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Volume LXXV No. 6

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

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Industrial Training Progress

A review of the progress of industrial training in the last 18 months, and suggestions about some of the ways it should continue to be developed in the future are made by the Central Training Council in its second report which was published recently. (H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 3s. 0d. net.)

The council was set up by the Minister of Labour in May 1964, to advise him on his functions under the Industrial Training Act 1964, and on training questions generally. It has recently completed its first term of office and has been reappointed by the Minister.

The council's activities have been broadly of three kinds:

- an examination of issues of central importance for the implementation of the 1964 Act to decide what advice should be given to the Minister and training boards;
- to encourage and support research and experimental work in matters relating to industrial training and to see that the results of such research are made known to industry;
- to provide guidance to training boards about certain matters of common concern to all industries including the training of training specialists, and management and office training.

The report considers what has been done in each of these three categories, particularly the work of the separate committees set up to examine the issues involved in the third one.

After making an initial report on introductory courses required, the Committee on the Training of Training Officers is now looking at the continuation training needed to complement them and the long-term arrangements that should be made. A high degree of priority is now being given to this training and all training boards now give specific encouragement to it in their grant schemes; indeed several grant-aid the employment by firms of their qualified training staff. When boards issue training recommendations for the various categories of employees they also draw attention to the training and qualifications of those who will be needed to give the training. Many boards are making special arrangements to train their own training advisory staff. Some have already begun to recruit graduate trainees to their staff; although the numbers are small this is a most desirable development. The effect of it will become increasingly felt as some of these people will probably move in future to employment in industry.

Last year the council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee made a first report, which recommended, among other things, that experimental full-time basic training courses for clerks should be set up in technical colleges. The first series of these courses has

begun, and the council hopes that they will help to effect a substantial improvement in the skill, knowledge and general competence of younger office staff. The committee has commissioned a survey of export training in a sample of firms with a successful export record and expects to publish a further report later this year.

There is now general acceptance of the urgent need to improve the scope and standard of training for management. The Management Training and Development Committee, which the council has set up, recognises that the problems in this aspect vary widely between the training boards. Consequently, boards must have freedom to decide how they should proceed and the pace at which they should expect firms to develop more comprehensive management training programmes. Recommendations are being prepared by the committee on the basic features of effective programmes of management training, and on the way in which industrial training boards might encourage firms by means of their grant schemes to adopt them.

To stimulate new research into the use of programmed instruction in industrial training and to provide information on the subject to training boards and industry, the council's Research Committee recommended that a research and documentation centre should be set up at a university. The Minister of Labour has agreed with the University of Sheffield to establish the centre in its Department of Psychology (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1966, p. 393) and it is expected that it will come into operation this year. On the committee's recommendation the Minister has also awarded research grants totalling £80,000.

The two committees specifically for Scotland and Wales have been valuable in focussing attention on industrial training in those countries, and have considered the special problems of development in remote areas.

Progress by the boards

The report reviews the progress in establishing industrial training boards and the levy and grant schemes in operation. Increased grant expenditure is some indication of the progress of boards in encouraging training. For example, the grants payable by the iron and steel board in the first grant year were confined to specified expenditure on the first-year training of craftsmen, on operative training and on a limited range of other training activities, and the kind of training approved for grant purposes was only broadly defined. Under the scheme for the second grant year, grants are available for training in all the main occupations, for which the board has now published recommendations.

quantity and quality of training to be really determined. The council consider that detailed analyses of grant applications and payments will provide useful criteria for assessing the efficiency of the work of the boards, who, it suggests, should in future include as much of this information as possible in their annual report.

Training Recommendations

Referring to the principal training recommendations by the boards, the report points out that while it is important that training opportunities should be available to a much larger number of trainees, of all ages and at all levels, this will be a costly achievement if it is not accompanied by a more systematic and competent instruction as a result of carefully planned training programmes. There is, indeed, some risk that the operation levy and grant arrangements will encourage firms to approach their training task more with the object of securing maximum grant than of rationalising and improving training methods. Consequently, recommendations—on the nature, content and methods of training, on the selection of trainees, standards of instruction etc.—are of key importance. Preparing, presenting and administering these recommendations is a particularly demanding and complex task for all training boards.

In reviewing the recommendations so far published by the boards the council say that they find it possible to distinguish broadly two main types—those which seek to provide detailed guidance on the syllabus and methods to be followed—as, for instance, in the case of craft and technician apprentices—and those which give broad guidance only—as is appropriate, for example, in the case of management and clerical occupations—and leave it to the firm to determine the detail of training suited to its own needs. Within the first type, the council mention specifically the recommendations of the engineering board for the first year training of apprentices according to its "module" system, which it applauds as a bold and imaginative initiative.

Further Education

The report welcomes the progress which has been made in associating the further education provided by colleges with industrial training. It warns, however, that significant alterations in the pattern of industrial training will certainly call for corresponding changes in educational courses and in the examination syllabuses on which the colleges base their teaching. Although the council are confident that educational and examining bodies are willing to adapt their syllabuses, or provide new ones, to complement new training requirements, it is clearly important that they are alerted by boards at an early stage. The report welcomes arrangements for the boards and examining bodies to be represented on each other's working parties and committees. Similarly, where one board considers changes affecting occupations found in other industries, it should have regard to the consequences for other industries, boards and colleges which have also to meet the educational needs of trainees in the occupations concerned.

The council shares the view of a number of training boards that group training schemes are able to make a

It has been the board's policy from the outset that its levy and grants scheme should be closely related to the progress made in determining the standards of training to be achieved. The board has made good use of the character and structure of the iron and steel industry and of its earlier training arrangements to complete its step-by-step programme in the short period of two years. The continued emphasis in the construction board's second grant scheme on external courses of training and further education reflects, however, the much more diverse and complex character of the problem in the construction industry, which has necessitated relatively slower progress in reviewing the training requirement.

The council are concerned that some of the simpler and less comprehensive interim schemes of training boards may cause unequal treatment between firms. There is an understandable tendency for a newly established board to cover in its grants scheme clearly defined types of trainee such as craft apprentices, clearly specified forms of training such as "off-the-job" training and external courses of training and further education, together with the more obvious items of cost like the wages of training staff and attendance at courses; and to exclude training which does not conform to this pattern, for example, "on-the-job" training for specialised occupations.

This policy tends to operate against employers whose training requirements fall mainly into the latter category and even more so of firms (for instance, those who employ almost entirely unskilled labour) who are without training at all. These employers will tend to consider that the levy is imposed on them mainly to benefit other employers whose training requirements follow the pattern which the board has chosen to take into account for great purposes.

The report points out that boards seeking to minimise this kind of inequity can act in two ways. One is to provide grants which to some extent cover the training requirements of all employers in the industry; the other is to impose different levies on different classes of employer. Both can produce difficulties. By providing something for everybody boards risk paying for training which is inadequate or even non-existent. On the other hand, if a board imposes a different levy and so ensures that an employer's liability is closely related to his ability to benefit from a restricted range of grants, there is the problem of defining the classes of employer to whom the different levies are to apply. This must be done so that these classes correspond to significant variations in training requirements, and with sufficient precision for the definitions to be expressed in the legal language of levy orders. The council does not underestimate the difficulties in attempting to reduce inequity by these means. It believes the problem should receive further consideration by both the training boards and the Ministry of Labour.

A more equitable distribution of the cost of training is only one of the purposes of the levy and grants system. Its other main purpose is to ensure that training given by employers is adequate both in amount and kind for the needs of the industry. Although the council believe—and the experience of the engineering board tends to confirm—that the first effect of the levy and grant system is to make firms give serious attention to their training arrangements, the information published by boards so far does not enable the effect the system is having on the

substantial contribution in bringing about an improvement in the quality and quantity of training, particularly that given by small and medium-sized firms who are thereby able to get advice and help from the specialised knowledge of group training officers. Boards, the report says, are rightly not confining their assistance to groups formed solely of employers within their own industries. The widening of experience thus obtained will help to standardise the basic training given from occupations which are found in a number of industries. Group training also has advantages for workers other than apprentices, and the council consider that schemes will be found equally suitable for training many categories of workers, for example, operators and clerical staff. There is scope for development in this direction, as well as for the setting up of group schemes in further industries, including some for whom training boards have not yet been established, and the council urges employers in such industries to consider the advantages of these schemes.

Forecasting Training Requirements

The council says it considers that the point has now been reached at which boards will want to turn their attention to the quantitative requirements of their industries. Some boards have already recognised this. It will become increasingly necessary for each board to assess the volume of trained manpower required and to evolve long-term plans based on a systematic assessment of the training priorities which this forecast indicates. The development of these priorities is important because of the impact they must have on other sorts of planning at a national level, for instance, on the provision, location and staffing of further government training centres and arrangements for technical, technological and commercial education. To be realistic, forecasts of manpower and the training required to support it will be needed on an occupational basis, taking into account all the factors likely to affect supply and demand, including existing shortages and surpluses, wastage rates, the anticipated growth or contraction of the industry, the impact of technological demographic and educational changes. Industries cannot be regarded in isolation in assessing these factors, and it is, therefore, desirable that contacts between the various boards and the Manpower Research Unit of the Ministry of Labour should be developed as a close and continuous liaison. Co-operation will also be required with the Economic Development Committees for different industries.

Smaller firms

Dealing with the problem facing the smaller firm, the report states that it is a commonly voiced complaint that the activities of the training boards and their recommendations bear heavily, and perhaps unfairly, on the smaller firm which cannot justify substantial training facilities and full-time training staff. These complaints, it adds, can sometimes be interpreted as a plea for a return to the state of affairs before the Act was passed. Many are evidence that the employers concerned have little appreciation of the powers and responsibilities of a training board, of the obligations which the Act imposes, or of the recommendations issued by boards.

But it cannot be denied that a number of smaller employers genuinely believe that the levy and grant system is bound to operate to their disadvantage, either because their training needs are modest, or because of the form of training they are able to offer. It is important that these complaints are taken seriously, if for no better reason than that, in most industries, the majority of firms are small, employing fewer than 100 employees.

Boards cannot afford to lose the good will of these employers and their potential contribution to industry's training effort. Apart from the possible adaptation of levy arrangements to the needs of the smaller employer, other measures will, the council says, range from the establishment of group training schemes and training centres to the appointment of training advisers and consultants. Despite all such measures the essential problem of involving the small firm in systematic training may remain. The council would like to see more boards carry out a thorough examination of the typical problems of the small firm and also intends itself to examine the problem during the coming year. It points out that it was not the intention of the Industrial Training Act that all firms should be compelled to undertake training irrespective of their circumstances; but it is clearly desirable that all firms employing labour requiring training should either carry out effective training or else make a fair contribution, through the levy, to the cost of training in the industry.

In remote or sparsely populated parts of the country training for the needs of the small firm presents particular difficulties. These may be problems of co-operation between employers and training boards, and between employers themselves, arising primarily from the lack of facilities rather than from an unwillingness to undertake training. The council's committees for Scotland and for Wales have already drawn attention to the needs of firms in such areas, and a solution to the problem will have to be found.

The council adheres to the view that for many jobs a basic "off-the-job" type of training will be necessary. It appreciates, however, that it is sometimes necessary that instruction should be given *on* the job. If this is to be given satisfactorily, it must be planned systematically and carried out under the charge of competent instructors. It is indeed, the council adds, virtually impossible to exaggerate the importance of the instructor, and it is glad to see that training boards are increasingly recognising in their grant schemes the value of adequately controlled on the job training.

Adult Retraining

In a final section of the report the council acknowledges that it was reasonable that, in making a start on the immense tasks facing them, the boards should concentrate on the training of apprentices and new entrants to their industries. But the need for training does not arise only at lower levels of age or higher levels of skill. The council reiterates the belief, expressed in its first report, that an apprenticeship served in his early years, to enable a man to pursue a sharply defined occupation for all his working life, has become unrealistic, and that retraining must take place later on. This has two consequences. First, the initial training and education of young people must be

designed with the eventual need for retraining in adult life in mind. This is something the boards are putting into practice. For instance, the recommendations of the engineering board for the first year training of apprentices will provide a broad based foundation for subsequent specialised training and will secure more flexible and adaptable workers who will be susceptible to retraining at a later date in their career. Further education courses can also help to develop a young person's readiness to be adaptable to later changes in his working life. The second consequence is that the retraining of adults must be promoted not simply as a reaction to a particular economic situation, but as a continuing programme within a framework of recommendations by boards and with proper provision by employers of training facilities and fully qualified training staff.

The council sees a continuing need to develop adult training and retraining in the foreseeable future. In due course there will be a full range of boards covering industry and commerce generally. Their job will be to estimate future manpower requirements of their industry, and, by means of their grant schemes, secure a volume of trained workers sufficient to make good the manpower shortages that have preoccupied industry during the last twenty years. But manpower forecasting is not an exact

science and the rate of technological change cannot always be foreseen. It would be unrealistic, therefore, the report states, to suppose that shortages will not arise in some occupations from time to time and there will be a constant need for retraining. Where the normal method of entry into occupations is by apprenticeship, both the Ministry and the training boards have considered up to now that the accelerated training of adults is something which, in view of their expertise and the arrangements made with the trade unions, is most conveniently carried out by the government training centres. Formulating the needs of industry in relation to retraining and the extent to which it is required in particular occupations must, nevertheless, in due course become a responsibility of the boards. The council believes that while the role of the centres remains what it is at present, the work of the centres and the boards will need to be brought closely together, and it looks forward to a growing co-operation between them under the guidance of the Ministry.

In conclusion, the report remarks on the considerable progress that has been made in the three years since the Industrial Training Act was passed due to the energy and imagination shown by the training boards, and expresses the hope that the way in which the boards have set about that task will be widely recognised.

Radiological Protection in Research and Teaching

Mrs. M. D. Woolgar, B.Sc., Ph.D., and J. M. Rees, M.A. (Oxon), Grad. Inst.P.

A notable industrial development in recent years has been the rapid expansion in the use of radio-isotopes and X-ray equipment. Before the last war their use was largely confined to hospitals, but today it would be a lengthy task to list the industries or the variety of ways in which they are employed.

This new technique has created a demand for men and women specially trained in this field. To satisfy this demand, universities and training establishments have enlarged their curricula and provided additional facilities by way of laboratories and equipment.

Many industrial firms have also started to use these techniques in their own research laboratories, so that by now there are known to be more than 1,000 establishments engaged in research or teaching which use radio-isotopes and X-rays. These include 500 university departments, schools of universities, and medical colleges, and 250 industrial research establishments. In all these places, and, indeed, wherever radio-isotopes and X-rays are used, there is a hazard to health unless precautions are observed.

The Ministry of Labour, by virtue of the Factories Act, has a statutory interest in safeguarding health in industry, but it may not be generally realised that the Ministry is also involved in radiological protection in non-industrial concerns such as the universities and those technical colleges working at the higher levels. However, on the advice of the Interdepartmental Committee on Atomic Health and Safety, the Government decided to place the responsibility for radiological protection in both research and teaching upon one department, and it was the Ministry of Labour which was entrusted with this responsibility. When, after consultation, it was agreed to proceed in the exercise of this responsibility through a Code of Practice rather than by regulations, the Ministry assumed the task of compiling the code.

A drafting sub-committee of the Radio-active Substances Advisory Committee's Panel on Research Establishments using Ionising Radiations was set up for this purpose in 1959 under the chairmanship of Professor (now Sir Brian) Windeyer, F.R.C.S. A considerable amount of field-work, and lengthy consultations with

experts, were necessary before the Code was published in September, 1964.

The code applies to a wide range of establishments, but not to hospitals, which are covered by the Medical and Dental Code, nor to most schools, whose work is guided by advice from the Department of Education and Science, nor to places subject to the Factories Act which are, or will be, covered by statutory requirements. It embodies recommendations for organisation, for general protective measures, for special precautions to be taken in handling specific substances and types of apparatus, and for the procedure to be followed in emergencies. It also makes reference to the design of equipment, the storage and transport of radio-active substances, and the disposal of radio-active waste. As the code has no statutory force, the application of these recommendations depends on the co-operation of the establishments concerned, and most establishments have seen that it is in their own interest to do so.

At the time the code was published some form of supervision was thought to be necessary. A small standing committee was set up, consisting of representatives of the main users, to review in broad detail how its provisions were being observed. An Information and Advisory Unit whose members could visit establishments to discuss problems and give advice was also set up. The unit reports on its work to the committee, which itself makes an annual report to the Minister of Labour.

Visits by Experts

The unit comprises two experts in radiological protection. Their visits are made with the consent of the establishments concerned. When the code was first published it was perhaps not always given the close attention it deserved; for example, some establishments needed to re-organise their arrangements for radiological protection to comply with its recommendations. Experience has shown that the unit's visits have been of considerable value in drawing attention to a wide range of matters dealt with in the code.

In the course of the unit's work, a number of incidents which have been the result of insufficient thought or lack of experience, have come to its knowledge. The following case is an example:

A research student, relatively new to work with radio-active substances, dropped a sealed flask containing Krypton 35 gas, and thereby released the contents into the laboratory. He was working under the direction of a research supervisor, and the accident happened when, instead of waiting as he should have done for supervision and help in removal of the flask from the apparatus, he attempted to remove it himself. Prompt action was taken in carrying out emergency procedure. The laboratory was vacated, windows and doors were closed, and personnel concerned were notified. As no mechanical exhaust extraction was provided in the laboratory, the gas had to be dispersed by opening the windows externally. Monitoring surveys were made until the laboratory was safe for re-use. Fortunately no-one suffered any ill-effects.

X-ray and X-ray crystallography equipment has proved a major source of concern because a number of

cases of over-exposure to ionising radiations arising from its use have been found. For instance, while setting up a Philips type PW 1050 Goniometer at a PW 1310 X-ray generator, the operator decided to make certain measurements from a machined face underlying an adjacent shutter assembly. To do this he had to dismantle the shutter/filter disc assembly. This was one way of making the initial approximate alignment, although not the one officially recommended by the manufacturer in the instrument handbook. The next stage of the work required that the X-ray tube should be energised, and the position of the X-ray beam checked with a small fluorescent disc. Unfortunately, through oversight, the X-ray tube was energised before the dismantled shutter assembly was replaced. Subsequent investigation suggested that serious exposure was not sustained, and even though the mistake was quickly realised, this was still a matter of good luck. The operator in this case had received instruction in the use of the equipment, but could not be described as an experienced crystallographer.

On another occasion when X-ray crystallography equipment was being used, a camera was fitted to an aperture, and after the X-ray tube had been energised, the research worker went away. Later, another research worker removed this camera and fitted another. His colleague then returned, removed the second camera, and went away again, leaving the aperture open for 24 hours. As a consequence one research worker received a radiation dose of such an order that he was suspended from his particular work for three months. Other workers were also involved, receiving minor doses.

The latter incident arose partly through faulty design but automatic safety shutters are now being fitted to this type of equipment. In this connection, members of the unit have done valuable work as a result of their close contacts with the manufacturers, in pointing out to both users and manufacturers how various modifications could be made to improve the safety of the apparatus.

Guidance on Principles

The code gives detailed guidance on principles of protection, but experience has shown that all designs do not as yet conform to the code's recommendations.

As has already been observed, work with radio-active gases can involve the risk of accidental release of the gas, and the code makes it clear that it is essential for such work to be carried out under the appropriate degree of containment, for example, a fume cupboard. Incidents have nevertheless occurred and it has been necessary to emphasise that a sufficiently high air velocity across the front opening of fume cupboards is essential to prevent the escape of gas into the laboratory.

In one case tritium escaped from an all glass apparatus when a tube broke as a glass tap was being operated. The gas rig was installed in a fume cupboard, and despite all the taps being closed as quickly as possible it was found that a large quantity which the rig contained at the time, had escaped. Most of the escape would have been discharged to the outside atmosphere by the ventilating system, but some of the gas was able to diffuse into the laboratory against the inward air flow of 120 linear feet/minute across the front opening of the fume cupboard.

attention should be given, when planning buildings, to the need to minimise fire risks and ensure adequate means of escape.

One of the standard prohibitions in laboratories in which radioactive materials are used, at whatever level, is that on mouth operations, and, in particular, on pipetting by mouth. However, this strict rule was broken when some microcuries of a tritium labelled biochemical were taken into the mouth. The reagent was dissolved in benzene which probably accounted for its being spat out very quickly. Subsequent checks showed no firm evidence of any absorption of tritium.

This happened in a laboratory in which radioactive materials are used only intermittently and then in small amounts. Nevertheless, though the risk itself was limited, this incident is a reminder that attention should be given to precautions, even where use is marginal.

Incidents can also arise due to carelessness in the disposal of radioactive waste. A technician was carrying a paper sack containing low-activity combustible waste to the incinerator for disposal when he was pricked on the upper arm by a hypodermic needle protruding through the side of the sack. It had been laid down as a rigid rule that all hypodermic needles should have the tips bent over before disposal, and should not be put in the combustible waste bin.

These incidents may serve to give some idea of the variety of ways in which hazards can arise from the use of ionising radiations. The work of the Information and Advisory Unit is to minimise these risks by making users in research and teaching fully aware of them and by encouraging the observance of the recommendations contained in the Code of Practice.

In a second case a larger quantity was lost mainly via a 25 foot high discharge stack. A similar type of gas rig was in use and the incident occurred when a three way tap was turned 180° from the correct position by the operator. This action resulted in the tritium supply being connected straight to the vacuum pumping system and so to atmosphere. The weather was foggy at the time, but a check for tritium on moisture samples taken from the vicinity was negative. Nevertheless, the estimation of tritium in the urine of the persons who were likely to have been at risk indicated that a significant amount of tritium had been released inside the laboratories.

The risk of fire from the ignition of vapour of flammable liquids in laboratories is not always fully appreciated.

Fire Risks

This is well illustrated by the case of a fire which started in a ground-floor laboratory used for work with radioactive substances. The fire started in a fume cupboard which contained acetone, and it was thought that acetone vapour was ignited by an electric heater in use in the fume cupboard at the time. By prompt action the fire was fortunately confined to the laboratory. Dense smoke, however, penetrated to the floor above and made the single staircase, providing the normal means of exit, unusable. Luckily, it was lunch-time when few people were about, but one or two persons who remained on the first floor had to climb out of the windows.

This incident emphasises that especially careful

Earnings in Construction

This article summarises the results of the enquiry held in January 1967 into the earnings and hours of adult male workers in the construction industries.

About 3,830 employers of one or more persons in the construction industries in Great Britain were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for reasons such as inclement weather; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings, including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

A distinction was made between those engaged in constructional engineering and other employers in the construction industries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups. Certain specialist types of employers, such as those engaged in open-cast coalmining and scaffolding contractors, were excluded from the enquiry. Enquiry forms were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 99 or less employees.

Of the 3,830 forms sent out more than 3,370 were returned suitable for processing. These are analysed in table 1.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Constructional engineering:		
Firms with 100 or more employees	35	11,146
Firms with 25-99 employees	17	559
Firms with 24 or less employees	1	18
Construction (other than constructional engineering):		
Firms with 100 or more employees	1,061	282,237
Firms with 25-99 employees	1,028	37,173
Firms with 24 or less employees	1,282	11,273

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 12,500 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry and about 469,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 25th January 1967. It is estimated that these numbers represent approximately 45 per cent. of all men in the occupations concerned in the construction industries. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, for example watchmen, cleaners, storekeepers, etc.

The information collected differs in some respects from that collected from other industries in the series. Employers were asked to supply information for the specified pay-week if work was stopped for such reasons as inclement weather, or plant breakdown, so that information could be collected about the special payments made in the industry for time lost due to these causes. Where work was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

Occupations for which information was sought are given in table 6 on page 465. Building trade craftsmen, other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen, were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work, or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers".

The results of the enquiry are given in tables 2-6. In this series a comparison is usually made with the previous enquiry to show the changes in average earnings between the two enquiries. Because of seasonal factors, such as weather and hours of daylight, which influence the hours of work, and consequently the summer and winter earnings in the construction industries, the comparison given in table 2 has been extended to show not only the changes in earnings between June 1966 and January 1967, but also between January 1966 and January 1967.

The changes between the latter dates are less likely to be affected by seasonal factors. The value of these comparisons is subject to the usual limitations, however, that each enquiry relates to a specified pay-week in the month concerned and the enquiries are not based on matched samples.

The categories of workers shown in table 2 are the same as in table 3 relating to all construction industries covered, where the numbers of workers concerned are given.

Between June 1966 and January 1967 there were no general increases in standard hourly rates of wages in the construction industries covered but new minimum earnings levels were established for certain workers employed in constructional engineering. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose during the period, the increases varying from 0.9d. for "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen to 2.0d. for lorry drivers. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, fell for all categories of workers, the amounts varying from 13s. 7d. to 32s. 9d., mainly attributable to the decrease in hours worked mentioned below.

When comparison is made between January 1966 and January 1967, there is an overall increase in the average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, for all categories of workers, varying from 13s. 4d. for "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen to 22s. for lorry drivers. The percentage increases varied from 3.3 per cent. to 6.4 per cent. Increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, over the whole year varied from 4.9d. for "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen to 5.9d. for labourers, percentage increases varying from 5.5 per cent. to 7.6 per cent.

The average hours actually worked by the workers included in the enquiry fell from 47.8 in June 1966 to 45.7 in January 1967, compared with 46.2 in January 1966. The decreases varied from 1.8 hours for skilled and qualified workers to 3.3 hours for "plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen.

Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in this series of enquiries were given in the initial article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. Those relating specifically to the construction industries enquiry were given in the article in the January 1965 issue.

