48	2	6	164	4	98	163	28	291	27					



Table 32 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 11th July, 1966

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	<b>204,062</b>	<b>54,171</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>209,053</b>	<b>55,103</b>	<b>264,156</b>	<b>230,652</b>	<b>63,014</b>	<b>293,666</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>96,121</b>	<b>15,785</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>99,755</b>	<b>16,424</b>	<b>116,179</b>	<b>110,950</b>	<b>20,034</b>	<b>130,984</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>51,910</b>	<b>15,205</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>55,465</b>	<b>15,843</b>	<b>71,308</b>	<b>58,818</b>	<b>19,367</b>	<b>78,185</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>6,473</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7,394</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>8,091</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>10,837</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	5,136	634	65	26	5,201	660	5,861	7,756	725	8,481
Forestry	257	20	73	—	330	20	350	359	21	380
Fishing	1,080	17	783	—	1,863	17	1,880	1,958	18	1,976
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>6,128</b>
Coal mining	5,122	94	3	—	5,125	94	5,219	5,128	95	5,223
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	306	5	17	—	323	5	328	458	10	468
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	123	4	—	—	123	4	127	145	4	149
Other mining and quarrying	252	16	1	—	253	16	269	272	16	288
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>5,527</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>8,117</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>9,165</b>
Grain milling	286	30	—	—	286	30	316	331	40	371
Bread and flour confectionery	1,095	351	2	—	1,097	351	1,448	1,201	405	1,606
Biscuits	252	196	—	2	252	198	450	255	202	457
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	517	320	21	11	538	331	869	601	386	987
Milk products	323	106	—	—	323	106	429	384	148	532
Sugar	192	32	—	—	192	32	224	192	32	224
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	358	372	—	2	358	374	732	369	383	752
Fruit and vegetable products	367	422	1	25	368	447	815	631	1,096	1,727
Animal and poultry foods	291	44	—	—	291	44	335	310	47	357
Food industries not elsewhere specified	232	138	—	1	232	139	371	310	47	357
Brewing and malting	698	116	—	3	698	116	814	706	123	829
Other drink industries	569	308	—	—	569	311	880	614	330	944
Tobacco	347	87	—	—	347	87	434	371	255	626
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>4,936</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	142	3	—	—	142	3	145	142	3	145
Mineral oil refining	675	28	—	—	675	28	703	682	30	712
Lubricating oils and greases	68	3	—	—	68	3	71	69	3	72
Chemicals and dyes	1,718	188	1	—	1,718	188	1,906	1,797	196	1,993
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	244	185	7	32	251	217	468	255	213	468
Explosives and fireworks	230	233	—	—	230	233	463	232	234	466
Paint and printing ink	347	50	—	—	347	50	397	351	51	402
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	292	65	4	—	296	66	362	298	67	365
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	171	25	—	—	171	25	196	176	26	202
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	87	19	—	—	87	19	106	87	19	106
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>4,151</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>5,854</b>
Iron and steel (general)	1,950	126	1,117	—	3,067	126	3,193	3,110	127	3,237
Steel tubes	290	26	—	—	290	26	317	295	27	322
Iron castings, etc.	1,139	121	101	4	1,240	125	1,365	1,257	126	1,383
Light metals	326	55	—	—	326	55	381	330	59	389
Copper, brass and other base metals	446	62	—	—	447	62	509	460	63	523
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11,320</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>14,423</b>	<b>11,854</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>15,511</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	212	28	—	—	212	28	241	218	28	246
Metal-working machine tools	505	93	—	—	506	93	599	517	97	614
Engineers' small tools and gauges	252	43	—	—	252	43	295	263	43	306
Industrial engines	184	34	—	—	185	34	219	199	43	242
Textile machinery and accessories	272	32	—	—	273	36	309	362	42	404
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	129	22	—	4	129	22	151	133	22	155
Mechanical handling equipment	318	14	41	—	359	14	373	368	19	387
Office machinery	199	96	—	—	199	96	295	205	101	306
Other machinery	2,611	360	94	11	2,705	371	3,076	2,760	379	3,139
Industrial plant and steelwork	918	54	3	—	921	54	975	932	54	986
Ordnance and small arms	175	29	—	—	175	29	204	176	24	200
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	1,231	230	2	—	1,233	230	1,463	1,300	244	1,544
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	429	200	2	—	431	200	631	443	223	666
Watches and clocks	67	68	—	—	67	68	135	67	71	138
Electrical machinery	664	250	—	—	664	251	915	684	271	955
Insulated wires and cables	343	108	—	—	344	108	452	362	116	478
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	382	210	—	—	382	210	592	399	246	645
Radio and other electronic apparatus	1,190	678	4	—	1,194	679	1,873	1,053	895	1,948
Domestic electric appliances	552	189	—	18	552	207	759	559	228	787
Other electrical goods	536	330	—	—	536	330	866	550	345	895
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5,085</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	4,092	108	11	—	4,103	108	4,211	4,432	115	4,547
Marine engineering	482	35	2	—	484	35	519	503	35	538
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>5,199</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>5,698</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1,658	248	1,128	33	2,786	457	3,067	2,912	288	3,200
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	148	39	—	—	149	39	188	149	42	191
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	913	95	—	—	914	95	1,009	945	124	1,069
Locomotives and railway track equipment	680	16	—	—	680	16	696	683	16	699
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	446	10	—	—	446	10	456	451	10	461
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	59	16	—	—	59	16	75	59	19	78
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>5,207</b>
Tools and implements	170	48	—	—	170	48	218	174	48	222
Cutlery	67	42	—	—	68	43	111	74	48	122
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	190	101	—	—	190	101	291	192	102	294
Wire and wire manufactures	239	51	9	—	248	54	302	260	57	317
Cans and metal boxes	126	133	—	—	126	133	259	135	136	271
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	101	41	4	—	105	41	146	108	48	156
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	2,845	802	103	—	2,948	803	3,751	3,004	821	3,825
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>6,112</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>7,991</b>
Production of man-made fibres	165	48	—	—	165	48	213	188	69	257
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	593	271	—	8	593	279	872	840	607	1,447
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	321	264	6	13	327	277	604	495	459	954
Woolen and worsted	706	441	16	62	722	503	1,225	750	546	1,296
Jute	281	54	—	—	281	54	335	283	55	338
Rope, twine and net	98	68	—	—	98	69	167	118	58	176
Hosiery and other knitted goods	288	351	221	108	509	459	968	599	63	1,180
Lace	29	25	—	—	29	26	55	42	21	63
Carpets	163	124	31	83	194	207	401	242	221	463
Narrow fabrics	63	50	4	—	67	50	117	73	58	131
Made-up textiles	168	145	11	4	179	149	328	227	346	573
Textile finishing	435	131	33	12	468	143	611	591	228	819
Other textile industries	175	41	—	—	175	41	216	178	41	219

Table 32 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>585</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	245	45	26	1	271	46	317	277	56	333
Leather goods	124	70	3	—	127	70	197	134	79	213
Fur	26	11	2	—	28	11	39	28	11	39
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>4,262</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	65	88	1	—	66	89	155	69	107	176
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	194	422	2	10	196	432	628	212	598	810
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	252	188	20	13	272	201	473	208	283	



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

Table 33 shows details for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the percentage rates of unemployment.

Table 33

	Numbers of persons on registers at 11th July 1966					Per-centage rate of unem-ployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 11th July 1966					Per-centage rate of unem-ployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo-rarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo-rarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>PRINCIPAL TOWNS (by Region)</b>												
<b>South East</b>												
Greater London	23,958	4,494	1,192	29,644	373	0.6						
Bedford	275	40	27	342	8	0.7						
†Bournemouth	1,271	174	37	1,482	1	1.4						
Brighton and Hove	1,209	156	31	1,396	—	1.5						
Chatham	429	206	90	725	—	1.0						
Luton	382	51	36	469	1	0.6						
Oxford	1,452	291	101	1,844	—	1.3						
†Portsmouth	379	102	30	511	4	0.6						
†Reading	362	50	27	439	4	0.4						
†Slough	1,303	393	66	1,762	—	1.2						
†Southampton	839	149	61	1,049	—	1.8						
Southend on Sea	233	33	20	269	6	0.4						
Watford	214	35	20	269	—	—						
<b>East Anglia</b>												
Cambridge	230	40	6	276	—	0.4						
†Ipswich	434	98	20	552	—	0.9						
†Norwich	999	102	40	1,141	1	1.2						
Peterborough	271	71	23	365	—	0.7						
<b>South Western</b>												
†Bristol	2,398	317	95	2,810	2	1.1						
Exeter	470	54	9	533	—	1.1						
Gloucester	293	127	34	454	—	0.8						
†Plymouth	1,224	330	43	1,597	3	1.7						
Swindon	529	155	114	798	—	1.2						
<b>East Midlands</b>												
†Chesterfield	805	211	49	1,065	3	1.4						
†Derby	570	147	4	721	—	0.6						
Leicester	995	128	44	1,167	38	0.6						
Lincoln	516	168	42	726	—	1.4						
†Mansfield	433	119	31	583	9	1.0						
Northampton	326	28	4	358	69	0.5						
†Nottingham	2,405	384	101	2,890	35	1.2						
<b>West Midlands</b>												
†Birmingham	2,811	744	156	3,711	233	0.5						
Burton-on-Trent	120	50	18	188	—	0.6						
Coventry	1,106	438	136	1,680	197	0.9						
†Stoke-on-Trent	1,225	358	85	1,668	117	1.1						
Walsall	318	51	40	409	52	0.4						
Warley	197	24	1	222	43	0.2						
West Bromwich	216	34	9	259	21	0.3						
Wolverhampton	491	234	43	768	—	0.5						
Worcester	233	24	5	262	—	0.6						
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
†Barnsley	762	173	46	981	19	1.3						
†Bradford	924	164	52	1,140	7	0.7						
Dewsbury	137	58	6	201	7	0.7						
Doncaster	641	265	90	996	4	1.2						
Grimsby	947	121	67	1,135	—	0.7						
Halifax	97	54	20	171	3	0.4						
Huddersfield	319	67	9	395	—	1.5						
†Hull	2,116	314	97	2,527	57	0.7						
†Leeds	1,489	196	91	1,776	34	1.3						
Rotherham	338	182	51	571	—	1.1						
Scunthorpe	338	182	51	571	—	1.1						
†Sheffield	1,774	293	71	2,138	381	0.8						
Wakefield	206	64	52	322	—	0.7						
York	483	109	33	625	—	1.0						
<b>North Western</b>												
Accrington	111	33	4	148	—	0.6						
Ashton-under-Lyne	205	33	8	246	4	0.8						
Blackburn	447	163	4	614	21	1.1						
Blackpool	678	250	23	951	6	1.8						
Bolton	769	161	22	952	41	1.2						
Burnley	225	119	20	364	—	0.9						
Bury	160	31	6	197	5	0.6						
Crewe	379	94	49	522	—	0.8						
†Manchester	3,476	391	215	4,082	45	1.9						
†Salford	660	98	40	798	13	0.9						
†Oldham	468	122	30	620	31	0.7						
†Preston	637	188	79	904	—	1.1						
Rochdale	133	17	—	150	—	0.3						
St. Helens	548	370	22	940	—	1.5						
Stockport	539	99	136	774	15	0.9						
Warrington	242	164	23	429	—	0.7						
Wigan	498	91	8	597	—	1.3						
<b>Northern</b>												
†Carlisle	519	164	35	718	—	1.7						
<b>Scotland</b>												
†Edinburgh	2,394	484	310	3,188	9	1.3						
<b>Wales</b>												
†Cardiff	2,398	338	177	2,913	67	1.9						
†Newport	569	76	147	792	26	1.2						

**DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (by Region)**

<b>South Western</b>												
Bideford	159	20	5	184	2	2.2						
Camborne and Redruth	350	87	16	453	4	2.9						
Camelford	41	4	2	47	—	2.4						
Falmouth	274	20	18	312	—	3.4						
Gunnislake	35	10	—	45	—	7.4						
Helston	115	31	6	152	—	3.8						
Ilfracombe	69	10	3	82	2	2.3						
Liskeard and Looe	95	20	8	123	—	2.5						
Newquay and Perranporth	100	7	4	111	—	1.4						
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	247	27	6	280	—	2.1						
Wadebridge	61	12	1	74	—	2.8						
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
Bridlington	152	9	4	165	8	1.8						
<b>North Western</b>												
Barrow-in-Furness	238	308	69	615	15	1.9						
Dalton-in-Furness	10,565	2,320	790	13,675	129	2.2						
Merseyside and Prescot	69	47	22	138	—	2.0						
Ulverston	276	102	19	397	6	1.7						
Widnes	—	—	—	—	—	—						
<b>Northern</b>												
Amble	65	30	12	107	5	3.6						
Ashington	253	70	41	364	—	1.9						
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	702	336	65	1,103	43	3.9						
Bedlington	244	20	21	285	—	2.5						
Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	1,888	521	233	2,642	18	1.5						
<b>Northern—continued</b>												
Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon	983	97	49	1,129	1	3.8						
Blyth	271	44	19	334	6	2.6						
Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring	758	224	57	1,039	10	2.7						
Consett	349	82	44	475	1	2.5						
Darlington and Aycliffe	636	87	37	760	—	1.4						
Durham	567	31	28	626	—	2.2						
Guisborough	26	15	—	41	—	1.7						
Hartlepool	906	190	87	1,183	33	3.2						
Haswell and Horden	312	154	76	542	1	3.0						
Lofus	58	9	—	67	6	1.7						
Milom	36	25	5	66	—	2.1						
Prudhoe	100	22	7	129	—	3.5						
Saltburn	86	25	—	111	3	3.1						
Seaham	136	97	18	251	—	1.5						
Seaton Delaval	83	79	8	170	—	4.6						
Spennymoor	361	61	47	469	—	3.2						
Stanley and Lancheater	532	68	26	626	2	3.7						
Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Washington	1,993	315	154	2,462	13	2.5						
Tyneside	6,430	1,281	431	8,142	45	2.0						
Whiteby	99	9	12	120	16	2.5						
Whitehaven and Cleator Moor	553	200	48	801	9	3.5						
Wingate	140	30										



**OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, JUNE 1966**

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 June 1966\* 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.

