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September 1967

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Volume LXXV No. 9

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Annual subscription £3 7s. 0d.  
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London W.C.1; 423 Oxford Street, London W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 Brazenose Street, Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1; 7-11 Linenhall Street, Belfast 2.  
Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Ministry of Labour (Inf 3) Kemp House, Berwick St., London W.1 (GERrard 8633, ext 8).

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# Ending of Casual System of Working in the Docks

On 18th September the casual system of employment for dock workers in all British ports covered by the Dock Labour Scheme came to an end under an Order, made by the Minister of Labour (SI.1967, No 1252, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 3s net).

This Order amends the Dock Labour Scheme established by the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Order 1947, as varied by amending Orders in 1960 and 1961, and gives effect to the recommendations of the Devlin Report of 1965 (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1965, page 338) for the introduction of a system of permanent employment for all registered dock workers. These recommendations were endorsed in the national policy directive issued by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry in September 1965.

The National Joint Council set up a National Modernisation Committee consisting of representatives of the two sides of the council and of the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers and of four independent members appointed by the Minister of Labour. These were Lord Brown (chairman), Sir William Garrett, Mr. George Doughty and Mr. Tom Claro. The committee has prepared the way for the clearance of a number of issues associated with decasualisation, so that the Government was able to accept the recommendation of the independent members that, in the light of the progress made by the industry in reaching agreement on the elimination of restrictive practices associated with the casual system, decasualisation could be introduced in mid-September.

## Pay settlement

The way was also clear for the industry to implement from the same date the associated pay settlement agreed by the two sides of the industry on the basis of the 1966 Devlin Report (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1966, page 652). The elimination of restrictive practices associated with the casual system of employment, and other improvements in efficiency and industrial relations which the decasualised system will bring, will enable substantial improvements to be achieved in the productivity of dock labour.

Because of the "no redundancy" pledge accepted by all the parties as the basis for the introduction of decasualisation, the resulting manpower savings will need to be realised through normal wastage or agreed or voluntary severance schemes. The independent members indicated that the cost of the settlement could be offset by those means within two years.

The Minister of Labour has asked the two sides to report to him by mid-October on their plans to achieve this, and, in particular, on the future recruitment and retirement policies of the industry.

## Changes to scheme

A draft Order setting out proposals for the revision of the dock labour scheme, prepared in consultation with the National Modernisation Committee, was published in March, 1966. Objections to it were the subject of an inquiry by Sir George Honeyman, Q.C., whose report published in October, 1966 was accepted by the Government (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1966, page 652). Sir George's report endorsed the main provisions of the draft Order, but suggested some changes and raised some detailed points which required further examination in consultation with the industry.

The Order now made by the Minister embodies Sir George's recommendations with some modifications and further amendments agreed with the National Modernisation Committee. It provides for the allocation by local dock labour boards of registered dock workers to registered employers as permanent workers, and makes provision about discipline and termination of employment of those workers. It places duties on both employers and workers to accept such allocations. Provision is also made for registered dock workers (to be known as temporarily unattached workers) who were awaiting allocation, or re-allocation as permanent workers—for example, after prolonged absence—and for supplementary workers registered as dock workers for a limited period.

The National Dock Labour Board is empowered to suspend any registered employer from the scheme for a breach of its provisions for such period as the national board may determine.

## National board functions

The national board and local boards are enabled to compensate, in accordance with any joint agreement, dock workers leaving the industry; to establish and administer schemes for pensions for dock workers; and to administer arrangements for payments to them during absence because of sickness or injury. The national board also has power to administer arrangements under any national agreement for making payments to employers who do not have regular work for all their permanent workers. With certain exceptions the functions of the national board may be delegated to committees of the board.

The introduction of permanent employment in the docks marks the end of a long series of efforts to decasualise employment in the port transport industry.

As far back as 1908 the drawbacks of the casual system received official recognition in the Port of London Act which imposed on the Port of London Authority the function of taking "such steps as they think best calculated to diminish the evils of casual employment".

#### First efforts

The first comprehensive effort to regularise port employment came in 1912 with the Liverpool Dock Scheme, which provided for the registration of all regular dock workers and the setting up of call stands where the men could be engaged. Four years later the Board of Trade set up port labour committees to arrange for the registration of regular dockers in all the principal ports. This was primarily for the purpose of reserving regular dock workers from military service, and arrangements largely lapsed with the end of the 1914-18 war.