Table 2 All Construction Industries covered: Changes in Earnings

Classes of workers	January 1966	June 1966	January 1967	June 1966—January 1967		January 1966—January 1967	
				Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:							
Skilled and qualified workers	s. d. 377 3	s. d. 409 2	s. d. 393 3	s. d. — 15 11	— 3.9	s. d. + 16 0	+ 4.2
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	398 8	444 9	412 0	— 32 9	— 7.4	+ 13 4	+ 3.3
Labourers	309 5	342 11	329 4	— 13 7	— 4.0	+ 19 11	+ 6.4
Lorry drivers	353 11	397 7	375 11	— 21 8	— 5.5	+ 22 0	+ 6.2
All workers covered	361 0	394 9	378 2	— 16 7	— 4.2	+ 17 2	+ 4.8
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:							
Skilled and qualified workers	d. 94.5	d. 98.8	d. 99.8	d. + 1.0	+ 0.9	d. + 5.3	+ 5.6
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	88.7	92.7	93.6	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	+ 4.9	+ 5.5
Labourers	77.6	81.8	83.5	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	+ 5.9	+ 7.6
Lorry drivers	78.8	82.3	84.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.4	+ 5.5	+ 7.0
All workers covered	88.6	92.5	94.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.6	+ 5.4	+ 6.1

Table 3 Summary by skill for Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES COVERED									
Skilled and qualified workers	268,182	s. d. 393 3	s. d. 375 11	45.2	4.6	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 104.3	d. 99.8
"Plus-rated" men, helpers, mates and handymen	69,254	412 0	378 4	48.4	8.6	0.1	0 1	102.0	93.6
Labourers	130,035	329 4	312 11	44.9	5.0	0.1	0 2	87.9	83.5
Lorry drivers	14,286	375 11	350 2	49.8	7.3	—	—	90.6	84.3
Constructional engineering									
Qualified workers	8,651	s. d. 599 2	s. d. 544 11	50.0	11.4	—	s. d. —	d. 143.7	d. 130.7
Helpers, mates and handymen	2,920	529 3	482 1	49.5	11.8	—	—	128.2	116.7
Labourers	754	374 2	336 4	47.8	9.5	0.5	2 3	92.8	83.4
Lorry drivers	119	383 8	344. 8	50.9	11.8	—	—	90.4	81.2
Construction (other than constructional engineering)									
Skilled workers	259,531	s. d. 386 5	s. d. 370 4	45.0	4.3	0.1	s. d. 0 1	d. 102.9	d. 98.6
"Plus-rated" men and mates	66,334	406 10	373 9	48.4	8.5	0.1	0 2	100.8	92.6
Labourers	129,281	329 0	312 9	44.9	4.9	0.1	0 2	87.9	83.5
Lorry drivers	14,167	375 11	350 3	49.8	7.3	—	—	90.6	84.4

Table 4 Occupational Analysis by Size of Firm: Construction (other than Constructional Engineering) Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Firms with 24 or less manual employees									
Building trades craftsmen	67,420	s. d. 337 10	s. d. 331 8	44.1	1.9	—	s. d. —	d. 92.0	d. 90.3
Electricians	12,430	379 1	360 1	45.0	4.7	—	—	101.2	96.1
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,710	363 3	353 10	45.3	2.7	—	—	96.2	93.7
Electricians' mates	460	366 1	339 2	48.2	7.9	—	—	91.1	84.4
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	360	312 9	300 7	44.6	3.9	—	—	84.1	80.8
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4330	370 4	347 5	46.5	6.0	—	—	95.6	89.7
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	22,240	289 0	281 11	43.7	2.2	0.1	0 1	79.3	77.4
Lorry drivers	3,780	321 10	313 0	45.8	2.6	—	—	84.4	82.0
Firms with 25-99 manual employees									
Building trades craftsmen	37,986	s. d. 367 11	s. d. 356 7	44.8	3.5	—	s. d. 0 1	d. 98.4	d. 95.4
Electricians	5,150	425 8	390 8	47.1	7.9	—	—	108.4	99.5
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,088	437 6	401 0	49.9	9.0	—	—	105.1	96.3
Electricians' mates	682	365 6	317 1	49.3	12.5	—	—	88.9	77.2
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	548	370 2	335 3	50.1	10.5	—	—	88.6	80.3
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,598	395 11	370 3	48.3	6.7	0.1	0 1	98.3	92.0
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	19,550	306 0	294 2	44.2	3.8	0.1	0 2	82.9	79.7
Lorry drivers	2,744	349 10	331 9	48.8	5.5	—	—	86.0	81.5
Firms with 100 or more manual employees									
Building trades craftsmen	117,373	s. d. 410 10	s. d. 391 11	44.9	5.1	0.1	s. d. 0 2	d. 109.5	d. 104.5
Electricians	11,261	445 6	406 9	48.8	8.9	—	0 1	109.5	100.0
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	5,113	447 1	409 1	49.5	10.4	—	—	108.3	99.1
Electricians' mates	4,038	352 5	319 11	48.2	8.9	—	0 1	87.8	79.7
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	2,859	354 4	324 9	49.2	10.2	—	—	86.4	79.2
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	46,459	421 11	386 8	48.5	8.7	0.1	0 2	104.2	95.4
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	87,491	344 4	324 9	45.3	5.9	0.1	0 2	91.0	85.9
Lorry drivers	7,643	412 0	375 3	52.1	10.3	—	—	94.8	86.3

Table 5 Regional Analysis by Occupation: Construction (other than Constructional Engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
London and South Eastern										
Building trades craftsmen	53,140	s. d. 395 3	s. d. 381 9	45.7	4.2	—	s. d. 103.8	d. 100.3		
Electricians	8,598	437 1	404 5	47.7	7.6	—	110.0	101.8		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	2,919	436 6	404 5	49.9	10.2	—	105.0	97.3		
Electricians' mates	2,363	380 4	342 11	50.1	10.5	—	91.1	82.2		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	1,711	351 9	324 4	49.5	10.4	—	85.4	78.7		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	8,326	454 3	417 4	49.4	9.4	0.3	109.9	101.0		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	28,944	361 7	344 8	46.5	5.5	—	93.3	89.0		
Lorry drivers	2,607	382 1	361 3	49.1	5.8	—	93.4	88.3		
Eastern and Southern										
Building trades craftsmen	25,427	s. d. 359 10	s. d. 350 3	44.8	3.0	—	s. d. 96.4	d. 93.9		
Electricians	2,598	405 5	375 2	47.1	7.3	—	103.3	95.6		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	708	376 6	354 11	45.5	6.3	—	99.4	93.7		
Electricians' mates	508	323 9	297 0	46.0	7.1	—	84.5	77.5		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	227	295 3	279 10	43.8	5.1	—	80.9	76.7		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,077	389 6	362 11	47.7	7.4	—	97.8	91.2		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	12,459	308 3	296 11	44.9	4.0	0.1	82.4	79.3		
Lorry drivers	1,480	357 11	341 3	49.2	5.6	—	87.3	83.2		
South Western										
Building trades craftsmen	15,250	s. d. 328 9	s. d. 323 0	42.8	1.8	—	s. d. 92.1	d. 90.5		
Electricians	1,524	368 8	348 10	44.2	3.9	—	100.1	94.7		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	305	371 9	356 7	46.2	3.6	—	96.5	92.6		
Electricians' mates	328	284 0	265 10	42.5	4.3	—	80.2	75.1		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	134	338 4	315 3	46.3	5.6	—	87.8	81.8		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	2,403	347 0	326 10	46.0	5.5	—	90.4	85.2		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,211	279 2	273 6	42.7	2.0	—	78.4	76.8		
Lorry drivers	936	322 1	311 1	45.8	3.5	—	84.4	81.5		
Midlands										
Building trades craftsmen	28,431	s. d. 388 9	s. d. 377 9	44.5	3.2	—	s. d. 104.9	d. 101.9		
Electricians	3,668	409 7	386 5	46.6	6.1	—	105.5	99.6		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	1,157	429 9	398 2	49.3	7.8	—	104.6	96.9		
Electricians' mates	411	337 4	307 11	47.0	8.5	—	86.2	78.7		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	591	354 1	325 3	48.9	9.4	—	86.9	79.8		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	9,272	412 1	381 2	48.0	8.0	—	103.0	95.3		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	16,520	320 1	307 0	44.3	4.2	—	86.7	83.2		
Lorry drivers	2,043	386 7	358 0	51.2	8.6	—	90.6	83.9		
Yorkshire and Humberside										
Building trades craftsmen	17,875	s. d. 369 10	s. d. 356 8	44.0	3.8	0.1	s. d. 100.7	d. 97.1		
Electricians	3,340	397 6	366 6	46.5	7.6	—	102.7	94.7		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	712	441 9	407 6	48.3	8.5	—	109.6	101.2		
Electricians' mates	486	353 8	310 3	48.4	12.6	—	87.6	76.9		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	383	386 6	348 11	50.9	11.5	—	91.2	82.3		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	4,653	394 6	362 4	48.3	8.3	0.1	97.9	89.9		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	9,843	311 2	295 3	43.6	4.9	0.1	85.4	81.1		
Lorry drivers	1,254	363 0	337 1	49.1	7.6	—	88.7	82.3		
North Western										
Building trades craftsmen	24,353	s. d. 372 10	s. d. 361 3	44.3	3.7	—	s. d. 101.0	d. 97.9		
Electricians	2,891	403 1	375 3	46.6	6.6	—	103.8	96.6		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	450	472 6	420 5	51.1	11.1	—	111.0	98.8		
Electricians' mates	334	384 10	339 1	50.5	10.8	—	91.5	80.6		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	208	380 7	338 2	50.4	10.8	—	90.6	80.5		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	5,445	389 11	361 5	47.1	7.9	0.1	99.2	91.9		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	12,974	323 10	308 6	45.1	5.3	—	86.1	82.0		
Lorry drivers	1,606	384 2	353 3	50.7	8.6	—	91.0	83.7		
Northern										
Building trades craftsmen	11,835	s. d. 363 1	s. d. 351 5	43.1	3.4	0.3	s. d. 100.7	d. 97.4		
Electricians	1,724	375 3	354 0	44.4	5.7	—	101.5	95.8		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	648	472 7	424 1	49.5	10.9	—	114.6	102.9		
Electricians' mates	343	307 9	288 8	45.0	6.6	—	82.0	76.9		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	133	345 1	307 6	49.6	11.9	—	83.5	74.4		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	3,280	378 3	352 4	45.2	6.5	0.3	100.0	93.1		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	7,360	298 9	288 1	41.7	3.3	0.6	85.0	81.9		
Lorry drivers	671	357 1	334 0	48.3	6.9	—	88.6	82.9		

Table 5 (continued) Regional Analysis by Occupation: Construction (other than Constructional Engineering)

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Scotland										
Building trades craftsmen	27,939	s. d. 388 1	s. d. 367 5	44.4	4.6	0.2	s. d. 104.7	d. 99.1		
Electricians	3,055	422 3	386 7	47.6	7.6	—	106.5	97.5		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	534	379 3	359 2	45.0	3.9	—	101.1	95.8		
Electricians' mates*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	179	345 7	316 6	46.2	6.6	—	89.7	82.2		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	6,607	402 2	369 4	47.5	7.6	0.3	101.2	92.9		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	16,378	315 6	295 7	43.9	5.0	0.3	86.0	80.5		
Lorry drivers	1,719	348 10	319 4	49.0	7.7	—	85.5	78.3		
Wales										
Building trades craftsmen	7,556	s. d. 353 5	s. d. 342 11	43.0	3.2	—	s. d. 98.5	d. 95.6		
Electricians	710	386 6	362 0	46.4	4.6	—	99.9	93.6		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	301	360 4	344 3	45.1	3.3	—	95.8	91.5		
Electricians' mates	212	294 10	273 0	45.9	4.5	—	77.1	71.4		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	1,815	366 0	339 8	45.4	6.8	—	96.7	89.8		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	4,654	289 2	278 8	42.8	3.3	—	81.0	78.1		
Lorry drivers	568	347 10	324 7	48.3	6.8	—	86.4	80.6		
Multi-Regional Firms†										
Building trades craftsmen	10,973	s. d. 478 8	s. d. 443 1	48.0	8.1	0.2	s. d. 119.2	d. 110.4		
Electricians	733	465 8	422 4	48.7	9.1	0.2	114.4	103.7		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Electricians' mates	127	419 10	365 6	50.9	12.1	0.8	97.6	84.9		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	10,509	464 9	419 4	51.2	10.2	0.1	108.7	98.1		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	12,938	382 10	351 7	47.6	8.4	0.2	96.2	88.4		
Lorry drivers	1,283	467 1	424 6	54.8	10.9	—	102.4	93.0		

* No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

† Multi-regional firms are those with contracts in more than one region who are unable to provide a regional analysis.

Table 6 Summary by Occupation: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Numbers of men covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	Average "make-up" pay per week		Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
Constructional engineering										
Timeworkers*										
Qualified workers	3,464	s. d. 528 10	s. d. 472 6	50.9	12.3	0.1	s. d. 124.5	d. 111.3		
Helpers, mates and handymen	813	457 2	412 5	51.2	12.8	—	107.1	96.6		
Labourers	453	335 4	325 0	45.7	8.2	0.9	86.6	78.4		
Lorry drivers	112	378 11	341 1	50.5	11.4	—	90.1	81.1		
Other than timeworkers‡										
Qualified workers	5,187	646 1	593 3	49.4	10.7	—	156.9	144.1		
Helpers, mates and handymen	2,107	557 1	508 11	48.9	11.5	—	136.7	124.9		
Labourers	301	431 2	383 7	51.1	11.6	—	101.3	90.1		
Lorry drivers†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Construction (other than constructional engineering)										
Building trades craftsmen	222,779	s. d. 381 5	s. d. 367 8	44.7	3.9	0.1	s. d. 102.4	d. 98.7		
Electricians	28,841	413 4	383 9	46.8	6.9	—	105.9	98.3		
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen	7,911	427 8	396 0	48.7	8.6	—	105.4	97.6		
Electricians' mates	5,180	355 4	321 3	49.3	9.3	—	88.2	79.8		
Heating and ventilating craftsmen's mates	3,767	352 8	323 11	48.9	9.6	—	86.5	79.5		
Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men	57,387	415 1	381 9	48.3	8.3	0.1	102.9	94.6		
Building labourers and general civil engineering operatives	129,281	329 0	312 9	44.9	4.9	0.1	87.9	83.5		
Lorry drivers	14,167	375 11	350 3	49.8	7.3	—	90.6	84.4		

* Includes lieu workers.

† No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages. (95973)

‡ Includes workers on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc.

Employees in Great Britain Mid-1966 Age & Regional Analysis

This article gives age distributions of employees in Great Britain in June 1966 analysed by industry and by region and the numbers of married women employees. The total numbers of employees at June 1966, analysed by sex, by industry and by region, were published in the February 1967 issue of the GAZETTE (Pages 100 to 106). Amendments to these estimates appear on page 472 of this issue. The corresponding analyses of the June 1965 estimates were published in the September 1966 issue of the GAZETTE (pages 555 to 561)

The principal changes during the period June 1965 to June 1966 shown by these analyses were:

- (a) The total number of employees increased by 137,000; there were increases of 23,000 men and 223,000 women, and decreases of 49,000 boys and 60,000 girls under 18.
- (b) Marriages of employees and the return of married women to employment accounted for an increase of 175,000 married women employees. The 4,807,000 married women in 1966 represented 55.6 per cent of all female employees.
- (c) There was a net inflow of 598,000 young persons who were still under 18 at June 1966, including some still in full-time education. There were net outflows of 193,000 men aged 65 or over, of 104,000 women aged 60 or over and of 163,000 employees in other groups, including the withdrawal of married women and other retirements. The number of 15-year-old employees was 22,000 lower in June 1966 than in June 1965. The number under 21 was 16,000 lower than in June 1965, when this group still showed an increase on the previous year. The number of employees over pensionable age was 35,000 higher than in 1965. The main increases were in those between 40 and pensionable age. At June 1966 about 50 per cent. of the males, 53 per cent. of all the females and 40 per cent. of the married women were under 40 years of age. These are the same as the corresponding percentages at June 1965, except that the female percentage was then 54.

As explained in the February 1967 issue of the GAZETTE, the mid-year estimates of employees include the registered unemployed and employees in employment. The latter include some persons who were not actually in jobs in June, but had worked at some time during the previous twelve months and have been counted as still in the working population at June (for example, occasional workers, and students who worked during vacation). They also include those in employment who were absent from work in June owing to sickness, holidays and other causes.

The estimates relate to employees, as re-defined in the GAZETTE for March 1966 (page 111) and for May 1966 (page 208). They do not cover other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons and members of HM Forces and Women's Services.

The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on

- (i) information obtained from a one per cent. sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Security, together with information about
- (ii) those civil servants and GPO employees who do not hold national insurance cards and
- (iii) the group of 27,000 wholly unemployed who were registered in June 1966 but had not been in recent employment and so were not covered by the counts of national insurance cards exchanged.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors. For example, the estimated number of males

aged 39 is given as 300,000, but the actual number obtained by a complete count rather than by sampling would probably have been different; the chance of the true figure being outside the range 289,000 to 311,000 is, however, only one in twenty. These possible margins of error need to be borne in mind when using the estimates.

Age Distributions—General

In table 1 the estimated numbers of male and female employees are analysed by individual years of age at June 1966; the corresponding estimates for June 1965 are given in brackets.

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

Changes between June 1965 and June 1966 are summarised, for broad age groups and for those aged 15 years, in table 2. In 1966 there were 22,000 fewer 15-year-old employees than in 1965, and 23,000 more in the 16-19 group.

In the 20-39 age group there were 34,000 fewer males and 58,000 more females. There was an increase of 79,000 among those between 40 and pensionable age and of 35,000 in those of pensionable age.

Table 1 Age Analysis of Employees in Great Britain at June 1966

(Corresponding estimates at June 1965 are given in brackets) THOUSANDS

Age at June	Males	Females	Age at June	Males	Females
15	119 (124)	128 (144)	45	351 (347)	215 (216)
16	247 (270)	271 (280)	46	318 (243)	222 (143)
17	328 (349)	323 (358)	47	265 (235)	151 (140)
18	370 (409)	354 (392)	48	232 (269)	142 (159)
19	420 (315)	382 (301)	49	260 (278)	165 (173)
20	325 (334)	277 (284)	50	283 (302)	176 (190)
21	331 (340)	260 (255)	51	298 (314)	194 (176)
22	341 (340)	230 (222)	52	309 (296)	178 (182)
23	320 (289)	201 (184)	53	296 (301)	183 (169)
24	289 (273)	165 (154)	54	295 (277)	170 (163)
25	270 (298)	138 (142)	55	272 (296)	163 (159)
26	298 (293)	132 (137)	56	291 (289)	157 (148)
27	292 (304)	130 (122)	57	283 (280)	159 (162)
28	298 (295)	122 (118)	58	276 (273)	144 (137)
29	291 (295)	120 (111)	59	263 (258)	131 (135)
30	294 (297)	116 (117)	60	246 (254)	103 (93)
31	291 (286)	123 (108)	61	250 (243)	84 (80)
32	277 (290)	115 (113)	62	232 (236)	75 (75)
33	283 (290)	119 (126)	63	224 (211)	70 (62)
34	286 (292)	135 (133)	64	198 (197)	53 (47)
35	293 (286)	140 (138)	65	100 (101)	35 (40)
36	284 (296)	146 (150)	66	76 (71)	36 (32)
37	291 (299)	155 (152)	67	58 (59)	29 (25)
38	297 (304)	158 (157)	68	50 (47)	22 (23)
39	300 (304)	162 (166)	69	38 (43)	20 (18)
40	302 (311)	171 (169)	70 and over	146 (143)	60 (61)
41	310 (306)	176 (171)			
42	305 (310)	181 (178)			
43	311 (332)	183 (191)	Total aged 15 and over	14,903 (14,929)	8,651 (8,488)
44	331 (351)	199 (208)			

The difference between the 1966 estimates in table 1 of employees of a particular age and the 1965 estimate for the age one year lower is an estimate of the net change during the 12 months in the number of employees in the same birth group. For example, in 1965, there were 197,000 male employees who would reach the age of 65 before June 1966 and in 1966 only 100,000 aged 65, so during the year there was a reduction, mainly

because of retirement of 97,000 in this group. For many ages these net movements are small, and so are subject to relatively high margins of sampling error. The movements during 1965-66 for broad age groups are given in table 3. This shows the different patterns in the working lives of males and females. For males the number of entrants exceeds the number of leavers up to about the age of 29, but above the age of 30, there is wastage because of deaths and other withdrawals, including migration, up to pensionable age, when withdrawals increase. For females, withdrawals exceed entrants between the ages of 17 and 27, and then, with the re-entry of married women into the employment field there is a net inflow up to the age of 55. There is a marked outflow at the age of 60.

Table 2 Summary of 1965-66 Changes by Age Group

	THOUSANDS		
	June 1965	June 1966	Change 1965-1966
Aged 15			
Males	124	119	-6
Females	144	128	-16
Total	269	246	-22
Aged 16-19			
Males	1,343	1,366	+23
Females	1,331	1,330	-1
Total	2,673	2,696	+23
Aged 20-39			
Males	5,984	5,949	-34
Females	3,088	3,146	+58
Total	9,072	9,096	+23
Aged 40-64			
Males	7,014	7,001	-13
Females	3,369	3,460	+91
Total	10,383	10,461	+79
Aged 65 and over			
Males	465	468	+3
Females	556	587	+31
Total	1,021	1,055	+35
All age groups			
Males	14,929	14,903	-26
Females	8,488	8,651	+163
Total	23,417	23,554	+137

Table 3 Net Movements into (+) and out of (-) the Employee Sector of the Working Population, 1965-66

Age at June 1966	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
15	+119	+128	+246
16-17	+182	+170	+351
18-29	+27	-156	-130
30-39	-40	+65	+26
40-49	-27	+65	+38
50-59	-41	-5	-45
60-64	-52	-60	-112
65 and over	-193	-44	-237
All ages 15 and over	-26	+163	+137

Age Distribution within Industries

Table 11 on pages 470 and 471 gives analyses by age group of the estimated numbers of employees at June 1966 in each order of the Standard Industrial Classification, and in each of the larger industries (Minimum List Headings), as in previous annual articles in this series. Separate analyses are given for males and for females. The numbers of employees within an age group in many industries or groups of industries are small and so subject to relatively high sampling errors.

(95973)

For each SIC Order the estimated number of male employees in each of the four broad age groups has been expressed as a percentage of the total male employees in that industry group and the distributions between these age groups are given in table 4. Similarly, table 5 gives, for each Order, the distribution of female employees between broad age groups, distinguishing married and other female employees within each age group.

Table 4 shows that the proportion of male employees in an industry in 1966 who were under 20 years of age varied from 5 per cent. in chemicals, vehicles, transport and public administration to 17 per cent. in distributive trades, and in no industry was the change, compared with the previous year, more than 1 per cent. Similarly, the proportion between 20 and 40 years of age was relatively low (32 per cent.) in mining and quarrying, and leather, and highest (46 per cent.) in the construction industry.

The proportion between 40 and 65 years of age varied from 38 per cent. in construction to 61 per cent. in mining and quarrying.

The proportion of pensionable age was low (1 per cent.) in mining and quarrying, chemicals and gas, electricity and water and highest (7 per cent.) in the miscellaneous services group.

The distribution between these age groups of the total in all industries and services was the same as in 1965, about half being under 40 years of age.

Similarly, table 5 shows that the proportion of female employees in an industry in 1966, who were under 20 years of age varied from 7 per cent. in professional and scientific services and 11 per cent. in public administration to 31 per cent. in insurance, banking and finance.

The proportion between 20 and 40 years of age was relatively low (32 per cent.) in textiles, leather, distributive and miscellaneous services and relatively high (47 per cent.) in mining and quarrying and (44 per cent.) in gas, electricity and water.

Table 4 Percentage Age Distributions of Male Employees 1966, within Industries (S.I.C. Orders)

Industry or Service (S.I.C. Order)	Under 20	20-39	40-64	65 and over
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	38	42	5
Mining and quarrying	6	32	61	1
Food, drink and tobacco	10	41	47	3
Chemicals and allied industries	5	42	51	1
Metal manufacture	7	39	51	2
Engineering and electrical goods	9	42	46	2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9	33	53	4
Vehicles	5	41	52	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11	41	44	3
Textiles	11	34	50	5
Leather, leather goods and fur	15	32	49	4
Clothing and footwear	13	33	47	6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9	41	47	3
Timber, furniture, etc.	15	39	43	3
Paper, printing and publishing	10	45	42	3
Other manufacturing industries	9	43	46	2
Construction	13	46	38	2
Gas, electricity and water	7	37	55	1
Transport and communication	5	39	53	3
Distributive trades	17	37	41	5
Insurance, banking and finance	8	42	46	3
Professional and scientific services	6	43	47	5
Miscellaneous services	15	39	39	7
Public administration	5	33	58	4
Total all industries and services	10	40	47	3

The proportion between 40 and 60 years of age was lowest (22 per cent.) in insurance, banking and finance and highest in professional and scientific services (47 per cent.) and public administration (46 per cent.).

A ** 3

Table 5 Percentage Age Distributions of Female Employees 1966, within Industries (S.I.C. Orders)

Industry or Service (S.I.C. Orders)	Under 20		20-39		40-59		60 and over	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	22	13	31	12	4	4	4
Mining and quarrying	11	28	19	25	10	4	2	2
Food, drink and tobacco	16	23	14	33	9	3	2	2
Chemicals and allied industries	18	21	17	28	10	2	2	2
Metal manufacture	18	23	17	29	8	3	2	2
Engineering and electrical goods	16	27	14	29	9	2	2	2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	19	16	17	26	12	6	2	2
Vehicles	14	24	17	29	11	2	2	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	13	24	12	35	9	4	2	2
Textiles	17	21	11	32	10	4	4	4
Leather, leather goods and fur	18	19	13	29	10	5	4	4
Clothing and footwear	23	21	13	27	8	3	3	3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	14	24	10	36	8	3	3	3
Timber, furniture, etc.	16	27	12	29	9	3	3	3
Paper, printing and publishing	24	21	18	24	8	2	3	3
Other manufacturing industries	15	26	11	33	9	4	1	1
Construction	17	24	17	27	8	3	2	2
Gas, electricity and water	14	25	19	26	12	2	2	2
Transport and communication	13	25	18	27	12	3	2	2
Distributive trades	24	20	12	29	8	3	3	3
Insurance, banking and finance	30	18	24	15	7	3	2	2
Professional and scientific services	7	21	17	34	13	4	4	4
Miscellaneous services	12	20	12	33	11	6	5	5
Public administration	11	18	17	31	15	5	3	3
All industries and services	16	21	15	30	10	4	3	3

A = Married women: B = All other female employees

The proportion of pensionable age was low (4 per cent.) in chemical, engineering, vehicles, and gas, electricity and water industries, and high (11 per cent.) in shipbuilding and miscellaneous services.

The distribution between these age groups of the total in all industries and services was 53 per cent. under 40 years of age, 40 per cent. in the 40-59 age group and 7 per cent. were over pensionable age. Compared with the previous year the proportions have not changed by more than 1 per cent.

Married Women Employees

The estimated total of married women employees (excluding widows and divorced women) at June 1966 was 4,807,000 or about 56 per cent. of all female employees. The total shows an increase of 175,000 compared with the total of 4,632,000 for June 1965. The age distribution of married women and total female employees in broad age groups, and the proportion which married women formed of the total number of female employees in each age group, are given in Table 6.

Table 6 Estimated Numbers of Married Women Employees at June 1966

(Corresponding estimates at June 1965 are given in brackets.) THOUSANDS

Age	Married women employees (1)	Female employees (2)	(1) as percentage of (2)
15-19	65 (58)	1,458 (1,475)	4.4 (3.9)
20-29	783 (764)	1,776 (1,728)	44.1 (44.2)
30-39	1,072 (1,050)	1,370 (1,360)	78.3 (77.2)
40-49	1,438 (1,379)	1,806 (1,748)	79.6 (78.9)
50-59	1,132 (1,085)	1,654 (1,621)	68.5 (66.9)
60 and over	316 (296)	587 (556)	53.8 (53.3)
All ages 15 and over	4,807 (4,632)	8,651 (8,488)	55.6 (54.6)

Table 7 gives, for each order of the Standard Industrial Classification the estimated number of married women employees, the percentage they formed of the total number of female employees and their age distribution in percentage form between broad age groups.

More than 60 per cent. (3,107,000) of the married women employed were in the service industries, with 20 per cent. (989,000) in professional and scientific services and 18 per cent. (865,000) in the distributive trades. The number of married women as a proportion of all female employees in an industry ranged from 37 per cent. in insurance, banking and finance and 48 per cent. in shipbuilding and in paper, printing and publishing to 64 per cent. in metal goods, bricks and the other manufacturing industries Order. The proportion was over 50 per cent. in all other industry orders.

In the manufacturing sector the largest number of married women employees—376,000—was in the engineering and electrical goods industries. The age distribution of married women employees showed little change compared with 1965; the percentage which married women formed of the total number of female employees showed a slight increase.

Table 7 Analysis of Married Women Employees by Industry and Age

Industry or Service (S.I.C. Order)	Number of married women employees (thousands)	Percentage of total female employees	Percentage analysis of married women employees			
			under 20	20-39	40-59	60 and over
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48	57	1	39	54	6
Mining and quarrying	13	58	2	48	43	7
Food, drink and tobacco	209	60	2	38	56	4
Chemicals and allied industries	78	52	3	41	53	3
Metal manufacture	42	56	2	41	52	3
Engineering and electrical goods	376	59	2	45	49	4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6	48	—	33	55	12
Vehicles	65	56	1	43	52	4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	132	64	2	37	55	6
Textiles	229	58	2	37	55	7
Leather, leather goods and fur	14	55	2	35	53	10
Clothing and footwear	204	53	2	40	52	6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	52	64	2	38	55	5
Timber, furniture etc.	36	60	2	45	48	5
Paper, printing and publishing	107	48	2	43	49	5
Other manufacturing industries	86	64	2	40	52	6
Construction	52	56	2	44	49	6
Gas, electricity and water	29	53	1	47	49	3
Transport and communication	147	55	1	46	48	5
Distributive trades	865	53	2	38	54	6
Insurance, banking and finance	109	37	2	49	42	8
Professional and scientific services	989	59	—	35	58	7
Miscellaneous services	752	60	1	34	54	10
Public administration	216	53	1	33	58	9
All industries and services	4,807	56	1	39	53	7

Table 10 on page 469 shows the numbers of male and female employees, by age group, in each of the Standard Regions of England, in Scotland and in Wales at June 1966.

Estimates for 1965 given in the GAZETTE for September 1966 gave figures for London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern administrative regions which together correspond with the South East and East Anglia Standard Regions.

The percentage distribution between Regions of the total numbers of male and female employees in each of four broad age groups is given in Table 8. Within each region, the percentage distribution of the regional total between these age groups is given in Table 9.

Inter-Regional Migration of Employees

The articles in this annual series normally include a section on inter-regional migration during the preceding twelve months. The section covering the period June 1965 to June 1966 is not yet ready for publication.