**Table 34 Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1966\*: Great Britain**

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Men</b>					
<b>Farm workers, fisherman, etc.</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>Woodworkers</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>5,082</b>
Regular farm, market garden workers	1,607	819	Carpenters, joiners	1,244	3,637
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	548	1,457	Cabinet makers	139	381
Forestry workers	76	76	Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	145	544
Fishermen	813	34	Pattern makers	39	189
			Other woodworkers	113	331
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>Leather workers</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>279</b>
Colliery workers	179	4,471	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	56	103
Other miners and quarrymen	63	150	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	260	176
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>Textile workers</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,245</b>
<b>Glass workers</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>219</b>	Textile spinners	61	285
<b>Pottery workers</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>105</b>	Textile weavers	54	227
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1,751</b>	Other textile workers	320	733
Moulders and coremakers	251	1,098	<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,297</b>
Smiths, forgemen	109	337	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	78	138
Other workers	158	316	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	190	536
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>5,014</b>	Other clothing workers	112	346
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	575	1,689	Upholstery workers, etc.	234	277
Electricians	1,069	1,531	<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>900</b>
Electrical fitters, etc.	362	1,794	Workers in food manufacture	433	855
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	<b>9,076</b>	<b>36,653</b>	Workers in drink manufacture	32	20
Constructional fitters and erectors	613	165	Workers in tobacco manufacture	12	25
Platers	171	1,057	<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>696</b>
Riveters and caulkers	126	110	Paper and paper products workers	73	252
Shipwrights	166	252	Printing workers	257	444
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	263	149	<b>Building materials workers</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>620</b>
Sheet metal workers	279	2,154	Brick and tile production workers	56	475
Welders	53	1,869	Other building materials workers	31	145
Toolmakers	38	509	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,012</b>
Press toolmakers	10	454	Rubber workers	35	227
Mould makers	911	157	Plastics workers	92	564
Precision fitters	621	3,860	Other workers	111	221
Maintenance fitters, erectors	927	2,524	<b>Construction workers</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>4,439</b>
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	188	4,416	Bricklayers	546	2,594
Turners	513	2,403	Masons	89	125
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	880	6,581	Slaters	129	136
Machine-tool operators	29	3,112	Plasterers	279	321
Electro platers	671	137	Others	1,406	1,263
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,251	1,686	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>3,647</b>
Miscellaneous engineering workers	66	2,576	Painters	1,739	3,041
Watchmakers and repairers	154	68	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	337	606
Instrument makers and repairers	24	677			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	129	61			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	90	794			
Aircraft body building	153	233			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers		649			

**Table 34 (continued)**

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Men—continued</b>					
<b>Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>Shop assistants</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>4,501</b>
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	<b>10,696</b>	<b>18,969</b>	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	<b>7,489</b>	<b>11,427</b>
Railway workers	261	1,193	Police etc.	404	2,216
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	8,596	5,693	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	176	9,692	Kitchen staff	784	1,900
Seamen	1,102	67	Bar staff	639	643
Harbours and docks workers	82	91	Waiters, etc.	443	1,041
Other transport workers	204	1,442	Others	512	1,187
Communications workers	275	791	Hairdressers	245	1,280
<b>Warehousemen, packers, etc.</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>2,477</b>	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	54	224
Warehouse workers	2,106	1,780	Domestics	103	228
Packers, bottlers	385	697	Attendants	1,456	1,342
<b>Clerical workers</b>	<b>23,584</b>	<b>7,394</b>	Porters, messengers	1,050	1,326
Clerks	21,584	5,814	Entertainment workers	1,394	67
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,820	1,366	Others	405	973
Other clerical workers	180	214	<b>Labourers</b>	<b>104,725</b>	<b>26,587</b>
<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	<b>13,577</b>	<b>17,887</b>	General labourers (heavy)	40,209	5,612
Laboratory assistants	258	805	General labourers (light)	41,755	758
Draughtsmen	514	1,940	Factory hands	9,148	4,369
Nurses	109	3,548	Other labourers	13,613	15,848
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	12,696	11,594	<b>Grand total—Men</b>	<b>190,694</b>	<b>160,892</b>
<b>Women</b>					
<b>Farm workers, etc.</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1,096</b>
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>140</b>	Rubber workers	17	178
<b>Glass workers</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>87</b>	Plastics workers	32	467
<b>Pottery workers</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>494</b>	Other workers	79	451
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>Transport and communication workers</b>		
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>7,531</b>	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	1,139	2,324
Welders	28	116	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	210	295
Machine-tool operators	410	2,345	Other transport workers	99	739
Miscellaneous engineering workers	606	3,486	Communications workers	178	597
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	275	1,584	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	652	693
<b>Woodworkers</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>221</b>	Warehouse workers	1,277	3,437
<b>Leather workers</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>916</b>	Packers, bottlers	93	351
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	52	410	Clerical workers	1,184	3,086
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	76	506	Clerks	10,415	19,972
<b>Textile workers</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>4,380</b>	Book-keepers, cashiers	6,726	6,827
Textile spinners	84	634	Short-hand-typists	1,071	3,145
Textile weavers	92	766	Typists	1,033	4,786
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	23	296	Office machine operators	980	3,522
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	149	689	Shop assistants	605	1,692
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	95	496	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>11,257</b>
Other workers	243	1,499	Hotels and catering:		
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>14,989</b>	Kitchen staff	9,192	32,190
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	51	515	Bar staff	1,537	6,195
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	352	5,251	Waitresses, etc.	1,212	5,881
Light clothing machinists	323	5,756	Others	913	4,963
Other light clothing workers	145	1,251	Hairdressers	946	4,892
Hat makers	33	210	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	289	1,256
Other clothing workers	96	1,210	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	375	2,335
Upholstery workers, etc.	172	796	Attendants	2,946	5,010
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>2,448</b>	Entertainment workers	285	1,255
Workers in food manufacture	339	2,381	Other workers	547	24
Workers in drink manufacture	4	21	<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>379</b>
Workers in tobacco manufacture	15	46	Laboratory assistants	2,290	17,514
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>969</b>	Draughtsmen, tracers	123	237
Paper and paper products workers	155	729	Nurses	106	187
Printing workers	148	240	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,005	15,392
<b>Building materials workers</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>	Other workers	1,056	1,698
			Factory hands	14,679	18,160
			Charwomen, cleaners	9,982	7,327
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	2,536	7,523
			Grand total—Women	49,158	139,452

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 13th June and unfilled vacancy figures to 8th June. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 18 (September 1966) issue of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production* obtainable quarterly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 20s. (20s. 9d. including postage).



DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

Table 35 gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 11th July 1966. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Table 35

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	MALES													Total	
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over			
<b>Males</b>															
One or less	4,019	3,298	5,142	3,578	2,746	2,527	2,249	1,691	1,476	1,237	1,527	150	29,640		
Over 1 and up to 2	2,709	1,687	2,672	2,040	1,731	1,591	1,579	1,205	1,104	1,097	1,791	102	19,308		
Over 2 and up to 3	1,002	964	1,720	1,423	1,159	1,169	1,066	871	775	722	1,145	68	12,084		
Over 3 and up to 4	570	647	1,107	1,059	898	836	649	647	625	588	977	51	7,416		
Over 4 and up to 5	366	506	889	784	791	693	722	576	523	588	977	45	7,416		
Over 5 and up to 6	294	441	833	861	751	696	685	595	564	616	1,226	68	7,630		
Over 6 and up to 7	154	246	408	432	379	348	406	345	323	309	636	32	4,018		
Over 7 and up to 8	173	250	464	502	465	464	524	404	389	379	762	37	4,813		
Over 8 and up to 9	131	245	432	450	470	493	457	393	369	387	736	33	4,596		
Over 9 and up to 13	393	572	1,162	1,360	1,327	1,331	1,373	1,155	1,216	1,394	3,340	105	14,728		
Over 13 and up to 26	377	684	1,518	1,723	1,941	2,121	2,316	1,988	2,279	2,564	6,670	241	24,422		
Over 26 and up to 39	112	242	583	760	919	1,081	1,325	1,211	1,457	1,875	5,336	184	15,085		
Over 39 and up to 52	60	126	300	387	529	667	774	787	945	1,273	4,173	119	10,140		
Over 52	96	195	586	848	1,266	1,845	2,716	2,806	4,110	6,396	17,926	304	39,094		
<b>Total</b>	10,456	10,103	17,816	16,207	15,372	15,862	17,014	14,676	16,177	19,462	47,178	1,539	201,862		
<b>Females</b>															
One or less	2,651	1,456	1,844	849	554	488	550	550	509	354	84	9,889			
Over 1 and up to 2	1,564	777	1,089	512	333	286	336	322	300	300	48	5,899			
Over 2 and up to 3	521	548	777	357	214	231	226	262	244	218	32	3,630			
Over 3 and up to 4	321	417	565	313	168	225	231	225	218	173	29	2,885			
Over 4 and up to 5	226	322	565	278	165	187	188	197	157	157	21	2,519			
Over 5 and up to 6	162	251	457	272	160	149	182	177	214	176	38	2,238			
Over 6 and up to 7	92	147	250	137	93	105	122	112	105	99	18	1,280			
Over 7 and up to 8	109	183	306	186	128	114	127	128	148	115	22	1,566			
Over 8 and up to 9	89	164	311	170	127	115	145	129	144	123	19	1,536			
Over 9 and up to 13	221	474	946	483	307	358	380	400	444	447	61	4,521			
Over 13 and up to 26	268	551	1,366	736	493	497	634	671	736	876	87	6,915			
Over 26 and up to 39	100	161	540	433	221	206	294	342	422	494	33	3,246			
Over 39 and up to 52	53	80	294	242	169	138	206	251	292	415	30	2,170			
Over 52	49	115	358	346	290	361	573	748	1,103	1,736	66	5,745			
<b>Total</b>	6,426	5,646	9,668	5,314	3,422	3,460	4,219	4,505	5,108	5,683	588	54,039			

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in Table 36 below for each Region:—

Table 36

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>London and South Eastern</b>																
2 or less	1,894	5,291	3,578	10,763	764	1,357	718	2,839	1,554	3,429	2,232	7,215	915	879	502	2,296
Over 2 and up to 5	504	2,354	2,240	5,098	255	619	448	1,322	729	1,841	1,567	4,137	336	554	412	1,302
Over 5 and up to 8	142	1,191	1,575	2,908	74	258	236	568	227	974	1,045	2,246	118	347	292	757
Over 8 and up to 13	111	1,218	1,978	3,307	66	228	244	538	222	1,030	1,495	2,747	102	402	367	871
Over 13 and up to 26	63	1,024	2,490	3,577	36	161	277	474	170	1,102	2,130	3,402	81	396	447	924
Over 26 and up to 52	7	489	2,742	3,258	15	85	213	313	72	752	2,460	3,284	35	276	355	666
Over 52	27	308	3,928	4,243	3	57	233	293	19	623	4,406	5,048	9	147	502	658
<b>Total</b>	2,748	11,875	18,531	33,154	1,213	2,765	2,369	6,347	2,993	9,751	15,335	28,079	1,596	3,001	2,877	7,474
<b>North Western</b>																
2 or less	909	1,884	1,727	4,520	443	539	315	1,297	908	1,672	1,202	3,782	546	467	239	1,252
Over 2 and up to 5	261	897	1,286	2,444	163	289	213	665	452	1,112	1,018	2,582	275	394	205	874
Over 5 and up to 8	90	411	809	1,310	84	168	149	401	244	658	738	1,640	96	212	139	447
Over 8 and up to 13	68	440	1,164	1,672	75	151	186	412	224	712	967	1,903	127	253	206	586
Over 13 and up to 26	45	406	1,560	2,011	56	183	216	455	181	845	1,732	2,758	112	321	263	696
Over 26 and up to 52	27	273	1,913	2,213	21	68	174	263	69	686	2,024	2,779	49	219	258	526
Over 52	13	175	2,897	3,085	7	61	230	298	55	706	4,603	5,364	24	193	508	725
<b>Total</b>	1,413	4,486	11,356	17,255	849	1,459	1,483	3,791	2,133	6,391	12,284	20,808	1,229	2,059	1,818	5,106
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>																
2 or less	909	1,884	1,727	4,520	443	539	315	1,297	908	1,672	1,202	3,782	546	467	239	1,252
Over 2 and up to 5	261	897	1,286	2,444	163	289	213	665	452	1,112	1,018	2,582	275	394	205	874
Over 5 and up to 8	90	411	809	1,310	84	168	149	401	244	658	738	1,640	96	212	139	447
Over 8 and up to 13	68	440	1,164	1,672	75	151	186	412	224	712	967	1,903	127	253	206	586
Over 13 and up to 26	45	406	1,560	2,011	56	183	216	455	181	845	1,732	2,758	112	321	263	696
Over 26 and up to 52	27	273	1,913	2,213	21	68	174	263	69	686	2,024	2,779	49	219	258	526
Over 52	13	175	2,897	3,085	7	61	230	298	55	706	4,603	5,364	24	193	508	725
<b>Total</b>	1,413	4,486	11,356	17,255	849	1,459	1,483	3,791	2,133	6,391	12,284	20,808	1,229	2,059	1,818	5,106
<b>Northern</b>																
2 or less	476	1,030	987	2,493	342	302	236	880	3,016	3,201	1,844	8,061	1,514	956	527	2,997
Over 2 and up to 5	178	604	782	1,564	135	234	191	560	925	2,688	1,989	5,602	513	893	444	1,850
Over 5 and up to 8	70	308	621	999	63	108	121	292	440	1,563	1,488	3,491	208	630	324	1,162
Over 8 and up to 13	46	375	920	1,341	44	147	171	362	361	1,612	1,749	3,732	244	840	444	1,528
Over 13 and up to 26	59	370	1,336	1,765	31	138	165	334	276	1,875	2,668	4,819	246	1,203	757	2,206
Over 26 and up to 52	28	234	1,940	2,202	19	64	216	299	173	1,519	3,311	5,003	122	1,115	845	2,082
Over 52	15	190	2,722	2,927	5	48	223	276	103	1,494	7,111	8,708	54	501	1,250	1,805
<b>Total</b>	872	3,111	9,308	13,291	639	1,041	1,323	3,003	5,294	13,952	20,160	39,406	2,901	6,138	4,591	13,630
<b>South Western</b>																
2 or less	476	1,030	987	2,493	342	302	236	880	3,016	3,201	1,844	8,061	1,514	956	527	2,997
Over 2 and up to 5	178	604	782	1,564	135	234	191	560	925	2,688	1,989	5,602	513	893	444	1,850
Over 5 and up to 8	70	308	621	999	63	108	121	292	440	1,563	1,488	3,491	208	630	324	1,162
Over 8 and up to 13	46	375	920	1,341	44	147	171	362	361	1,612	1,749	3,732	244	840	444	1,528
Over 13 and up to 26	59	370	1,336	1,765	31	138	165	334	276	1,875	2,668	4,819	246	1,203	757	2,206
Over 26 and up to 52	28	234	1,940	2,202	19	64	216	299	173	1,519	3,311	5,003	122	1,115	845	2,082
Over 52	15	190	2,722	2,927	5	48	223	276	103	1,494	7,111	8,708	54	501	1,250	1,805
<b>Total</b>	872	3,111	9,308	13,291	639	1,041	1,323	3,003	5,294	13,952	20,160	39,406	2,901	6,138	4,591	13,630

Table 36—continued

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>Midlands</b>																



PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 6th July, 1966, 156,284 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 455,028 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 8th June, 1966 the figures were 138,054 and 450,297 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 38.