In 1919 the problem of the large numbers of unemployed men seeking work in the London docks inspired the setting up of the Roche Committee, which recommended a registration scheme for London dock workers. The extension of the registration procedure to all ports was recommended by the Shaw inquiry in 1920; another recommendation of this inquiry was for the establishment of local joint port committees. Slow progress was made in some ports in implementing these recommendations, but by 1939 registration schemes were in operation in all the principal ports. These schemes had no statutory basis, but were the result of agreements voluntarily entered into by the two sides of the industry.

During the 1939-45 war considerable progress was made towards a more regular system of employment. In 1940 the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) Order tightened the control of dock labour forces in the ports. With the operation of the Essential Work (Dock Labour) Order of 1941, dock labour schemes for all the principal ports were introduced by the Minister of Labour. Under this Order dockers were given for the first time a guaranteed weekly wage, with attendance payments for any shift for which a docker was available, but was unable to obtain employment. The Order also provided for the establishment of the National Dock Labour Corporation Ltd. to administer the schemes.

#### Basis of regulation

Under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1946 and the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Order 1947, the temporary war-time schemes were replaced by a permanent dock labour scheme which provided the basis for the regulation of employment in most, including all the larger, British ports. With minor changes in 1960 and 1961 this scheme operated until 17th September.

The scheme was administered by the National Dock Labour Board, consisting of equal numbers of representatives nominated by the employers' and workers' sides of the National Joint Council for the industry, with an

independent chairman and vice-chairman appointed by the Minister.

Under it, registers of employers and workpeople were controlled by local dock labour boards, and only registered men could be employed on dock work in ports covered by the scheme. A small proportion of registered men were taken on by employers as "weekly workers" on a permanent basis, but the majority were "daily workers" drawn by employers from the local board as required. Unless already allocated to an employer, daily workers were required to report before the start of each turn at call points to be allocated to available work; they were paid attendance money for each turn for which no work was available to them. When their weekly earnings fell below a set figure they received a guaranteed weekly wage of £11. The cost of administering the scheme, including the cost of attendance money and fall-back payments were met by a levy on all port employers by the national board.

#### Devlin recommendations

In its report, published in August 1965, the Devlin Committee put forward the following recommendations for the decasualisation of the industry:

1. All registered dock workers should be offered regular weekly employment by a greatly reduced number of employers who would be licensed as employers of dock labour;
2. The National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry should issue a revised national directive setting out the general principles to be observed in decasualising employment and modernising labour relations;
3. The elimination of restrictive practices arising out of casual employment should form part of the negotiations on decasualisation and modernisation;
4. The National Joint Council should establish a small national negotiating committee to negotiate on the details in accordance with the principles of the revised directive. The National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers (The Blue Union) should be offered a seat on the committee. The committee should have an independent element;
5. There should be local negotiating committees at port level which would work out and submit schemes to the national negotiating committee;
6. The essentials of the National Dock Labour Scheme should be preserved but some changes might be necessary to fit it to a system under which all dockers are in regular employment;
7. The National Dock Labour Board should make a comprehensive review of welfare facilities and put in hand a programme for improving them urgently.

#### Essential for Industry

In a statement in the House of Commons on 5th August, 1965 the Minister of Labour said that the Government attached the highest importance to the report and regarded the modernisation of labour relations in the docks as essential both for the industry itself and for the development of the export trade.

The National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry, in welcoming the report, agreed in principle to the Devlin Committee's recommendations for the reform and modernisation of industrial relations in the industry and in its National Policy Directive confirmed its acceptance of the recommendations and outlined its proposals for implementing them.

#### Wage Structure

In 1966, the Minister recalled the Devlin Committee to inquire into differences which had arisen between the employer and trade union members of the National Modernisation Committee about the wage structure and the level of pay for dock workers on the introduction of permanent employment. The 1966 Devlin Report, published in October, (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1966, page 652) recommended:

1. Attendance money to be abolished and every dock worker to be paid by the concern employing him a regular wage as settled from time to time by the National Joint Council;
2. Every dock worker to be paid in addition a special payment, called a modernisation payment, of 40s. a week, together with an additional 1s. for every hour of overtime (including weekend working) actually worked;
3. The fall-back payment (then £9 a week) to be abolished. If, in any week, the earnings from all sources (excluding weekend work) of any dock worker, who has during that week fulfilled his obligations under the scheme, fall below £15, his employer shall pay him the difference.