Table 8 Estimated Numbers of Employees at June 1966: Analysis by Region and Age

THOUSANDS

Region	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
	Males												
South East	195	249	553	498	488	494	504	472	494	482	388	178	4,994
East Anglia	21	20	44	34	40	38	44	41	40	35	34	12	403
South Western	40	48	93	81	78	85	94	80	92	83	70	28	874
West Midlands	73	77	168	156	157	160	162	149	153	127	104	50	1,535
East Midlands	45	48	103	88	85	93	98	92	91	82	71	28	925
Yorkshire and Humberside	68	75	144	130	126	131	149	127	138	121	107	42	1,357
North Western	91	105	196	179	176	181	197	178	182	180	150	58	1,873
Northern	48	49	85	82	83	93	93	91	94	81	68	19	884
Scotland	78	78	145	136	129	130	142	129	132	127	105	39	1,369
Wales	33	39	69	63	67	62	76	66	68	67	55	16	680
Great Britain	694	790	1,604	1,449	1,430	1,466	1,558	1,425	1,482	1,385	1,151	468	14,903
Females													
South East	214	256	427	241	219	259	312	311	329	276	142	88	3,074
East Anglia	21	19	30	13	13	19	22	23	22	16	8	6	211
South Western	42	46	59	32	31	41	51	53	50	42	21	12	481
West Midlands	70	70	110	63	60	78	94	94	86	72	38	19	854
East Midlands	51	44	63	36	35	44	57	55	50	44	22	11	512
Yorkshire and Humberside	68	65	92	54	56	66	79	78	75	67	35	17	754
North Western	94	93	143	83	76	106	127	122	133	107	53	23	1,161
Northern	50	43	64	32	34	40	47	42	41	34	16	7	450
Scotland	81	69	99	60	60	79	89	82	83	67	36	16	824
Wales	31	30	42	25	24	29	33	36	31	28	14	4	327
Great Britain	722	736	1,133	643	608	762	911	895	900	753	385	202	8,651
Females as percentage of Total Employees	51.0	48.2	41.4	30.7	29.8	34.2	36.9	38.6	37.8	35.2	25.1	30.1	36.7

Table 9 Percentage Distribution between Regions of Employees by Age Group at June 1966

Region	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	15 and over
Males					
South East	30.0	34.2	33.4	37.9	33.5
East Anglia	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7
South Western	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9
West Midlands	10.1	10.8	9.9	10.6	10.3
East Midlands	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.1
North Western	13.2	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.6
Northern	6.6	5.8	6.1	4.0	5.9
Scotland	10.6	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.2
Wales	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.4	4.6
Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females					
South East	32.2	36.5	35.5	39.1	35.5
East Anglia	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
South Western	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.6
West Midlands	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.9
East Midlands	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.1	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.7
North Western	12.8	13.0	14.1	12.9	13.4
Northern	6.4	5.4	4.7	3.9	5.2
Scotland	10.3	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.5
Wales	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.8
Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10 Percentage Distribution between Age Groups of Employees at June 1966 within Individual Regions

Region	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Regional Total
Males					
South East	8.9	40.7	46.9	3.6	100.0
East Anglia	10.1	38.6	48.4	2.9	100.0
South Western	10.2	38.6	48.0	3.2	100.0
West Midlands	9.7	41.8	45.2	3.2	100.0
East Midlands	10.1	39.9	47.0	3.0	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	10.6	39.1	47.2	3.1	100.0
North Western	10.5	39.1	47.4	3.1	100.0
Northern	11.0	38.7	48.2	2.1	100.0
Scotland	11.4	39.3	46.4	2.8	100.0
Wales	10.7	38.4	48.6	2.3	100.0
Great Britain	10.0	39.9	47.0	3.1	100.0
Females					
South East	15.3	37.3	40.0	7.5	100.0
East Anglia	18.7				

Table 11 Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1966: Analysis by Industry and Age

THOUSANDS

Industry	Aged under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	31	24	81	69	63	67	34	21	391
Agriculture and horticulture	28	22	73	62	55	60	30	20	351
Mining and quarrying	17	19	77	101	138	143	62	3	559
Coal mining	15	18	66	90	125	129	56	2	500
Food, drink and tobacco	21	24	95	98	95	90	34	12	471
Bread and flour confectionery	6	4	19	18	16	18	6	3	89
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3	3	12	7	8	8	2	1	45
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	2	1	8	8	7	7	2	2	40
Brewing and malting	2	4	13	18	15	7	2	1	76
Other drink industries	3	3	9	9	8	7	2	2	43
Chemicals and allied industries	8	12	72	88	91	79	25	5	381
Chemicals and dyes	4	5	32	42	48	36	11	2	178
Metal manufacture	18	22	103	112	123	112	45	10	547
Iron and steel (general)	9	11	51	55	62	57	24	4	273
Steel tubes	1	3	9	10	11	9	4	2	49
Iron castings, etc.	4	4	19	25	23	21	8	2	108
Light metals	1	1	10	10	11	10	4	1	48
Copper, brass and other base metals	2	2	14	13	17	14	6	2	69
Engineering and electrical goods	72	84	371	342	367	290	118	39	1,683
Metal-working machine tools	4	3	16	17	14	6	2	2	55
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2	2	13	10	12	8	3	1	44
Textile machinery and accessories	2	2	9	7	9	9	5	1	53
Mechanical handling equipment	2	2	12	12	13	8	3	1	44
Office machinery	1	1	14	11	9	5	2	7	302
Other machinery	13	17	65	61	64	52	22	4	142
Industrial plant and steelwork	6	6	31	30	32	24	10	5	194
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	9	11	40	39	45	32	13	5	88
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	4	4	21	16	20	14	4	5	88
Electrical machinery	8	9	37	31	39	33	13	4	174
Insulated wires and cables	1	2	9	10	9	9	3	1	44
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	2	3	13	9	11	10	4	1	53
Radio and other electronic apparatus	5	7	40	41	36	26	8	2	166
Other electrical goods	3	4	17	17	16	16	6	2	82
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10	8	35	29	39	44	20	7	193
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	8	8	27	23	30	34	15	6	148
Marine engineering	2	2	8	6	10	10	5	1	45
Vehicles	18	22	137	166	181	151	55	12	742
Motor vehicle manufacturing	11	13	83	106	106	82	28	6	436
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	4	5	39	43	52	46	16	4	210
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	23	19	82	81	79	68	27	14	393
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	17	14	58	57	56	47	16	10	274
Textiles	19	21	67	59	74	74	36	17	367
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2	3	8	5	7	9	5	2	41
Woollen and worsted	5	5	13	15	17	17	9	5	85
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2	2	9	7	7	8	4	2	41
Textile finishing	2	3	7	5	10	10	5	3	45
Leather, leather goods and fur	3	2	6	5	5	9	3	1	34
Clothing and footwear	11	8	24	22	28	26	12	9	140
Footwear	4	3	8	7	9	10	6	2	49
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	12	12	56	56	59	52	17	7	271
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	4	3	12	13	13	12	4	1	63
Glass	3	3	13	12	12	12	4	1	61
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	3	4	21	24	23	18	5	3	101
Timber, furniture, etc.	20	15	47	44	43	46	13	7	234
Timber	8	6	17	15	15	15	5	3	84
Furniture and upholstery	6	4	15	15	16	19	4	1	80
Paper, printing and publishing	20	24	97	91	76	76	26	12	422
Paper and board	4	5	18	15	16	13	5	1	77
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	3	4	20	24	23	24	7	4	110
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	9	10	42	35	25	28	10	5	164
Other manufacturing industries	8	10	43	46	40	38	16	5	207
Rubber	2	4	21	24	20	17	6	2	95
Plastics moulding and fabricating	2	3	12	12	10	10	4	2	54
All manufacturing industries	265	283	1,236	1,242	1,301	1,154	447	156	6,085
Construction	98	120	413	341	289	242	88	34	1,625
Gas, electricity and water	8	17	67	72	88	82	34	4	371
Gas	4	5	16	20	24	26	11	1	106
Electricity	4	9	44	44	57	46	18	1	223
Water supply	1	2	7	8	10	10	5	1	42
Transport and communication	26	42	251	281	309	292	123	34	1,358
Railways	4	7	40	59	74	73	45	7	308
Road passenger transport	2	6	46	46	43	57	20	5	217
Road haulage contracting	5	5	46	53	44	30	11	5	199
Sea transport	3	5	26	19	13	13	5	2	86
Port and inland water transport	2	4	19	23	27	30	16	5	125
Air transport	—	1	9	11	11	6	2	—	41
Postal services and telecommunications	6	11	53	63	82	73	21	9	316
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3	4	14	13	12	11	5	3	65
Distributive trades	134	99	273	240	232	242	90	64	1,374
Wholesale distribution	20	20	69	68	71	68	24	16	357
Retail distribution	101	65	150	121	119	133	52	37	779
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	6	8	28	26	23	22	8	5	126
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	7	6	26	24	19	18	7	6	113

Table 11 (continued) Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1966: Analysis by Industry and Age

THOUSANDS

Industry	Aged under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males									
Insurance, banking and finance	10	19	77	70	66	69	26	11	349
Professional and scientific services	16	32	186	176	158	176	60	38	841
Accountancy services	3	7	23	9	4	4	2	1	55
Educational services	4	5	72	89	79	80	27	18	374
Medical and dental services	3	8	40	42	49	62	19	9	232
Other professional and scientific services	4	8	38	31	21	19	8	5	134
Miscellaneous services	74	70	216	169	148	164	70	65	977
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	3	4	18	18	8	13	4	5	72
Sport and other recreations	4	3	7	7	5	7	4	5	42
Catering, hotels, etc.	12	15	45	34	34	41	16	22	219
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling-stations	40	32	89	60	52	51	23	13	361
Other services	6	8	33	36	32	29	12	10	167
Public administration	15	32	153	159	209	245	101	39	954
National government service	3	10	46	49	94	109	45	14	369
Local government service	12	22	106	109	115	138	58	26	586
Grand total	694	790	3,053	2,896	2,984	2,867	1,151	468	14,903
Females									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6	6	13	16	20	16	4	2	83
Agriculture and horticulture	6	6	12	16	19	16	4	2	81
Mining and quarrying	1	1	6	4	4	4	1	—	23
Food, drink and tobacco	30	29	68	61	79	68	12	3	349
Bread and flour confectionery	7	4	9	11	15	14	3	1	63
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	4	3	9	11	14	11	1	1	51
Fruit and vegetable products	3	3	7	7	11	9	1	—	44
Chemicals and allied industries	14	16	36	21	31	25	4	2	148
Chemicals and dyes	4	6	12	6	9	7	2	—	47
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	5	4	11	8	10	7	1	—	45
Metal manufacture	6	8	19	11	14	14	2	1	76
Engineering and electrical goods	48	61	150	112	143	100	17	8	639
Other machinery	6	6	17	10	15	9	2	1	66
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4	5	12	9	15	10	1	1	56
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	3	3	11	8	12	8	2	1	49
Electrical machinery	5	5	12	10	14	11	2	1	59
Radio and other electronic apparatus	10	13	32	27	30	20	2	1	136
Other electrical goods	5	6	13	15	16	12	2	1	71
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	—	12
Vehicles	8	9	31	17	27	20	3	1	115
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5	6	17	8	14	10	2	1	63
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	15	14	38	35	52	40	8	5	206
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9	9	25	23	31	24	5	3	129
Textiles	40	32	69	60	79	87	19	11	396
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	4	2	9	10	14	14	3	2	58
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3	3	8	8	9	15	3	2	51
Woollen and worsted	9	6	14	13	18	21	6	2	89
Hosiery and other knitted goods	12	10	18	13	17	16	3	2	91
Leather, leather goods and fur	3	2	4	5	5	6	1	1	26
Clothing and footwear	55	41	78	55	70	66	14	9	387
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	13	9	18	13	15	14	3	2	87
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	5	4	9	7	9	7	2	1	45
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	15	9	20	15	18	16	3	2	96
Footwear	8	6	11	7	12	10	2	1	58
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7	6	14	14	21	14	3	2	80
Timber, furniture, etc.	5	5	12	11	12	11	2	2	59
Paper, printing and publishing	26	29	53	32	34	36	7	4	222
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	12	13	22	14	16	15	3	2	98
Other manufacturing industries	12	10	25	25	32	25	5	2	135
Plastics moulding and fabricating	3	2	8	9	9	8	2	—	41
All manufacturing industries	268	263	598	459	599	514	99	50	2,851
Construction	8	8	24	15	19	15	2	2	93
Gas, electricity and water	4	4	14	10	10	10	2	—	55
Transport and communication	15	21	62	51	59	44	9	5	265
Road passenger transport	1	4	13	9	10	8	1	—	45
Postal services and telecommunications	7	7	21	25	29	20	5	3	114
Distributive trades	250	156	288	234	314	283	70	33	1,629
Wholesale distribution	22	21	45	30	37	36	11	4	205
Retail distribution	220	128	224	193	266	236	56	27	1,350
Insurance, banking and finance	34	55	93	33	35	32	8	6	296
Professional and scientific services	41	86	345	301	404	379	91	37	1,683
Educational services	7	14	126	161	222	210			

Table 11 (continued) Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1966: Analysis by Industry and Age

Industry	THOUSANDS								
	Aged under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Females									
Miscellaneous services	79	85	219	188	263	279	84	60	1,257
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	2	2	14	11	11	11	3	2	57
Catering, hotels, etc.	15	18	53	63	94	105	32	22	401
Laundries	6	5	12	10	19	25	5	4	86
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling-stations	9	10	23	16	18	11	2	1	91
Hairdressing and manicure	24	21	28	4	4	3	1	—	84
Private domestic service	3	2	10	19	36	60	23	19	173
Other services	11	20	62	47	59	47	14	8	267
Public administration	15	30	83	59	95	92	23	9	406
National government service	7	16	40	24	49	44	11	3	194
Local government service	8	14	42	34	47	49	12	6	212
Grand total	722	736	1,776	1,370	1,806	1,654	385	202	8,651

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES: REVISIONS TO JUNE 1966 ESTIMATES

National and regional estimates of employees at June 1966 were published in the February 1967 issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (tables 1 and 2 on pages 102-106). Estimates have also been published of employees in employment and of the working population in June 1966 and of employees in employment in Index of Production industries for subsequent months which were derived from the estimated totals of employees. Errors have now been detected in the June 1966 estimates for the North Western and West Midlands Regions, and consequently in the national estimates and the monthly estimates for Index of Production industries for subsequent months.

These errors resulted in understatements of nearly 13,000 employees in the North Western Region (spread over all industries) and of nearly 11,000 in the West Midlands Region (all in road passenger transport) and so of nearly 24,000 (about 14,000 males, 10,000 females) in the totals for Great Britain and the United Kingdom, including about 6,000 in Index of Production industries.

Consequently, the changes between June 1965 and June 1966, between March 1966 and June 1966, and between June 1966 and September 1966 in the numbers in employment and in the working population given in the table on page 100 and tables 4 and 5 of the February 1967 issue of the GAZETTE and tables 1 and 2 on pages 301 and 302 of the April 1967 issue require amendment. The amended figures are:

	June 1966			Change March 1966 to June 1966			Change June 1965 to June 1966			Change June 1966 to September 1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working Population	16,651	8,993	25,644	+32	+20	+53	-31	+162	+131	+14	+81	+94
Total employees	14,903	8,651	23,554	+33	+20	+54	-26	+163	+137	+15	+81	+95
Total in civil employment	16,050	8,924	24,974	+73	+34	+107	-18	+172	+154	-39	+63	+24
Employees in employment:												
Total	14,704	8,597	23,301									
Index of Production Industries	8,544	3,005	11,549				-14	+25	+11			
Other industries	6,160	5,592	11,752				-4	+147	+143			
North Western Region												
Total employees	1,873	1,161	3,034				-2	+11	+8	+10	+10	+20
Total civilian labour force	2,027	1,215	3,242									
Employees in employment	1,845	1,154	2,999				+2	+14	+15	+3	+8	+11
Total in civil employment	1,999	1,208	3,207									
West Midlands Region												
Total employees	1,535	854	2,388				+15	+14	+28	-12	-20	-32
Total civilian labour force	1,646	884	2,529									
Employees in employment	1,524	850	2,375				+15	+13	+29	-16	-22	-38
Total in civil employment	1,635	880	2,516									
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations												
Working Population	16,658	9,005	25,664	+11	+51	+63	-31	+162	+132	+3	+46	+48
Employees in employment	14,682	8,598	23,280	-8	+42	+34	-19	+172	+153	-36	+36	
Total in civil employment	16,028	8,925	24,953									

The detailed amendments to be made to the June 1966 estimates analysed by industry (M.L.H.) of employees and of employees in employment in the North Western and the West Midlands Regions are given below. These amendments affect the following tables published in recent issues of the GAZETTE:

February:	Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 36	} 101, 102 and 103
March:	Tables 36 and 38	
April:	Tables 1 and 2 on pages 301 and 302 and Table on page 310	
May:	Table on page 396	

These corrections are given rounded in hundreds, and, because the effect of rounding is different for different series and different months, figures obtained by making these additions to previously published figures may differ slightly from amended figures published in the present and future issues of the GAZETTE.

Amended figures have been incorporated in the time series in Tables 101, 102 and 103, and the monthly industrial analysis of employees in employment on pages 482 and 483 of this issue.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1966

Additions to North Western Region

Industry	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	4.8	7.7	12.6
Total, Index of Production industries	3.1	3.3	6.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	2.4	3.2	5.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	0.1
Agriculture and horticulture	—	—	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.1	—	0.1
Coal mining	0.1	—	0.1
Food, drink and tobacco	0.2	0.4	0.6
Bread and flour confectionery	—	0.1	0.1
Biscuits	—	0.1	0.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	—	—	0.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	—	0.1	0.1
Fruit and vegetable products	—	—	0.1
Chemicals and allied industries	0.2	0.2	0.4
Chemicals and dyes	0.1	0.1	0.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergent	—	—	0.1
Metal manufacture	0.1	—	0.1
Iron and steel (general)	—	—	0.1
Engineering and electrical goods	0.6	0.6	1.2
Textile machinery and accessories	0.1	—	0.1
Other machinery	0.1	0.1	0.2
Industrial plant and steelwork	0.1	—	0.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	0.1	—	0.1
Electrical machinery	0.1	0.1	0.2
Insulated wires and cables	—	0.1	0.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	—	—	0.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus	—	0.1	0.1
Other electrical goods	—	0.1	0.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.1	—	0.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	0.1	—	0.1
Vehicles	0.3	0.1	0.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	0.1	—	0.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.1	0.1	0.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	0.1	0.1	0.1
Textiles	0.3	0.8	1.1
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	0.1	0.3	0.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	0.1	0.2	0.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	—	—	0.1
Made up textiles	—	—	0.1
Textile finishing	0.1	—	0.1
Other textile industries	—	—	0.1
Clothing and footwear	0.1	0.5	0.6
Weatherproof outerwear	—	0.1	0.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	—	0.1	0.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	—	0.1	0.1
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	—	0.1	0.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	—	0.1	0.1
Footwear	—	0.1	0.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.2
Glass	0.1	—	0.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper, printing and publishing	0.2	0.2	0.4
Paper and board	—	—	0.1
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre board packing cases	—	—	0.1
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	—	—	0.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	—	0.1	0.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	—	0.1	0.1
Other manufacturing industries	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rubber	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics moulding and fabricating	—	—	0.1
Construction	0.5	0.1	0.5
Gas, electricity and water	0.1	—	0.2
Gas	—	—	0.1
Electricity	0.1	—	0.1
Transport and communication	0.4	0.1	0.6
Railways	0.1	—	0.1
Road passenger transport	0.1	—	0.1
Road haulage contracting	0.1	—	0.1
Sea transport	0.1	—	0.1
Port and inland water transport	0.1	—	0.1
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	—	—	0.1
Distributive trades	0.5	1.5	2.0
Wholesale distribution	0.1	0.2	0.4
Retail distribution	0.2	1.2	1.5
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	—	—	0.1
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	—	—	0.1

Additions to West Midlands Region

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Transport and Communication	8.8	2.0	10.8
Road passenger transport	8.8	2.0	10.8
All industries and services	8.8	2.0	10.8

The above additions should also be applied to Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 17th April, 1967 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958, was 655,379 compared with 654,483 at 18th April, 1966.

Details of the numbers of persons on the register at 17th April 1967, classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their application, will be published next month.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 10th April 1967 was 58,048 of whom 50,889 were males and 7,159 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 50,450, 44,211 males and 6,239 females, while there were 7,598 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 8th May, 1967 was 57,808 of whom 50,597 were males and 7,211 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 50,090, 43,843 males and 6,247 females, while there were 7,718 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 5th April, 4,823 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,979 men, 716 women and 128 young persons. In addition 148 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

In the four weeks ended 3rd May, 5,777 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,814 men, 818 women and 145 young persons. In addition 116 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

CORRECTION

In table 4 in the article "Entry of Young Persons into Employment in 1966" in the May issue of the Gazette (p 381) the figure for boys in South Western Region under the column headed age 17 should have read 1,645, not 11,645, and that for girls in Wales under the column headed age 16 should have read 2,418, not 12,418.

Productivity Agreements

A strong case for encouraging the spread of productivity agreements that conform to the requirements of a prices and incomes policy, is one of the findings in the report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes of an examination of such agreements it undertook at the request of the Government, which was published recently (PRODUCTIVITY AGREEMENTS, Report No. 36, Cmnd 3311, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net). Such agreements, the board adds, promote higher productivity and help to stabilise prices.

The board also suggests guidelines for managements, unions and the Ministry of Labour in considering productivity agreements which revise those they laid down for judging productivity agreements (circumstances in which higher pay in return for higher productivity might be justified) in the first half of this year, in a special report published last December (PRODUCTIVITY AND PAY DURING THE PERIOD OF SEVERE RESTRAINT, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966, page 818). These revisions have been made, the report points out, in the light of the experience both of the board and the Ministry of Labour and of the changes in Government policy after 30th June, 1967.

The report sets out the board's findings on the general characteristics and effects of productivity agreements, assesses their place in incomes policy and how far their extension should be encouraged. It states that the board has found little evidence so far to suggest that a genuine productivity agreement has an inflationary effect outside the plant in which it is concluded. Enough evidence has been accumulated to show that productivity agreements are possible and can be successful in labour-intensive as well as capital-intensive industries. Similarly, it considers they can be applied to white-collar workers.

The board considers that there should be guidelines for managements, unions and the Ministry of Labour in considering productivity agreements. It says that the seven guidelines drawn up last December have proved a useful basis for judging productivity agreements during the period of severe restraint. Suitably amended, they should continue to serve this purpose in the next period of prices and incomes policy. The report makes it clear that during the period of severe restraint the Ministry has had little difficulty in interpreting the original first, sixth and seventh guidelines. In many cases it has also been possible to apply the second, third and fourth.

The fourth guideline remains unchanged. The only alteration to the first, second, sixth and seventh is the substitution of 'should' for 'must'. The third—requiring that there should be a reduction in the total cost per unit of output—has been slightly amended. From its studies the board has noted that productivity agreements cannot be expected to show a reduction in unit costs immediately. An agreement, it says, may be justified even if it brings no reductions in unit costs, provided that it can be shown that it is laying the foundations for further changes in working practices which will eventually bring cost reduction. Therefore, the board has amended this guideline by substituting 'should' for 'must', and inserting 'normally' before 'show'.

This leaves the fifth guideline which is concerned with benefit to the consumer. In assessing productivity agreements, the report states, the Ministry of Labour has found this the most difficult to apply. The board's own examination of the seven particular agreements referred to it has also shown that several would not have satisfied this guideline in its original form. Thus the board says that both its own experience and that of the Ministry point to the need to amend it.

In its original form the fifth guideline said: 'There should be a clear benefit to the consumer in lower prices or in improved quality'. In some instances 'lower prices' may mean prices lower than they would have been if the undertaking can prove

that factors outside its control would otherwise have led to 'higher prices'. The board says that where possible the benefit to the consumer should be both direct and immediate. But where necessary benefits which accrue more gradually may be allowed.

The board points out that as productivity agreements cannot always achieve cost reductions immediately their benefits to the consumer will sometimes be delayed. Examples of this are where an agreement is the first of a series, and considerable savings may not be achieved until the later stages have taken effect; where a small-scale or partial agreement is unlikely to provide sufficient savings for immediate price reductions and a major agreement may contribute only a fractional saving in relation to the price of the product; and where the effect of a productivity agreement may be absorbed in offsetting an unavoidable increase in costs from other causes. The board has thus re-written the fifth guideline to read 'The undertaking should be ready to show clear benefits to the consumer through a contribution to stable prices'.

As amended, the guidelines are:

- (i) It should be shown that the workers are making a direct contribution towards increasing productivity by accepting more exacting work or a major change in working practices;
- (ii) Forecasts of increased productivity should be derived by the application of proper work standards;
- (iii) An accurate calculation of the gains and costs should normally show that the total cost per unit of output, taking into account the effect on capital, will be reduced;
- (iv) The scheme should contain effective controls to ensure that the projected increase in productivity is achieved, and that payment is made only as productivity increases or as changes in working practices take place;
- (v) The undertaking should be ready to show clear benefits to the consumer through a contribution to stable prices;
- (vi) An agreement covering part of the undertaking should bear the cost of consequential increases elsewhere in the same undertaking if any have to be granted;
- (vii) In all cases negotiators should beware of setting extravagant levels of pay which would provoke resentment outside.

The board emphasise that the responsibility for following the guidelines does not rest equally on employers and the unions. Both are responsible for seeing that there is a 'direct contribution', that proper controls are included and for the level of pay. Otherwise, the onus rests primarily on management. Forecasting, costing and ensuring a benefit to the consumer depend on information which only management can provide. It may be willing to communicate much of this information to the unions, but, whether it does so or not, managements must accept the duty, if called upon, to show that the agreement is consistent with national policy in these respects.

Its report, the board states, sets out its findings about the general characteristics and effects of productivity agreements to assess their place in a prices and incomes policy, and how far their extension should be encouraged. The seven agreements referred to the board, and other similar agreements, it goes on, have aimed at achieving more economical working by a reduction in the amount of overtime, freer interchange of tasks between different groups of workers, the removal of restrictions on output, manpower reductions and changes in patterns of work. As a counterpart to these changes in working practices changes were made in the levels and structures of pay.

The board find that adequate work standards can generally be devised and accurate forecasts made of the prospective gains before an agreement is concluded. The agreements which it had examined had in general led to overall savings in costs, in the sense that costs were less than they would have been without the agreements, and in some there are prospects of further savings

which could not have been expected in the absence of the agreements. The prior planning and the conclusion of the agreements has given managements more effective control over the performance of work, while at the same time, through the consolidation of overtime and other payments in total earnings, it has given the employees greater security of earnings.

There is little evidence so far, the report goes on, that a *bona fide* productivity agreement in one undertaking tends to push up wages regardless of productivity in other undertakings. In some instances, indeed, the effect of an agreement has been to prompt the conclusion of similar agreements elsewhere, generally in the same industry.

By and large, individual undertakings have followed one of two different methods of negotiating a productivity agreement—proposals have either been presented to the unions or jointly discussed in advance with the unions. The board believes that the advantage lies with joint discussions on principles before the presentation of formal proposals. It emphasises the importance of negotiating actual changes of work practices at the level of the plant and workshops, and where no formal joint machinery for the purpose exists, experience suggests that it should be established.

The extent to which any rapid extension of productivity agreements may require changes in industry-wide bargaining is not yet clear. Such expansion will entail changes in the methods of many employers' associations, who should consider issuing guidelines for their members to observe in negotiating productivity agreements, and also registering the agreements and distributing information about them.

This procedure, say the board, would require the concurrence of the unions. In general, the reaction of the unions to productivity agreements has been favourable, but some could with advantage review their organisation for effective negotiation at plant and company level, along with the number and the training of their full-time officers and shop stewards. An official collection of information about productivity agreements, to be made available to both sides of industry, should be undertaken.

The board adds that its studies have led to the conclusion that

Prices and Incomes Bill

The Prices and Incomes (No 2) Bill, 1967, which gives the Government limited reserve powers over prices and incomes for a period of 12 months after Part IV of the Prices and Incomes Act, 1966 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1966 page 388) expires on 11th August next, was presented to Parliament on 5th June.

This Bill contains provisions designed to supplement temporarily those in Part II of the 1966 Act which enable the Government, by order, to require notification of proposed increases in prices of goods or charges for services and in pay awards and settlements, and for a standstill period of up to 30 days after such notification so that the Government may decide whether to refer the matter to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

Where such a reference is made then the proposed increase must not be carried out until either the board has reported, or until three months has elapsed from the date on which it was referred, whichever is the shorter. After the three months, or after the board has reported, there is no statutory bar to the implementation of a price or pay increase, whether or not the board has reported in favour of it.

Under the new Bill the Government will have power at their discretion, to extend by order a temporary standstill on a price or pay increase beyond the three or four months which is provided for in Part II in cases where the National Board for Prices and Incomes have so recommended, but not otherwise. The maximum period of standstill which can be imposed under these provisions is six months from the date of reference to the board (so that in cases where a statutory notification was required the standstill could be for seven months). The object of this temporary power to extend the period of standstill is to help in ensuring that the parties concerned in the cases referred to the board will pay

effective controls to ensure that the objectives of the agreements are achieved are both necessary and practicable. The implementation of an agreement in stages can be a useful control, provided that the stages can be foreshortened if achievement runs ahead of expectation. The use of pilot schemes, on the other hand, has been shown to have few advantages. There is little chance of reversing the change: and it is better to concentrate on securing an effective agreement on the assumption that there can be no turning back.