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 39.

Table 38

	Four weeks ended 8th June 1966		Four weeks ended 6th July 1966		Total number of placings 2nd Dec. 1965 to 6th July 1966 (31 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	83,679	160,892	89,140	158,275	663,647
Women	37,028	139,452	46,096	137,943	298,563
Total Adults	120,707	300,344	135,236	296,218	962,210
Boys	10,510	73,077	11,731	77,902	100,435
Girls	6,837	76,876	9,317	80,908	75,946
Total Young Persons	17,347	149,953	21,048	158,810	176,381
Total	138,054	450,297	156,284	455,028	1,138,591

Table 39

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th July 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th July 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	89,140	11,731	46,096	9,317	156,284	158,275	77,902	137,943	80,908	455,028
Total, index of Production industries	56,544	6,527	14,483	3,853	81,407	94,898	43,800	55,777	38,716	233,191
Total, all manufacturing industries	34,529	4,802	14,045	3,681	57,057	66,327	34,791	54,476	37,476	193,070
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,093	381	9,050	47	11,571	1,997	2,387	899	557	5,840
Mining and quarrying	366	79	38	12	495	8,456	1,707	77	45	10,285
Coal mining	189	68	22	3	282	8,080	1,596	41	12	9,729
Food, drink and tobacco	3,705	591	3,074	538	7,908	2,923	1,618	6,351	2,891	13,783
Chemicals and allied industries	1,890	132	700	142	2,864	2,790	1,215	2,118	1,592	7,715
Metal manufacture	2,887	222	308	54	3,471	5,314	2,635	826	686	9,461
Engineering and electrical goods	8,504	977	3,378	601	13,460	25,390	10,240	11,541	5,036	52,207
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,132	672	1,362	268	8,434	17,666	7,498	4,206	2,182	31,552
Electrical goods and machinery	2,372	305	2,016	333	5,026	7,724	2,742	7,335	2,854	20,655
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,338	84	78	20	2,520	2,718	666	90	59	3,533
Vehicles	2,717	183	469	64	3,433	8,582	2,504	1,681	769	13,536
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,102	640	1,112	199	5,053	5,512	4,402	3,681	2,391	15,986
Textiles	1,782	365	944	554	3,645	2,560	2,674	6,737	6,857	18,828
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	69	69	225	84	730	824	574	1,965	1,404	4,767
Woolen and worsted	481	69	182	106	838	636	772	1,670	1,546	4,624
Leather, leather goods and fur	202	103	134	55	494	321	477	681	721	2,200
Clothing and footwear	529	208	1,462	824	3,023	1,294	1,812	13,562	9,917	26,585
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,886	255	289	77	2,507	2,509	1,301	1,107	1,008	5,925
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,926	571	320	74	2,891	2,521	2,201	907	877	6,506
Paper, printing and publishing	1,182	235	778	337	2,532	1,678	1,866	2,266	3,219	9,029
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	849	124	514	154	1,641	901	764	1,379	1,454	4,498
Printing and publishing	333	111	264	183	891	777	1,102	887	1,765	4,531
Other manufacturing industries	1,879	236	999	142	3,256	2,215	1,180	2,928	1,453	7,776
Construction	20,732	1,595	276	142	22,745	18,689	6,488	929	867	26,973
Gas, electricity and water	917	51	124	18	1,110	1,426	814	295	328	2,863
Transport and communication	4,416	303	645	152	5,516	17,624	2,234	2,323	1,059	23,240
Distributive trades	7,867	2,464	5,655	2,748	18,734	10,748	14,254	18,110	19,529	62,641
Insurance, banking and finance	353	71	443	319	1,186	1,969	2,097	1,517	2,763	8,346
Professional and scientific services	1,176	143	2,216	428	3,963	8,273	3,355	22,892	3,604	38,124
Miscellaneous services	11,542	1,591	11,758	1,448	26,339	12,807	7,295	32,186	12,618	64,906
Entertainments, sports, etc.	664	275	337	352	1,628	683	1,527	1,391	2,637	6,238
Catering, hotels, etc.	7,770	272	8,666	335	17,043	4,724	1,079	17,563	1,695	25,061
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	500	248	776	227	1,751	406	433	2,557	1,628	5,024
Public administration	5,149	251	1,846	322	7,568	9,959	2,480	4,239	2,062	18,740
National government service	1,570	110	1,407	212	3,299	5,319	924	2,477	1,118	9,838
Local government service	3,579	141	439	110	4,269	4,640	1,556	1,762	944	8,902

Table 39 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 6th July 1966					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th July 1966				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	36,555	3,409	22,891	1,944	64,799	67,440	27,188	61,292	27,547	183,467
Greater London	21,295	1,745	9,227	818	33,085	30,611	14,513	34,075	14,213	93,412
East Anglia	2,394	299	1,344	235	4,272	3,678	1,916	3,234	1,773	10,601
South Western	5,123	999	2,169	904	9,195	7,974	3,740	8,116	4,241	24,071
Midland	9,671	1,401	3,457	972	15,501	29,383	18,295	18,465	17,557	83,700
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,193	838	2,999	666	10,696	12,791	9,759	11,974	8,275	42,799
North Western	12,626	1,587	4,864	1,128	20,205	16,865	7,679	17,749	10,118	52,411
Northern	5,492	776	2,200	703	9,171	6,435	3,055	5,573	3,909	18,972
Scotland	6,797	1,901	4,284	2,240	15,222	7,120	4,478	7,628	5,540	24,766
Wales	4,289	521	1,888	525	7,223	6,589	1,792	3,912	1,948	14,241
Great Britain	89,140	11,731	46,096	9,317	156,284	158,275	77,902	137,943	80,908	455,028
London and South Eastern	27,369	2,309	19,591	1,193	50,462	41,307	19,524	43,546	19,480	123,857
Eastern and Southern	11,580	1,399	4,644	986	18,609	29,811	9,580	20,980	9,840	70,211

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 95. In addition, 28 stoppages which began before July 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 56,300. This total includes 33,600 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 22,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 16,600 were directly involved and 6,100 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 151,000 working days lost in July includes 112,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Table 40 Stoppages of work in the first seven months of 1966 and 1965

Industry group	January to July 1966			January to July 1965		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	1,300	7,000	3	300	2,000
Coal mining	352	30,500	75,000	480	95,200	369,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	1,000	1	400	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	20	3,100	8,000	20	3,200	11,000
Chemicals, etc.	17	2,800	8,000	12	7,100	12,000
Metal manufacture	57	15,600	82,000	83	25,500	143,000
Engineering	186	74,500	226,000	208	94,200	331,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	64	6,300	22,000	87	22,700	124,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	122	104,100	282,000	112	169,900	648,000
Aircraft	31	14,500	40,000	19	29,000	26,000
Other vehicles	3	1,100	2,000	14	1,200	4,000
Other metal goods	38	5,700	16,000	52	13,400	27,000
Textiles	15	2,300	9,000	18	4,800	44,000
Clothing and footwear	6	500	1,000	5	500	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	13	3,300	7,000	24	3,600	42,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	9	400	1,000	12	1,200	4,000
Paper and printing	10	2,700	4,000	7	1,600	6,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	26	4,500	19,000	21	10,500	26,000
Construction	164	17,900	85,000	152	15,300	86,000
Gas, electricity and water	5	900	1,000	14	3,600	13,000
Port and inland water transport	40	28,800	67,000	44	38,800	59,000
All other transport	61	43,300	880,000	66	60,800	179,000
Distributive trades	19	1,300	6,000	25	5,900	15,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	16	5,000	66,000	23	9,100	13,000
Miscellaneous services	9	500	2,000	12	1,300	8,000
Total	1,285†	371,100	1,920,000	1,510†	619,100	2,193,000

Table 41 Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1966		Beginning in the first seven months of 1966	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	20	5,200	348	100,100
—other wage disputes	20	3,200	314	53,200
Hours of work	1	100	15	3,300
Employment of particular classes of persons	17	2,600	228	51,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	32	4,900	329	52,800
Trade union status	5	600	38	10,600
Sympathetic action	—	—	13	6,100
Total	95	16,600	1,285	277,600

Table 42 Duration of stoppages—ending in July

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	35	6,500	100,000
2 days	23	2,300	3,000
3 days	17	3,400	7,000
4-6 days	17	2,200	9,000
Over 6 days	17	31,300	883,000
Total	109	45,700	913,000

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

†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.

Principal Stoppages of Work during July

A withdrawal of labour in support of a pay claim by 13 women core makers at a steel foundry in Hertfordshire led to a progressive lay-off of foundry workers until about 400 were affected early in July. The core makers resumed work on 7th July to enable negotiations to take place on the question of new wage



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

At 31st July 1966 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

Table 43 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 June	153.6	91.1	168.7	149.7	91.3	164.0
1966 July	154.5	91.0	169.7	151.4	91.2	166.1

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

The following information has been compiled from agreements and statutory wages regulation orders made before the Government announcement of 20th July and the subsequent publication of the White Paper PRICES and INCOMES STANDSTILL (page 460 of this GAZETTE). The operative dates shown in these agreements and orders are given below, but they are now subject to the criteria set out in the White Paper.

The major settlements notified in July along with the proposed operative dates, are summarised below:

*Local authorities' services (manual workers)—England and Wales:* Increase of 11s. 8d. a week (5th September); increase of 10s. a week (5th September 1967).

*Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Wages Council)—England and Wales:* Increases ranging from 10s. to 10s. 9d. a week for men, according to occupation and area, and 6s. 9d. to 7s. 5d. for women (3rd August).

*Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings):* Increase of 9s. 3d. a week (14th July).

*Gas supply:* Increase of 3½d. an hour (4th July).

*Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland:* Increase in standard hourly inclusive rates of 1s. an hour for journeymen electricians (5th September); re-grading of operatives resulting in increases of 2s., 9d. or 3d. an hour (4th September 1967); increases of 1s. 6d., 9d. or 3d. an hour (2nd September 1968).

*Wholesale grocery and provision trade—England and Wales:* Increases of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women (1st August).

*Building brick and allied industries—England and Wales:* Increase of 3d. an hour; reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 (20th August).

*Water supply—England and Wales:* Increase of 3½d. an hour (10th April 1966).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during July include those affecting pig iron manufacture (first full pay period in August), iron and steel manufacture (first full pay period in August), hosiery manufacture in the Midlands (first pay day in September), and footwear manufacture (first full pay period in September).

The principal changes which came into operation in July were:

*Engineering:* New minimum earnings levels established which represent increases of 6s. a week for skilled men in receipt of the lowest district rate, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and 5s. for unskilled men (4th July).

*Shipbuilding and ship repairing:* New minimum earnings levels established which represent increases of 6s. a week for skilled workers in receipt of the lowest rate, 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled workers and 5s. plus a compensatory payment of 2s. 6d. for labourers (4th July).

*Cotton spinning and weaving:* Increase in current wages of 4 per cent. (first pay day in July).

*Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture:* Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men and 7s. for women (1st July).

*Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture:* Increase of 10s. a week for men (4th July).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases included pig iron manufacture (1st or 3rd July according to area), iron and steel manufacture (3rd or 4th July, according to area) and furniture manufacture and associated industries (first full pay week in July).

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in July show that 2,975,000 workers received increases of £800,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 175,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total of £800,000 about £725,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £35,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £20,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

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

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	470,000	210,000	460,000	460,000
Mining and quarrying	285,000	160,000	10,000	10,000
Food, drink and tobacco	275,000	135,000	145,000	210,000
Chemicals and allied industries	110,000	45,000	20,000	20,000
Metal manufacture	245,000	60,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	2,245,000	1,425,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195,000	105,000	—	—
Vehicles	50,000	25,000	80,000	160,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145,000	75,000	35,000	30,000
Textiles	340,000	110,000	340,000	290,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Clothing and footwear	260,000	70,000	365,000	390,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	110,000	55,000	90,000	105,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	155,000	90,000	60,000	70,000
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	170,000	125,000	250,000
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
Construction	1,485,000	415,000	1,285,000	1,465,000
Gas, electricity and water	200,000	100,000	1,000	2,000
Transport and communication	575,000	335,000	495,000	815,000
Distributive trades	445,000	305,000	105,000	145,000
Public administration and professional services	125,000	45,000	630,000	1,260,000
Miscellaneous services	420,000	485,000	9,000	18,000
Total	8,500,000	4,490,000	4,285,000	5,730,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 2,765,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1965 about 8,106,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £3,730,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 6,066,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 8,255,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

#### Changes in holidays with pay

The extra days of holiday in tin box manufacture have been increased by a further day, making four extra days. In the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring industry in Northern Ireland holidays have been increased by three days this year and by a full extra week in 1967. Holidays have been increased in the dressmaking and women's light clothing industry in Northern Ireland by two days, in paper box making by two days and in cutlery manufacture by three days.