The Devlin Committee emphasised that this pay settlement had nothing to do with ordinary wage claims, and was to be regarded as a special settlement made consequent upon the introduction of regular employment and in consideration of the abolition of restrictive practices associated with the casual system of employment.

In accepting the report, the Government made it clear that in their view implementation of the pay changes recommended must be conditional upon specific agreement for the elimination of restrictive working practices and governed by the considerations of the policy for productivity, prices and incomes.

#### Complex negotiations

The report was accepted by both sides of the industry, and the National Modernisation Committee requested the local modernisation committees, which had been established for each port, to work out detailed arrangements for the abolition of restrictive practices associated with the casual system of employment. The negotiations on these complex matters continued over a number of months, and it was not until 30th June 1967 that the independent members of the Modernisation Committee were able to report to the Minister that progress on the elimination of the restrictions met the conditions laid down for the introduction of decasualisation.

Meanwhile, agreement had been reached within the National Modernisation Committee for a new sick pay

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scheme and improvements in pensions for all registered dock workers, to take effect with the introduction of permanent employment. With the passing of the Docks and Harbours Act 1966, (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1966, page 458) the Ministry of Transport had initiated action for a system of licensing for port employers. In most ports the licensing procedure was completed, so that it was possible to introduce licensing on the same day as decasualisation; in the remaining ports licensing will come into force shortly after decasualisation. The Docks and Harbours Act also made statutory provision for the improvement of welfare amenities for dock workers, but even before the Act was passed the National Dock Labour Board had instituted a programme of improvements, and action under this programme is well advanced in a number of ports.

#### New pension arrangements

Agreement has also been reached on new pension arrangements for registered dock workers. Any man retiring from the industry on or after 18th September, 1967, who qualifies under the rules of the Port Employers and Registered Dock Workers Pension Scheme for an age retirement pension, or an ill-health retirement pension will be paid in accordance with revised scales, which represent an increase of 150 per cent. on present weekly rates.

Weekly amounts payable will range from £1 5s. to men with up to 13 years contributory membership (up to 15 years in case of ill-health retirement pensions) to £5 for men with 40 years contributory membership. Lump sum benefits will remain unchanged.

To meet the cost of these improvements employers' contributions to the scheme have been increased from 1½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. of the wages bill, and the contributions of workers who are members of the scheme will be increased from 2s. 6d. a week to 5s. a week. These changes in contributions were effective from 18th September.

#### Severance payments scheme

Arrangements have been agreed for a voluntary severance payments scheme which will be open until 18th October, 1967 to all registered dock workers who are over 65 years of age on that date. Any dock worker born between 19th September, 1899 and 18th October, 1902, inclusive, who during the period of the scheme, elects to retire forthwith, will receive, in addition to any lump sum benefit to which he may be entitled under a pension scheme, a severance payment varying between £200 and £600.

Men born between 19th June, 1902 and 18th October, 1902, inclusive, will receive £600. Men born between 19th September, 1899 and 18th December, 1899, inclusive, will receive £200. Payments will be scaled, according to age, between these two sums.

If a man opts to leave the industry under these arrangements, he will also receive any pension to which he is entitled under contributory schemes operating in the industry.

## Employment of Women in Great Britain

More than one-third of the total number of employees in the labour force in Britain are females. At mid-June, 1966 they numbered about 8,650,000, representing 36.7 per cent. of all employees, compared with 36.2 per cent. in 1965 and 36.0 per cent. in 1964. Between mid-1965 and mid-1966 the number of women employees rose by about 220,000, and that of girls under the age of 18 fell by 60,000, giving a net increase in the total of female employees of more than 160,000.

Half of the total increase in this period was accounted for in professional or scientific services—mainly in educational and medical and dental services. There were also increases of 30,000 in the distributive trades and 26,000 in administration and defence. While the total in the service industries rose by 143,000 and that in the manufacturing industries by 14,000, there were reductions of 11,000 in textiles and 6,000 in clothing and footwear.

### Married Employees

More than half of the total number of female employees were married women (about 4,810,000 or 55.6 per cent., compared with 54.6 per cent. in 1965). In all but three industry groups—insurance, banking and finance (37 per cent.), paper, printing and publishing (48 per cent.) and shipbuilding (48 per cent.)—they represented more than half of the total number of female employees in those groups, and in six accounted for 60 per cent., or more.