It is impossible to lay down any rigid rule about the level of pay that is appropriate under a productivity agreement. While the level of pay agreed on must be sufficient to elicit the required changes it should normally be such that the net change in costs can provide a contribution to lower or stable prices. Any undertaking which seeks to justify an increase in pay in terms of the productivity exception should be able to account for the increase by showing that the advantages to the nation, as well as the advantages to the undertaking itself and its employees, warrant the increase granted.

The rate of growth of productivity agreements will, in the board's opinion, depend on the maintenance of a prices and incomes policy. All that it has heard suggests that the effects of Government policy, specially since July 1966, has been to direct the attention of both the employers and trade unions away from conventional bargaining and towards productivity bargaining. But since productivity agreements require time and effort, whereas conventional bargaining is easy many of them might turn back if the pressure were removed. A prices and incomes policy also provides the most favourable environment for the equitable distribution of the proceeds of increased productivity, whether from improved technology or improved work practices. The spread of productivity agreements is bound to be uneven: many workers cannot expect to participate directly in them for the foreseeable future, and consumers who are not wage or salary earners can only benefit through the effect on prices. To ensure that the benefits of productivity agreements are made available to everyone, some part of the gain must be passed on to the consumer.

full regard to the board's findings in the national interest before proceeding to implement any increases in prices or incomes.

Under the provision of Part II a standstill can only be imposed in cases where a price or pay increase has not already been implemented. The provisions of the Bill will enable the Government temporarily to suspend the implementation of an increase in a price (or charge) or of an award or settlement, thus imposing a standstill on the level of prices or charges ruling before the implementation of the increase in question (or on the terms and conditions of employment ruling before the implementation of the settlement in question) in two different circumstances:

- (a) at the time when the increase or settlement is referred to the board under Section 2 of the 1966 Act;
- (b) in cases where the increase or settlement has already been referred to the board under Section 2 of the 1966 Act on the basis of a voluntary standstill by the parties concerned and the parties subsequently implement the increase or settlement while the board is preparing its report.

In either case the standstill would remain in force until the board's report is published, or until three months after the reference to the board, whichever is the earlier. It may subsequently be extended under the Bill if the board's report so recommends. But its provisions can only be used to suspend price or pay increases which have been implemented within three months before the date on which the direction is given under it. Subject to this proviso, it will be possible to give a direction in relation to a price or pay increase which has taken place before the Bill's enactment (and before the bringing into force of Part II of the 1966 Act). The main object of this temporary power is to ensure that the reliance put on the proper working of the voluntary

'early warning' arrangements including voluntary standstills is not frustrated by the action of those who might have failed to observe these arrangements.

The Government will be able, by order made after publication of the board's report, to suspend a price or pay increase which does not accord with a recommendation by the board, provided that the order is made within six months from the date of the reference to the board. An order may impose a standstill for a period of up to three months, and may be made in relation to reports by the board published before as well as after the Bill's enactment.

The effect of the standstill will be that prices or pay must be restored to the level ruling before the date of the reference to the board.

It is also provided that while it is for the Government to decide whether to make orders under the Bill in the light of the board's findings, the orders may not be more restrictive than the recommendations in the relevant board report and that such

orders may only be made after the parties concerned have had an opportunity to make representations.

The Bill also affords a defence to employers who have withheld pay increases, although contractually due, during the periods of standstill and severe restraint (between 20th July, 1966 and 30th June 1967). This provision relates only to the withholding of pay increases due in the period between 21st July 1966 and 30th June 1967 or due before 20th July 1966 and not actually paid by that date. It does not prohibit the payment of such increases, nor does it give any right of recovery of remuneration which has actually to be paid. What it does is to affect the position of contractual liability in relation to what has actually taken place over the last twelve months. It does not alter the situation except to recognise in law the deferrals which have already taken place in accordance with national policy. Other provisions in the Bill modify and clarify certain provisions of the 1966 Act.

It is intended that Part II of the 1966 Act should come into force on 12th August, 1967

Regional Employment Premiums

Subject to Parliamentary approval, from 4th September next employers in manufacturing industries in Development Areas in Great Britain who are eligible for payments under the Selective Employment Repayments Act will be able to claim an additional weekly premium of 30s. for every male full-time worker, with corresponding rates of 15s. for women, 15s. for boys and 9s. 6d. for girls under a scheme announced by the Government recently.

Details of the scheme were set out in a White Paper (THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS, Cmnd. 3310, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d.). The proposal to introduce a regional employment premium was first announced in a memorandum issued in April by the Department of Economic Affairs and the Treasury, and circulated to various organisations for comment.

The comments and representations made to this original proposal are discussed in the White Paper, which says that, after weighing carefully all the representations they had received, the Government has concluded that the basic case put forward in the memorandum is sound.

This was

First, that the efficient management of the economy, and the optimum use of manpower require major new measures to be taken to produce a more even distribution of industrial development as between the different regions, and as a result to secure a further substantial narrowing of the unemployment gap between the Development Areas and the rest of Britain.

Secondly, that the proposed regional employment premium would have this effect over a period of years, and that there are no practicable alternatives which by themselves could be expected to do so on the same scale.

Thirdly, that—provided these payments are confined to manufacturing industry in the Development Areas—their effects on the pressure of demand and the balance of payments will not be such as to require off-setting taxation to release resources for the subsidy.

The Government had, therefore, decided that the needs of the Development Areas are so pressing that the introduction at an early date of a regional employment premium scheme for the Development Areas as they are defined at the present time, would be justified.

The main elements of the scheme will be:

- (i) the additional premium will be 30s. a week for every full time male employee in respect of whom manufacturing employers are at present entitled to claim selective employment premium;
- (ii) The corresponding rates for women will be 15s., boys 15s. and girls 9s. 6d.;
- (iii) part-time employment for less than twenty-one hours but more than eight hours a week will attract half the additional premium in each case; (Note: Any employee who works

21 hours or more in any one particular week for one employer is a full-time employee for that week. Any employee who works less than 21 hours in any particular week is a part-time employee for that week, unless it can be shown that he/she normally works 21 hours or more a week);

- (iv) the establishment in or from which the employment is carried out must be wholly within a Development Area;
- (v) the payments will be made in respect of any week beginning on or after 4th September, 1967;
- (vi) the intention is that payments of this magnitude in respect of manufacturing employment in Development Areas should continue to be given until their purpose has been achieved—and in any case for not less than seven years in the existing Development Areas.

It is proposed that the scheme should apply in Northern Ireland. The scheme can be started at an early date because it can be administered through the existing machinery for the payment of premiums in Development Areas. Employers with establishments in Development Areas already entitled to premium under the Selective Employment Payments Act will receive claim forms to enable them to claim premiums at the new rates.

Claims will continue to be made quarterly in arrears; and as the regional employment premium becomes payable from 4th September 1967 onwards, employers due to submit claims during October and November will claim for part of their quarterly claim period at the old rates and for part at the new.

Thereafter, they will claim for a full quarter at the new rates. All employers affected will receive from the Ministry of Labour a preliminary notification of the change, and this will be followed by a fuller explanatory leaflet. There is no action for employers to take meanwhile.

For administrative convenience some employers at present submit a single claim for selective employment premium for a number of establishments. Where this single claim covers some establishments within a Development Area and some outside it, modified arrangements will be made to ensure that premium can be claimed at the higher rate for the establishments concerned.

Under existing arrangements manufacturers with 100 or more employees are able to take advantage of a simplified claims procedure, under which the amount claimed is simply stated as a percentage (at present 130 per cent.) of the total tax paid. When the regional employment premium comes into effect, this method will no longer be practicable for employers who include part-timers on their payroll. Apart from this, the scheme will not add significantly to the administrative load on employers or the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry will be discussing the general administration of the scheme with the Confederation of British Industry.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1966

First results from the Family Expenditure Survey for 1966 are provided in the penultimate column of the table below, which analyses the average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in the survey in 1966, together with comparable figures for the two previous years, 1964 and 1965.

The expenditure figures shown are as recorded by the households concerned, and are not adjusted to take account of any under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out or confectionery which may occur in surveys of this type. The figures are also subject to sampling variations. In a particular year, these will not normally be more than two or three times the "standard errors" shown in the final column of the table, though the difference between two years will, of course, be liable to a larger margin of sampling error than either of the separate years. Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded, and the sums of the separate items, therefore, may

Income and expenditure of all households 1964, 1965 and 1966

	1964	1965	1966	Standard error, 1966
Total number of households	3,244	3,392	3,274	
Total number of persons	9,940	10,048	9,908	
Total number of adults (16 and over)	7,147	7,345	7,191	
Average number of persons per household:				
All persons	3.06	2.96	3.03	
Males	1.49	1.41	1.47	
Females	1.58	1.55	1.56	
Children (under 16)	0.86	0.80	0.83	
Persons 16 and under 65	1.89	1.81	1.86	
Persons 65 and over	0.32	0.35	0.33	
Persons working*	1.37	1.33	1.36	
Persons classed as "retired"	0.16	0.18	0.17	
All other persons	1.53	1.45	1.49	
Source of income (weekly household average)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wages and salaries	351 2	366 1	410 0	5 11
Self-employment income	32 7	36 0	36 1	2 11
Income from investments	21 9	17 2	20 9	2 4
Income from non-State pensions and annuities	10 4	10 7	10 4	0 10
State Retirement, Old Age and Widows' Pensions	22 1	28 2	28 9	0 11
Other State benefits	12 5	12 5	13 10	0 7
Income from sub-letting and/or owner occupation	10 4	11 3	12 4	0 4
Income from other sources	11 5	11 1	13 4	0 11
Total, Income	472 1	492 9	545 4	6 3

* Excluding those who normally work 10 hours a week or less.

COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expenditure)	1964	1965	1966	Standard error, 1966
Housing				
Households renting unfurnished Local Authority accommodation:				s. d.
Number of households	893	1,000	955	
Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	37s. 1d.	40s. 6d.	43s. 8d.	0 6
Households renting other unfurnished accommodation:				
Number of households	859	807	678	
Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	32s. 10d.	36s. 0d.	36s. 11d.	1 1

not agree exactly with the totals shown. The numbers of households which co-operated in both 1964 and 1966 are smaller than usual because in each of these years visiting was suspended for a few weeks prior to the general elections.

The apparent increase of 12.0 per cent. in average wages and salaries per household in 1966 over 1965 is greater than that shown by other sources of information. The Ministry of Labour's indices of average weekly earnings of manual workers, and of average salary earnings, increased by 5.8 and 4.3 per cent., respectively, between 1965 and 1966. The total wage and salary bill increased by 6.0 per cent. The higher apparent figure shown by the Family Expenditure Survey is thought to be due to a combination of sampling variations and the suspension of interviews prior to the elections, as mentioned above.

More extensive analyses of the 1966 results will be published in the Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1966 which will be available towards the end of this year. The Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1965 was published by HMSO, price 25s. 0d. net and is obtainable through HMSO or any bookseller.

COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expenditure)	1964	1965	1966	Standard error, 1966
All households renting unfurnished accommodation:				s. d.
Number of households	1,752	1,807	1,633	
Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	35s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	40s. 10d.	0 7
Households renting furnished accommodation:				
Number of households	113	104	107	
Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	60s. 2d.	73s. 6d.	75s. 2d.	5 6
Households living rent-free:				
Number of households	132	125	107	
Payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	1s. 2d.	1s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	0 8
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier:				
Number of households	678	690	778	
Payment, by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	43s. 4d.	44s. 3d.	50s. 1d.	0 10
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	27s. 11d.	28s. 5d.	29s. 10d.	0 6
Dwellings fully owned by occupier:				
Number of households	569	666	649	
Payment as defined for dwellings in process of purchase	39s. 4d.	40s. 11d.	41s. 4d.	1 1
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	25s. 2d.	25s. 2d.	25s. 2d.	0 8
All households living in their own dwellings:				
Number of households	1,247	1,356	1,427	
Payment as defined for dwellings in process of purchase	41s. 6d.	42s. 7d.	46s. 1d.	0 8
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	26s. 8d.	26s. 10d.	27s. 9d.	0 5
All above households taken together:				
All above payments, and rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over all the households	37s. 0d.	39s. 10d.	43s. 0d.	0 6
Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households	6s. 9d.	9s. 10d.	7s. 5d.	0 9
Total, Housing (two preceding lines)	43s. 9d.	49s. 9d.	50s. 6d.	0 10

COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expenditure)	1964	1965	1966	Standard error, 1966
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fuel, Light and Power				
Gas, and hire of gas appliances	4 9	5 8	5 9	0 2
Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	9 4	10 3	11 1	0 2
Coal and manufactured fuels	7 11	8 2	7 7	0 4
Coke	1 4	1 8	2 1	0 2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1 2	1 2	1 1	0 2
Total, Fuel, Light and Power	24 7	26 11	27 8	0 5
Food				
Bread, rolls, etc.	6 6	6 6	6 8	0 1
Flour	0 8	0 8	0 7	—
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	6 10	6 9	7 4	0 1
Breakfast and other cereals	1 8	1 9	1 9	0 1
Beef and veal	6 10	6 11	7 5	0 2
Mutton and lamb	3 7	4 2	4 5	0 1
Pork	1 10	2 4	2 5	0 1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	3 6	4 0	4 2	0 1
Ham, cooked (including canned)	1 2	1 3	1 6	0 1
Poultry; other and undefined meat	8 6	9 6	10 1	0 2
Fish	3 0	3 3	3 4	0 1
Fish and chips	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 1
Butter	3 10	3 11	3 9	0 1
Margarine	1 1	1 1	1 0	—
Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 1
Milk, fresh	9 1	9 5	10 0	0 1
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 1
Cheese	1 11	2 1	2 2	—
Eggs	3 7	4 0	4 1	0 1
Potatoes	3 6	3 7	4 1	0 1
Other and undefined vegetables	6 2	6 7	7 2	0 1
Fruit	5 11	6 4	6 7	0 1
Sugar	2 6	2 5	2 3	—
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	0 11	0 11	0 11	—
Sweets and chocolates	3 11	4 0	4 1	0 1
Tea	3 0	3 1	3 1	0 1
Coffee	0 10	1 0	1 0	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0 3	0 4	0 4	—
Soft drinks	2 2	2 3	2 6	0 1
Ice cream	0 9	0 8	0 10	—
Other foods; food not defined	4 3	4 2	4 8	0 2
Meals bought away from home	12 1	13 3	14 6	0 4
Total, Food	112 5	118 8	125 5	1 2
Alcoholic Drink				
Beer, cider, etc.	10 11	11 2	12 10	0 5
Wines, spirits, etc.	4 6	5 0	5 2	0 3
Drinks, not defined	0 9	0 5	0 11	0 2
Total, Alcoholic Drink	16 2	16 6	19 0	0 7
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	20 4	21 7	23 6	0 6
Pipe tobacco	1 6	1 5	1 9	0 1
Cigars and snuff*	0 5	0 6	0 4	0 1
Total, Tobacco*	22 3	23 6	25 7	0 6
Clothing and Footwear				
Men's outer clothing	5 11	6 8	6 7	0 6
Men's underclothing and hosiery	2 9	2 10	2 11	0 2
Women's outer clothing	8 6	9 7	10 7	0 10
Women's underclothing and hosiery	4 0	4 4	4 4	0 2
Boys' clothing	1 2	1 10	1 6	0 2
Girls' clothing	1 6	1 11	1 6	0 2
Infants' clothing	1 4	1 4	1 6	0 1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	2 9	3 2	3 1	0 1
Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 2
Footwear	6 11	7 11	8 0	0 4
Total, Clothing and Footwear	35 9	40 10	41 5	1 3
Durable Household Goods				
Furniture, including repairs	5 11	6 2	4 10	0 6
Floor covering	3 1	3 7	5 2	1 0
Soft furnishings and household textiles	2 2	2 11	3 8	0 4
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	3 4	3 6	4 3	0 6
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	5 11	6 3	6 5	0 7
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0 7	0 4	0 5	0 2
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	3 5	3 7	3 9	0 2
Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc.	0 6	0 7	0 7	—
Total, Durable Household Goods	25 0	26 10	29 1	1 6

COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly household expenditure)	1964	1965	1966	Standard error, 1966
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Other Goods				
Leather; travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.*	3 1	3 5	3 11	0 4
Books, magazines and periodicals	5 9	6 5	6 8	0 1
Toys and stationery goods, etc.	2 11	3 4	3 8	0 2
Medicines and surgical goods	2 4	2 1	2 1	0 1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	3 11	4 3	4 6	0 1
Optical and photographic goods	1 1	1 6	1 8	0 3
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	4 6	4 9	4 11	0 1
Seeds, plants, flowers	1 8	1 9	1 10	0 1
Animals and pets	2 0	2 3	2 5	0 1
Total, other Goods*	27 2	29 9	31 8	0 7
Transport and vehicles				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	12 8	20 2	15 0	2 1
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	17 0	19 1	22 5	0 8
Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	0 9	1 0	0 9	0 1
Railway fares	2 9	2 8	3 5	0 3
Bus, etc. fares	7 2	7 11	8 1	0 2
Other travel and transport	2 4	1 9	2 8	0 4
Total, Transport and Vehicles	42 9	52 8	52 4	2 4
Services				
Postage, telephone, telegrams	2 9	3 1	3 6	0 1
Cinemas	1 3	1 4	1 2	0 1
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	2 6	2 7	3 5	0 3
Radio and television, licences and rental	4 6	4 7	5 2	0 2
Domestic help, etc.	3 1	2 6	2 5	0 2
Hairdressing	3 0	3 6	3 8	0 1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	1 8	1 7	1 8	0 1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	2 3	2 4	2 6	0 1
Educational and training expenses	2 1	2 1	2 4	0 3
Medical, dental and nursing fees	1 4	1 3	1 0	0 3
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	14 7	13 2	14 10	1 1
Total, Services	38 10	38 0	41 6	1 4
Miscellaneous				
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	1 6	1 9	1 7	0 1
Grand Total, all above Expenditure	390 0	425 1	445 7	5 4
Other Payments Recorded				
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	44 2	45 5	56 8	1 9
National Insurance contributions	16 2	17 7	18 11	0 3
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	11 8	21 9	20 11	3 0
Life assurance; contributions to pension funds	14 9	15 10	18 1	0 6
Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 8	0 11	0 9	0 1
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	2 1	2 4	2 9	0 6
Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	5 9	11 8	6 1	0 7
Betting payments less winnings	3 5	3 3	3 7	—

* For 1966, expenditure on pipes and other smokers' requisites is included with Leather and Fancy Goods in the OTHER GOODS group. For 1964 and 1965 pipes and other smokers' requisites are included with Cigars and Snuff in the TOBACCO group. In both these years expenditure on pipes and other smokers' requisites amounted to £s. 2d.

— nil or negligible . . . not available.

News and Notes

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has reconstituted the Central Training Council for a further period of three years, and re-appointed Sir John Hunter as chairman. He has also named 27 other members, 22 of whom were members of the original council set up by the Minister in 1964, and which recently completed its first term of office. A summary of the council's second report to the Minister published recently appears on pages 456-459 of this issue.

The Industrial Training Act 1964 provides that the council shall consist of six employers, six trade union leaders, two representatives of the nationalised industries, not more than six chairmen of industrial training boards, six educationists, appointed after consultation with the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the Secretary of State for Scotland, and six others with a special interest in industrial training.

Five of the six places for chairmen of industrial training boards have been filled, compared with four during the council's first term. The remaining seat will be kept in hand until further boards have been set up. There are two women members, both of whom served with the previous council.

The main functions of the council are to keep under review the performance of the different boards and the adequacy of training arrangements in industry generally, and to advise the Minister on the use he should make of his powers to remedy deficiencies. It gives advice to the Minister, and through him to the boards, on such matters as training methods, levy and grant arrangements and research. One aspect which the council will continue to give particular attention is training for occupations, such as commercial and clerical occupations and managers which are found virtually in every industry.

Research Grants

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

To Professor Eysenck, of the Institute of Psychology, University of London for a three-year project designed to use newly developed methods, including a polar tracking pursuit rotor, for the measurement of motivation in an attempt to predict success and application of trainees in the South East London Technical College. He proposes to extend the range of prediction to the work records of these trainees in their parent companies.

(95973)

To Mr. P. J. C. Perry, of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, to continue for a six month period, BACIE's existing Register of Programmed Instruction, which provides for the systematic collection, classification and publication of information on programmed instruction material available in the United Kingdom relating to commercial and industrial education and training. It is expected that at the end of the six month period the Industrial Training Research and Documentation Centre for Programmed Instruction at Sheffield University will be in operation.

To Dr. E. M. Corlett, of Birmingham University, for a one year 'bridging' grant to continue existing research into the use of revised versions of provisional aptitude tests for fine manual skills on naive and industrially experienced subjects to determine the feasibility and prognostic value of the tests. The financial support would then be taken over by the University Grants Committee.

To the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board as a contribution toward the cost of a two-year project by Dr. O. G. Pickard, of Ealing Technical College, to develop methodology for establishing training schemes for the hotel and catering industry based on an analysis of skills and the production of pilot schemes to prove training methods.

Levy for Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry

Proposals submitted by the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board for a levy on establishments coming within the scope of the board have been approved by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, in an order which was presented to Parliament recently and which came into operation on 12th June (SI 1967, No 841, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10d net).

Employers in the pottery, glass and associated products industries are to pay a levy equal to 1.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April, 1966, and employers in the other industries covered by the board are to pay 0.75 per cent.

The bulk of the levy will be used to make grants to employers for the training of, for example, managers and supervisors, technologists and technicians, and craftsmen, and for other aspects of training which the board wishes to encourage.

The Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board was constituted in July, 1965 and covers approximately 4,140 establishments. Its powers extend to mining and quarrying and associated activities but exclude coal mining. Iron mining is excluded, also limestone

quarrying when associated with iron and steel production, activities which are within the scope of the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board.

Also covered by the board are the extraction of clays, sand and gravel, the production of cement, concrete, pre-cast concrete and cast stone products, the manufacture of bricks, tiles, salt-glazed pipes, refractory and abrasive products, sanitary fireclay, earthenware, pottery, electro-ceramics, the production of glass and glass products.

The extraction of petroleum is excluded from the scope of the board.

Levy for Man-made Fibres Industry

Proposals submitted by the Man-made Fibres Producing Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 0.2 per cent of their payroll in the year ended 5th April, 1966, have been approved in an order made by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour and presented to Parliament recently (SI 1967, No 747, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 10d net). This order came into operation on 1st June.

The levy will be used to make grants to employers for the training of training officers and instructors, to meet the expenditure of approved research sponsored by the board, and to cover the board's administrative expenses.

The Man-made Fibres Producing Industry Training Board, which was constituted in February 1966, covers about 45,000 workers in approximately 38 establishments. Activities within its scope are the production of man-made fibres and certain ancillary textile processes.

Scope of Chemical Industry Board

A draft definition outlining the activities which the Minister proposes should be covered by the industrial training board to be set up for the chemical and allied products industry under the Industrial Training Act 1964, has been circulated to interested organisations.

The Minister is to appoint as chairman of the Board Mr. C. M. Wright, formerly Personnel Director, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. and a member of the Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry.

The main activities to be covered are the manufacture of heavy chemicals; dyestuffs or pigments; petrochemicals; fine chemicals; pharmaceutical chemicals; explosives; fertilisers; plastics raw material or synthetic rubber; disinfectants, pesticides or herbicides; paints, stains, varnishes or distempers; carbon black; ink; drugs or medicines; aromatic compounds; cosmetics, perfumery and toiletries; soap products,

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detergents, scouring products, household cleaners or similar products; aerosols; polishes, waxes, candles; and putty or adhesives (other than from rubber).

Also included within the scope of the proposed board will be the production of coke (other than in the iron and steel industry), solid smokeless fuel or tar; the production of certain non-ferrous metals by chemical processes; the manufacture, processing or printing of photographic films; the mining of rock salt or the raising or processing of brine; the splitting or distillation of vegetable, animal or fish fats and the production of their derivatives, and the activities of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Excluded from the board's scope are the manufacture of essences, flavours and colourings for use in food; the production of vegetable, animal or fish oil; and the production of glues or gelatines from animal or fish waste.

About 500,000 workers will be covered by this board.

Rubber and Plastics Board Chairman

The Minister of Labour has announced the appointment of Mr. C. C. Hawkins, chairman and managing director of P. B. Cow and Company Limited, Slough, as chairman of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board which is to be set up shortly. Mr. Hawkins is also a vice-president of the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers.

The Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board, covering about 250,000 workers is expected to be set up by the end of next month. It will be the twentieth industrial training board to be set up under the 1964 Act.

USE OF METRIC SYSTEM IN INDUSTRY

The Ministry of Labour has written to industrial training boards to acquaint them of preliminary talks between the department and the British Standards Institution on problems connected with industrial training which will arise from the introduction of the metric system in industry.

The British Standards Institution has been given responsibility by the Government for the production of metric standards to which industry will eventually be able to work. So far no programme for the changeover in general has been decided, but a detailed programme for the construction industry has been prepared and published. For other sectors of industry the institution will be sending out an enquiry shortly aimed at establishing a further series of programmes on similar lines to that for the construction industry.

As far as training aspects of the changeover are concerned the problem appears

to be one of timing to ensure that instruction in the use of the metric system coincides with its introduction in a particular sector of industry. Some industrial training boards are already including provision for training in both metric and imperial systems of measurement in their training recommendations.

COALMINING REDUNDANCY STUDY

A joint study into the effects of the closure of Ryhope Colliery in Durham is being undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and the National Coal Board. The project is being dealt with by two full-time research officers, one from the Ministry and one from the Board, so that the study can be related as closely as possible to the immediate concerns of the two organisations.

Detailed records have been kept both by the National Coal Board and the Ministry during the six months since the colliery at Ryhope was closed, and it is now proposed to interview most of the 800 men who were employed there. The Board will interview those who are still in their employment, either at local pits or in other coalfields. Some of these interviews are in progress. The Ministry will be responsible for interviewing those who have left mining for other industries, and also those who, because of their age or disability, could not be found other work in mining.

It is hoped that the study will give useful information about the movement of workers in the coal mining industry and to other industries and associated problems of geographical mobility and training. For the Ministry's employment service it will prove particularly interesting, in that, compared with workers in other industries where redundancies have occurred (for example aircraft) displace coal miners are less likely to find jobs using their previous skills.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In May, 60 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 41 in April. This total included 36 arising from factory processes, 21 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included eight in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 27th May, compared with 23 in the five weeks ended 29th April. These eight included seven underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries compared with 20 and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were seven fatal accidents in May and 13 in the previous month.

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

In May, 27 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported; 19 were of chrome ulceration, three of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, one of aniline poisoning and three of epitheliomatous ulceration.

SAFETY IN THE USE OF HOISTS

The need for industry to increase storage capacity by stacking and racking to greater heights has called for the use of hoists reaching more than the present permitted height of 12 feet.

To meet this need, Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has made an amending order (SI 1967, No. 759, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3d net) to the Hoists Exemption Order 1962 relating to the Factories Act 1961, removing the height condition and replacing it with a requirement that 'the hoist shall be so constructed that it is stable and its stability shall in all circumstances be maintained'. This order came into operation on 30th May.

The previous height condition was covered under Schedule 2 to the Hoists Exemption Order, 1962, which relates to mobile hoists used for stacking goods or materials, or for loading or unloading directly to or from vehicles which have no fixed landing above the lowest landing. It specified the condition that if a hoist of this kind was used for carrying persons the maximum height of the platform above ground or floor level should not exceed 12 feet.

GUIDANCE ON EXPORTS

Information on every aspect of exporting, ranging from trade promotion and publicity to export regulations and finance is provided in a free new export handbook *Services to British Exporters*, published by the Board of Trade. The handbook, designed for reference purposes, has a full index to the organisations offering facilities and help to British exporters.

A companion publication, also free, *ECCGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services* details the different services and insurance policies available from the Export Credits Guarantee Department. These range from an up-to-date credit rating on 140,000 buyers in 184 overseas markets to insurance for exports varying from ships to shoes.

Copies of these documents may be obtained from UK Publicity Section, Board of Trade, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, or from any regional office of the Board of Trade.

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 11,154,700 in April (8,285,800 males 2,868,900 females). The total included 8,574,100 (5,877,400 males 2,696,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,592,000 (1,499,200 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 23,000 lower than that for March 1967 and 380,000 lower than in April 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 18,000 lower than in March 1967 and 305,000 lower than in April 1966. The number in construction was 2,000 less than in March 1967 and 54,000 less than in April 1966.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 8th May in Great Britain was 493,229. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 505,000 representing 2.1 per cent. of employees compared with about 495,000 in April.