### RETAIL PRICES, 19th July, 1966

At 19th July 1966 the official retail prices index was 116.6 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 117.1 at 21st June and 112.7 at 13th July, 1965.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions, largely seasonal, in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 113.7 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home killed mutton and lamb), 122.7 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 116.2 for other items. The principal changes in the month were:

#### Food

Marked reductions in the prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables and smaller reductions in the prices of eggs and bacon were mainly responsible for a fall of nearly two per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index for food, the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations, fell by slightly more than 8 per cent. to 113.7, compared with 123.7 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell to 116.2, compared with 118.4 in June.

#### Housing

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of net rents of dwellings let unfurnished and increased water charges in some areas, the average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 129.9, compared with 129.5 in June.

#### Durable Household Goods

As a result of price increases for a number of items included in this group, the group index figure rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 107.2, compared with 106.5 in June.

#### Clothing and Footwear

There were rises in the average levels of prices for many articles of clothing and footwear and the index for the group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 110.2, compared with 109.6 in June.

#### Services

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for renting television sets and for admission to cinemas the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent. to 120.5, compared with 119.5 in June.

#### Other Groups

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

### SUPERVISORY TRAINING

*Supervisors, too, need to be trained in the skills they use—leading, instructing, improving methods, preventing accidents. T.W.I. courses will teach them these skills quickly and efficiently. Details may be obtained from any Employment Exchange—ask for leaflet P.L.392.*

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I FOOD:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	119
Meat and bacon	125
Fish	115
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	108
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	105
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	118
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	126
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	99
Other food	112
TOTAL (Food)	116.2
<b>II ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	119.1
<b>III TOBACCO</b>	120.8
<b>IV HOUSING</b>	129.9
<b>V FUEL AND LIGHT:</b>	
Coal and coke	119
Other fuel and light	120
TOTAL (Fuel and Light)	119.7
<b>VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	114
Radio, television and other household appliances	99
Pottery, glassware and hardware	109
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	107.2
<b>VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	114
Men's underclothing	112
Women's outer clothing	109
Women's underclothing	110
Children's clothing	109
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	106
Footwear	113
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	110.2
<b>VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	102
Fares	128
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	109.8
<b>IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	130
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	103
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	112
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	112.5
<b>X SERVICES:</b>	
Postage and telephones	114
Entertainment	117
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoes repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	125
TOTAL (Services)	120.5
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	116.6



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

**Unemployment.** The group of unemployment tables (105-118) show the numbers of persons registered at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain and in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain, separate figures are given for males and females. The registered unemployed include persons who for various personal and other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic position, to have difficulty in securing regular employment in their home areas. An analysis of the characteristics of the unemployed was included in an article in the April 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

**Earnings and Wage Rates.** The average weekly and hourly earnings of wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries are also given in table 122; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and average earnings of salaried employees in Great Britain in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried employees in certain industries and services in table 125, wage drift in industries covered by the half-yearly earnings in table 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128. The next table, 129, shows, in index form by industry group, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and normal weekly hours of work. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131, bring together the various all-industries indices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Working population: Great Britain

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	Forces	Working population	of which		
								Males	Females	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1960	March . . . . .	21,921	1,675	23,596	402	23,998	526	24,524	16,252	8,272
	June . . . . .	22,036	1,675	23,711	297	24,008	518	24,526	16,264	8,261
	September . . . . .	22,135	1,674	23,809	298	24,107	513	24,620	16,261	8,359
	December . . . . .	22,262	1,674	23,935	323	24,258	503	24,761	16,414	8,348
1961	March . . . . .	22,354	1,673	24,027	322	24,349	485	24,835	16,379	8,456
	June . . . . .	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September . . . . .	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December . . . . .	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March . . . . .	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June . . . . .	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September . . . . .	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
	December . . . . .	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963	March . . . . .	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	June . . . . .	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
	September . . . . .	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	December . . . . .	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964	March . . . . .	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
	June . . . . .	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	September . . . . .	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	24,858	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
	December . . . . .	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1965	March . . . . .	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
	June . . . . .	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
	September . . . . .	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
	December . . . . .	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1960	March . . . . .	21,973		23,648				24,533	16,280	8,253
	June . . . . .	22,016		23,691				24,545	16,271	8,273
	September . . . . .	22,090		23,764				24,593	16,257	8,336
	December . . . . .	22,275		23,948				24,759	16,382	8,377
1961	March . . . . .	22,406		24,079				24,844	16,407	8,437
	June . . . . .	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September . . . . .	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December . . . . .	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March . . . . .	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June . . . . .	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September . . . . .	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
	December . . . . .	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963	March . . . . .	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	June . . . . .	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
	September . . . . .	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	December . . . . .	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964	March . . . . .	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
	June . . . . .	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	September . . . . .	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	December . . . . .	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965	March . . . . .	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
	June . . . . .	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
	September . . . . .	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925
	December . . . . .	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980







## EMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 103

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 104

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns*		Entering other employment		Total	
	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17	15	16 and 17
<b>BOYS</b>												
1954 . . . . .	70,549	17,761	717	2,482	11,003	11,633	..	..	129,708	14,589	211,977	46,465
1955 . . . . .	78,077	18,634	759	2,448	10,750	10,909	..	..	124,467	13,576	214,053	45,567
1956 . . . . .	74,169	19,044	663	2,440	9,764	9,998	..	..	118,091	12,780	202,687	44,262
1957 . . . . .	76,534	18,650	525	2,219	10,867	10,459	..	..	128,242	12,832	216,168	44,160
1958 . . . . .	73,344	19,868	715	2,252	11,493	12,304	..	..	135,059	14,770	220,611	49,194
1959 . . . . .	76,553	22,148	805	2,839	12,659	15,764	..	..	145,926	17,302	235,943	58,053
1960 . . . . .	76,649	26,355	880	3,390	12,500	17,906	..	..	129,816	18,815	219,845	66,466
1961 . . . . .	88,584	26,145	672	4,022	12,110	16,635	39,560	6,512	96,959	11,596	237,885	64,640
1962 . . . . .	95,678	25,817	730	3,534	13,212	16,983	38,064	6,452	122,299	13,156	269,983	65,942
1963 . . . . .	67,160	34,548	372	3,956	10,280	23,679	32,297	10,459	102,509	18,696	212,618	91,338
1964 . . . . .	77,047	37,445	334	4,909	9,259	24,699	35,502	11,443	96,356	17,819	218,498	96,315
1965 . . . . .	79,732	38,375	289	4,091	7,642	21,465	27,139	9,858	86,374	16,261	201,176	90,050
<b>GIRLS</b>												
1954 . . . . .	11,896	2,978	718	1,861	51,422	27,691	..	..	137,487	12,575	201,523	45,105
1955 . . . . .	12,652	2,962	790	1,873	54,964	28,402	..	..	134,166	12,316	202,572	45,553
1956 . . . . .	13,028	2,873	732	1,825	54,629	27,091	..	..	124,369	10,947	192,758	42,736
1957 . . . . .	14,137	2,714	762	1,644	58,937	26,420	..	..	128,951	10,486	202,787	41,264
1958 . . . . .	14,393	2,959	863	1,788	59,556	29,336	..	..	133,931	10,935	208,743	45,018
1959 . . . . .	17,183	3,448	907	2,192	63,232	35,243	..	..	142,484	12,829	223,806	53,712
1960 . . . . .	16,247	3,704	792	2,313	61,816	37,970	..	..	125,202	13,472	204,057	57,459
1961 . . . . .	17,105	3,442	740	2,590	68,538	38,725	28,719	4,026	112,013	9,035	227,115	57,818
1962 . . . . .	18,035	3,230	879	2,629	73,914	39,581	28,444	3,589	140,647	10,400	261,919	59,429
1963 . . . . .	12,039	3,322	489	3,523	52,612	55,003	26,474	5,408	107,579	13,973	199,193	81,229
1964 . . . . .	13,464	3,399	411	4,551	55,969	58,921	31,699	6,093	105,688	13,295	207,231	86,259
1965 . . . . .	13,228	3,340	356	4,265	53,178	54,976	28,057	5,637	93,535	11,941	188,352	80,159

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	340.7	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	360.4	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1963	June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
	July 15	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
	August 12	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
	September 9	485.6	2.1	468.0	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

**Registered unemployed  
Males**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	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		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1963	June 10	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6
	July 15	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5
	August 12	369.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5
	September 9	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5
	October 14	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
	November 11	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
	December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
	February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
	April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

**Registered unemployed  
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)	(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		1.2	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.5	
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		1.2	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.0	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.3	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.5	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.1	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		0.9	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9			
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
	July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	122.3	1.5
	August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	104.0	121.6	1.4
	September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	115.0	
	October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	2.4	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	88.9	88.9	1.1
	June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.6	75.8	88.3	1.1
	July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
	August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1
	September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
	October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
	November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
	December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965	January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
	February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
	March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
	April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
	May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
	June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
	July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
	August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
	September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
	October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
	November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
	December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966	January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
	February 14	72.3	0.9	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.7
	March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
London and South Eastern Region**

TABLE 108

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



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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
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	45.7	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..	
1963	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	5.8	38.6	..	..	
1964	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.3	27.6	..	..	
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	..	0.9	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	31.2	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
	July 15	29.4	..	29.1	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
	August 12	33.8	..	33.6	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
	September 9	32.7	..	32.3	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
	October 14	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
	November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
	December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.1	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.1

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

**Registered unemployed**  
**Males and females**
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**South Western Region**

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
	July 15	18.1	1.4	17.9	0.1	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
	August 12	20.6	1.6	20.4	1.8	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
	September 9	20.8	1.6	20.8	1.2	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
	October 14	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8
	November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
	December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	January 13	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
	May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
	June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.9	24.8	0.1	0.2	24.7	19.9	1.5
	March 14	22.6	1.7	22.5	—	0.1	22.4	19.4	1.4
	April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6	19.7	1.5
	May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2	19.5	1.5
	June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	21.1	1.6
	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7

Including Dorset other than Poole.



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
West Midlands Region**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
						Actual number	Number	per cent.
						(000's)	(000's)	
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1963	June 10	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15	1.5	32.1	0.5	2.3	31.6	35.7	1.6
	August 12	1.8	39.5	6.5	2.3	33.0	35.4	1.5
	September 9	1.8	35.6	3.5	4.7	32.2	33.9	1.5
	October 14	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
	November 11	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
	December 9	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	January 13	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	April 13	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	18.4	0.8
	September 14	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
East Midlands Region**

TABLE II2

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
						Actual number	Number	per cent.
						(000's)	(000's)	
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1963	June 10	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	..
	July 15	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1	..
	August 12	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8	..
	September 9	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3	..
	October 14	..	17.4	..	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
	November 11	..	17.1	..	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
	December 9	..	16.7	..	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	January 13	..	17.8	..	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
	February 10	..	16.9	..	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
	March 16	..	15.8	..	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
	April 13	..	15.1	..	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	..	13.1	..	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	..	11.5	..	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	..	10.8	..	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	..	14.0	..	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	..	12.4	..	0.9	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	..	12.0	..	0.3	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	..	11.8	..	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	..	11.9	..	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	..	13.6	0.9	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	..	14.1	1.0	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	..	15.0	1.0	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	..	14.3	1.0	1.2	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	..	12.7	0.9	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	..	11.8	0.8	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	..	11.3	0.8	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	..	13.9	1.0	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	..	13.3	0.9	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	..	13.1	0.9	0.3	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	..	12.7	0.9	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	..	13.3	0.9	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	..	14.8	1.0	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	..	14.5	1.0	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	..	13.4	0.9	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	..	13.5	0.9	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	..	12.0	0.8	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	..	11.5	0.8	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	..	11.8	0.8	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9



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

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							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	..	1.0
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	..
1963	June 10	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	..
	July 15	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3	..
	August 12	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5	..
	September 9	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3	..
	October 14	..	34.1	..	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	..	33.3	..	0.6	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	..	32.3	..	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	..	34.4	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	..	28.9	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	..	25.3	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	..	21.7	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	..	21.3	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	..	26.9	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	..	24.5	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	..	24.3	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	..	24.2	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	..	23.8	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	1.1	22.1	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	1.1	22.3	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	1.1	23.9	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0

**Registered unemployed**  
**Males and females**
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**North Western Region**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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
1963	June 10	..	83.7	2.8	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
	July 15	..	79.0	2.6	2.5	74.6	83.0	2.7
	August 12	..	91.4	3.0	2.7	88.7	89.9	2.7
	September 9	..	89.6	3.0	7.0	82.5	79.5	2.6
	October 14	..	80.4	2.7	1.8	78.6	77.2	2.6
	November 11	..	78.1	2.6	1.4	75.6	73.9	2.4
	December 9	..	74.3	2.5	1.2	72.5	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	..	78.0	2.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	..	74.3	2.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	..	68.6	2.3	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	..	69.0	2.3	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	..	62.8	2.1	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	..	55.8	1.8	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	..	55.5	1.8	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	..	62.7	2.1	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	..	57.5	1.9	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12	..	55.9	1.8	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	..	55.6	1.8	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	..	53.7	1.8	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	1.8	54.3	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	1.8	53.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	1.4	43.0	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	1.4	42.9	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	1.6	49.1	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	1.5	45.3	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	1.4	43.4	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	1.4	41.3	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	1.2	36.4	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	1.2	36.3	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3