Between mid-1965 and mid-1966 there was again an increase in part-time employment among women and girls in manufacturing industry. The numbers increased by more than 60,000, or 14 per cent. At mid-1966, 17½ per cent. of all females employed in manufacturing industry were working part-time, compared with 16 per cent at mid-1965.

### Girls entering employment

The number of girls under eighteen years of age entering their first employment between 1st July 1965 and 30th June 1966 was about 17,000 fewer than in the previous twelve months (the figures relate to those girls known by youth employment officers to have taken up their first employment after completion of education, and may not include all those who had held an insurance card whilst still in full education, for example because they had week-end and other jobs.) There was little change in the industrial pattern; about 63 per cent. of

the 265,000 new entrants went into the service industries (nearly half of whom went into the distributive trades) and nearly 35 per cent. went into manufacturing industries.

### Clerical workers

Each year the Ministry of Labour undertakes an enquiry into the occupations of employees in manufacturing establishments in Great Britain with 11 or more employees. The results show that between 1965 and 1966, the number of female full-time clerical and office staff in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) rose by about 26,000 (535,000 to 561,000) and that of female part-time clerical and office staff by 8,000 (50,000 to 58,000).

Since the middle of last year there has been a fall in demand for clerical staff. Whereas in June last year there were shortages of female clerical staff in all regions, by March of this year there had been an increase in the numbers unemployed, and a fall in the number of unfilled vacancies, and shortages were mainly concentrated in the Midlands and South East.

### Female working population

At mid-1966 there were 8,993,000 females in the working population representing an activity rate of 42 per cent. (that is the female working population as a percentage of the total female population aged 15 and over). This was an increase of 162,000 from mid-1965 and an increase in the activity rate of ½ per cent. Over this period the activity rate increased in all age groups between the ages of 25 and 65, and with the growth in education and early marriages decreased in age groups under 25; there was no change in the 65 and over group.

### Forecast of changes

Forecasts of the working population were published in the November 1966 issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. The forecasts were based on available statistical information relating to past years and assessments of demographic, social and educational trends in the medium term future. They do not purport to do more than indicate the broad changes which may occur in the size and composition of the working population, nor do they include short-term fluctuations resulting from

changes from year to year in the economic position. Certain assumptions are made, in particular, that throughout the forecast period there will be a constant high pressure of demand for labour. This assumption is of particular importance in considering forecasts of the female working population, half of which consists of married women. It is assumed that, as a result of the raising of the school-leaving age, there will be no 15 year old entrants to the working population from the summer of 1971 onwards.

The forecasts published last November show an estimated fall of 36,000 in the female working population between 1966 and 1971—an increase of 397,000 among married women and a fall of 433,000 among single, widowed and divorced women. Between 1971 and 1981 an increase of 717,000 among married women is partially offset by a decrease of 194,000 among single, widowed

and divorced women giving a net increase of 523,000 in the female working population. Many of the increasing numbers of married women in the working population do not work on a regular or on a full-time basis, nor do the increasing numbers of young persons in education who also belong to the working population (through week-end or holiday work) and it is likely that the number of full-time female workers will decrease.

These estimates were derived from population estimates which assumed net gains from migration. The latest population estimates assume net losses in the next few years and so are lower. Corresponding projections of the working population have not yet been made but it is clear that because of the changes in the population estimates and of the lower pressure of demand for labour, the working population will be much smaller in the next few years than the estimates mentioned above.

## Holidays with Pay in Great Britain

It is estimated that about 60 per cent. of manual workers in Great Britain have a basic holiday of two weeks, about 34 per cent. have a basic holiday of between two and three weeks, and six per cent. have a basic holiday of three weeks. About 27 per cent. of all workers are in industries and services in which there is provision for additional days of holidays dependent on the length of service of the individual worker with the same employer.

The great majority of schemes for holidays with pay have developed on a voluntary basis under the terms of collective agreements between employers (or their associations) and the trade unions. In a number of industries, holidays with pay are provided by statutory orders, but no restriction is thereby placed on the voluntary negotiation of agreements for paid holidays under not less favourable conditions.

The Government has encouraged voluntary agreements for holidays with pay, and the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938 makes provisions for assisting in the administration of such agreements. In practically all the industries in which conditions of employment are determined by collective bargaining between organisations of employers and workers, there are now agreements providing for holidays with pay. The texts of some agreements relating to holidays with pay have been published from time to time in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. An up-to-date summary of the number of paid holidays granted and length of qualifying service, as provided under the terms of collective agreements or statutory orders, is given in Appendix III of each annual edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work". (HMSO, or through any bookseller price £1 7s. 6d. net.)