In addition, there were 3,524 unemployed school leavers and 44,662 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 541,415, representing 2.3 per cent. of employees. This was 26,001 lower than in April when the percentage rate was 2.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in May, 203,773 (41.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 227,511 (43.3 per cent.) in April; 88,810 (17.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 105,385 (20.1 per cent.) in April.

Between April and May the number temporarily stopped rose by 2,717 and the number of school leavers unemployed fell by 4,774.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 3rd May 1967, was 180,056; 2,550 more than on 5th April. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 168,000, compared

with about 174,000 in April. Including 81,733 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3rd May was 261,789; 3,326 more than on 5th April.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th April 1967, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,898,800. This is about 32.8 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 103,800 or about 1.8 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st May 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 157.4 and 173.1, compared with 156.5 and 172.1 at 30th April 1967.

Index of Retail Prices

At 16th May the official retail prices index was 119.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 119.5 at 18th April and 116.8 at 12th May 1966. The index figure for food was 120.1 compared with 119.6 at 18th April.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 178, involving approximately 81,100 workers. During the month approximately 101,800 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 226,000 working days were lost, including 8,500 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-April 1967, and for the two preceding months and for April 1966. Figures from February 1967 onwards are based on the amended estimates for June 1966 given on page 472 of this GAZETTE.

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.

Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain

Industry	April 1966			February 1967*			March 1967*			April 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,535.6	2,999.0	11,534.6	8,324.1	2,892.4	11,216.5	8,301.7	2,876.1	11,177.8	8,285.8	2,868.9	11,154.7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,048.7	2,830.3	8,879.0	5,910.0	2,720.2	8,630.2	5,887.6	2,704.1	8,591.7	5,877.4	2,696.7	8,574.1
Mining, etc.	562.3	22.6	584.9	540.5	22.8	563.3	538.7	22.8	561.5	537.3	22.8	560.1
Coal mining	503.7	17.4	521.1	482.3	17.4	499.7	480.5	17.4	497.9	479.1	17.4	496.5
Food, drink and tobacco	461.6	337.6	799.2	460.0	337.1	797.1	460.1	336.1	796.2	460.3	335.3	795.6
Grain milling	31.9	8.3	40.2	31.0	8.3	39.3	30.8	8.1	38.9	30.6	8.1	38.7
Bread and flour confectionery	87.1	62.1	149.2	86.9	59.2	146.1	87.0	61.7	148.7	87.1	60.3	147.4
Biscuits	17.5	30.4	47.9	18.3	31.9	50.2	18.2	31.4	49.6	17.9	31.6	49.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	44.0	38.4	82.4	43.9	39.5	83.4	43.7	39.4	83.1	43.6	39.3	82.9
Milk products	23.7	12.5	36.2	23.0	12.1	35.1	23.6	12.5	36.1	24.1	12.8	36.9
Sugar	12.0	3.8	15.8	11.6	3.7	15.3	11.5	3.7	15.2	11.6	3.6	15.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.8	53.4	93.2	39.8	51.2	91.0	39.4	50.4	89.8	39.3	50.5	89.8
Fruit and vegetable products	30.7	39.5	70.2	31.3	42.5	73.8	31.3	41.8	73.1	31.2	39.9	71.1
Animal and poultry foods	17.2	4.7	21.9	16.8	4.8	21.6	16.4	4.8	21.2	16.7	4.8	21.5
Food industries not elsewhere specified	24.6	19.6	44.2	25.1	20.6	45.7	25.1	20.7	45.8	25.4	20.5	45.9
Brewing and malting	74.5	19.8	94.3	73.3	19.5	92.8	73.3	19.6	92.9	73.2	19.4	92.6
Other drink industries	41.0	22.8	63.8	41.4	21.8	63.2	41.6	21.9	63.5	42.0	22.4	64.4
Tobacco	17.6	22.3	39.9	17.6	22.0	39.6	17.7	22.1	39.8	17.6	22.1	39.7
Chemicals and allied industries	376.8	146.7	523.5	373.8	143.7	517.5	373.0	143.1	516.1	372.2	142.2	514.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	8.0	24.3	15.5	8.0	23.5	16.1	7.9	24.0	16.0	7.8	23.8
Mineral oil refining	23.8	4.0	27.8	24.0	4.1	28.1	23.7	4.1	27.8	23.4	4.1	27.5
Lubricating oils and greases	5.6	7.4	13.0	5.6	7.4	13.0	5.6	7.4	13.0	5.6	7.4	13.0
Chemicals and dyes	176.5	47.0	223.5	174.3	46.2	220.5	174.2	46.1	220.3	173.7	46.0	219.7
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.5	44.8	79.3	35.4	43.3	78.7	35.4	43.1	78.5	35.4	42.7	78.1
Explosives and fireworks	18.8	11.0	29.8	19.6	11.2	30.8	19.6	11.2	30.8	19.6	11.2	30.8
Paints and printing ink	33.9	13.8	47.7	32.8	13.3	46.1	32.7	13.3	46.0	32.7	13.5	46.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	26.0	12.6	38.6	26.0	12.6	38.6	26.0	12.6	38.6	26.0	12.6	38.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	31.5	6.4	37.9	31.0	6.1	37.1	30.9	6.1	37.0	30.9	6.0	36.9
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.9	4.7	14.6	9.6	4.5	14.1	9.7	4.4	14.1	9.5	4.3	13.8
Metal manufacture	546.0	76.1	622.1	524.5	73.6	598.1	521.3	73.2	594.5	518.7	72.7	591.4
Iron and steel (general)	272.7	25.9	298.6	260.5	25.6	286.1	258.7	25.5	284.2	257.9	25.5	283.4
Steel tubes	48.8	8.9	57.7	48.1	8.7	56.8	48.0	8.7	56.7	47.8	8.6	56.4
Iron castings, etc.	106.7	13.8	120.5	101.7	13.5	115.2	100.9	13.3	114.2	100.1	13.2	113.3
Light metals	48.3	11.2	59.5	47.8	10.8	58.6	47.7	10.7	58.4	47.2	10.6	57.8
Copper, brass and other base metals	69.5	16.3	85.8	66.4	15.0	81.4	66.0	15.0	81.0	65.7	14.8	80.5
Engineering and electrical goods	1,675.2	635.7	2,310.9	1,660.5	613.1	2,273.6	1,653.3	608.9	2,262.2	1,648.2	605.4	2,253.6
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	33.1	5.3	38.4	31.9	5.2	37.1	31.9	5.1	37.0	32.0	5.1	37.1
Metal-working machine tools	81.3	14.5	95.8	80.5	14.6	95.1	80.4	14.5	94.9	80.3	14.5	94.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.9	17.1	71.0	54.6	16.8	71.4	54.4	16.8	71.2	54.5	16.8	71.3
Industrial engines	38.0	6.4	44.4	36.3	6.2	42.5	36.0	6.2	42.2	35.8	6.2	42.0
Textile machinery and accessories	43.4	8.7	52.1	42.1	8.3	50.4	42.0	8.2	50.2	42.1	8.2	50.3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.8	3.6	31.4	26.7	3.7	30.4	26.7	3.6	30.3	26.7	3.6	30.3
Mechanical handling equipment	53.0	7.5	60.5	51.2	7.3	58.5	51.0	7.3	58.3	50.7	7.3	58.0
Office machinery	43.8	18.2	62.0	45.1	18.0	63.1	45.1	17.9	63.0	45.0	17.8	62.8
Other machinery	299.9	65.7	365.6	297.7	64.2	361.9	297.0	63.9	360.9	296.7	63.9	360.6
Industrial plant and steelwork	140.6	18.3	158.9	140.2	18.5	158.7	139.6	18.5	158.1	138.8	18.4	157.2
Ordnance and small arms	20.1	6.1	26.2	19.6	6.0	25.6	19.4	5.9	25.3	18.7	5.7	24.4
Other mechanical engineering	192.9	56.3	249.2	190.0	54.2	244.2	189.6	54.1	243.7	188.8	53.8	242.6
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.0	48.9	136.9	88.2	48.0	136.2	88.0	47.9	135.9	87.8	47.6	135.4
Watches and clocks	6.9	8.5	15.4	6.6	8.2	14.8	6.6	8.2	14.8	6.6	8.2	14.8
Electrical machinery	173.0	59.5	232.5	170.7	55.9	226.6	169.4	55.3	224.7	168.3	54.7	223.0
Insulated wires and cables	43.7	22.3	66.0	43.1	21.5	64.6	42.7	21.2	63.9	42.4	21.0	63.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	52.0	39.1	91.1	54.6	40.3	94.9	52.5	39.0	91.5	52.3	38.2	90.5
Radio and other electronic apparatus	164.6	135.7	300.3	125.6	91.7	217.3	125.6	91.7	217.3	125.6	91.7	217.3
Domestic electric appliances	36.2	24.0	60.2	34.7	21.9	56.6	34.5	21.9	56.4	34.5	21.9	56.4
Other electrical goods	83.0	70.0	153.0	80.6	68.7	149.3	80.1	67.9	148.0	79.7	66.7	146.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	190.0	11.6	201.6	188.1	11.8	199.9	187.1	11.8	198.9	187.3	11.7	199.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	145.1	8.5	153.6	145.8	8.7	154.5	145.1	8.8	153.9	145.5	8.7	154.2
Marine engineering	44.9	3.1	48.0	42.3	3.1	45.4	42.0	3.0	45.0	41.8	3.0	44.8
Vehicles	742.5	115.0	857.5	705.0	108.7	813.7	703.3	108.9	812.2	701.8	108.4	810.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	436.2	62.9	499.1	396.9	55.8	452.7	395.6	56.1	451.7	394.8	56.1	450.9
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	19.2	7.1	26.3	18.1	6.7	24.8	18.1	6.7	24.8	18.1	6.6	24.7
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	210.3	37.7	248.0	216.8	39.2	256.0	216.8	39.1	255.9	216.1	38.8	254.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	33.2	2.8	36.0	30.7	2.9	33.6	30.6	2.9	33.5	30.5	2.9	33.4
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	40.3	2.3	42.6	39.5	2.2	41.7	39.3	2.2	41.5	39.3	2.1	41.4
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.3	2.2	5.5	3.0	1.9	4.9	2.9	1.9	4.8	3.0	1.9	4.9

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

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

‡ Order III-XVI.
 § Under 1,000.
 Note: Figures from June 1966 onwards have been amended: see page 472 of this GAZETTE.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry	April 1966			February 1967*			March 1967*			April 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	391.0	204.2	595.2	378.8	192.3	571.1	377.2	191.4	568.6	376.8	190.8	567.6
Tools and implements	15.9	8.6	24.5	16.2	8.7	24.9	16.1	8.7	24.8	16.1	8.7	24.8
Cutlery	7.1	6.2	13.3	7.0	5.9	12.9	6.9	6.0	12.9	6.9	6.0	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.2	17.5	45.7	28.4	15.6	44.0	28.2	15.5	43.7	28.2	15.3	43.5
Wire and wire manufactures	34.4	10.8	45.2	32.7	10.4	43.1	32.8	10.2	43.0	32.9	10.1	43.0
Cans and metal boxes	16.7	21.5	38.2	16.7	20.2	36.9	16.6	20.8	37.4	16.4	20.7	37.1
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.4	11.9	28.3	16.0	11.5	27.5	16.1	11.4	27.5	16.1	11.6	27.7
Other metal industries	272.3	127.7	400.0	261.8	120.0	381.8	260.5	118.8	379.3	260.2	118.4	378.6
Textiles	364.5	<										

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 15th April, 1967, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,898,800, or about 32.8 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 103,800 or 1.8 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 15th April, 1967

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average
Food, drink and tobacco	178.3	33.1	1,619	9.1	0.2	8.3	1.8	19.0	10.7	2.0	0.4	27.3	13.9
Bread and flour confectionery	35.9	34.8	308	8.6	—	0.6	0.1	0.6	7.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	12.2
Chemicals and allied industries	77.1	26.9	770	10.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.6	5.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	19.5
Chemicals and dyes	33.9	27.9	370	10.9	—	1.7	—	0.1	5.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	29.7
Metal manufacture	114.2	26.2	1,022	9.0	0.4	14.9	19.2	173.7	9.0	19.6	4.5	188.6	9.6
Iron and steel (general)	28.7	13.8	275	9.6	—	0.3	11.5	103.0	9.0	11.5	5.5	103.3	9.0
Iron castings, etc.	33.8	38.6	287	8.5	—	—	5.6	52.3	9.3	5.6	6.4	52.3	9.3
Light metals	12.6	29.4	98	7.8	0.3	14.6	0.9	9.0	10.2	1.2	2.9	23.6	19.2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	632.9	43.5	5,128	8.1	0.5	19.2	6.4	66.0	10.3	6.9	0.5	85.2	12.3
Non-electrical engineering	451.7	49.5	3,740	8.3	0.4	18.4	4.0	34.9	8.7	4.4	0.5	53.3	12.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	181.3	33.2	1,387	7.7	—	0.7	2.4	31.3	13.0	2.4	0.4	32.0	13.3
Vehicles	211.8	38.2	1,570	7.4	0.4	16.8	9.2	96.3	10.5	9.6	1.7	113.1	11.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	131.1	38.3	940	7.2	0.1	2.7	7.6	69.1	9.1	7.7	2.2	71.8	9.4
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	64.9	46.9	503	7.7	0.3	13.9	0.8	17.5	21.2	1.2	0.8	31.4	27.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146.1	35.1	1,187	8.1	0.2	10.0	7.1	64.2	9.1	7.3	1.8	74.1	10.1
Textiles	108.7	19.0	860	7.9	4.0	166.9	25.8	253.2	9.8	29.7	5.2	420.1	14.1
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	15.3	10.5	114	7.5	1.4	60.1	12.5	112.8	9.0	13.9	9.5	172.9	12.4
Woolen and worsted	36.7	27.5	323	8.8	0.4	15.5	2.1	19.5	9.1	2.5	1.9	35.0	13.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	9.7	9.3	54	5.6	1.8	74.9	7.2	81.8	11.4	9.0	8.6	156.7	17.5
Textile finishing	18.4	36.9	153	8.3	0.2	9.3	2.3	20.9	9.0	2.5	5.1	30.1	11.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.0	23.4	69	7.7	—	0.4	0.3	2.1	6.1	0.3	0.9	2.5	7.2
Clothing and footwear	35.9	8.9	182	5.1	0.5	21.2	20.1	166.0	8.3	20.6	5.1	187.2	9.1
Weatherproof outerwear	1.9	8.4	11	6.0	0.2	9.5	1.1	10.8	10.2	1.3	5.6	20.3	15.8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	10.7	11.4	56	5.3	—	1.4	15.4	10.7	1.4	1.5	15.4	10.7	11.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.5	9.1	22	5.0	—	0.1	1.3	14.1	11.0	1.3	2.6	14.2	11.0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.3	6.9	11	4.9	—	1.1	1.5	14.6	9.6	1.5	4.6	15.7	10.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	5.4	6.6	26	4.9	—	2.0	1.4	15.1	10.8	1.4	1.7	17.1	11.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2.9	9.7	16	5.5	0.1	2.7	1.1	12.4	11.6	1.1	3.7	15.0	13.4
Footwear	7.6	9.0	35	4.6	0.1	3.9	12.0	81.5	6.8	12.1	14.3	85.4	7.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	83.2	33.2	824	9.9	0.1	3.2	1.7	14.9	9.0	1.7	0.7	18.1	10.4
Pottery	7.5	14.5	57	7.6	—	—	1.4	12.1	8.8	1.4	2.6	12.1	8.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	73.3	37.6	594	8.1	0.4	16.2	1.8	18.6	10.4	2.2	1.1	34.7	16.0
Timber	30.6	44.5	249	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	20.5	30.2	141	6.9	0.3	13.4	1.2	12.7	10.6	1.5	2.2	26.1	17.2
Paper, printing and publishing	154.9	37.8	1,260	8.1	0.2	7.3	1.2	11.6	9.7	1.4	0.3	18.9	13.8
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	32.9	45.3	256	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	63.5	39.3	487	7.7	—	0.9	0.1	1.2	11.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	17.2
Other manufacturing industries	73.4	30.6	646	8.8	0.1	3.6	2.3	19.1	8.2	2.4	1.0	22.7	9.4
Rubber	30.3	31.8	254	8.4	—	0.2	1.3	9.4	7.2	1.3	1.4	9.6	7.3
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,898.8	32.8	15,731	8.3	6.9	290.9	96.9	905.3	9.3	103.8	1.8	1,196.3	11.5

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 8TH MAY 1967

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 8th May 1967 was 493,229; 396,639 males and 96,590 females and 23,944 lower than on 10th April. The seasonally adjusted figure was 505,400 or 2.1 per cent of employees, compared with 2.1 per cent in April 1967 and 1.2 per cent in May 1966. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 10,100 in the four weeks between the April and May counts and by about 17,200 per month on average between February and May.

Between 10th April and 8th May, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 4,774 to 3,524 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 2,717 to 44,662. The total registered unemployed fell by 26,001 to 541,415, representing 2.3 per cent of employees compared with 2.4 per cent in April. The total included 45,740 married women.

Of the 496,753 wholly unemployed, including school leavers, 88,810 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 49,535 from 2 to 4 weeks, 65,428 from 4 to 8 weeks and 292,980 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 27.9 per cent of this total, compared with 28.8 per cent in April, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks for 41.0 per cent of the total, compared with 43.3 per cent in April.

Table 1 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 8th May, 1967

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	128,577	70,328	13,331	31,897	54,514	25,112	42,157	74,836	49,545	82,903	38,543	541,415	40,336	581,751	91,147	50,761
Men	106,177	58,962	10,302	24,855	43,404	18,973	33,754	54,852	38,877	59,088	27,945	418,227	26,549	444,776	75,742	40,737
Boys	3,029	1,499	330	746	1,188	622	1,203	2,061	1,880	2,422	1,622	15,103	1,301	16,404	2,138	1,221
Women	17,678	9,114	2,370	5,701	9,099	4,920	6,276	16,608	7,751	19,847	7,524	97,774	11,723	109,497	12,148	7,900
Girls	1,693	753	329	595	823	597	924	1,315	1,037	1,546	1,452	10,311	763	11,074	1,119	903
Married Women	6,871	3,584	1,003	2,283	3,829	1,998	2,866	8,184	3,957	11,226	3,523	45,740	6,731	52,471	4,669	3,205
Girls	1,693	753	329	595	823	597	924	1,315	1,037	1,546	1,452	10,311	763	11,074	1,119	903
Percentage rates*																
Total	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	2.3	7.9	1.6	1.8	
Males	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.6	3.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	2.9	8.8	2.2	2.4	
Females	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.7	1.2	6.4	0.6	0.9	
Temporarily stopped																
Total	5,317	1,356	472	386	14,701	2,799	5,913	7,888	1,336	5,091	759	44,662	1,623	46,285	1,517	4,272
Men	4,907	1,158	118	321	12,598	1,415	5,210	3,853	1,116	4,012	416	33,966	341	34,307	1,276	3,749
Boys	15	2	1	3	41	16	77	85	24	147	12	421	25	446	15	1
Women	383	186	276	53	1,938	1,189	509	3,719	165	812	246	9,290	1,096	10,386	215	444
Girls	12	10	77	9	124	179	117	231	31	120	85	985	161	1,146	11	78
Wholly unemployed																
Total	123,260	68,972	12,859	31,511	39,813	22,313	36,244	66,948	48,209	77,812	37,784	496,753	38,713	535,466	89,630	46,489
Males	104,284	59,301	10,513	25,277	31,953	18,164	29,670	52,975	39,617	57,351	29,139	398,943	27,484	426,427	76,589	38,208
Females	18,976	9,671	2,346	6,234	7,860	4,149	6,574	13,973	8,592	20,461	8,645	97,810	11,229	109,039	13,041	8,281
Males wholly unemployed																
Total	101,270	57,804	10,184	24,534	30,806	17,558	27,544	50,999	37,761	55,076	27,529	384,261	26,208	410,469	74,466	36,988
Under 2 weeks	3,014	1,497	329	743	1,147	606	1,126	1,976	1,856	2,275	1,610	14,682	1,276	15,958	2,123	1,220
2-4 weeks	21,178	12,734	1,621	3,826	5,390	2,733	5,937	9,958	5,629	8,151	4,203	68,626	2,564	71,190	15,819	6,980
4-8 weeks	10,717	6,430	769	2,090	3,252	1,650	3,141	5,381	3,236	5,059	2,241	37,536	2,360	39,896	8,118	3,368
Over 8 weeks	14,268	8,595	1,052	2,858	4,128	2,277	4,193	6,693	4,794	6,550	3,357	50,370	4,195	54,565	10,689	4,631
Girls	58,121	31,542	7,071	16,503	19,183	11,504	16,399	30,943	25,958	37,391	19,338	242,411	18,365	260,776</		

Table 2 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 8th May, 1967

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	398,943	97,810	34,387	10,275	433,330	108,085	541,415	461,180	120,571	581,751
Total, Index of Production industries	219,058	34,925	31,729	9,912	250,787	44,837	295,624	266,405	51,759	318,164
Total, manufacturing industries	116,212	33,847	31,555	9,907	147,767	43,754	191,521	153,900	50,534	204,434
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,427	1,545	1,598	86	13,025	1,631	14,656	15,931	1,732	17,663
Agriculture and horticulture	8,628	1,509	130	86	8,758	1,595	10,353	11,523	1,694	13,217
Forestry	336	19	7	—	343	19	362	375	19	394
Fishing	2,463	17	1,461	—	3,924	17	3,941	4,033	19	4,052
Mining and quarrying	9,020	173	3	—	9,023	173	9,196	9,195	176	9,371
Coal mining	7,868	137	3	—	7,871	137	8,008	7,876	139	8,015
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	443	11	—	—	443	11	454	570	12	582
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	261	4	—	—	261	4	265	288	4	292
Other mining and quarrying	448	21	—	—	448	21	469	461	21	482
Food, drink and tobacco	11,165	5,364	120	131	11,285	5,495	16,780	12,072	6,358	18,430
Grain milling	478	66	—	—	480	66	546	549	83	632
Bread and flour confectionery	2,430	772	6	—	2,436	772	3,208	2,577	847	3,424
Biscuits	488	464	—	—	488	464	953	494	481	975
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,168	703	86	61	1,254	764	2,018	1,474	873	2,347
Milk products	513	184	—	—	513	184	697	597	257	854
Sugar	376	70	20	—	396	70	466	399	74	473
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	773	672	—	—	773	672	1,448	796	477	1,273
Fruit and vegetable products	915	997	—	—	915	997	1,980	1,017	1,266	2,283
Animal and poultry foods	555	79	—	—	555	79	634	575	84	659
Food industries not elsewhere specified	559	331	—	—	559	331	892	568	335	903
Brewing and malting	1,330	255	—	—	1,330	255	1,585	1,349	266	1,615
Other drink industries	1,075	530	—	—	1,075	530	1,607	1,143	554	1,697
Tobacco	505	241	—	—	505	241	746	534	541	1,075
Chemicals and allied industries	6,721	1,468	12	61	6,733	1,529	8,262	6,855	1,565	8,420
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	266	7	—	—	266	7	273	266	7	273
Mineral oil refining	868	46	—	—	868	46	914	877	48	925
Lubricating oils and greases	108	8	—	—	108	8	116	108	11	119
Chemicals and dyes	2,886	356	6	30	2,892	386	3,278	2,969	398	3,367
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	528	402	—	—	528	402	961	540	439	979
Explosives and fireworks	315	304	—	—	315	304	619	319	307	626
Paint and printing ink	472	146	—	—	472	146	739	655	96	751
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	371	74	—	—	371	74	447	379	77	456
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	265	31	—	—	265	31	296	269	32	301
Metal manufacture	11,085	842	7,937	177	19,022	1,019	20,041	19,117	1,026	20,143
Iron and steel (general)	5,532	221	4,539	58	10,071	279	10,350	10,121	281	10,402
Steel tubes	835	60	282	16	1,117	76	1,193	1,122	77	1,199
Iron castings, etc.	2,807	288	2,621	87	5,428	375	5,803	5,452	377	5,829
Light metals	636	110	275	8	911	118	1,029	916	120	1,036
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,275	163	220	8	1,495	171	1,666	1,506	171	1,677
Engineering and electrical goods	25,999	6,773	2,851	628	28,850	7,401	36,251	30,410	8,138	38,548
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	504	59	2	—	506	60	566	519	62	581
Metal-working machine tools	1,307	172	320	42	1,627	214	1,841	1,640	220	1,860
Engineers' small tools and gauges	691	96	42	—	733	108	841	744	113	857
Industrial engines	479	41	18	—	497	41	538	505	41	546
Textile machinery and accessories	501	89	232	51	733	140	873	872	164	1,036
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	339	31	1	—	340	31	371	343	33	376
Mechanical handling equipment	797	52	7	—	804	52	856	813	53	866
Office machinery	433	155	—	—	433	155	589	441	177	618
Other machinery	5,929	832	469	17	6,398	849	7,247	6,492	863	7,355
Industrial plant and steelwork	2,541	119	132	14	2,633	133	2,806	2,698	136	2,834
Ordnance and small arms	300	55	—	—	300	55	355	303	58	361
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	2,906	463	408	39	3,314	502	3,816	3,403	524	3,927
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	844	355	1	76	845	431	1,276	857	460	1,317
Watches and clocks	131	212	2	—	133	212	345	215	350	565
Electrical machinery	1,792	584	1	16	1,833	600	2,433	1,901	641	2,542
Insulated wires and cables	826	169	—	—	826	169	1,007	850	155	1,005
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	853	287	—	—	1,140	606	1,746	1,158	706	1,864
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,262	1,549	17	61	2,279	1,610	3,889	3,229	1,965	5,194
Domestic electric appliances	1,208	488	223	190	1,431	678	2,109	1,485	740	2,225
Other electrical goods	1,356	700	647	44	2,003	744	2,747	2,022	762	2,784
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,818	222	403	14	8,221	236	8,457	9,205	253	9,458
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,005	168	399	14	7,404	182	7,586	8,260	198	8,458
Marine engineering	813	54	4	—	817	54	871	945	55	1,000
Vehicles	10,061	1,130	11,154	580	21,215	1,710	22,925	21,470	1,770	23,240
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,703	728	10,973	496	17,676	1,224	18,900	17,806	1,231	19,037
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	469	81	86	50	555	131	686	561	137	698
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,487	230	20	—	1,507	232	1,739	1,585	274	1,859
Locomotives and railway track equipment	721	24	—	—	721	24	745	723	28	751
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	542	27	17	—	559	27	586	597	27	624
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	139	40	58	32	197	72	269	198	73	271
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,183	2,705	2,473	421	12,656	3,126	15,782	12,801	3,202	16,003
Tools and implements	493	138	24	6	517	144	661	521	151	672
Cutlery	204	104	25	14	229	118	347	241	128	369
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	418	150	57	30	475	180	655	478	181	659
Wire and wire manufactures	491	85	71	5	562	92	654	573	92	665
Cans and metal boxes	276	250	—	—	276	250	527	285	254	539
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	232	115	38	14	270	129	399	272	135	407
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,069	1,863	2,258	351	10,327	2,214	12,541	10,431	2,261	12,692
Textiles	8,129	5,185	3,965	4,879	12,094	10,064	22,158	13,356	12,229	25,585
Production of man-made fibres	355	91	7	10	362	101	463	418	119	537
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,334	913	1,267	1,745	2,601	5,159	3,058	3,274	6,338	9,612
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,054	893	1,118	1,328	2,172	2,221	4,393	2,389	2,621	5,010
Woolen and worsted	1,836	1,059	307	410	2,143	1,469	3,612	2,209	1,529	3,738
Jute	546	162	114	172	660	334	994	663	339	1,002
Rops, twine and net	190	160	9	27	199	187	386	226	225	451
Hosiery and other knitted goods	640	901	430	940	1,070	1,841	2,911	1,187	2,022	3,209
Lace	53	33	11	5	64	38	102	70	71	141
Carpets	328	251	288	83	616	334	950	707	367	1,074
Narrow fabrics	164	133	11	23	198	156	331	191	185	376
Made-up textiles	301	300	2	22	303	322	625	382	852	1,234
Textile finishing	955	323	362	101	1,317	424	1,741	1,440	546	1,986
Other textile industries	373	66	39	13	412	79	491	415	79	494

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	976	341	38	26	1,014	367	1,381	1,060	385	1,445
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	581	103	22	12	603	115	718	639	124	763
Leather goods	291	209	9	6	500	215	515	307	223	530
Fur	104	29	7	8	111	37	148	114	38	152
Clothing and footwear	2,805	4,635	404							