UNEMPLOYMENT  
Northern RegionRegistered unemployed  
Males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							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	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	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58.2	4.4
	July 15	51.8	3.9	50.5	2.0	1.3	48.6	56.9	4.3
	August 12	58.6	4.5	57.8	8.6	0.8	49.2	56.8	4.3
	September 9	58.2	4.4	57.5	6.6	0.8	50.9	56.8	4.3
	October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	1.2	53.2	54.5	4.1
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	1.0	55.3	52.3	4.0
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3

Registered unemployed  
Males and femalesUNEMPLOYMENT  
Scotland

TABLE 116

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Wales**

TABLE 117

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							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	2.9	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4	3.2	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9	3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7	2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8	2.5	
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	3.2	
July 15	27.5	2.8	27.1	1.4	0.4	25.7	3.0	
August 12	29.4	3.0	29.2	3.1	0.2	26.1	2.9	
September 9	29.0	2.9	28.6	2.4	0.4	26.1	2.9	
October 14	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	0.2	27.8	2.8	
November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	0.2	28.3	2.8	
December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	2.7	
1964 January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	2.5	
February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	2.4	
March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	2.3	
April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	2.3	
May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	2.3	
June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	2.3	
July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	2.3	
August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	2.4	
September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	2.4	
October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	2.4	
November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	2.4	
December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	2.4	
1965 January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	2.4	
February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	2.4	
March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	2.4	
April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	2.3	
May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	2.4	
June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	2.4	
July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	2.5	
August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	2.6	
September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	2.6	
October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	2.6	
November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	2.6	
December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	2.6	
1966 January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	2.6	
February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	2.5	
March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	2.4	
April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	2.5	
May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	2.4	
June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	2.4	
July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	2.5	

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 118

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII
	All									
<b>Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	19	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	21	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	18	85	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1964 April	394	181	112	58	13	27	48	22	104	
May	357	164	103	51	12	24	43	18	96	
June	315	146	93	44	9	22	37	14	87	
July	303	139	87	42	9	21	35	14	85	
August	314	144	91	44	10	21	38	14	87	
September	315	140	88	43	9	23	38	16	89	
October	332	143	89	45	9	25	39	22	94	
November	338	143	86	47	11	26	39	25	96	
December	337	144	85	50	13	25	38	24	94	
1965 January	363	161	93	58	14	27	43	24	95	
February	356	156	91	56	14	26	42	23	95	
March	341	150	88	52	13	25	40	22	92	
April	313	137	83	44	11	23	37	18	88	
May	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	15	84	
June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12	76	
July	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	12	77	
August	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	13	80	
September	287	136	75	42	9	23	34	14	82	
October	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	20	87	
November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22	89	
December	318	126	75	53	12	25	34	22	88	
1966 January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89	
February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87	
March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84	
April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81	
May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76	
June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72	
July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73	
<b>Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations</b>										
1964 April	377	172	105	58	12	26	44	22	101	
May	367	167	100	58	13	25	43	21	98	
June	360	162	99	54	12	25	42	21	97	
July	362	161	98	54	13	26	42	21	97	
August	362	163	99	55	13	25	43	21	96	
September	351	157	94	53	12	25	42	20	95	
October	340	153	93	52	12	24	40	19	92	
November	327	145	89	47	11	24	39	19	90	
December	324	142	87	46	11	24	39	19	90	
1965 January	309	136	84	42	10	23	37	19	88	
February	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	18	86	
March	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19	86	
April	299	130	78	44	10	22	34	18	84	
May	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	18	85	
June	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	18	86	
July	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18	88	
August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88	
September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88	
October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85	
November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84	
December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84	
1966 January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82	
February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79	
March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78	
April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78	
May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77	
June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81	
July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18	84	

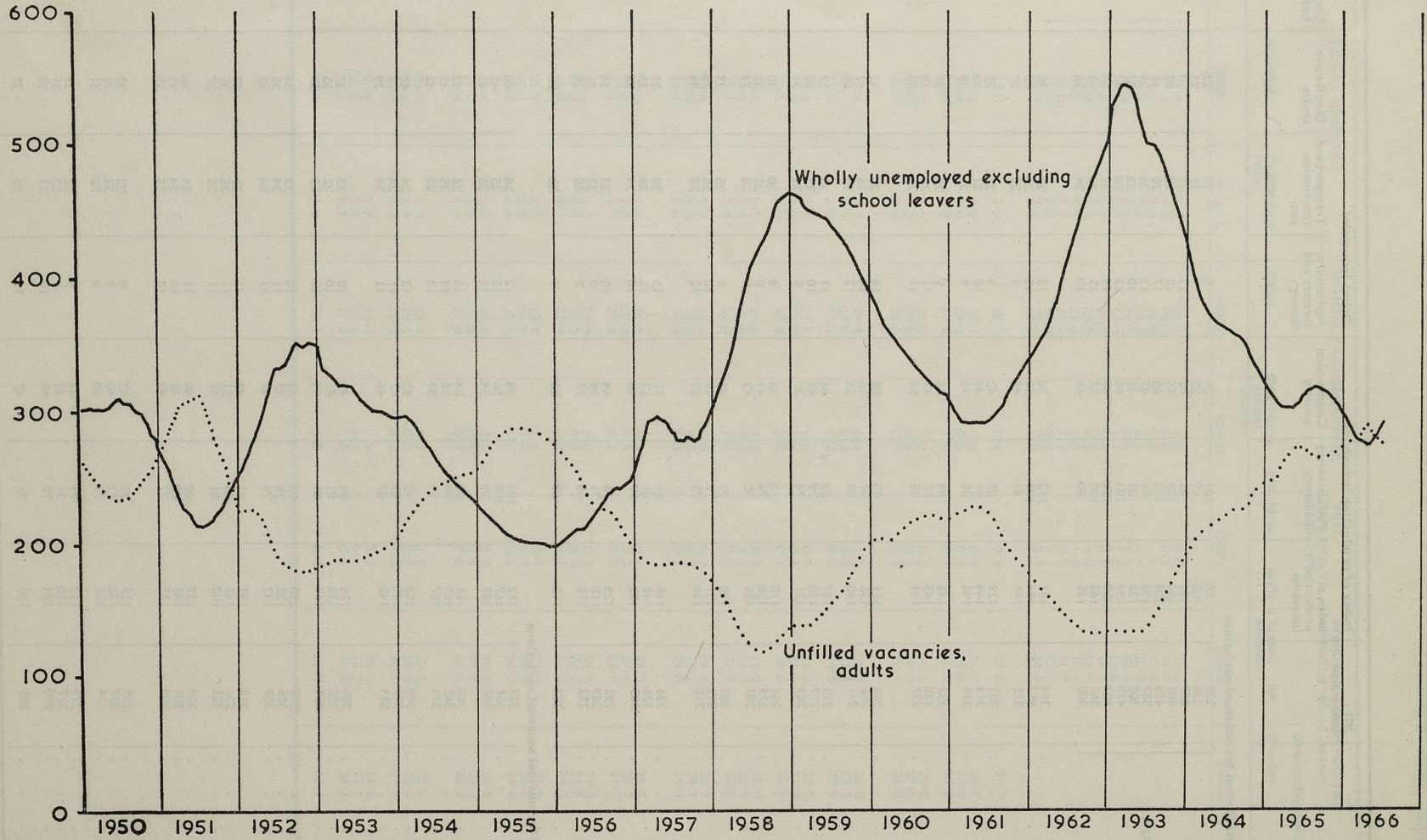
\*MLH 884 only

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



### 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	} 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		
			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	



**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)	Total (000's)	Average		Total (000's)	Average
1959 May 30 . . . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . . . .	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . . . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . . . .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19 . . . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . . . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . . . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	409	17
May 15 . . . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	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

\* 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	101.1	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	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965 . . . . .	99.9	101.9	96.1	95.6	96.8	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1963 May 18 . . . . .	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4	99.8	100.5	100.5	100.6	99.8	99.9
June 15 . . . . .	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.1
July 20* . . . . .	94.7	94.1	87.4	91.7	100.9	96.5	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
August 17* . . . . .	82.6	80.9	87.9	79.4	92.3	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	100.6	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	101.5	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	101.8	99.6	101.3
April 18 . . . . .	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
May 16 . . . . .	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
June 20 . . . . .	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
July 18* . . . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15* . . . . .	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
September 19 . . . . .	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
October 17 . . . . .	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14 . . . . .	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12 . . . . .	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965 January 16 . . . . .	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
February 13 . . . . .	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
March 13 . . . . .	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	100.8
April 10 . . . . .	102.4	104.7	99.8	98.3	96.2	105.8	100.0	99.6	100.1	100.4	99.3	100.8
May 15 . . . . .	102.3	104.3	100.4	98.2	96.4	105.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.3	98.9	100.7
June 19 . . . . .	102.2	104.2	100.3	97.8	97.5	105.1	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.5	99.2	100.4
July 17* . . . . .	95.7	97.3	85.6	89.3	98.4	100.2	99.5	98.2	99.3	100.6	99.8	100.4
August 14* . . . . .	83.4	84.0	81.9	77.6	90.2	86.						



**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.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	14 17	16 4	16 12	16 4	15 14	18 13	15 14	14 2	13 18	13 18	15 18
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 18	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	48.2	46.9	45.6	47.0	46.8	45.6	46.7	46.2	45.9	43.2	48.9
	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.2	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	46.6	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	46.4	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1966	April	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	6 2.0	6 10.9	6 3.3	6 10.6	6 8.5	8 2.0	6 8.8	6 1.3	6 0.7	6 5.2	6 5.9
	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 7.6
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	8 2.7
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	7 11	7 13	7 19	8 6	7 8	7 12	7 12	7 14	7 9	7 12	7 11
	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	7 15	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 17	7 15
1963	April	8 1	7 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	8 7	8 2	8 0
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	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 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 13	8 17	9 0
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 7	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.2	39.1	40.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	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	39.3	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	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
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
	Oct.	3 10.5	3 10.8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.0	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5
1963	April	3 11.8	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.1	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	4 0.8	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	4 8.4	4 4.7	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	4 10.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	4 7.5	4 7.5	4 7.1	4 6.2	4 7.9	4 7.9
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	4 10.5	4 9.9	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8

\* Working full-time.

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

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	14 18	18 4	15 19	16 4	14 15	15 13	14 17	14 18	13 9	11 17	15 13
	Oct.	15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
1963	April	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 12	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 13	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	45.6	46.4	47.4	46.6	50.1	49.4	48.4	49.7	46.1	44.6	47.3
	Oct.	46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
1963	April	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	48.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
1966	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	6 6.3	7 10.1	6 8.6	6 11.4	5 10.7	6 4.1	6 1.7	6 0.0	5 10.0	5 3.7	6 7.4
	Oct.	6 8.6	8 16.6	6 10.4	7 0.9	6 1.2	6 6.0	6 2.3	6 2.1	5 11.1	5 5.9	6 9.0
1963	April	6 8.3	8 2.9	7 0.4	7 2.5	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 5.6	6 6.0	6 2.3	5 8.4	6 10.7
	Oct.	7 0.0	8 4.9	7 3.0	7 4.7	6 4.6	6 8.1	6 7.4	6 6.9	6 2.3	5 9.0	7 0.4
1964	April	7 3.4	8 8.7	7 5.4	7 8.8	6 7.5	7 1.1	6 9.4	6 9.9	6 5.1	6 0.3	7 4.5
	Oct.	7 6.5	9 0.7	7 9.6	7 11.5	6 10.8	7 3.7	7 3.0	6 11.9	6 7.0	6 2.6	7 7.1
1965	April	7 9.0	9 4.5	8 0.9	8 3.9	7 1.1	7 8.7	7 7.2	7 4.7	6 10.6	6 4.5	7



**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 123

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

October	Paper, printing, and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered
<b>Males</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1960	20 18 1	19 7 1	19 7 0	18 2 4	18 4 1	18 12 5	19 3 7	18 19 4	19 2 0
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	19 17 3	20 0 9
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8
<b>Females</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1960	8 12 2	7 14 10	7 16 7	9 0 3	7 10 4	10 6 9	7 19 5	11 15 4	10 3 0
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	12 6 5	10 13 6
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	13 2 11	11 6 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	13 18 1	11 19 4
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	9 11 1	9 14 7	14 10 0	12 11 11
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	15 18 8	13 15 1

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

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

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

TABLE 124

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

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

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

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

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

TABLE 125

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

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

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

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

TABLE 126

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

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

2. Multiplying this difference by 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 (monthly enquiry)  
Great Britain**