### Basic Period

In many industries the annual holiday period for which payment is made is two weeks together with public holidays or days in lieu. In a increasing number of industries, however, it is more than two weeks. In some cases the additional period has been made dependent on the worker's length of service with the same employer, and there is a tendency to reduce the service qualification in subsequent negotiations. Many important industries have provided for one, two, three or four days additionally, and in some industries there is a progressive increase so that at a date in the near future the basic period becomes three weeks instead of two weeks. The public holidays are the usual bank or statutory holidays, six in number, but many agreements also provide for payment for specially proclaimed holidays.

Entitlement to holidays or holiday payment in nearly all agreements is conditional on some length of service. To qualify for the full annual holiday payment, the worker must usually have been employed for twelve months, and it is frequently stipulated that such service must have been continuous. Workers with less than the full qualifying service are usually entitled to a shorter holiday or reduced holiday payment. Occasionally, the benefits of the agreement are subject to forfeiture if the worker loses through his own fault more than a certain number of days during the qualifying period. Payment of wages for public holidays is not generally dependent on a period of service, but conditions about attendance are more frequently specified.

Many of the agreements indicate the period during which the annual holidays are to be taken. It is usually left to the employer to decide whether there shall be a general stoppage for the holiday period by the closing down of the works, or whether, by staggering the holidays of individual workers, production may be carried on continuously throughout the year. In many cases where workers are entitled to more than two weeks, the additional period must be taken during the winter months, or outside the normal holiday period, or at a time convenient to the employer.

### Collective Agreements

The rate and form of holiday payment is normally provided for in collective agreements. Many agreements merely specify in general terms that holidays shall be "with pay", or "with full pay". Other agreements define the amount and form of payment, especially for piece-workers. The holiday pay may be related to plain time rates, or may be the average of the weekly earnings over a stated period, or occasionally the payment consists of a specified flat rate independent of the actual rate of wages. Some important agreements, such as the national agreements for the building and civil engineering contracting industries provide for annual holiday payments to be made from credits provided weekly by the employer and accumulated in a special fund. In many agreements provision is made for payment of holiday allowances to workpeople who leave their employment, or are discharged before they have taken their holidays.

Other provisions of collective agreements may deal with the time at which the holiday payment is to be made, the prohibition of employment with another firm during the holiday period, the position of maintenance workers whose services are required during the holiday period, and occasionally provision is made for casual or part-time workers.

### Wages Councils

The Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, for the first time empowered the boards established under the Trade Boards Acts to direct that workers for whom statutory minimum rates had been fixed should be allowed a holiday with pay of not more than one working week in a year. Under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, the trade boards became wages councils, and their powers were extended so that they could make proposals for fixing holidays with pay without any prescribed limit. This power is now contained in the Wages Councils Act, 1959. Wages regulation orders have been made to give effect to such proposals from all but one of the fifty-seven wages councils in Great Britain (including the former catering wages boards which became wages councils in 1959). In the case of the exception there is a voluntary collective agreement.

The current orders require payment of holiday remuneration for a period of annual holiday, usually up to a maximum of two weeks, but a number, mainly those for sections of the clothing industry, now provide for days in excess of two weeks. One wages council has provided for a maximum of three weeks' annual holiday for any worker, and one council has provided a third week of annual holiday to workers with 15 years service with the same employer. The annual holiday

is normally to be allowed on consecutive working days during a specified holiday season, which is frequently April to September. If the worker's holiday entitlement exceeds his normal working week, most orders provide that his annual holiday may be divided into separate periods, one of which must be at least one working week. Some orders allow a worker to take his holiday outside the holiday season, if he has an agreement in writing with the employer to that effect. The employer is required to give reasonable notice of the commencing date and the duration of the holiday; a minimum period of notice is specified in a few instances.

### Duration and Entitlement

The Wages Councils Act, 1959, requires the duration of the holiday to be related to the duration of the worker's employment with the employer, and the orders base the entitlement to annual holidays on the period of weeks or months of employment in a specified twelve months before the beginning of the holiday season. The holiday payment may be related to the amount to which the worker would be entitled for a normal working day or week if paid at the appropriate statutory minimum time rate, though in an increasing number of orders, it is related to the worker's average earnings over a stated period. When a worker leaves his employment the orders provide that the employer must pay him the remuneration which has accrued for any days of annual holiday which he has not been allowed nor has become entitled to be allowed.