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

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

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas

	Numbers of persons on registers at 8th May 1967					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	58,962	9,114	2,252	70,328	1,356	1.5
†Aldershot	202	55	28	285	—	0.9
Aylesbury	244	29	302	—	2	1.0
†Basildon	963	109	52	1,124	14	3.4
Bedford	644	129	831	—	—	1.7
†Bournemouth	2,127	349	46	2,522	1	2.4
Brentwood	143	18	161	—	—	0.5
Brighton and Hove	307	38	3	348	20	1.2
†Caterham	1,907	363	51	2,321	—	2.6
Chatham	282	30	16	328	—	0.9
Chelmsford	1,151	395	15	1,705	—	2.4
†Colchester	331	53	399	—	1	0.9
Crawley	669	125	39	833	8	2.0
Dartford	147	26	13	186	—	0.5
Eastbourne	361	37	15	413	7	1.2
Gravesend	526	26	11	563	2	2.1
†Grays	501	134	102	737	11	2.3
Harlow	740	89	110	939	104	2.2
Guilford	237	55	16	308	6	0.9
Harlow	395	54	38	487	12	1.7
†Hastings	948	148	34	1,130	6	4.1
Hemel Hempstead	260	16	20	296	—	0.8
High Wycombe	658	158	12	828	267	1.5
Luton	1,708	195	55	1,958	480	2.4
Maidstone	548	145	49	742	—	1.2
†Newbury	342	94	31	467	—	1.5
†Newport IOW	889	115	22	1,026	7	3.1
Oxford	3,132	238	67	3,437	2,194	3.6
†Portsmouth	3,209	778	171	4,158	34	2.9
†Reading	931	178	49	1,158	9	1.4
St. Albans	199	43	8	250	1	0.8
†Slough	1,954	39	910	2,093	21	0.9
†Southampton	1,954	553	115	2,622	—	1.8
Southend-on-Sea	1,956	503	65	2,524	22	4.4
Staines	313	60	14	387	3	0.9
Stevenage	215	62	31	308	—	1.1
Watford	527	90	52	669	27	1.0
Weybridge	215	55	6	276	3	0.7
†Woking	315	74	43	432	2	1.1
Worthing	677	82	8	767	11	2.4
East Anglia						
Cambridge	467	57	14	538	—	0.8
Great Yarmouth	932	173	64	1,169	4	3.6
Ipswich	1,049	363	87	1,499	107	2.3
†Norwich	1,621	268	51	1,940	7	2.1
Peterborough	648	479	148	1,275	196	2.4
South Western						
Bath	575	122	17	714	—	2.1
†Bristol	4,925	623	241	5,789	46	2.2
Cheltenham	648	266	32	946	—	2.0
Exeter	675	159	30	864	—	1.8
Gloucester	705	240	66	1,011	14	1.7
†Plymouth	2,186	692	112	2,990	7	3.2
Salisbury	344	84	67	495	—	1.5
Swindon	1,289	200	94	1,583	145	2.3
Taunton	544	116	40	700	—	2.3
†Torquay	978	129	32	1,139	6	3.6
†Yeovil	240	78	16	334	—	1.2
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,338	375	75	1,788	36	2.3
Coalville	147	110	26	283	89	0.9
Corby	448	130	72	650	70	2.4
†Derby	1,168	243	41	1,452	6	1.2
Kettering	370	238	23	631	160	2.3
Leicester	2,392	744	123	3,259	465	1.6
Lincoln	1,413	235	92	1,740	441	3.2
Loughborough	249	91	16	356	91	1.0
†Mansfield	654	187	57	898	53	1.5
Northampton	625	72	25	722	21	1.0
†Nottingham	4,530	888	305	5,723	481	2.4
Sutton-in-Ashfield	437	69	16	522	25	1.7

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

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

	Numbers of persons on registers at 8th May 1967					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued						
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	14,321	2,873	486	17,680	4,952	2.6
Burton-on-Trent	283	64	18	365	1	1.2
Cannock	277	53	50	380	49	1.4
Coventry	4,654	995	322	5,971	1,798	3.0
Dudley	795	237	12	1,044	82	2.5
Hereford	682	126	126	934	—	3.0
Kidderminster	465	141	15	621	225	2.1
Leamington and Warwick	771	167	37	975	286	2.3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	113	23	34	170	—	2.4
Nuneaton	1,095	288	124	1,507	466	4.7
Oakengates	469	160	54	683	219	2.6
Redditch	190	17	8	215	8	0.9
Rugby	319	99	42	460	79	1.6
Shrewsbury	402	42	35	479	—	1.2
Stafford	218	56	11	285	2	0.8
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,231	620	89	2,940	393	1.9
Stourbridge	842	158	8	1,008	483	2.7
†Walsall	2,283	368	107	2,758	1,129	2.5
†Warley	1,471	161	33	1,665	703	1.8
†West Bromwich	1,799	253	62	2,114	833	2.2
†Wolverhampton	3,639	801	97	4,537	1,675	3.1
Worcester	744	92	17	853	184	1.8
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	1,582	279	86	1,947	421	2.6
†Bradford	2,879	427	181	3,487	408	2.0
Dewsbury	326	86	19	431	32	1.4
Doncaster	1,502	441	131	2,074	55	2.5
Grimsby	1,330	201	80	1,611	—	2.4
Hull	285	94	27	406	44	0.8
Harrrogate	327	68	7	402	—	1.4
Huddersfield	483	178	33	694	40	0.7
†Hull	4,122	511	228	4,861	247	2.9
Keighley	604	160	17	781	268	2.5
†Leeds	3,751	458	163	4,372	147	1.6
†Mexborough	322	90	143	555	78	3.5
Rotherham	1,794	171	160	2,125	726	3.8
Scunthorpe	904	548	131	1,583	247	3.0
†Sheffield	5,688	215	6,559	2,075	2.4	
Wakefield	384	91	20	495	39	1.0
York	916	182	35	1,133	—	1.8
North Western						
Altrincham	404	32	36	472	2	1.3
Ashton-under-Lyne	473	179	24	676	121	2.2
†Barrow-in-Furness	513	498	57	1,068	19	3.3
†Birkenhead	2,307	765	154	3,226	6	3.2
Blackburn	956	352	29	1,337	214	2.4
Blackpool	1,825	608	48	2,481	64	4.6
Bolton	1,464	389	103	1,956	390	2.4
Bury	1,618	389	38	2,045	253	2.6
Chester	446	308	37	791	354	2.6
Chester	506	88	40	634	—	1.3
Crewe	466	132	40	638	13	2.1
Ellesmere Port	287	73	48	408	1	1.3
Lancaster	577	34	14	625	40	2.1
Leigh	313	29	29	371	138	2.4
Liverpool	15,045	3,470	1,193	19,708	216	3.8
†Manchester	7,958	988	363	9,309	338	2.0
†Salford	1,595	265	74	1,934	178	2.4
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,507	708	66	2,281	866	2.6
Preston	1,459	551	133	2,143	489	2.4
Rochdale	979	623	30	1,632	851	3.3
St. Helens	1,023	444	54	1,521	2	2.6
Southport	1,717	294	141	2,152	26	3.2
Stockport	1,130	210	98	1,438	50	1.7
Warrington	465	381	52	898	16	1.5
Wigan	1,014	499	50	1,563	361	3.4
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,491	233	117	1,841	156	6.2
†Carlisle	855	296	41	1,192	—	2.8
†Chester-le-Street	1,135	215	129	1,479	5	3.9
†Darlington	1,376	202	65	1,643	146	3.0
Durham	805	59	35	899	43	3.2
†Hartlepool	1,717	294	141	2,152	14	5.9
†Sunderland	4,080	594	331	5,005	69	4.1
†Tees-side	5,654	162	537	7,353	166	3.6
†Tyneside	11,293	2,177	713	14,183	208	5.8
†Workington	1,009	453	89	1,551	61	—

Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Areas (continued)

	Numbers of persons on registers at 8th May 1967					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued						
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	1,733	397	66	2,196	12	2.2
†Ayr	1,010	358	87	1,455	13	3.8
†Bathgate	1,856	382	73	2,311	1,072	7.2
†Dumbarton	652	289	75	1,016	6	3.9
†Dumfries	983	279	57	1,319	19	4.6
†Dundee	2,438	626	224	3,288	383	3.5
†Dunfermline	1,120	844	77	2,041	8	4.2
†Edinburgh	3,435	713	236	4,384	15	1.8
†Falkirk	1,285	1,180	94	2,559	358	4.4
†Glasgow	20,087	4,162	984	25,233	463	4.3
†Greenock	1,542	668	159	2,369	9	5.6
†Highlands and Islands	4,996	958	441	6,395	772	7.6
†Inverness	1,119	567	95	1,781	6	6.5
†Kilmarnock	944	512	53	1,509	234	4.4
†Kirkcaldy	1,427	1,003	85	2,515	17	5.1
†North Lanarkshire	5,075	2,942	444	8,461	757	5.

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the four weeks ended 3rd May, 1967, 146,787 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 261,789 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 5th April, 1967 the figures were 141,220 and 258,463 respectively.

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

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

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

Table 1

	Four weeks ended 5th April 1967		Four weeks ended 3rd May 1967		Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 3rd May 1967 (21 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	Placings	Unfilled Vacancies	
Men	67,911	95,839	80,179	96,871	378,434
Women	31,936	81,667	38,848	83,185	187,439
Total Adults	99,847	177,506	119,027	180,056	565,873
Boys	20,973	38,654	16,224	39,794	70,914
Girls	20,400	42,303	11,536	41,939	57,922
Total Young Persons	41,373	80,957	27,760	81,733	128,836
Total	141,220	258,463	146,787	261,789	694,709

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd May 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd May 1967				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	80,179	16,224	38,848	11,536	146,787	96,871	39,794	83,185	41,939	261,789
Total, Index of Production industries	52,955	9,298	14,684	5,001	81,838	55,937	21,376	27,764	16,870	121,947
Total, all manufacturing industries	29,469	6,517	14,168	4,833	54,987	38,551	16,536	26,883	16,035	98,005
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	948	550	1,226	47	2,771	1,288	1,406	418	295	3,407
Mining and quarrying	530	468	62	6	1,066	6,101	1,098	98	46	7,343
Coal mining	266	445	27	1	739	5,742	1,033	22	17	6,814
Food, drink and tobacco	2,781	650	2,901	643	6,975	1,652	750	2,993	1,327	6,722
Chemicals and allied industries	1,603	171	630	218	2,622	1,949	599	1,010	729	4,287
Metal manufacture	2,259	395	288	53	2,995	2,074	1,552	335	290	4,251
Engineering and electrical goods	7,753	1,339	3,047	603	12,742	15,658	5,220	5,543	2,206	28,627
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	5,794	985	1,320	294	8,393	10,564	3,775	2,066	1,157	17,562
Electrical goods and machinery	1,959	354	1,727	309	4,349	5,094	1,445	3,477	1,049	11,065
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,943	139	92	13	2,187	1,357	3,29	65	46	1,797
Vehicles	2,464	297	453	91	3,305	5,353	1,299	954	385	7,991
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,631	896	1,323	334	5,184	2,949	1,903	1,518	883	7,253
Textiles	1,512	364	1,214	640	3,730	1,315	967	2,962	2,531	7,775
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	361	60	318	111	850	300	150	586	439	1,475
Woolen and worsted	410	83	214	75	782	264	351	814	871	2,300
Leather, leather goods and fur	201	126	166	85	578	150	185	356	358	1,049
Clothing and footwear	388	291	1,573	1,214	3,466	678	648	7,366	4,384	13,076
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,718	280	403	92	2,493	1,489	558	846	461	3,354
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,803	887	306	146	3,142	1,527	921	586	407	3,441
Paper, printing and publishing	1,001	367	787	432	2,587	1,106	1,032	1,124	1,438	4,700
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	680	172	481	220	1,553	592	349	588	589	2,118
Printing and publishing	321	195	306	212	1,034	514	683	536	849	2,582
Other manufacturing industries	1,412	315	985	269	2,981	1,294	573	1,225	590	3,682
Construction	22,262	2,277	339	129	25,007	10,567	3,198	595	548	14,908
Gas, electricity and water	594	36	115	33	778	718	544	188	241	1,691
Transport and communication	4,334	307	605	197	5,443	8,508	1,246	1,519	634	11,907
Distributive trades	6,692	3,730	5,158	4,078	19,658	6,559	7,475	10,515	11,740	36,297
Insurance, banking and finance	361	76	454	256	1,147	1,569	1,299	1,127	2,022	6,017
Professional and scientific services	1,117	137	2,369	358	3,981	6,656	2,110	17,845	2,294	28,905
Miscellaneous services	8,983	1,869	12,505	1,432	24,789	8,944	3,383	20,893	6,685	39,905
Entertainments, sports, etc.	503	121	381	75	1,080	521	236	865	198	1,820
Catering, hotels, etc.	5,584	281	9,099	335	15,299	3,501	685	11,168	938	16,292
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	349	271	702	362	1,684	222	207	1,365	719	2,513
Public administration	4,889	257	1,847	167	7,160	7,410	1,499	3,104	1,391	13,404
National government service	1,450	102	1,298	86	2,936	3,971	537	1,888	662	7,058
Local government service	3,439	155	549	81	4,224	3,439	962	1,216	729	6,346

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 3rd May 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd May 1967				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	30,573	5,098	15,675	2,857	54,203	40,048	13,610	36,794	15,177	105,629
Greater London	17,384	2,801	9,666	1,321	31,172	16,946	7,515	20,427	8,183	53,071
East Anglia	2,380	367	992	320	4,059	2,324	965	2,218	1,267	6,774
South Western	5,201	832	2,119	733	8,885	6,102	2,218	5,908	2,680	16,908
West Midlands	5,259	1,671	2,412	1,151	10,493	9,531	6,888	5,722	5,146	27,287
East Midlands	3,420	987	1,397	803	6,607	7,611	2,671	4,248	3,173	17,703
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,885	1,380	3,113	1,062	11,440	7,772	5,147	72,53	4,726	24,898
North Western	11,581	2,262	5,355	1,592	20,790	10,064	3,797	9,493	4,204	27,558
Northern	4,761	1,161	2,331	984	9,237	3,529	1,282	3,395	1,613	9,819
Scotland	6,290	1,507	3,713	1,185	12,695	5,082	2,184	5,664	3,086	16,016
Wales	4,829	959	1,741	849	8,378	4,808	1,032	2,450	867	9,197
Great Britain	80,179	16,224	38,848	11,536	146,787	96,871	39,794	83,185	41,939	261,789
London and South Eastern	22,421	3,662	12,547	1,882	40,512	24,129	10,225	26,657	11,433	72,444
Eastern and Southern	10,532	1,803	4,120	1,295	17,750	18,243	4,350	12,355	5,011	39,959

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 178. In addition, 35 stoppages which began before May 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 101,500. This total includes 20,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 81,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 57,900 were directly involved and 23,200 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 226,000 working days lost in May includes 85,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to May 1967			January to May 1966		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	200	†	1	1,300	7,000
Coal mining	184	18,200	44,000	280	23,500	57,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	2	100	†
Food, drink and tobacco	27	6,500	11,000	15	2,500	5,000
Chemicals, etc.	13	2,200	16,000	14	1,700	5,000
Metal manufacture	60	24,400	98,000	46	12,500	61,000
Engineering	127	69,600	150,000	155	60,400	194,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	38	13,700	96,000	59	6,000	19,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	96	80,800	205,000	101	88,000	185,000
Aircraft	20	10,700	14,000	25	12,800	37,000
Other vehicles	4	600	2,000	2	800	2,000
Other metal goods	25	4,300	15,000	32	3,500	12,000
Textiles	20	3,300	15,000	11	2,100	7,000
Clothing and footwear	7	1,300	2,000	3	300	†
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	18	2,200	8,000	11	2,400	7,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	9	800	7,000	7	300	1,000
Paper and printing	5	800	3,000	8	1,700	3,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	24	10,100	26,000	19	3,300	15,000
Construction	123	19,000	113,000	132	14,800	68,000
Gas, electricity and water	5	600	1,000	4	800	1,000
Port and inland water transport	31	19,700	18,000	34	23,300	49,000
All other transport	29	8,900	21,000	46	30,100	223,000
Distributive trades	12	600	4,000	14	1,100	5,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	7	700	1,000	12	4,400	33,000
Miscellaneous services	6	700	1,000	7	400	2,000
Total	887†	299,700	868,000	1,038†	298,100	996,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in May 1967		Beginning in the first five months of 1967	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	38	12,400	200	48,900
—other wage disputes	32	12,100	176	36,500
Hours of work	5	300	19	2,300
Employment of particular classes or persons	43	8,700	200	54,500
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	51	23,300	246	59,400
Trade union status	9	1,100	39	11,500
Sympathetic action	—	—	7	10,500
Total	178	57,900	887	223,600

Duration of stoppages—ending in May

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	52	32,100	22,000
2 days	42	8,400	15,000
3 days	26	8,100	37,000
4-6 days	37	9,100	76,000
Over 6 days	34	9,900	173,000
Total	191	67,600	323,000

*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.

† Less than 500 working days.

‡ 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 May

The stoppages involving shipbuilding draughtsmen which began in February at Wallsend and in March nationally ended in mid-May

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

At 31st May 1967 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100							
Date		All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
		Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1966	May	152.9	91.1	167.8	149.3	91.3	163.6
1967	April	156.5	91.0	172.1	153.6	91.1	168.6
1967	May	157.4	90.9	173.1	153.7	91.0	168.8

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

Principal changes becoming effective in May

Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council): Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 15s. a week for men and 12s. 6d. for women (22nd May).

Health services (domestic and ancillary workers): Increases in standard weekly rates of 11s. 8d. for men and 9s. 8d. for women (pay week including 1st May).

Hosiery manufacture—Midlands: Increase of 3 per cent., together with a further adjustment of minimum hourly rates to compensate for a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41¼ to 40 (1st May).

Silk spinning, throwing and weaving: Increases in minimum time rates of 9s. a week for men and 8s. for women, operative from the pay day in week commencing 29th May.

In building, civil engineering, and other associated industries which normally follow the decisions of the National Joint Council for the building industry, general increases in basic rates of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and 2½d. for labourers became operative from 1st May.

Wages regulation orders effective from 22nd May provide for increases in statutory minimum remuneration in boot and floor polish manufacture, made-up textiles, sack and bag manufacture, rubber proofed garment manufacture and retail bespoke tailoring (Scotland).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale increases became payable during the month to workers engaged in the printing of national newspapers and in wholesale newspaper distribution (5th May).

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in May show that 2,080,000 workers received increases of £990,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and 100,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1¼ hours. Of the total increase of £990,000, about £750,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £185,000 from statutory

wages regulation orders, £25,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and an arbitration award.

Analysis of changes during the period January—May

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	375,000	£ 105,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	55,000	40,000	23,000	23,000
Food, drink and tobacco	50,000	70,000	4,000	4,000
Chemicals and allied industries	10,000	5,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,650,000	735,000	6,000	6,000
Textiles	155,000	40,000	120,000	140,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	170,000	60,000	65,000	65,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	70,000	25,000	70,000	70,000
Timber, furniture etc.	195,000	40,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	30,000	5,000	11,000	16,000
Other manufacturing industries	80,000	30,000	1,000	1,000
Construction	1,490,000	785,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	45,000	—	—
Transport and communication	310,000	150,000	10,000	10,000
Distributive trades	660,000	355,000	25,000	25,000
Public administration and professional services	765,000	450,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	30,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
Total	7,080,000	2,925,000	345,000	370,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 290,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966, about 7,490,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £3,220,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 3,915,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 5,320,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Changes in holiday arrangements have been agreed for workers employed in boot and shoe repairing (2 additional days of annual holiday after twelve months' service) and in retail bespoke tailoring in Scotland (3 additional days of annual holiday in conjunction with a reduction of one day in the number of days of customary holiday).

RETAIL PRICES, 16th May 1967

At 16th May 1967 the official retail prices index was 119.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 119.5 at 18th April and 116.8 at 17th May 1966.

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 124.6 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb), 123.1 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 118.0 for other items. The principal changes in the month were:

Food

A marked increase in the price of potatoes was only partly offset by smaller reductions in the prices of cauliflower and eggs. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations rose by about one per cent. to 124.6, compared with 123.2 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 120.1, compared with 119.6 in April.

Housing

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of net rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The average level of housing costs rose by about one-half of one per cent. and the group index was 134.0, compared with 133.4 in April.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by rather less than 4 per cent. to 120.1, compared with 124.8 in April.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of a fall in the average level of prices of detergents, the index for the miscellaneous goods group fell by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 112.9, compared with 113.3 in April.

Other groups

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

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

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

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I FOOD:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	122
Meat and bacon	125
Fish	119
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	109
Milk, cheese and eggs	111
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	106
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	124
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	145
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	106
Other food	113
TOTAL (Food)	120.1
II ALCOHOLIC DRINK	125.4
III TOBACCO	120.8
IV HOUSING	134.0
V FUEL AND LIGHT:	
Coal and coke	120
Other fuel and light	120
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	120.1
VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	112
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	109.0
VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:	
Men's outer clothing	116
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	112
Children's clothing	111
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	115
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.6
VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:	
Motoring and cycling	104
Fares	129
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	111.4
IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	131
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	103
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	113
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	112.9
X SERVICES:	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	119
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	122
TOTAL (Services)	125.9
ALL ITEMS	119.4

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

Working population: Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
								Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1961 June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962 March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
December	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963 March	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
June	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
September	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
December	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964 March	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
June	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
September	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
December	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1965 March	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
June	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
September	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
December	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951
1966 March	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973
June	23,301*	1,673	24,974*	253	25,227*	417	25,644*	16,651*	8,993*
September	23,325	1,673	24,998	324	25,322	416	25,738	16,665	9,074
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1961 June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962 March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
December	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963 March	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
June	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
September	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
December	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964 March	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
June	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
September	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
December	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965 March	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
June	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
September	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925
December	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980
1966 March	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954
June	23,280*		24,953*				25,664*	16,658*	9,005*
September	23,280		24,953				25,712	16,661	9,051

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

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Mid June	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Former Standard Regions											
1961	5,674	2,425	1,262	2,236	1,561	1,876	2,976	1,281	2,116	957	22,373
1962	5,736	2,492	1,277	2,262	1,576	1,892	2,959	1,276	2,134	958	22,572
1963	5,757	2,531	1,296	2,265	1,583	1,897	2,939	1,260	2,102	962	22,603
1964	5,747	2,622	1,317	2,311	1,606	1,914	2,979	1,277	2,132	977	22,892
Revised Standard Regions											
1965 June	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
September	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280
1966 March	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
June	8,013	609	1,339	2,374*	1,426	2,094	2,999*	1,309	2,143	986	23,301*
September	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325

Note: The estimates for the Revised Standard Regions are not completely comparable with those for the former Standard Regions, even where there were no boundary changes. See pages 389-391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE. * Amended figures, see page 472 of this GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 103

Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959	June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960	June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961	June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962	June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963	June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964	June(a)	11,375.9	8,704.2	6,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
	(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,533.9	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966	June||	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
1964	July	11,435.8	8,752.8	6,540.0	654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0	
	August	11,488.0	8,792.9	6,532.0	653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1	
	September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2	651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	581.4	781.6	61.9	
	October	11,572.2	8,866.3	6,495.0	649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7	
	November	11,599.2	8,886.5	6,479.0	647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7	
	December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3	645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6	
1965	January	11,513.0	8,839.2	6,426.0	642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5	
	February	11,533.9	8,849.6	6,402.0	640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4	
	March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0	637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3	
	April	11,513.9	8,827.9	6,338.0	633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1	
	May	11,548.0	8,852.7	6,302.0	630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9	
	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4	
	July	11,553.8	8,864.4	6,201.0	620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1	
	August	11,599.2	8,903.9	6,169.0	616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3	
	September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0	613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3	
	October	11,654.6	8,943.8	6,091.0	609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3	
	November	11,659.5	8,957.7	6,053.0	605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4	
	December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9	602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3	
1966	January	11,553.7	8,899.2	598.8	598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5	
	February	11,548.0	8,893.5	594.5	594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6	
	March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2	590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6	
	April	11,534.6	8,879.0	584.9	584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9	
	May	11,557.5	8,870.9	580.4	580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6	
1966	June||	23,301.0	11,548.8	8,868.2	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6	593.3	756.6	59.3
	July	11,539.7	8,876.6	572.8	572.8	829.1	527.0	618.6	2,305.9	198.8	846.1	593.6	755.0	59.0	
	August	11,565.3	8,909.4	570.6	570.6	835.1	529.7	618.3	2,314.9	198.9	845.4	593.6	758.9	59.3	
	September	23,325.0	11,533.7	8,897.7	568.8	823.2	527.4	619.9	2,324.5	200.0	846.7	591.6	755.0	58.5	
	October	11,503.8	8,867.5	567.7	567.7	826.1	527.8	615.5	2,317.2	200.6	842.0	589.9	749.6	57.3	
	November	11,440.4	8,813.2	567.2	567.2	825.0	525.4	611.3	2,309.5	201.5	825.4	585.1	742.9	57.3	
	December	11,387.5	8,766.3	565.9	565.9	819.9	522.6	607.7	2,302.2	202.5	820.8	582.4	736.4	56.4	
1967	January	11,264.8	8,677.4	564.4	564.4	803.7	518.4	601.8	2,283.9	201.9	816.2	575.7	725.6	55.7	
	February	11,216.5	8,630.2	563.3	563.3	797.1	517.5	598.1	2,273.6	199.9	813.7	571.1	717.8	55.2	
	March	11,177.8	8,591.7	561.5	561.5	796.2	516.1	594.5	2,262.2	198.9	812.2	568.6	709.7	55.2	
	April	11,154.7	8,574.1	560.1	560.1	795.6	514.4	591.4	2,253.6	199.0	810.2	567.6	705.8	55.3	

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

‡Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964(a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)
§Figures after June 1966 for industry groups are provisional and may be revised after the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1967.
|| The figures for June 1966 and later dates have been amended, see page 472 of this GAZETTE.

Employees in employment by industry: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

Mid-month		Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959	June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,694.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960	June	565.3	335.4	285.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961	June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962	June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963	June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964	June(a)	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
	(b)†	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	608.8	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1966	June||	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
1964	July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
	August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	608.8	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
	October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	608.8	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
	December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
1965	January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	608.8	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
	March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608.8	1,598.2	556.8	789.3
	April	530.7	353.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	608.8	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	608.8	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,602.9	2,973.7	3,155.8	608			

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
Monthly averages								
1963	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
July 10	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	480.5	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	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
January 13	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
February 10	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
March 16	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
April 13	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
May 11	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
June 15	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
July 13	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
August 10	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
September 14	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
October 12	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
November 9	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
December 7	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
1965	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
January 11	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
February 8	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
March 8	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
April 12	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
May 10	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
June 14	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
July 12	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
August 9	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
September 13	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
October 11	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
November 8								
December 6								
1966	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
January 10	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
February 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
March 14	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
April 18	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
May 16	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
June 13	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
July 11	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
August 8	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
September 12	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
October 10	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
November 14	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
December 12								
1967	600.2	2.5	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
January 9	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
February 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
March 13	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
April 10	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.1
May 8								

**Registered unemployed
Males**

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	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
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7
Monthly averages								
1963	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	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
January 13	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
February 10	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
March 16	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
April 13	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
May 11	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
June 15	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
July 13	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
August 10	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
September 14	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
October 12	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
November 9	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
December 7								
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
January 11	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
February 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
March 8	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
April 12	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
May 10	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
June 14	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
July 12	240.2	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
August 9	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
September 13	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
October 11	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
November 8	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
December 6								
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
January 10	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
February 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
March 14	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
April 18	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
May 16	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
June 13	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
July 11	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
August 8	266.4	1.8	253.2</					

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees
							Number	Percentage	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
Monthly averages									
1963	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5	
June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5	
July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	122.3	1.5	
August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	104.0	121.6	1.5	
September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	115.0	1.4	
October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	112.8	1.4	
November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	113.0	1.3	
December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	106.4	1.3	
1964	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2	
January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2	
February 10	113.8	1.4	109.9	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1	
March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1	
April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1	
May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1	
June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1	
July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1	
August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1	
September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0	
October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0	
November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9	
December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9	
1965	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9	
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	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7	
January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7	
February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6	
March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7	
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7	
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7	
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8	
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8	
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8	
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8	
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9	
November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0	
December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0	
1967	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0	
January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0	
February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	91.7	1.1	
March 13	115.6	1.3	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3	92.7	1.1	
April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5	96.5	1.1	
May 8	108.1	1.2	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6	96.4	1.1	

Registered unemployed
Males and females

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees
							Number	Percentage	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4		..	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3		..	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7		..	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	0.7	2.7	52.2		..	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4		..	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3		..	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	50.6		..	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..	
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9	
Monthly averages									
1963	71.1	..	70.1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	..	
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	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..	
January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..	
February 10	95.8	..	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	91.4	..	63.6	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	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8	
January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8	
February 8	56.2	..	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	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7	
January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7	
February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.8	
March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7	
April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8	
May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8	
June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8	
July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9	
August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9	
September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0	
October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.1	
November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	71.9	1.2	
December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	78.3	1.3	
1967	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3	
January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	78.6	1.3	
February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	78.9	1.4	
March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9	83.3	1.4	
April 10	96.2	1.6	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0	89.5	1.5	
May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3	90.7	1.6	

UNEMPLOYMENT
London and South Eastern Region

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Eastern and Southern Region**

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	..
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	1.1	..
Monthly averages								
1963	31.2	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
June 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 15	29.4	..	29.1	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
August 12	33.8	..	33.6	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
September 9	32.7	..	32.3	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
October 14	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
January 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
January 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	29.4	1.1	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
January 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	..	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9
May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.1
August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2	30.2	1.1
September 12	29.3	1.1	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4	33.0	1.2
October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8	36.0	1.3
November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5	43.5	1.6
December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1	45.4	1.6
1967	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
January 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4	43.4	1.6
March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4	43.3	1.6
April 10	51.8	1.9	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6	45.0	1.6
May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3	47.6	1.7

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	1.4	..
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	1.1	..
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	1.2	..
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	1.7	..
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	2.2	..
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	2.1	..
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	1.6	..
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	1.3	..
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	1.7	..
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	1.9	..
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	1.5	..
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	1.5	..
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	1.7	..
Monthly averages								
1963	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
June 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 15	18.1	1.4	17.9	0.1	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
August 12	20.6	1.6	20.4	1.8	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
September 9	20.8	1.6	20.8	1.2	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
October 14	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8
November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
January 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
January 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
January 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 14	25.0	1.8	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	1.4
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	1.6
August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	22.6	1.7
September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	25.2	1.9
October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	27.7	2.0
November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967	41.0	3.0	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.3
January 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3
March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	31.8	2.3
April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	32.6	2.4
May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	33.4	2.5

Including Dorset other than Poole.