TABLE 127

		Food and drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and ship repairing	Marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Employees paid weekly*</b>													
1964	August	105.9	107.4	110.0	106.9	113.7	110.0	109.0	110.7	106.8	100.9	107.6	109.7
	September	104.7	109.7	110.9	108.2	117.1	109.6	108.7	110.2	106.8	101.6	107.9	110.7
	October	105.5	111.8	111.4	110.4	117.1	115.1	110.8	111.8	109.0	102.8	108.9	113.1
1965	January	108.3	112.0	113.8	112.5	123.5	118.2	112.7	113.6	110.4	101.9	109.4	111.5
	February	107.7	111.3	114.5	113.0	122.4	119.8	112.9	114.3	111.1	103.5	110.4	112.7
	March	116.9	112.8	115.8	114.3	126.7	120.2	115.5	115.1	112.2	103.1	112.7	113.3
1966	April	110.7	114.6	115.7	111.6	122.4	116.3	111.5	113.1	108.9	103.4	112.1	113.9
	May	112.4	118.4	118.4	117.3	126.4	122.0	118.2	118.1	114.0	106.4	115.0	118.4
	June	113.0	120.3	118.3	116.2	132.0	125.5	117.4	118.5	116.2	107.9	114.6	116.6
<b>Employees paid monthly*</b>													
1964	August	102.4	100.4	101.1	102.7	103.7	101.6	103.6	102.8	100.4	106.0	97.3	101.9
	September	101.9	100.0	106.3	102.5	103.3	100.1	103.8	102.8	100.3	107.5	97.2	104.1
	October	103.0	100.3	102.6	104.6	103.8	100.1	104.8	102.4	102.4	110.1	100.4	100.4
1965	January	107.5	109.7	104.2	107.9	106.6	101.1	105.7	102.3	108.1	109.8	103.9	100.6
	February	104.8	106.6	107.7	107.5	107.9	100.3	106.9	106.3	108.2	105.5	108.7	104.9
	March	114.8	109.8	115.5	110.5	110.6	102.8	108.1	109.2	109.8	118.4	116.5	104.4
1966	April	107.3	108.6	107.7	107.3	107.3	101.6	107.3	105.6	108.4	106.5	102.2	102.1
	May	107.9	108.6	108.5	109.1	109.5	102.9	106.5	106.1	111.0	107.0	102.8	104.2
	June	113.2	110.2	114.0	109.1	109.5	102.5	108.5	106.5	107.4	110.9	101.7	110.5
<b>All employees†</b>													
1964	August	105.3	104.9	108.7	106.1	113.1	109.2	108.4	109.6	106.1	101.4	106.8	108.6
	September	104.2	106.3	110.2	107.1	116.3	108.7	108.2	109.2	106.0	102.1	107.1	109.8
	October	105.0	107.8	110.2	109.3	116.3	113.7	110.2	110.6	108.3	103.5	108.2	111.4
1965	January	107.9	111.1	112.4	111.4	122.3	116.1	111.7	111.9	110.2	102.6	109.0	109.9
	February	106.9	116.7	113.5	111.7	121.3	117.5	112.0	113.1	110.8	103.6	110.3	111.6
	March	116.2	111.6	115.7	113.4	125.6	118.1	114.5	114.2	112.0	104.6	113.0	112.0
1966	April	109.8	112.3	114.6	110.6	121.3	114.5	110.8	111.9	108.9	103.6	111.2	112.2
	May	111.3	114.8	117.0	115.5	125.2	119.7	116.6	116.3	113.7	106.3	113.9	116.3
	June	112.8	116.6	117.6	114.7	130.5	122.8	116.2	116.7	114.1	108.1	113.4	115.6

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

**EARNINGS**

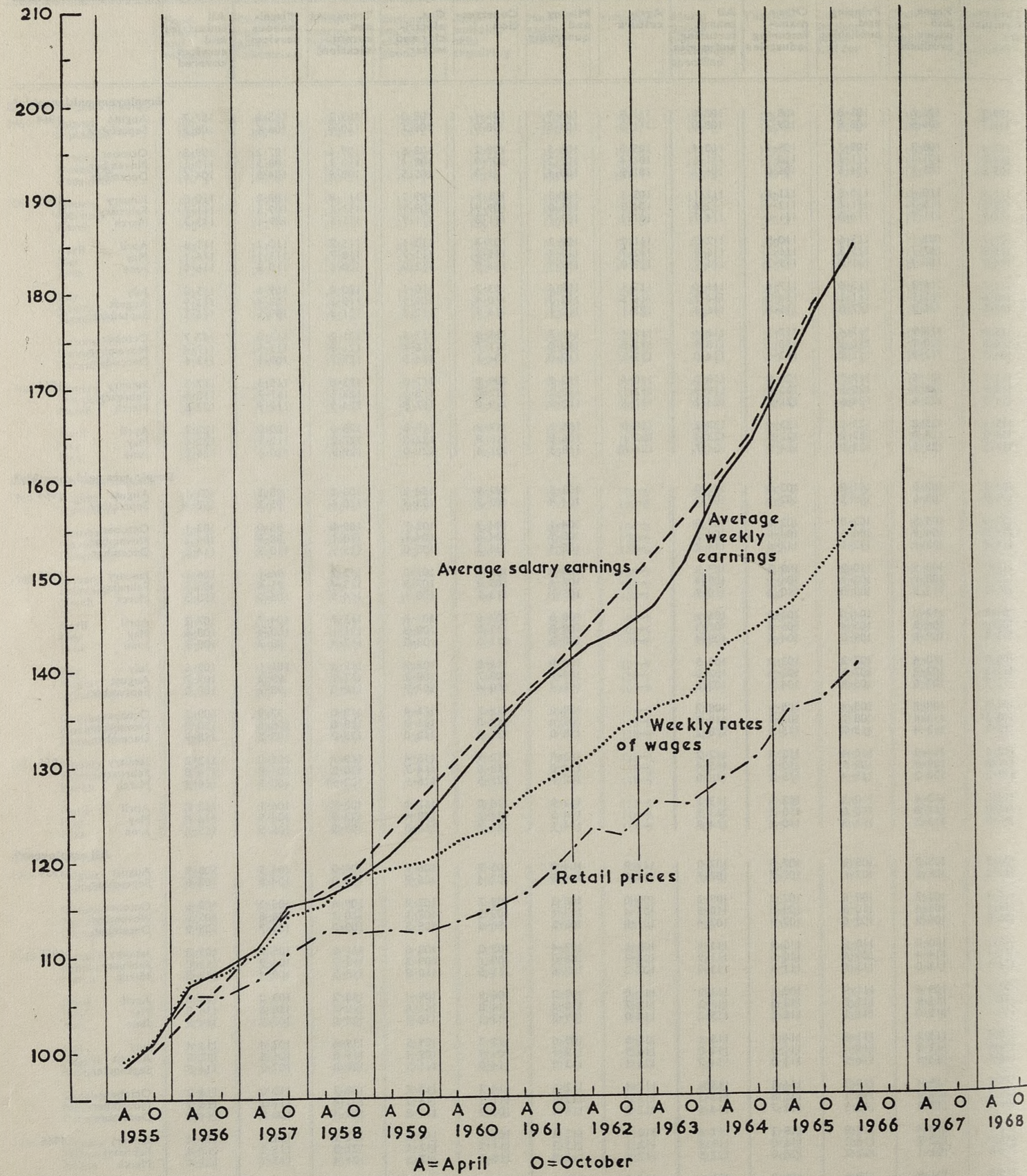
1963 AVERAGE = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication§	Miscellaneous services	All industries and services covered
109.2	106.6	105.8	108.6	108.0	111.9	104.9	106.4	108.0	109.2	105.8	107.7
111.7	106.9	108.8	109.2	108.8	111.2	104.5	108.0	108.1	110.0	106.5	108.5
112.4	108.2	109.7	109.1	110.4	105.0	106.5	108.2	108.6	109.6	107.2	109.5
114.0	105.1	111.1	109.3	111.6	101.4	107.9	108.4	109.9	110.3	108.5	110.1
105.8	105.7	104.5	106.0	106.2	101.9	108.4	93.8	105.5	108.5	104.9	104.6
111.9	110.4	110.8	111.6	112.1	105.1	107.5	105.5	109.2	111.8	108.2	110.5
112.5	115.7	111.1	112.4	112.6	104.3	108.0	109.9	109.9	113.6	109.5	111.7
114.9	111.8	114.0	111.8	114.7	107.2	111.8	111.9	111.9	115.5	109.1	113.5
107.7	109.1	113.6	112.1	112.2	111.0	109.2	107.3	110.1	115.7	110.2	111.6
111.8	117.7	115.3	116.3	116.9	112.7	110.4	115.6	112.7	118.7	113.1	116.1
114.2	116.4	111.8	114.6	116.7	118.0	109.4	114.0	112.0	120.6	110.2	116.0
111.2	116.3	113.0	117.6	116.4	115.5	109.6	113.3	110.1	120.0	109.0	115.5
110.6	113.5	111.2	114.0	114.3	116.5	112.3	110.4	109.9	119.3	108.4	113.9
113.8	116.2	117.0	115.8	116.3	123.1	112.1	114.9	112.8	121.3	109.5	116.2
115.6	116.9	117.4	117.1	118.4	117.4	112.3	115.5	117.5	121.2	112.8	117.7
114.8	120.9	118.0	118.1	118.9	113.8	113.0	111.7	116.4	121.9	113.5	117.4
104.9	112.9	112.2	113.6	114.0	112.2	117.0	104.1	114.5	123.7	109.5	113.6
111.7	121.5	119.7	120.0	119.0	110.4	113.2	109.9	117.0	123.0	115.5	117.5
112.8	123.2	118.4	118.1	119.9	112.1	112.0	112.0	117.0	123.6	118.5	118.5
114.3	122.6	124.6	121.7	124.2	117.6	113.9	119.0	117.8	124.9	119.9	122.6
115.1	123.8	123.1	123.4	123.2	118.0	115.2	117.8	119.8	128.0	120.0	122.2
114.8	124.8	121.2	122.8	123.4	120.1	116.8	117.8	118.9	127.2	119.9	122.6
117.1	125.9	123.0	124.9	124.7	124.6‡	118.3	121.4	121.0	129.7	120.4	124.2
103.3	102.0	101.8	103.3	102.0	—	102.5	101.9	104.2	106.0	98.5	102.1
106.9	102.6	101.2	102.1	102.3	—	104.4	102.3	103.3	110.6	95.2	102.4
103.4	105.3	102.8	102.6	103.0	—	104.1	104.3	103.7	109.8	96.0	103.1
105.2	106.9	106.5	104.6	104.2	—	105.9	104.4	104.1	110.1	98.9	104.2
114.7	113.1	112.1	117.4	114.2	—	105.4	126.2	105.0	115.7	110.3	114.2
114.8	108.3	110.2	109.3	107.3	—	105.8	104.7	107.0	112.2	96.1	106.7
103.9	108.7	103.1	104.1	109.4	—	107.4	105.8	107.9	113.4	95.6	108.5
110.2	113.3	109.8	110.2	110.7	—	105.7	113.2	108.1	114.9	106.0	110.5
109.7	112.7	104.6	102.2	106.9	—	108.8	107.6	107.8	113.7	104.7	107.2
108.4	106.9	105.4	105.4	107.8	—	108.8	112.0	108.8	121.1	100.4	108.6
113.9	108.6	109.0	104.4	109.4	—	108.2	110.0	108.0	117.4	98.3	109.3
108.0	110.4	107.2	103.0	109.5	—	108.9	111.8	107.9	119.3	101.1	109.6
111.3	107.3	105.5	102.9	107.3	—	109.7	109.7	108.2	117.7	99.2	107.7
112.2	107.6	107.3	104.2	107.6	—	109.4	110.4	107.7	118.8	98.2	108.0
108.8	108.7	105.4	105.4	108.7	—	109.6	111.7	111.4	119.0	97.8	109.2
110.3	112.4	108.2	107.3	110.8	—	109.4	112.0	111.3	119.8	100.6	110.9
116.2	113.4	113.7	115.5	118.2	—	110.0	137.0	112.0	123.2	105.2	118.9
117.6	110.3	110.4	112.4	112.2	—	112.6	112.9	115.4	119.1	101.0	112.2
111.3	109.8	109.5	110.2	115.4	—	114.0	113.6	114.7	120.2	104.8	114.8
119.2	120.2	115.4	115.2	116.0	—	112.1	121.5	116.9	122.9†	108.9	116.4
114.5	113.4	110.3	112.1	113.1	—	112.9	116.0	117.1	122.7	106.1	113.7
117.0	111.8	110.6	110.7	113.3	—	111.4	121.2	118.4	122.9	104.9	114.4
116.8	113.7	111.3	110.9	114.9	—	114.1	121.7	118.8	123.8	105.5	115.7
108.5	105.8	105.2	107.5	107.0	111.9	104.8	105.9	106.9	109.0	104.5	106.9
111.2	106.1	107.6	107.7	107.7	111.2	104.5	107.4	106.7	110.0	104.5	107.6
111.4	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.2	105.0	106.3	107.7	107.2	109.6	105.2	108.6
113.1	105.4	110.3	108.7	110.3	101.4	107.1	107.5	107.1	110.3	106.8	109.3
106.8	106.9	105.6	107.9	107.4	101.9	108.2	96.6	105.3	109.0	105.7	105.9
112.1	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.1	105.1	107.4	105.0	108.6	111.6	105.9	109.8
111.4	114.4	109.6	110.6	111.9	104.3	108.0	109.1	109.3	113.3	106.9	111.0
114.3	112.0	113.1	111.3	113.9	107.2	11					