The orders also require payment for customary holidays—usually six specified holidays, although a number of wages councils now provide for a seventh day and, in a few cases, an eighth day. They may also require payment at overtime

rates for work done on customary holidays, or a day off in lieu—or, as in some cases, both.

Under the provision of the Agricultural Wages Act, 1948, the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales has issued orders providing for holidays with pay at the rate of one day for each month of regular employment in the holiday year, with the addition of one Sunday holiday for whole-time workers required to work seven days a week for between 16 and 32 weeks in the holiday year, and two Sunday holidays for 33 or more weeks. Whole-time workers are entitled to additional days based on length of continuous employment with one employer; over 10 years' service a worker is entitled to two additional days; over 15 years, three additional days and over 20 years, one further week. The worker has the right to take one-half of his holidays on consecutive days during the period 1st April to 31st October. Six specified public holidays are paid for, and if the worker is required to work on any of those days, he is entitled to overtime pay for employment on that day. The orders also specify the rate of remuneration for the holidays provided.

In Scotland, orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board provide for holidays with pay at the rate of one day for five weeks' continuous employment, up to a total of eleven days of holiday in the year. Provision is also made for one period of a week to be taken between 1st May and 31st August. The rates of remuneration are laid down.

Six other specified days in the year are paid holidays. If workers (other than milkers or workers paid by the hour) are required to work on those days they are entitled to overtime payment for such work. Shepherds are also allowed ten further "optional" days, which, if they are not taken as days off, are required to be paid for at the overtime rate in addition to the minimum wage.

## Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register is a free national placing and advisory service run by the Ministry of Labour as an integral part of the employment exchange network in Great Britain. It caters for men and women, whether employed or not, who are seeking a professional, technical or scientific post, and for employers in need of staff for executive and senior positions. It also helps employers to find trainee executives, and suitably qualified candidates who are seeking such posts.

More than half the people on the Register are in employment and seeking a change of occupation, perhaps to obtain a job which is more responsible or makes better use of their ability or for other personal reasons. The Register covers a wide variety of occupations, ranging from accountants to zoologists and from mining engineers to pilots, and its scope is continually expanding as more people receive a higher education and the demand for qualified people in administrative, scientific and technological work increases.

### Organisation

The Register is held at 39 of the larger employment exchanges throughout the country, located in towns which have a large volume of industrial, commercial, managerial and professional work, and are centres of population, thus providing a service which is reasonably acceptable to both employers and registrants.

(96397)

### Help to Applicants

For those people who are unable to visit one of these particular offices, arrangements are made for them to discuss their requirements at a convenient employment exchange. At each exchange there is a liaison officer who deals with enquiries about the Register, and, when necessary, interviews those who wish to enrol. People who can go to the Register office for interviews are normally seen by appointment within three to ten days. The Register carries a wide range of vacancies both for men and women who have held senior positions in industry or commerce and for young people of good educational background who are suitable for trainee management and executive posts. It can provide information about vacancies not only locally, but in other parts of Britain and in overseas countries.

The staff are in close day-to-day contact with employers in their areas, and if they do not know of a suitable vacancy are often able to approach firms which they consider might be interested in a particular registrant's qualifications and experience. More than one-third of their placings are achieved by this method.

Apart from the information which is available about posts in all parts of the country, if an enquirer is interested in a particular area details of his qualifications can be sent to the Register office in that locality to enable him to be considered for opportunities arising there.

In addition to functioning as a placing service, the Register provides information for those who wish or have to change their jobs, and are anxious to know about employment opportunities. Advice is also given about careers to young men and women who are looking for their first appointment, and to others who wish to know about openings in the professions and in managerial and executive positions in industry or commerce, details of salaries, training and the experience required for different posts.

The occupational guidance unit service which was introduced by the Ministry of Labour in 11 selected areas in March last year and which is to be expanded in a further 13 next year, helps people qualified for the Professional and Executive Register. Up to 12th September 1966, 26 per cent of those interviewed by the units were in this category and of these, about 55 per cent were unemployed. People are introduced to the units by the Register, and similarly, the units tell people where they feel the Register can help them.