**UNEMPLOYMENT
South Western Region**

**UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region**

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		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	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8	
1963	June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15	34.3	1.5	32.1	0.5	2.3	31.6	35.7	1.6
	August 12	41.8	1.8	39.5	6.5	2.3	33.0	35.4	1.5
	September 9	40.3	1.8	35.6	3.5	4.7	32.2	33.9	1.5
	October 14	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
	November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
	December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	18.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.4
1967	January 9	70.3	2.9	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.4
	February 13	68.0	2.8	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2	40.6	36.6	1.5
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6	40.9	40.0	1.7
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7	39.5	41.0	1.7

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		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	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0	
1963	June 10	20.2	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	..
	July 15	18.3	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1	..
	August 12	21.1	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8	..
	September 9	19.7	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3	..
	October 14	17.4	..	16.8	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
	February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.6	16.3	13.8	..
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	2.3	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	—	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	4.0	23.7	21.0	1.5
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	3.3	23.7	22.5	1.6
	May 8	25.1							

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	..
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	..
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	35.1	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7
	July 15	33.3	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3
	August 12	38.0	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5
	September 9	36.0	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3
	October 14	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0
	August 10	26.9	..	24.6	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	..
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	..
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2
	April 12	23.1	..	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5	34.0
	April 10	44.7	2.1	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8	37.2
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9	37.3

Registered unemployed
Males and females

Registered unemployed
Males and females

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Western Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	1.4	..
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	1.0	..
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	1.2	..
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	1.5	..
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	2.1	..
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	2.4	..
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	1.8	..
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	1.5	..
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	2.2	..
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	2.7	..
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	2.0	..
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	1.5	..
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	1.4	..
Monthly averages								
1963	June 10	83.7	2.8	80.5	1.1	3.2	79.4	85.2
	July 15	79.0	2.6	76.5	2.0	2.5	74.6	83.0
	August 12	91.4	3.0	88.7	13.6	2.7	75.1	81.9
	September 9	89.6	3.0	82.5	8.5	7.0	74.0	79.5
	October 14	80.4	2.7	78.6	2.7	1.8	75.9	77.2
	November 11	78.1	2.6	76.7	1.1	1.4	75.6	73.9
	December 9	74.3	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8
	October 10	49.4	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8
1967	January 9	73.7	2.4	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4
	February 13	76.8	2.5	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6
	March 13	76.9	2.5	68.4	0.1	8.4	68.3	63.1
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	9.4	68.6	66.0
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	7.9	66.6	66.3

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Northern Region**

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
									(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1		
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6		
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4		
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6		
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2		
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0		
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7		
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3		
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3		
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3		
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2		
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4		
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4		
Monthly averages										
1963	June 10	56.5	4.3	54.0	2.2	2.5	51.9	58.2	4.4	
	July 15	51.8	3.9	50.5	2.0	1.3	48.6	56.9	4.3	
	August 12	58.6	4.5	57.8	8.6	0.8	49.2	56.8	4.3	
	September 9	58.2	4.4	57.5	6.6	0.8	50.9	56.8	4.3	
	October 14	57.5	4.4	56.4	3.2	1.2	53.2	54.5	4.1	
	November 11	58.3	4.4	57.3	2.0	1.0	55.3	52.3	4.0	
	December 9	57.8	4.4	57.0	1.5	0.8	55.6	50.9	3.9	
1964	January 13	56.8	4.3	55.9	1.3	0.9	54.6	48.2	3.7	
	February 10	52.9	4.0	52.2	0.9	0.7	51.3	44.8	3.4	
	March 16	48.6	3.7	47.6	0.6	1.1	47.0	42.3	3.2	
	April 13	47.0	3.6	46.6	2.1	0.4	44.5	43.3	3.3	
	May 11	43.1	3.3	42.6	1.0	0.5	41.6	43.2	3.3	
	June 15	38.7	2.9	38.3	0.6	0.4	37.7	42.3	3.2	
	July 13	36.5	2.8	36.2	0.8	0.4	35.4	41.8	3.2	
	August 10	44.6	3.4	44.4	7.8	0.3	36.6	42.4	3.2	
	September 14	40.4	3.1	40.1	3.5	0.3	36.6	40.8	3.1	
	October 12	40.0	3.0	39.6	1.5	0.4	38.1	39.0	3.0	
	November 9	40.1	3.0	39.8	0.8	0.3	39.0	37.1	2.8	
	December 7	39.7	3.0	39.3	0.5	0.4	38.8	36.1	2.7	
1965	January 11	41.4	3.1	40.3	0.5	1.1	39.9	34.6	2.6	
	February 8	39.9	3.0	38.8	0.3	1.1	38.5	33.5	2.5	
	March 8	37.4	2.8	36.4	0.2	1.0	36.2	32.8	2.5	
	April 12	34.7	2.6	34.3	1.5	0.4	32.8	31.6	2.4	
	May 10	31.2	2.3	30.9	0.6	0.4	30.3	31.2	2.3	
	June 14	28.3	2.1	28.0	0.3	0.3	27.7	31.3	2.3	
	July 12	27.8	2.1	27.5	0.5	0.3	27.0	32.2	2.4	
	August 9	35.1	2.6	34.9	6.0	0.2	28.9	33.5	2.5	
	September 13	32.4	2.4	32.1	2.5	0.3	29.6	32.9	2.5	
	October 11	32.3	2.4	32.0	0.9	0.3	31.1	31.8	2.4	
	November 8	32.9	2.5	32.0	0.4	0.9	31.6	30.1	2.3	
	December 6	37.8	2.8	34.5	0.3	3.2	34.3	32.1	2.4	
1966	January 10	36.6	2.7	34.9	0.3	1.7	34.6	29.9	2.2	
	February 14	36.6	2.7	34.4	0.2	2.1	34.2	29.7	2.2	
	March 14	32.9	2.5	31.8	0.1	1.1	31.7	28.8	2.2	
	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	1.1	30.0	28.8	2.2	
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	0.9	27.7	28.4	2.1	
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	0.5	25.9	29.1	2.2	
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	0.3	25.9	30.9	2.3	
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	0.3	29.0	33.7	2.5	
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	0.4	31.3	34.8	2.6	
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	1.3	35.8	36.6	2.7	
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	4.7	41.6	39.5	3.0	
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	2.3	44.8	41.4	3.1	
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	1.9	50.0	44.0	3.3	
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	1.8	49.9	43.6	3.3	
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	1.6	48.8	44.0	3.3	
	April 10	52.4	3.9	50.5	1.1	1.9	49.4	48.1	3.6	
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	1.3	47.7	49.7	3.7	

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Scotland**

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
									(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6		
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2		
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2		
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4		
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4		
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0		
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4		
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9		
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5		
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4		
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5		
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8		
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7		
Monthly averages										
1963	June 10	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	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	92.8	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	2.7	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	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	56.8	2.6	
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	58.7	2.7	
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	59.3	2.7	
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	61.0	2.8	
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	64.6	2.9	
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.8	3.1	
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4					

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales**

**Registered unemployed
Males and females**

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	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7	
1963	June 10	29.0	2.9	28.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	31.4	3.2
	July 15	27.5	2.8	27.1	1.4	0.4	25.7	29.7	3.0
	August 12	29.4	3.0	29.2	3.1	0.2	26.1	28.9	2.9
	September 9	29.0	2.9	28.6	2.4	0.4	26.1	28.8	2.9
	October 14	29.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	0.2	27.8	28.0	2.8
	November 11	29.2	3.0	29.0	0.6	0.2	28.3	27.4	2.8
	December 9	28.7	2.9	28.5	0.5	0.2	28.1	26.8	2.7
1964	January 13	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
	February 10	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
	March 16	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
	April 13	25.3	2.5	25.1	1.0	0.2	24.2	23.2	2.3
	May 11	22.7	2.3	22.5	0.4	0.1	22.1	22.9	2.3
	June 15	20.3	2.0	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	22.8	2.3
	July 13	21.0	2.1	20.8	1.3	0.2	19.5	23.0	2.3
	August 10	24.2	2.4	24.0	3.0	0.2	21.0	23.6	2.4
	September 14	23.5	2.4	23.3	1.7	0.2	21.7	23.9	2.4
	October 12	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.8	0.2	24.3	24.3	2.4
	November 9	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.5	0.2	25.2	24.1	2.4
	December 7	26.1	2.6	25.9	0.3	0.2	25.6	24.4	2.4
1965	January 11	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
	February 8	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
	March 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	2.4
	April 12	25.1	2.5	24.9	0.8	0.3	24.1	23.2	2.3
	May 10	23.5	2.3	23.3	0.5	0.2	22.9	23.6	2.4
	June 14	21.5	2.1	21.4	0.2	0.1	21.2	24.2	2.4
	July 12	22.7	2.3	22.6	1.2	0.1	21.4	25.0	2.5
	August 9	26.1	2.6	25.7	2.7	0.4	23.0	25.7	2.6
	September 13	25.8	2.6	25.6	1.6	0.2	24.0	26.4	2.6
	October 11	26.8	2.7	26.6	0.7	0.3	25.9	26.0	2.6
	November 8	27.7	2.8	27.5	0.4	0.3	27.1	26.2	2.6
	December 6	28.4	2.8	27.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	26.3	2.6
1966	January 10	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
	February 14	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
	March 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	1.2	25.5	24.6	2.4
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.3	24.1	2.4
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	0.2	21.3	24.3	2.4
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	0.2	21.4	25.1	2.5
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	0.1	23.4	26.1	2.6
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	0.2	26.3	29.0	2.9
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	3.1	31.3	31.6	3.1
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	3.1	35.6	34.8	3.5
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	1.3	37.6	36.2	3.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.2	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.5
	February 13	42.6	4.2	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.5
	March 13	40.7	4.0	39.9	0.4	0.8	39.6	36.2	3.6
	April 10	41.2	4.1	40.4	1.2	0.8	39.2	38.1	3.8
	May 8	38.5	3.8	37.8	0.6	0.8	37.2	38.3	3.8

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	26	109
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1965	March	341	150	88	52	13	25	40	22
	April	313	137	83	44	11	23	37	18
	May	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	15
	June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12
	July	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	12
	August	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	13
	September	287	126	75	42	9	23	34	14
	October	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	20
	November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22
	December	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	22
1966	January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22
	February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21
	March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19
	April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16
	May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13
	June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11
	July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11
	August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12
	September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15
	October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23
	November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29
	December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30
1967	January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30
	February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30
	March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28
	April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25
	May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
1964	December	324	142	87	46	11	24	39	19
1965	January	309	136	84	42	10	23	37	19
	February	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	18
	March	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19
	April	299	130	78	44	10	22	34	18
	May	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	18
	June	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	18
	July	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18
	August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19
	September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18
	October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18
	November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17
	December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18
1966	January	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17
	February	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16
	March	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16
	April	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16
	May	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17
	June	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17
	July	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18
	August	318	138	80	50	11	25	36	18
	September	344	157	89	60	12	25	40	19
	October								

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

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

TABLE 118

Year	MALES AND FEMALES									
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954	271.6	81.2	29.9							
1955	213.2	69.1	32.4							
1956	229.6	70.8	30.8							
1957	294.5	77.7	26.4							
1958	410.1	93.7	22.8							
1959	444.5	90.1	20.3							
1960	345.8	75.3	21.8							
1961	312.1	73.6	23.6							
1962	431.9	93.7	21.7	53.4	12.4	67.1	15.5			
1963	520.6	95.7	18.4	57.2	11.0	75.7	14.6			
1964	372.2	76.6	20.6	39.9	10.7	49.6	13.3			
1965	317.0	72.9	22.9	34.8	11.0	43.5	13.7			
1966	330.9	79.5	24.0	38.7	11.7	49.1	14.8			
1963	June 10	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5		
	July 15	436.0	82.2	18.9	44.7	10.3	51.6	11.8	112.2	72.2
	August 12	491.5	94.4	19.2	78.3	15.9	61.0	12.4		
	September 9	468.0	92.7	19.8	48.9	10.5	71.7	15.3		
	October 14	461.7	99.9	21.6	54.6	11.8	66.2	14.3	105.6	58.4
	November 11	463.1	92.3	19.9	51.2	11.1	72.4	15.6		
	December 9	451.5	79.3	17.6	47.5	10.5	66.9	14.8		
1964	January 13	478.0	99.0	20.7	50.0	10.5	67.7	14.2	130.9	53.4
	February 10	455.8	84.8	18.6	45.8	10.0	66.4	14.6		
	March 16	415.4	72.0	17.3	39.1	9.4	53.3	12.8		
	April 13	405.1	84.5	20.9	34.9	8.6	50.5	12.5	107.3	54.1
	May 11	360.9	67.3	18.6	34.4	9.5	42.7	11.8		
	June 15	316.9	59.2	18.7	30.1	9.5	35.3	11.1		
	July 13	312.2	69.6	22.3	30.3	9.7	37.6	12.0	67.4	62.1
	August 10	364.1	81.3	22.3	60.2	16.5	44.8	12.3		
	September 14	335.4	76.2	22.7	36.7	10.9	47.0	14.0		
	October 12	340.3	82.6	24.3	40.8	12.0	47.3	13.9	70.2	36.1
	November 9	342.1	75.4	22.0	38.3	11.2	52.3	15.3		
	December 7	339.6	67.9	20.0	37.7	11.1	50.2	14.8		
1965	January 11	367.1	86.8	23.7	36.6	10.0	53.6	14.6	94.7	35.3
	February 8	358.1	73.7	20.6	37.9	10.6	50.5	14.1		
	March 8	343.0	67.0	19.5	33.1	9.6	47.2	13.8		
	April 12	326.0	77.7	23.8	30.6	9.4	38.3	11.7	82.9	39.8
	May 10	300.2	63.8	21.3	27.1	9.0	38.8	12.9		
	June 14	269.9	54.0	20.0	27.9	10.3	35.0	13.0		
	July 12	275.0	69.1	25.1	28.3	10.3	32.8	11.9	59.5	33.5
	August 9	317.9	78.2	24.6	51.3	16.1	39.8	12.5		
	September 13	303.6	76.5	25.2	31.7	10.4	44.7	14.7		
	October 11	309.2	80.5	26.0	38.5	12.5	43.3	14.0	64.6	31.2
	November 8	315.1	75.0	23.8	37.7	12.0	49.0	15.5		
	December 6	319.3	69.0	21.6	36.9	11.6	49.0	15.3		
1966	January 10	339.0	85.0	25.1	30.2	8.9	52.2	15.4	89.5	32.0
	February 14	328.2	72.9	22.2	35.2	10.7	46.4	14.1		
	March 14	306.5	64.9	21.2	31.0	10.1	41.2	13.4		
	April 18	299.0	66.9	22.4	35.7	11.9	39.5	13.2	72.6	37.0
	May 16	271.2	60.4	22.3	28.5	10.5	33.0	12.2		
	June 13	253.2	57.9	22.9	22.3	8.8	33.2	13.1		
	July 11	258.2	67.1	26.0	27.5	10.6	31.5	12.2	56.7	30.6
	August 8	309.9	82.5	26.6	50.2	16.2	39.3	12.7		
	September 12	324.2	92.3	28.5	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.2		
	October 10	374.6	108.1	28.9	52.6	14.0	57.6	15.4	76.5	31.8
	November 14	438.9	103.6	23.6	58.6	13.4	81.0	18.4		
	December 12	467.2	92.6	19.8	57.2	12.3	85.2	18.2		
1967	January 9	527.4	117.3	22.2	51.6	9.8	94.0	17.8	166.7	44.1
	February 13	537.7	97.8	18.2	60.1	11.2	82.2	15.3		
	March 13	524.8	88.5	16.9	52.6	10.0	77.0	14.7		
	April 10	525.5	105.4	20.1	45.8	8.7	76.4	14.5	167.3	71.9
	May 8	496.8	88.8	17.9	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.2		

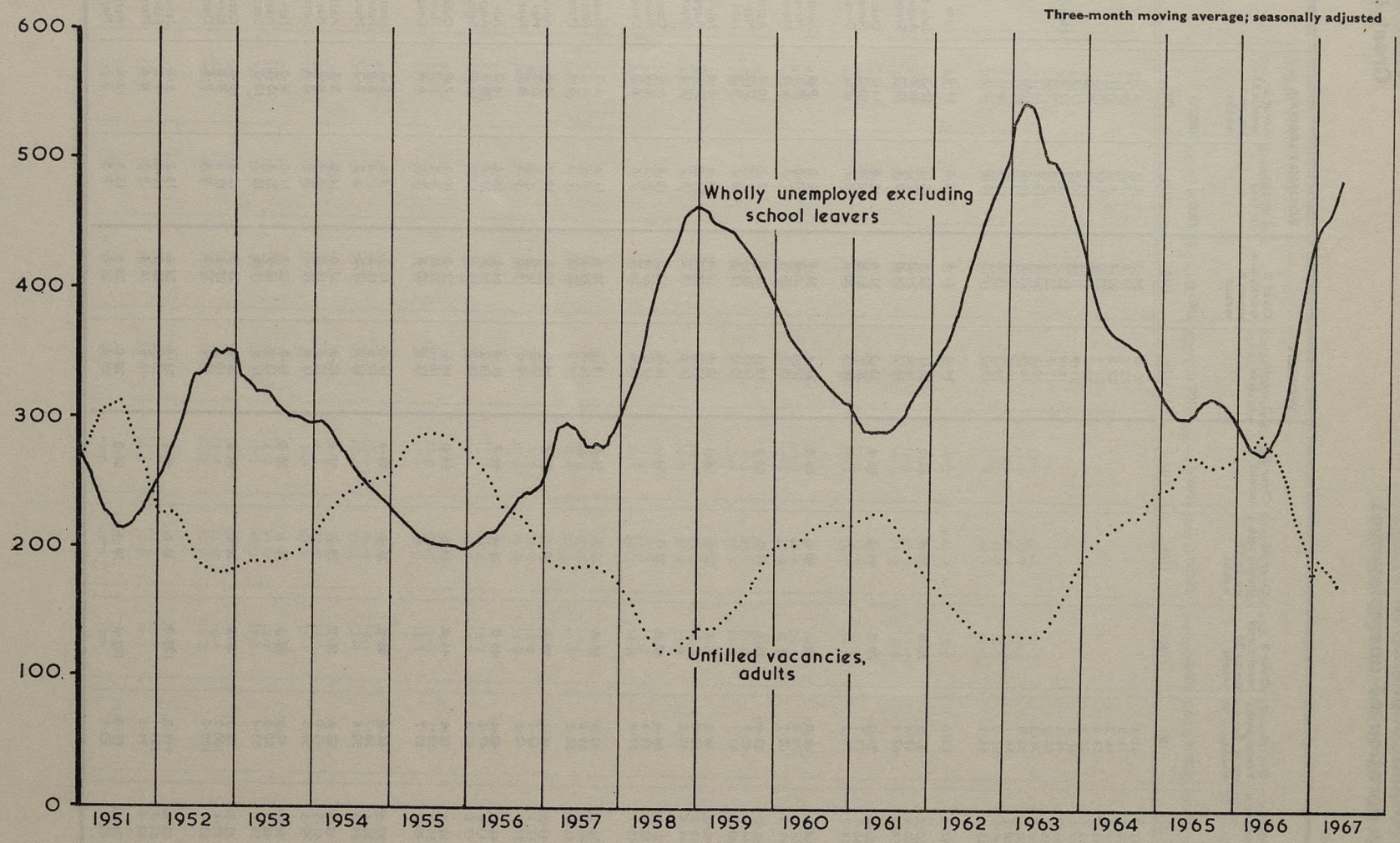
**Registered Wholly unemployed
Analysis by duration of unemployment**

**UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain**

TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	MEN										WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS	
	Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks				
											(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)				
1954	168.6	45.7	42.1				27.0	24.3	8.5	5.2				
1955	130.9	38.5	31.5				23.6	19.6	7.0	4.1				
1956	144.5	41.3	38.2				22.8	23.4	6.7	4.1				
1957	195.3	48.0	54.0				21.4	28.0	8.3	5.5				
1958	279.3	59.1	74.9				23.7	34.6	10.9	9.3				
1959	304.4	57.3	68.2				21.9	31.4	10.9	11.4				
1960	235.2	46.9	49.4				18.9	25.7	9.6	7.8				
1961	215.0	46.7	50.3				17.7	23.9	9.2	7.2				
1962	301.4	59.8	76.5				20.1	29.6	13.9	14.5				
1963	365.6	60.7	83.8				18.9	29.8	16.0	19.4				
1964	262.4	48.7	56.1				16.2	22.3	11.8	11.1				
1965	226.9	46.6	51.0				14.7	19.0	11.3	8.3				
1966	245.5	53.4	61.1				15.3	18.2	10.8	8.5				
1963	June 10	326.8	47.4	65.6			14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3				
	July 15	306.9	50.6	62.9	75.6	55.4	16.1	22.9	15.6	10.5				
	August 12	310.3	50.4	67.4			16.3	24.0	27.7	48.0				
	September 9	307.8	54.4	63.4			18.7	24.0	19.6	33.2				
	October 14	318.3	63.8	74.3	70.3	44.2	23.2	31.9	12.9	14.7				
	November 11	325.9	60.9	79.1			20.6	34.3	10.2	10.2				
	December 9	324.2	54.3	75.5			16.3	30.2	8.7	8.7				
1964	January 13	345.0	64.3	82.0	92.1	40.6	21.4	25.9	13.3	9.9				
	February 10	328.7	56.2	74.8			18.6	28.4	10.0	9.1				
	March 16	301.3	49.4	60.1			15.1	25.4	7.5	6.9				
	April 13	286.8	52.7	53.9	75.9	41.2	18.1	21.2	13.7	10.4				
	May 11	259.4	44.9	48.7			14.5	21.2	7.9	7.3				
	June 15	230.7	40.2	43.1			12.3	17.5	6.7	4.8				
	July 13	222.1	42.3	44.7	46.5	32.5	12.9	17.4	14.4	5.8				
	August 10	228.6	42.8	50.0			14.0	17.8	24.5	37.1				
	September 14	224.0	44.4	45.8			16.5	19.2	15.2	18.6				
	October 12	236.5	52.2	54.4	47.8	27.7	19.5	23.9	10.9	9.7				
	November 9	242.2	48.9	58.4			17.2	25.3	9.3	6.8				
	December 7	243.8	45.7	57.4			14.6	24.2	7.6	6.3				
1965	January 11	265.6	56.3	63.3	66.6	27.5	19.1	20.1	11.4	6.7				
	February 8	258.5	48.7	59.0			16.5	23.1	8.5	6.3				
	March 8	249.4	45.9	52.2			14.2	22.3	7.0	5.4				
	April 12	228.2	44.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	14.2	19.2	18.7	4.5				
	May 10	216.6	42.1	43.2			14.2	17.0	7.5	5.7				
	June 14	199.8	37.6	42.6			10.5	16.3	5.9	4.0				
	July 12	198.2	41.6	42.4	43.0	26.4	11.8	14.5	15.6	4.2				
	August 9	208.0	43.6	47.8			13.2	14.9	21.4	28.5				
	September 13	210.4	47.0	45.6			15.7	16.1	13.8	14.8				
	October 11	220.6	52.1	52.9	46.9	24.8	18.2	21.0	10.2	7.9				
	November 8	229.1	50.4	58.1			16.4	22.9	8.2	5.8				
	December 6	238.2												

Unemployment and Vacancies



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

**VACANCIES
Great Britain**

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS		YOUNG PERSONS		
			Total	Men	Women		
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	} Monthly averages	223	157	88	69	67	
		314	212	121	91	102	
		320	213	124	89	107	
		214	149	78	72	64	
		196	144	71	73	53	
		317	221	115	106	96	
		384	265	143	122	119	
371	255	138	117	116			
			Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted			
1963	June 5	215	158	133	77	81	57
	July 10	233	160	131	79	81	73
	August 7	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4	214	158	146	79	80	56
	October 9	215	160	160	81	79	55
	November 6	214	157	173	80	77	57
	December 4	213	155	181	79	76	58
1964	January 8	229	166	193	83	83	63
	February 5	250	178	198	90	88	73
	March 11	297	202	213	104	99	95
	April 8	307	212	209	108	104	95
	May 6	327	227	215	116	111	100
	June 10	368	251	226	128	122	118
	July 8	380	250	222	128	123	130
	August 5	357	239	220	123	115	119
	September 9	335	239	226	125	114	96
	October 7	325	233	233	124	110	91
	November 4	319	230	246	125	105	89
	December 2	311	222	248	120	102	89
	1965	January 6	311	221	248	118	103	90
February 3		326	229	250	124	105	96
March 3		358	249	260	137	112	109
April 7		408	274	271	149	125	133
May 5		420	287	275	155	132	133
June 9		449	302	277	162	140	147
July 7		452	296	268	158	138	156
August 4		422	282	263	153	129	139
September 8		392	275	263	148	127	117
October 6		373	265	265	144	122	107
November 3		355	253	269	138	115	102
December 1		347	246	273	135	111	100
1966		January 5	346	245	272	132	113	101
	February 9	373	260	281	141	120	113
	March 9	405	274	285	149	126	131
	April 13	432	289	286	155	134	143
	May 11	439	296	284	159	137	143
	June 8	450	300	275	161	139	150
	July 6	455	296	268	158	138	159
	August 3	410	273	255	148	126	137
	September 7	351	247	235	132	115	104
	October 5	301	217	217	117	100	84
	November 9	253	186	201	102	84	67
	December 7	234	173	200	97	76	61
	1967	January 4	224	164	191	89	75	60
February 8		236	168	188	91	74	68
March 8		256	174	184	94	80	82
April 5		258	178	174	96	82	81
May 3		262	180	168	97	83	82

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 TIMES‡								
	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		Hours lost (000's)	Average	
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)			
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . .	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14 . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	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
July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
August 13 . . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
September 17 . . .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½
October 15 . . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½
November 19 . . .	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	3.1	2,513	13½
December 17 . . .	1,914	31.9	16,174	8½	4	177	161	1,599	10	165	2.8	1,775	11
1967 January 14 . . .	1,765	29.8	14,352	8	9	372	153	1,435	9½	162	2.7	1,807	11
February 18 . . .	1,823	30.9	15,034	8	10	420	147	1,318	9	157	2.7	1,738	11
March 18 . . .	1,880	32.0	15,566	8½	6	235	103	915	9	109	1.9	1,151	10½
April 18 . . .	1,899	32.8	15,731	8½	7	291	97	905	9½	104	1.8	1,196	11½

* 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 manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.6	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.1	100.8	91.3	91.6	95.1	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.0	98.0	98.6
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	98.0	100.9
March 21 . . .	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.8	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	100.8	99.6	101.3
April 18 . . .	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
May 16 . . .	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
June 20 . . .	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15* . . .	84.4	85.7	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	100.4	100.1	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			

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

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	14 17	16 4	16 12	16 4	15 14	18 13	15 14	14 2	13 18	13 18	15 18
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 4	16 18	19 17	16 8	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 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	17 7	17 5	20 1
	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
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	23 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
Average Hours Worked												
1962	April	48.2	46.9	45.6	47.0	46.8	45.6	46.7	46.2	45.9	43.2	48.9
	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
	Oct.	47.7	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	43.6	46.4	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
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	6 2.0	6 10.9	7 3.3	6 10.6	6 8.5	8 2.0	6 8.8	6 1.3	6 0.7	6 5.2	6 5.9
	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 7.6
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 6.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 2.2	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
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1962	April	7 11	7 13	7 19	8 6	7 8	9 7	7 12	7 14	7 9	7 12	7 11
	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 15	7 12
1963	April	8 1	7 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	7 14	7 17	7 15
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 0	8 9
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 14	8 11	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
Average Hours Worked												
1962	April	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.2	39.1	40.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	38.1	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	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	39.6	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.6
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.2	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1966	April	39.1	38.6	38.3	39.2	38.3	38.2	37.8	38.2	37.5	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
Average Hourly Earnings												
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1962	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
	Oct.	3 10.5	3 10.8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.0	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 3.9	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 8.4	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 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	5 7.8	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	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	5 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0

* Working full-time.