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

Average 1955 = 100



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

**EARNINGS**

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966	June 1963	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	January 1966
<b>Engineering industries*</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	93.9	103.5	106.7	109.4	114.0	444 6	95.1	102.5	106.7	110.0	116.2	108.5
Semi-skilled	95.5	104.9	105.4	109.8	111.3	384 9	95.7	102.6	106.1	108.4	112.9	92.5
Labourers	94.1	104.1	106.9	110.7	112.7	315 7	94.7	101.0	106.6	109.6	114.2	74.9
All timeworkers	94.5	104.0	106.2	109.7	113.0	404 3	95.1	102.1	106.3	109.2	114.8	97.8
Payment-by-results workers												
Skilled	93.9	103.9	107.6	110.7	114.3	458 11	96.0	102.6	107.6	110.8	116.8	119.8
Semi-skilled	94.1	103.9	106.3	109.7	111.8	415 11	94.9	102.6	107.3	110.3	114.9	109.8
Labourers	93.2	102.4	104.2	109.7	111.0	329 10	95.2	100.6	103.7	108.2	112.6	79.8
All payment-by-result workers	94.0	103.8	106.8	110.0	112.8	432 7	95.4	102.5	107.2	110.2	115.5	113.2
All skilled workers	93.9	103.6	107.1	110.0	114.1	451 6	95.6	102.6	107.2	110.4	116.5	113.9
All semi-skilled workers	94.8	104.4	105.9	109.8	111.7	401 7	95.4	102.7	106.9	109.6	114.2	101.6
All labourers	93.9	103.7	106.3	110.6	112.4	318 10	94.9	100.9	106.0	109.4	114.1	76.1
All workers covered	94.3	103.9	106.5	109.9	112.9	418 2	95.5	102.5	107.0	110.1	115.4	105.1
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing†</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	100.1	108.5	114.6	120.9	130.1	441 8	95.4	102.3	111.5	112.7	119.9	94.6
Semi-skilled	99.8	102.2	114.9	119.6	124.2	346 3	96.6	99.5	104.7	111.2	118.9	76.7
Labourers	93.7	99.3	109.9	112.5	120.3	320 2	95.3	99.0	106.3	107.1	116.2	68.7
All timeworkers	97.2	104.1	114.0	119.4	125.5	380 8	95.0	100.6	109.7	112.1	118.4	82.2
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	95.4	102.4	112.0	120.2	123.6	454 0	96.2	101.4	107.9	113.7	120.3	110.8
Semi-skilled	93.6	102.9	111.5	116.1	120.6	354 2	97.0	101.0	108.3	111.6	118.5	82.5
Labourers	93.8	95.5	107.8	116.3	114.4	359 3	93.5	98.7	104.2	108.7	113.2	78.0
All payment-by-result workers	95.1	101.9	111.8	119.3	122.5	424 3	96.2	101.4	108.2	113.3	120.0	101.4
All skilled workers	96.3	103.5	112.5	120.3	124.8	452 3	96.2	101.7	108.5	113.3	120.7	108.3
All semi-skilled workers	95.1	102.8	112.3	117.0	121.6	352 6	96.6	100.7	107.6	111.7	118.9	81.2
All labourers	94.1	97.0	108.7	114.6	117.0	341 9	94.4	98.6	105.1	107.9	114.6	73.8
All workers covered	95.7	102.5	112.4	119.4	123.7	415 4	96.0	101.5	108.7	113.1	120.6	97.3
<b>Chemical manufacture‡</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	95.7	107.0	109.4	115.0	120.0	406 10	98.0	105.7	109.4	113.9	121.5	96.7
Craftsmen	98.5	107.4	111.4	115.9	123.9	466 1	98.8	105.7	107.9	114.1	120.8	109.1
All timeworkers	96.2	107.0	109.9	115.1	120.9	420 2	98.3	105.7	109.0	114.0	121.4	99.4
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	100.9	106.9	109.0	115.7	117.9	419 3	98.6	104.7	109.0	114.9	120.7	111.0
Craftsmen	98.5	105.2	109.8	112.5	120.7	482 5	97.9	103.9	105.1	111.7	117.2	120.4
All payment-by-result workers	100.2	106.4	108.9	114.8	118.4	432 8	98.3	104.3	107.8	113.9	119.6	113.0
All general workers	97.7	107.0	109.4	115.5	119.2	412 2	98.2	105.4	109.7	115.0	121.5	102.8
All craftsmen	98.4	106.5	110.8	114.5	122.6	472 10	98.2	104.8	106.5	113.3	119.2	113.7
All workers covered	97.7	106.7	109.5	115.1	119.9	425 6	97.8	105.1	108.7	114.4	120.8	105.2
<b>Iron and steel manufacture§</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	—	104.4	107.3	109.7	112.4	396 6	—	102.0	106.5	109.8	116.7	99.0
Maintenance workers (skilled)	—	104.1	108.5	110.9	112.0	447 0	—	104.3	110.6	112.3	118.9	107.8
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	102.4	109.9	114.6	113.4	386 6	—	101.3	107.5	108.4	116.0	91.7
Service workers	—	101.4	107.5	108.9	110.7	370 0	—	100.6	106.1	108.2	114.8	90.9
Labourers	—	103.1	106.1	109.7	109.9	324 9	—	101.5	105.8	109.6	117.4	80.3
All timeworkers	—	104.2	108.4	111.3	113.0	383 10	—	102.6	107.7	110.3	118.0	94.0
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	—	102.7	103.3	106.4	107.4	428 2	—	102.0	103.1	106.0	112.2	114.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)	—	104.1	107.7	110.2	111.3	477 6	—	103.7	109.2	110.8	117.3	124.3
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	103.0	104.8	106.2	107.0	406 8	—	103.0	105.7	107.6	113.5	105.6
Service workers	—	103.1	104.2	107.6	109.3	392 11	—	102.4	103.1	104.8	111.7	99.4
Labourers	—	102.9	106.1	109.7	109.6	347 6	—	101.5	106.5	108.7	114.4	85.9
All payment-by-result workers	—	102.9	104.3	107.3	108.2	423 0	—	102.4	104.5	106.9	113.2	110.9
All process workers	—	103.0	104.0	107.1	108.2	425 6	—	102.1	103.9	107.0	113.2	112.8
All maintenance workers (skilled)	—	103.6	107.6	110.0	111.1	469 5	—	102.8	108.9	110.5	116.7	119.8
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	—	102.8	106.0	107.8	108.2	402 8	—	102.6	106.5	107.8	113.9	102.7
All service workers	—	102.3	105.4	108.3	109.9	385 0	—	101.4	104.4	106.3	113.1	96.4
All labourers	—	103.1	106.4	110.0	110.2	338 4	—	101.7	106.6	109.5	116.2	83.6
All workers covered	—	103.1	105.3	108.3	109.4	415 7	—	102.3	105.5	108.1	114.5	107.6

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**

1955 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 129

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary earnings†
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	100.0	99.9	114.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	126.3	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	133.4	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	141.9	148.4	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	155.8	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1959	January	119.9	120.3	99.6	—	—	—
	April	120.3	120.8	99.6	98.7	120.5	122.0
	July	120.6	121.1	99.6	—	—	—
	October	120.9	121.5	99.5	99.6	123.8	126.3
1960	January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—
	April	123.3	125.6	98.7	98.3	128.3	130.6
	July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—
	October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3
1961	January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—
	April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0
	July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—
	October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8
1962	January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—
	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1
	July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—
	October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6
1963	January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—
	April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6
	July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—
	October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9
1964	January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—
	February	142.7	150.5	94.8	—	—	—
	March	143.1	151.0	94.8	—	—	—
	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7
	May	144.2	152.3	94.7	—	—	—
	June	145.0	153.2	94.7	—	—	—
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—
	August	145.8	154.1	94.6	—	—	—
	September	146.1	154.5	94.6	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5
	November	146.7	155.5	94.4	—	—	—
	December	147.4	156.9	93.9	—	—	—
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—
	February	148.6	158.4	93.8	—	—	—
	March	149.0	159.3	93.6	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5
	May	149.9	160.8	93.2	—	—	—
	June	150.8	162.1	93.1	—	—	—
	July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—
	August	152.4	164.9	92.4	—	—	—
	September	152.6	165.2	92.4	—	—	—
	October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7
	November	153.9	167.1	92.1	—	—	—
	December	154.2	167.7	92.0	—	—	—
1966	January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—
	February	156.0	170.7	91.4	—	—	—
	March	157.4	172.6	91.2	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9
	May	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—
	June	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—
	July	159.3	175.0	91.0	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (Average 1955=100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.  
\* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

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

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

**WAGES AND HOURS**

TABLE 130

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Weekly rates of wages				Normal weekly hours*				Hourly rates of wages				
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
All industries and services													
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	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	114.4	116.0	114.3	
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4	
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5	
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3	
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2	
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3	
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6	
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9	
1965	June	145.5	148.2	154.1	146.3	93.1	93.3	92.7	93.1	156.3	158.9	166.1	157.2
	July	146.6	150.2	156.9	147.6	92.5	92.8	92.2	92.5	158.5	161.9	170.1	159.5
	August	146.7	150.7	157.2	147.8	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.4	158.7	162.9	170.5	159.9
	September	146.9	151.0	157.4	148.0	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.4	159.0	163.3	170.8	160.2
	October	147.3	151.8	157.7	148.5	92.2	92.3	92.0	92.2	159.8	164.5	171.4	161.1
	November	148.0	153.0	158.9	149.3	92.1	92.1	91.9	92.1	160.7	166.1	172.9	162.1
	December	148.3	153.6	159.3	149.6	92.0	92.1	91.8	92.0	161.2	166.9	173.4	162.6
1966	January	149.9	155.2	161.4	151.3	91.6	91.7	91.5	91.6	163.6	169.3	176.5	165.1
	February	150.0	155.2	161.5	151.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.4	164.1	169.7	176.7	165.6
	March	151.4	156.4	163.1	152.7	91.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	166.1	171.1	178.8	167.4
	April	151.5	156.6	163.3	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.4	171.6	179.3	167.7
	May	151.6	156.6	163.4	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.5	171.7	179.4	167.8
	June	152.4	157.0	164.4	153.6	91.0	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.4	172.2	180.5	168.7
	July	153.2	158.2	165.2	154.5	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.6	181.5	169.7
Manufacturing industries													
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	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	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9	
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	116.7	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	
1965	June	141.1	146.4	150.1	142.4	93.2	93.0	93.1	93.2	151.4	157.5	161.2	152.9
	July	143.0	149.0	155.2	144.5	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.2	155.2	161.4	168.4	156.8
	August	143.0	149.1	155.3	144.6	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.2	155.4	161.5	168.6	156.9
	September	143.2	149.5	155.6	144.8	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.1	155.5	162.0	168.9	157.2
	October	143.5	150.0	156.0	145.2	91.9	92.1	92.0	92.0	156.1	162.9	169.6	157.8
	November	143.6	150.2	156.4	145.3	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.0	156.2	163.3	170.1	158.0
	December	143.9	150.5	156.5	145.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	91.9	156.7	163.8	170.4	158.5
1966	January	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	158.8	167.1	173.2	160.9
	February	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.5	159.1	167.1	173.3	161.0
	March	147.3	154.6	160.4	149.1	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	161.1	169.1	175.4	163.1
	April	147.4	154.7	160.5	149.2	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.3	169.7	176.0	163.5
	May	147.5	154.8	160.6	149.3	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.5	169.8	176.1	163.6
	June	147.8	155.5	161.2	149.7	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.8	170.6	176.8	164.0
	July	149.4	157.6	162.9	151.4	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.2	178.9	166.1

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

Notes.—

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

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



**WAGES AND HOURS**

**Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours, hourly rates of wages. By industry group (all 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.
<b>Weekly rates of wages</b>									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1965	June	148	149	143	138	138	144	151	155
	July	152	148	150	144	140	144	153	157
	August	152	148	150	144	140	144	153	157
	September	152	148	151	144	140	144	154	157
	October	152	148	151	144	142	144	154	158
	November	152	148	151	144	143	144	154	158
	December	152	148	151	148	143	144	154	158
1966	January	158	148	155	148	143	148	154	158
	February	158	148	155	148	143	148	154	158
	March	158	148	155	148	144	148	155	160
	April	159	148	156	149	144	148	154	161
	May	159	148	156	149	144	148	154	162
	June	159	148	156	149	144	148	158	162
	July	159	154	156	150	146	148	158	162
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
	June	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.6	94.7
	July	95.5	94.0	91.0	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	94.7
	August	95.5	94.0	91.0	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	94.7
	September	95.5	94.0	90.8	92.0	91.5	94.0	93.3	94.6
	October	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.4	93.3	93.7
	November	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.7
	December	95.5	94.0	90.4	92.0	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.7
1966	January	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.4	92.3	93.3	93.7
	February	93.4	94.0	89.5	91.8	91.3	92.3	93.3	93.7
	March	93.4	94.0	89.4	91.8	91.3	92.2	93.3	93.0
	April	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.8
	May	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.8
	June	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
	July	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.1	92.7
<b>Hourly rates of wages</b>									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	133	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1965	June	159	157	164	156	147	154	161	163
	July	159	158	165	156	149	154	164	166
	August	159	158	165	156	149	154	164	166
	September	159	158	167	156	149	154	165	166
	October	159	158	168	156	152	154	165	169
	November	159	158	168	156	153	154	165	169
	December	159	158	168	160	155	154	165	169
1966	January	169	158	173	162	157	159	165	169
	February	169	158	173	162	157	159	165	169
	March	169	158	174	162	160	159	167	172
	April	170	158	174	162	160	161	170	174
	May	170	158	175	162	160	161	170	175
	June	170	164	175	162	160	161	174	175
	July	170	165	175	163	163	161	175	175

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

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

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

**WAGES AND HOURS**

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
118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
149	154	146	148	157	154	150	156	145
151	154	146	148	159	154	150	156	147
152	154	147	148	159	154	151	156	149
152	154	147	148	160	155	151	160	151
152	154	151	151	160	156	156	161	151
153	159	151	151	160	158	156	161	159
153	159	151	151	164	158	156	161	159
153	159	151	154	164	158	158	161	159
153	159	151	155	164	158	158	162	159
153	159	151	155	164	158	158	162	159
157	159	151	155	165	159	158	162	159
158	160	151	155	165	159	158	162	159
<b>Weekly rates of wages</b>								
1959	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	128	133	132	129	132	134	132
1963	138	135	138	135	138	140	140	137
1964	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	146	148	148	156	150	156	147
1965	June	146	148	148	157	154	156	145
	July	151	146	148	159	154	156	147
	August	152	147	148	159	154	156	149
	September	152	147	148	159	154	159	149
	October	152	147	148	160	155	160	151
	November	152	147	151	160	156	161	151
	December	152	151	151	160	156	161	151
1966	January	153	151	151	160	158	161	159
	February	153	151	151	164	158	161	159
	March	153	151	154	164	158	161	159
	April	153	151	155	164	158	162	159
	May	153	151	155	164	158	162	159
	June	157	151	155	165	159	162	159
	July	158	151	155	165	159	162	159
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>								
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	(45.1)	(45.9)
98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.7	99.9
96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	99.8	97.4	99.2
95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	95.6	99.8	97.4	97.9
95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	99.8	97.4	96.7
94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	99.8	97.4	96.6
92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	99.8	97.4	96.5
92.2	93.2	92.2	90.7	93.2	92.1	99.8	97.4	94.4
92.2	93.2	92.2	90.7	92.8	92.1	99.8	97.4	94.4
92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	92.8	92.1	99.8	97.4	94.4
92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	91.0	92.1	99.8	97.4	94.4
92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	91.0	92.1	99.8	97.4	94.4
92.2	93.2	91.8	90.7	91.0	92.1	99.8	97.4	94.4
92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	91.1	91.2	90.0	92.8
92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	91.1	91.2	90.0	92.8
92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	91.1	91.2	90.0	92.8
92.0	92.3	89.7	90.7	90.6	91.1	91.2	90.0	92.8
92								