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

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

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average Weekly Earnings												
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
		14 18	18 4	15 19	16 4	14 15	15 13	14 17	14 18	13 9	11 17	15 13
		15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	15 19	16 1	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
		15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
		16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
		16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	17 12	18 0
		17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
		17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
		19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
		19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
		19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
Average Hours Worked												
		45.6	46.4	47.4	46.6	50.1	49.4	48.4	49.7	46.1	44.6	47.3
		46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
		45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
		47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.7	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.8
		46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.7
		46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	45.1	47.5
		46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	46.3	50.7	45.4	44.9	47.0
		46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	43.8				

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

October	Food, drink, and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
Males											
1960	£ s. d. 19 12 3	£ s. d. 21 13 7	£ s. d. 18 14 10	£ s. d. 18 13 5	£ s. d. 18 1 10	£ s. d. 18 12 5	£ s. d. 19 16 7	£ s. d. 20 4 7	£ s. d. 19 17 9	£ s. d. 18 15 3	£ s. d. 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
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
Females											
1960	£ s. d. 7 14 9	£ s. d. 8 11 4	£ s. d. 7 17 1	£ s. d. 7 12 7	£ s. d. 7 3 2	£ s. d. 7 15 10	£ s. d. 7 11 6	£ s. d. 7 9 5	£ s. d. 7 17 6	£ s. d. 7 11 5	£ s. d. 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
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8

October	Paper, printing, and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered
Males									
1960	£ s. d. 20 18 1	£ s. d. 19 7 1	£ s. d. 19 7 0	£ s. d. 18 2 4	£ s. d. 18 4 1	£ s. d. 18 12 5	£ s. d. 19 3 7	£ s. d. 18 19 4	£ s. d. 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	1,345,000	21 4 4
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	20 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 9 9
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2
Females									
1960	£ s. d. 8 12 2	£ s. d. 7 14 10	£ s. d. 7 16 7	£ s. d. 9 0 3	£ s. d. 7 10 4	£ s. d. 10 6 9	£ s. d. 7 19 5	£ s. d. 618,000	£ s. d. 11 15 4
1961	9 2 5	8 5 7	8 5 4	9 12 9	8 1 1	10 8 0	8 8 0	629,000	12 6 5
1962	9 10 2	8 9 8	8 12 11	10 5 8	8 7 7	10 15 5	8 15 8	631,000	13 2 11
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	*15 17 3
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4

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.

* Revised figures.

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	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6

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

and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also British Waterways and London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

TABLE 125

October	Clerical and analogous employees only†						All salaried employees					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1956	321,000	£ 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 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5

* The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. † All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124, except manufacturing, construction, quarrying and water supply. Separate figures for clerical and analogous

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

Wage drift: Percentage change over corresponding month in previous year

TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1953	April	+ 6.9	+ 5.5	+ 4.7	+ 5.5	- 0.8
	October	+ 5.4	+ 5.0	+ 4.8	+ 4.5	+ 0.3
1954	April	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6
	October	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 0.7
1955	April	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.0
	October	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 1.6
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9

Note:— The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122). * The figures in column (3) are calculated by: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

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

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

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	85.6	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.5	87.5	86.6	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	89.1	89.6	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	88.5	89.9	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	93.1	94.2	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	91.2	91.2	92.9
	September	89.7	88.7	92.7	89.8	87.0	91.7	90.6	89.8	92.5	89.5	92.2	94.8
	October	90.4	89.7	93.0	91.6	87.9	93.4	92.0	91.7	93.2	90.8	93.4	93.9
	November	92.2	92.1	94.3	92.4	87.9	93.8	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	88.1	85.9	94.4	86.0	89.1	90.5
1965	January	94.0	93.9	95.1	93.8	91.4	95.7	93.4	93.7	94.2	91.6	93.0	95.0
	February	93.3	99.8	96.0	93.9	91.2	95.9	94.9	93.9	94.4	92.6	94.2	95.0
	March	100.6	94.5	97.3	95.4	93.5	98.0	95.7	94.6	95.1	95.6	94.8	99.2
	April	95.1	94.4	96.5	93.2	90.5	94.9	93.7	91.9	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.2
	May	96.6	96.4	98.3	97.7	94.4	99.8	97.8	96.4	96.2	95.3	98.6	98.7
	June	97.8	98.5	99.1	97.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	96.7	98.3	95.3	98.2	101.2
	July	96.8	97.0	99.2	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.5	97.7	102.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	93.8	93.3	96.6	97.7	95.7	100.8	94.6	96.0	98.7
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	95.5	96.2	97.4	98.1	95.9	99.1	97.5	97.3	101.3
	October	97.3	96.4	100.8	98.2	96.6	99.8	100.1	98.3	100.5	98.9	100.3	102.1
	November	99.4	96.5	101.3	98.9	97.7	99.8	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.0	99.0	101.3
	December	103.4	98.5	98.6	96.8	93.0	98.9	98.6	94.6	98.2	94.7	95.3	94.7
1966	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.6	108.3	101.7	100.0	99.2	102.7	101.6	100.8	101.4	101.0	100.4	100.0
	March	109.4	101.5	103.5	102.2	103.3	111.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	103.0	101.7	102.8
	April	103.3	101.7	102.9	102.3	104.6	106.2	103.0	102.4	101.7	102.7	103.1	103.0
	May	103.8	101.6	103.3	103.0	104.1	106.6	103.4	101.9	103.6	102.5	104.4	103.8
	June	105.5	105.1	105.3	103.1	103.8	107.5	104.7	103.9	102.8	104.3	105.5	107.3
	July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	107.1
	August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	101.4
	September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	104.3
	October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	105.1
	November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	103.5
	December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	97.0
1967	January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	102.8
	February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	104.4
	March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	101.3
	April*	105.2	103.6	104.5	103.9	104.2	105.0	104.9	105.0	104.0	105.0	106.6	107.3

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

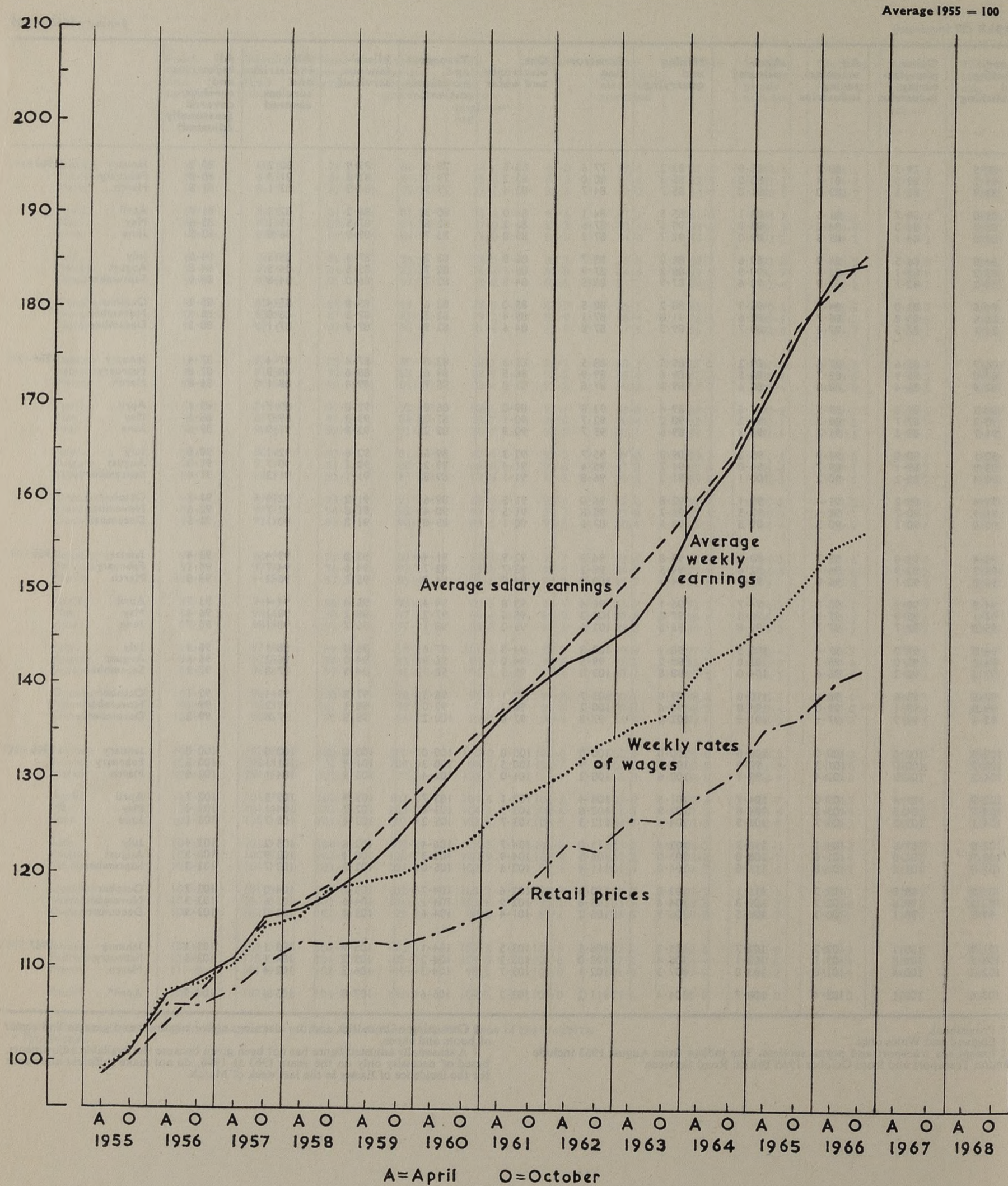
EARNINGS **Index of average earnings of all employees (monthly enquiry)**
Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

January 1966 = 100

	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communications‡	Miscellaneous§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January 1963
	February	81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	80.8	February
	March	83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.8	March
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.7	April
	May	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.6	May
	June	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.9	June
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	84.0	July
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.8	August
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.9	September
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	85.2	October
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.9	November
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.3	December
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January 1964
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.8	February
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	86.8	March
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	89.1	April
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	89.6	89.6	June
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.5	July
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	91.0	August
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.4	September
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.7	October
	November	91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.6	November
	December	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.5	December
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January 1965
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.8	March
	April	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	93.7	April
	May	97.1	96.2	98.6	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.4	May
	June	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.7	June
	July	96.8	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.4	July
	August	96.4	93.8	98.1	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.6	August
	September	96.6	95.1	99.7	98.8	98.8	103.0						

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



Index of earnings by occupation in certain manufacturing industries

EARNINGS

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

TABLE 128

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

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

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 129

1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average salary earnings†
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	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	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	107.9	100.0(44.6)	100.0(47.0)	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	100.0	99.0	113.0	114.8	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	118.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	149.8	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	97.4	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	96.3	161.8	166.1	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	97.4	181.6	178.4	—
1966	158.2	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1959 January	119.9	120.3	99.6	—	—	—	—
1959 April	120.3	120.8	99.6	98.7	120.5	122.0	—
1959 July	120.6	121.1	99.6	—	—	—	—
1959 October	120.9	121.5	99.5	99.6	123.8	124.3	126.3
1960 January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—	—
1960 April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6	—
1960 July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—	—
1960 October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3	133.4
1961 January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—	—
1961 April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0	—
1961 July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—	—
1961 October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8	139.9
1962 January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—	—
1962 April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1	—
1962 July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—	—
1962 October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6	147.7
1963 January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 February	156.0	170.7	91.4	—	—	—	—
1966 March	157.4	172.6	91.2	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 May	157.6	173.1	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 June	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—	—
1966 July	159.3	175.0	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 August	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 September	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.3	175.1	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1966 November	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 December	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 February	160.6	176.6	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 March	161.2	177.2	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.4	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 May	162.2	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—

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. (Table 122)

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

TABLE 130

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Weekly rates of wages				Normal weekly hours*				Hourly rates of wages			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	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
1966	152.2	157.3	164.0	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.4	180.1	168.4
1966 April	151.5	156.6	163.3	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.4	171.6	179.3	167.7
1966 May	151.6	156.6	163.4	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.5	171.7	179.4	167.8
1966 June	152.4	157.0	164.4	153.6	91.0	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.4	172.2	180.5	168.7
1966 July	153.2	158.2	165.2	154.5	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.6	181.5	169.7
1966 August	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
1966 September	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	181.6	169.8
1966 October	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1966 November	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1966 December	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	181.6	169.8
1967 January	154.2	159.4	166.2	155.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	169.5	175.0	182.7	170.9
1967 February	154.5	159.5	166.6	155.8	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	169.9	175.2	183.2	171.3
1967 March	155.1	159.9	167.2	156.4	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.5	175.6	183.8	171.9
1967 April	155.2	160.1	167.4	156.5	90.9	91.1	90.9	91.0	170.7	175.9	184.1	172.1
1967 May	156.0	161.4	168.5	157.4	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.4	185.4	173.1
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.8	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1966 April	147.4	154.7	160.5	149.2	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.3	169.7	175.9	163.5
1966 May	147.5	154.8	160.6	149.3	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.5	169.8	176.1	163.6
1966 June	147.8	155.5	161.2	149.7	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.3	161.8	170.6	176.8	164.0
1966 July	149.4	157.6	162.8	151.4	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.2	178.9	166.1
1966 August	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
1966 September	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	179.1	166.1
1966 October	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1966 November	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1966 December	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	179.2	166.2
1967 January	151.3	159.6	164.7	153.3	91.3	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.8	175.5	181.0	168.2
1967 February	151.4	159.6	164.8	153.4	91.2	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.9	175.5	181.2	168.3
1967 March	151.5	159.7	165.1	153.5	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.2	175.7	181.5	168.5</

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Weekly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	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
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1966	May	159	148	156	149	146	144	148	162
	June	159	154	156	149	146	144	148	162
	July	159	154	156	150	146	148	158	162
	August	159	154	156	150	146	148	160	162
	September	159	154	156	150	146	148	160	162
	October	159	154	156	150	146	148	160	162
	November	159	154	156	150	146	148	160	162
	December	159	154	156	150	146	148	160	162
1967	January	159	154	158	150	146	148	160	162
	February	163	155	158	150	146	148	160	164
	March	163	155	158	150	146	148	161	164
	April	163	155	158	150	146	148	161	165
	May	163	155	158	150	147	148	161	165
Normal weekly hours*									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	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
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1966	May	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.1	92.8
	June	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.1	92.7
	July	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	90.6	92.7
	August	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	90.6	92.7
	September	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	90.6	92.7
	October	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	90.6	92.7
	November	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	90.6	92.7
	December	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.2	90.6	92.7
1967	January	93.4	94.0	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	92.7
	February	93.4	93.9	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	92.1
	March	93.4	93.9	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	92.1
	April	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	92.0	92.1	91.7
	May	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	91.6	92.1	90.5
Hourly rates of wages									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1966	May	170	158	175	162	160	157	161	175
	June	170	164	175	162	160	157	174	175
	July	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	175
	August	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	175
	September	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	175
	October	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	175
	November	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	175
	December	170	164	175	163	163	158	161	175
1967	January	170	164	178	163	166	159	161	177
	February	174	165	178	163	166	159	161	177
	March	174	165	178	163	167	159	161	178
	April	174	165	178	163	167	159	161	178
	May	174	165	178	163	167	160	161	180

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

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

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

WAGES AND HOURS

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Weekly rates of wages								
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	158	158	159
1966	May	159	151	155	164	158	162	159
	June	159	151	155	165	159	162	159
	July	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	August	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	September	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	October	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	November	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
	December	160	151	155	165	159	162	159
1967	January	160	152	155	167	159	162	159
	February	160	152	155	167	159	162	159
	March	160	152	155	167	161	162	159
	April	160	152	156	167	161	162	159
	May	160	152	161	167	161	164	159
Normal weekly hours*								
1959	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1960	100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.5
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0
	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9
1966	May	91.5	92.3	89.7	88.8	89.4	91.2	88.8
	June	91.5	92.3	89.7	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	July	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	August	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	September	90.9	91.7	89.5	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	October	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	November	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	December	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
1967	January	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	February	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	March	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	April	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.2	88.8
	May	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	89.1	91.1	88.8
Hourly rates of wages								
1959	118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	141
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182
1966	May	168	172	168	174	181	176	182
	June	172	172	168	174	182	178	182
	July	174	174	169	174	182	178	182
	August	174	174	169	174	182	178	182
	September	174	174	169	174	182	178	182
	October	174	174	169	174	182	178	182
	November							

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 } 1957 } 1958 } 1959 } 1960 } 1961 } Monthly averages	102.0 105.8 109.0 109.6 110.7 114.5	102.2 104.9 107.1 108.2 107.4 109.1	104.9 106.6 115.1 110.0 108.1 114.1	99.0 91.7 90.7 105.1 100.9 96.8	101.6 106.3 107.3 110.4 108.6 109.5	102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5	101.3 104.3 105.8 100.0 98.2 102.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2
16th January 1962 = 100							
Weights 1962	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	64
1963	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	63
1964	1,000	314	76-78	40	198-196	686	63
1965	1,000	311	73½-75½	41½	196½-194	689	65
1966	1,000	298	74-75½	35½	189½-187	702	67
1967	1,000	293	74-75½	33		707	67
17th January 1956 = 100							
1962 } 1963 } 1964 } 1965 } 1966 } Monthly averages	119.3 101.6 103.6 107.8 112.1 116.5	102.3 104.8 107.0 111.6 115.6	102.6 105.2 101.4 107.5 114.7	101.2 107.6 101.4 118.0 121.6	102.4 104.2 109.0 112.3 115.0	101.2 103.1 106.6 112.3 116.9	100.3 102.3 107.9 117.1 121.7
1962 April 17	119.7	101.9	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.0
1962 July 17	120.4	102.5	108.8	100.6	103.6	101.5	100.3
1962 October 16	119.1	101.4	92.4	102.9	103.6	101.9	100.6
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	100.9	100.9
1963 April 9	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0
1963 July 16	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0
1963 October 15	103.7	104.2	97.8	112.0	105.6	103.5	103.2
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	99.6	113.9	106.3	104.3	103.2
1964 April 14	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5
1964 July 14	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2
1964 October 13	107.9	108.0	98.8	117.5	110.2	107.7	110.0
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	103.1	119.7	111.7	109.2	110.9
1965 February 16	109.5	109.9	102.1	118.3	111.7	109.3	111.8
1965 March 16	109.9	110.4	104.1	117.6	111.8	109.6	111.3
1965 April 13	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7
1965 May 18	112.4	111.9	109.9	116.3	112.0	112.6	119.0
1965 June 15	112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	112.8	119.1
1965 July 13	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0
1965 August 17	112.9	112.1	108.3	118.2	112.6	113.2	119.0
1965 September 14	113.0	111.7	106.8	118.4	112.6	113.6	119.0
1965 October 12	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1
1965 November 16	113.6	112.2	109.4	118.1	112.4	114.3	119.0
1965 December 14	114.1	113.3	112.8	119.1	112.5	114.4	119.0
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	111.6	118.5	112.7	114.8	119.0
1966 February 22	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	119.0
1966 March 22	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	119.0
1966 April 19	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0
1966 May 17	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	119.0
1966 June 21	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	119.0
1966 July 19	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1
1966 August 16	117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.1
1966 September 20	117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	125.7
1966 October 18	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6
1966 November 15	118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	125.5
1966 December 13	118.3	117.0	118.3	122.6	115.6	118.8	125.2
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	117.7	123.3	116.7	119.0	125.4
1967 February 21	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4
1967 March 21	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3
1967 April 18	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4
1967 May 16	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4

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

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

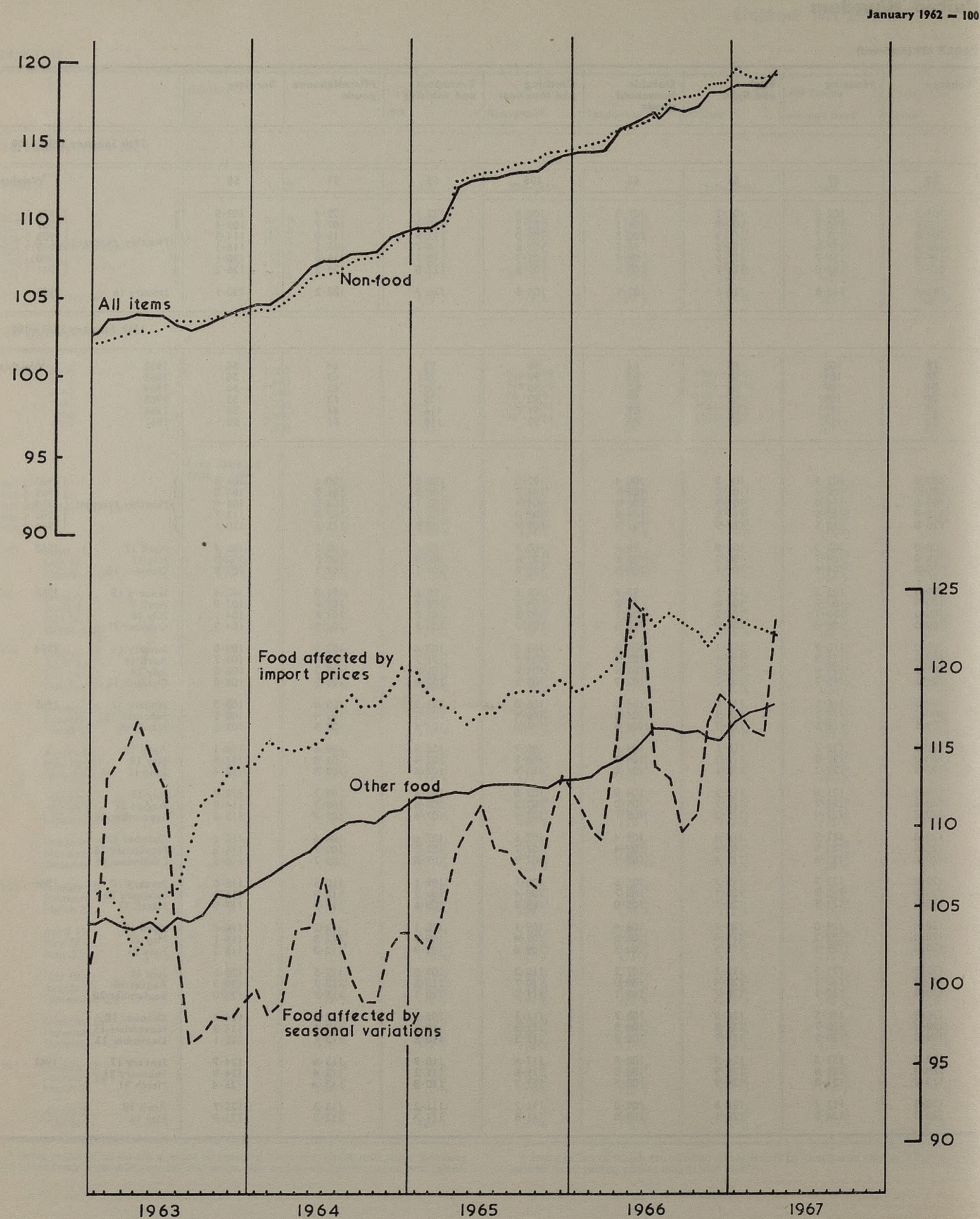
**Index of retail prices:
United Kingdom**

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 } 1957 } 1958 } 1959 } 1960 } 1961 } Monthly averages	103.5 106.1 107.8 107.9 111.9 117.7	102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6	101.3 107.9 121.7 114.5 117.3 124.7	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 100.0 100.3	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	102.1 110.2 112.9 114.7 118.1 123.0	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3	103.5 109.4 114.5 116.1 120.1 126.2
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	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58
1967								
1962 } 1963 } 1964 } 1965 } 1966 } Monthly averages	100.0 100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8	103.3 108.4 114.0 120.5 128.5	101.3 106.0 109.3 114.5 120.9	100.4 100.1 102.3 104.8 107.2	102.0 103.5 104.9 107.0 109.9	100.5 100.5 102.1 106.7 109.9	100.6 101.9 105.0 109.0 112.5	101.9 104.0 106.9 112.7 120.5
1962 April 17	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4
1962 July 17	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0
1962 October 16	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9
1963 January 15	100.0	105.5	102.2	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0
1963 April 9	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5
1963 July 16	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1
1963 October 15	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9
1964 January 14	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0
1964 April 14	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7
1964 July 14	100.0	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8
1964 October 13	100.0	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0
1965 January 12	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3
1965 February 16	109.5	116.2	115.1	104.2	106.4	104.2	107.4	108.5
1965 March 16	109.5	116.5	115.7	104.4	106.6	104.6	107.9	109.6
1965 April 13	120.8	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1
1965 May 18	120.8	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	107.4	109.0	111.9
1965 June 15	120.8	121.0	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	109.0	112.4
1965 July 13	120.8	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0
1965 August 17	120.8	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	109.3	114.9
1965 September 14	120.8	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	109.4	115.4
1965 October 12	120.8	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6
1965 November 16	120.8	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	109.7	116.2
1965 December 14	120.8	123.6	119.6	105.4	107.9	107.8	109.7	116.5
1966 January 18	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6
1966 February 22	120.8	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	116.9
1966 March 22	120.8	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	117.9
1966 April 19	120.8	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6
1966 May 17	120.8	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	119.1
1966 June 21	120.8	129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	112.3	119.5
1966 July 19	120.8	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	112.5	120.5
1966 August 16	120.8	130.1	120.4	108.0	110.7	110.5	113.7	120.9
1966 September 20	120.8	130.1	120.7	108.1	111.0	110.1	113.9	122.0
1966 October 18	120.8	130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4
1966 November 15	120.8	130.7	124.8	108.8	111.3	110.2	113.6	124.9
1966 December 13	120.8	130.9	124.9	108.8	111.3	110.5	113.6	125.1
1967 January 17	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7
1967 February 21	120.8	131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9
1967 March 21	120.8	131.8						

Index of Retail Prices



Stoppages of work: United Kingdom

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955	2,419	2,426	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	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964	2,524	2,535	871||	883||	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1963 January . . .	150	163	24	24	54	15	25	1	3	3	6
February . . .	143	162	32	33	56	24	24	6	4	2	1
March	173	202	39	49	101	39	45	3	10	2	2
April	174	186	30	33	92	22	60	1	5	1	3
May	192	212	64	73	187	29	145	1	5	5	2
June	173	189	49	55	144	76	51	—	4	7	5
July	151	174	29	35	125	21	76	1	15	2	10
August	147	176	96	104	400	19	59	4	287	1	30
September . . .	217	234	44	45	107	22	46	2	5	14	18
October	238	266	76	80	189	36	107	1	11	15	19
November . . .	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
December . . .	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964 January . . .	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	9
February . . .	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September . . .	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November . . .	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December . . .	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January . . .	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February . . .	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September . . .	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November . . .	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	7	8	4	51
December . . .	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January . . .	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February . . .	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September . . .	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November . . .	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December . . .	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967 January . . .	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February . . .	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April	180	205	77	81	183	5	109	5	35	6	24
May	178	213	81	102	226	15	146	4	28	14	19

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1967 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated, and, in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

‡ From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958.
 § This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.
 ¶ This figure excludes 2,000 workers who became involved in 1965 in stoppages which began in 1964.
 ¶ This figure excludes 1,000 workers who became involved in 1967 in stoppages which began in 1966.

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

Serving UK members of HM 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 unemployment situation notified by an employer to an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



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