**RETAIL PRICES**

**Index of retail prices:  
United Kingdom**

TABLE 132

	All items	FOOD				All items except food	Alcoholic drink
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
17th January 1956 = 100							
Weights	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	110.4	110.0	109.0
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	102.5
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	108.2
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2
16th January 1962 = 100							
Weights	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	64
1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	681	63
1963	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63
1964	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194	689	65
1965	1,000	298		35½		702	67
1966	1,000						
17th January 1956 = 100							
1962	119.3	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2
1963		103.6	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3
1964		107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	114.0	107.9
1965		107.0	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1
1966		112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	117.1
1962	April 17	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9
	July 17	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5
	October 16	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	103.6	101.9
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2
	April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9
	July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2
	October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3
	February 18	104.8	105.4	98.0	115.4	106.7	104.5
	March 17	105.2	105.8	98.8	114.8	107.2	104.8
	April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3
	May 12	107.0	107.8	103.5	115.0	108.3	106.5
	June 16	107.4	109.1	106.6	115.4	109.1	106.6
	July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7
	August 18	107.8	108.7	100.6	118.2	110.2	107.4
	September 15	107.8	108.1	98.8	117.4	110.3	107.6
	October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7
	November 17	108.8	109.4	102.0	118.6	110.8	108.4
	December 15	109.2	109.9	103.1	120.1	111.0	108.9
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2
	February 16	109.5	109.9	102.1	118.3	111.7	109.3
	March 16	109.9	110.4	104.1	117.6	111.8	109.6
	April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2
	May 18	111.9	109.9	116.3	112.0	112.6	112.8
	June 15	112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	119.1
	July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9
	August 17	112.9	112.1	108.3	118.2	113.2	113.0
	September 14	113.0	111.7	106.8	118.4	112.6	113.6
	October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8
	November 16	113.6	112.2	109.4	118.1	112.4	114.3
	December 14	114.1	113.3	112.8	119.1	112.5	114.4
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8
	February 22	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0
	March 22	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3
	April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3
	May 17	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3
	June 21	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5
	July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8

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

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

**Index of retail prices:  
United Kingdom**

**RETAIL PRICES**

TABLE 132 (continued)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	
17th January 1956 = 100								
Weights	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58
1956	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5
1957	106.1	101.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4
1958	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5
1959	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1
1960	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1
1961	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2
1962 January 16	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1
16th January 1962 = 100								
Weights	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56
1962	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56
1963	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56
1964	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55
1965	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56
1966								
17th January 1956 = 100								
1962	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9
1963	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0
1964	105.8	114.0	106.6	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9
1965	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7
1966	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4
	100.0	104.1	101.5	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0
	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9
1962	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	102.4	102.4
1963	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5
1964	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1
1965	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9
1966	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0
	100.0	111.1	110.2	101.3	104.2	100.7	103.2	105.2
	100.0	111.3	110.0	101.4	104.5	101.4	103.0	106.2
1962	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7
1963	107.2	114.1	106.1	102.2	104.7	101.8	104.6	106.3
1964	107.2	114.3	106.5	102.2	104.7	101.7	104.8	106.5
1965	107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8
1966	109.5	114.9	108.9	102.6	105.1	102.3	104.9	107.1
	109.5	115.0	109.4	102.6	105.2	102.5	105.2	107.7
1962	109.5	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0
1963	109.5	115.8	110.2	102.9	105.8	104.0	107.4	108.4
1964	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.0	105.9	104.1	107.9	108.5
1965	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3
1966	109.5	116.2	115.1	104.2	106.4	104.2	107.4	108.5
	109.5	116.5	115.7	104.4	106.6	104.6	107.9	109.6
1962	120.8	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1
1963	120.8	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	107.4	109.0	111.9
1964	120.8	121.2	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	109.0	112.4
1965	120.8	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0
1966	120.8	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	109.3	114.9
	120.8	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	109.4	115.4
1962	120.8	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6
1963	120.8	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	109.7	116.2
1964	120.8	123.6	119.6	105.4	107.9	107.8	109.7	116.5
1965	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6
1966	120.8	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	116.9
	120.8	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	117.9
1962	120.8	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6
1963	120.8	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	119.1
1964	120.8	129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	112.3	119.5
1965	120.8	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	119.8	112.5	120.5
1966	120.8	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	119.8	112.5	120.5

Monthly averages

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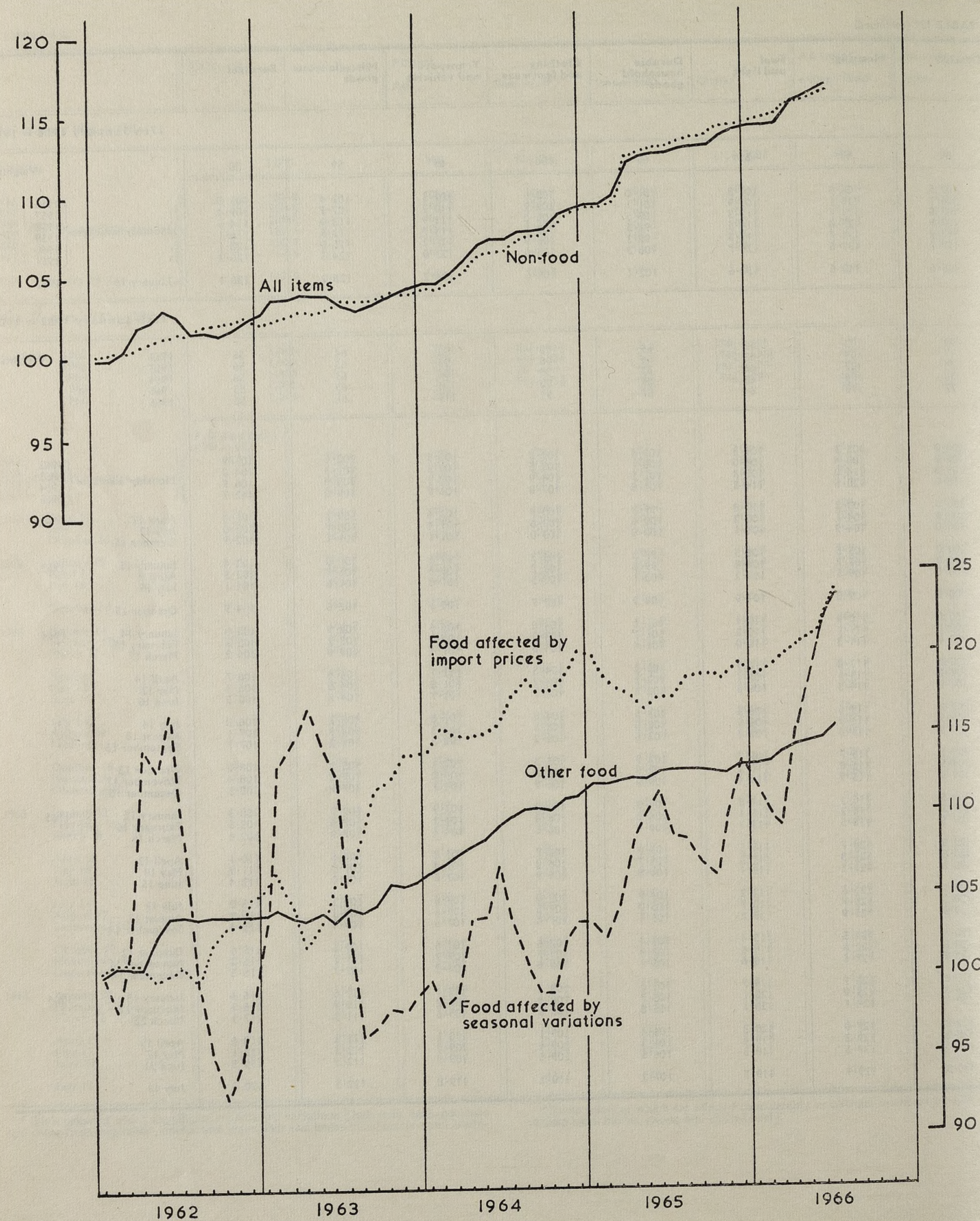
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Index of Retail Prices

January 1962 = 100



Stoppages of work—industrial disputes\*

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1954 . . . . .	1,989	1,989	448	450	(000's) 2,457	(000's) 468	(000's) 741	(000's) 12	(000's) 233	(000's) 919	(000's) 84
1955 . . . . .	2,419	2,426	659	671	3,781	1,112	669	23	71	1,687	219
1956 . . . . .	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957 . . . . .	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958 . . . . .	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959 . . . . .	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960 . . . . .	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961 . . . . .	2,686	2,701	774	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962 . . . . .	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963 . . . . .	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964 . . . . .	2,524	2,535	871	883	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965 . . . . .	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1962 April . . . . .	223	251	68	72	241	22	168	1	9	29	12
May . . . . .	259	304	62	68	213	40	119	3	21	19	11
June . . . . .	195	231	32	41	108	26	53	—	15	9	3
July . . . . .	144	172	28	31	69	10	29	—	18	4	7
August . . . . .	214	240	52	58	133	20	54	5	19	32	4
September . . . . .	209	236	44	54	145	27	70	13	9	7	19
October . . . . .	237	264	371	376	600	31	283	—	21	243	22
November . . . . .	147	177	30	40	135	23	84	2	14	3	9
December . . . . .	72	92	23	25	82	7	66	1	4	3	1
1963 January . . . . .	150	163	22	24	54	15	25	1	3	3	6
February . . . . .	143	162	32	33	56	18	24	6	4	2	1
March . . . . .	173	202	39	49	101	39	45	3	10	2	2
April . . . . .	174	186	30	33	92	22	60	1	5	1	3
May . . . . .	192	212	64	73	145	29	145	1	5	5	2
June . . . . .	173	189	49	55	144	76	51	—	4	7	5
July . . . . .	151	174	29	35	125	21	76	1	15	2	10
August . . . . .	147	176	96	104	400	19	59	4	287	1	30
September . . . . .	217	234	44	45	107	22	46	2	5	14	18
October . . . . .	238	266	76	80	189	36	107	1	11	15	19
November . . . . .	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
December . . . . .	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964 January . . . . .	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	10
February . . . . .	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March . . . . .	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April . . . . .	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May . . . . .	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June . . . . .	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July . . . . .	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August . . . . .	180	203	56	58	100	15	54	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	78	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November . . . . .	197	226	70	68	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December . . . . .	87	114	36	49	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January . . . . .	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February . . . . .	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March . . . . .	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April . . . . .	171	204	51	56	120	7	77	1	13	10	13
May . . . . .	207	233	84	89	343	7	112	5	17	164	38
June . . . . .	115	184	49	87	820	14	134	2	11	618	40
July . . . . .	95	123	23	56	151	4	25	1	6	107	8

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1966 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one period and continuing into later periods are counted, in col. (3), in the period in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each period in which they were involved.

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



**DEFINITIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADULTS**  
Men and women.

**BOYS**  
Males under 18 years of age.

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

**YOUNG PERSONS**  
Boys and girls.

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

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

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

**PART-TIME WORKERS**  
A person normally working for not more than 30 hours per week.

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

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

**OVERTIME**  
Work outside normal hours.

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

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



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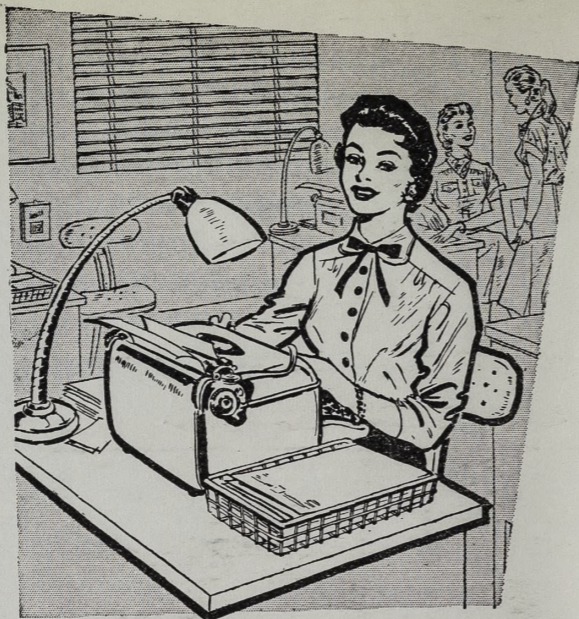
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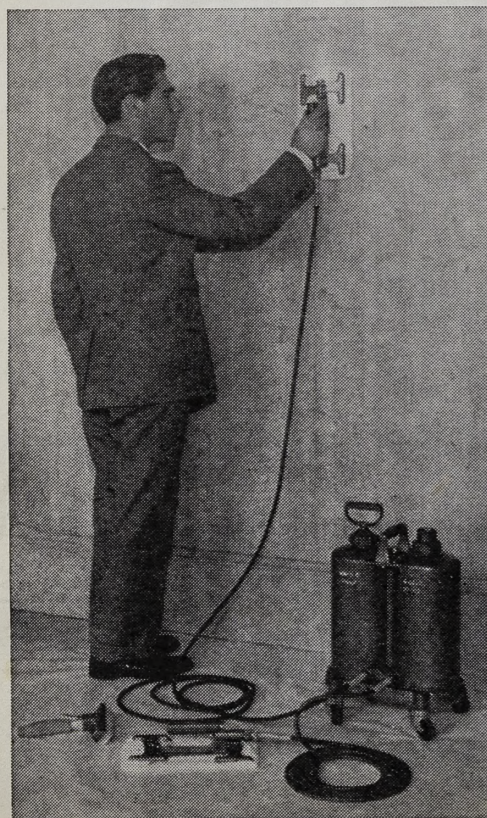
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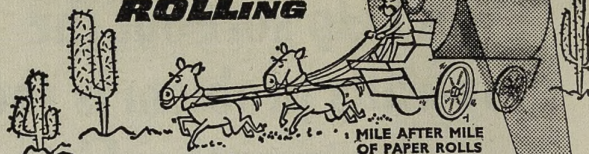
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