#### Help to Employers

For employers, the Register contains people who have experience and qualifications in specialised sectors of industry, business and commerce, as well as others accustomed to positions of responsibility, who have had a more general experience in administration and organisation, and young graduates and others with advanced education.

All employment exchanges make the Register known to local employers and encourage them to notify all suitable vacancies. As it is a part of a national network, vacancies notified to any Register office are normally circulated to other offices. In this way the most suitable registrants in all parts of the country can be considered.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making Special Exemption Orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st August, 1967 according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Details of registrants are circulated to employers regularly to show what the Register can offer, and employers who notify vacancies are provided with information about suitable candidates or, alternatively, a short list of qualified people.

The Register will arrange, as the employer prefers, for candidates to apply personally, or on the employer's own form, or will send typewritten applications for them on its own form. Unless an employer wishes to see only local candidates, the offices holding the Register will normally be invited to put forward the most suitable applicants from all areas. If necessary, the Register can give advice about possible intensive recruitment efforts in other parts of the country and arrangements made for interviewing applicants.

#### Performance

Since March 1957 when the Register was set up in its present form, more than 63,000 people have secured employment in Britain and overseas through it. During the 12 months ended June 1967, it received 23,984 vacancies from employers, and placed 7,839 men and women in employment.

Within the limits set by the recruiting practices of industry, the Register has had a record of steadily increasing success. The number of people placed in each quarter for each of the last three years, and for the first six months of 1967 were:

QUARTER ENDING				
Year	March	June	September	December
1964	1,786*	1,710	1,633	1,926†
1965	1,900	1,972*	1,840*	2,148†
1966	2,119*	1,887	1,836	2,058
1967	1,969	1,976	—	—

\* 14 weeks in quarter.

† 12 weeks in quarter.

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours‡	30,561	1,602	3,338	35,501
Double day shifts‡	30,919	1,825	2,289	35,033
Long spells	7,201	346	470	8,017
Night shifts	10,457	1,230	—	11,687
Part-time work§	13,872	—	—	13,872
Saturday afternoon work	2,589	196	110	2,895
Sunday work	11,891	602	233	12,726
Miscellaneous	5,310	283	331	5,924
Total	112,800	6,084	6,771	125,655

\* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.

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

‡ Includes 9,152 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

## Building Sites Inquiry Report

In its report published recently (Cmnd 3396, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 8s net) the Court of Inquiry set up by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, to inquire into disputes at the Barbican and Horseferry Road development sites in London finds that the unofficial London Building Workers' Joint Sites Committee "played an active and mischievous part in bringing about the series of events which ultimately led to the closing down of the contract on each of the sites". The employers at Horseferry Road, Bernard Sunley & Sons Ltd., are criticised for deliberately bringing about a stoppage of work at the site. The court also criticises the actions and evidence of certain individuals.

The chairman of the Court of Inquiry was Lord Cameron; the other members were Mr. J. P. Lowry, director of the Engineering Employers' Federation, and Mr. D. McGarvey, president of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers.

The court finds that certain common elements operated at both sites to bring about the ultimate stoppages. These included:

- (1) The "subversive and mischievous" influence of the Joint Sites Committee;
- (2) lack of sufficient supervision or effective union control over the works committees; and
- (3) failure in effective communication and consultation between management and operatives.

At the Barbican site, the court accepts the contention by the employers there, Myton's, that they had suffered serious technical difficulties due to the unusual number of changes in instruction and design in carrying out the contract, and that this had provided opportunity for those who wished to cause trouble to do so. At Horseferry Road, it considers that Sunley's were prepared to go on buying peace by concessions under pressure until they discovered that this policy was landing them in prospect of serious loss. "In our opinion", the court states, "the immediate responsibility for the total stoppage at Horseferry Road lies squarely on the shoulders of the directors of the company, who deliberately created a situation designed to produce a strike and dismissed the works committee on a ground which in our judgment was both contrived and flimsy—whatever may have been other grounds upon which the committee had been previously open to dismissal."

The report, commenting on the working rule agreement, and particularly its provisions about site procedure agreements and incentive schemes, says: "It is in these matters that the major causes of disagreement at both sites found their origin, and it is our view that the agreement, admirable though it is as a working agreement tested by experience, is capable of improvement in both these directions". It is recommended that before a large constructional contract is commenced a site procedure agreement should be discussed and agreed between unions and management, to cover the procedure for processing claims and the facilities to be enjoyed by stewards. The report also recommends that the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives should clarify the circumstances in which, without breach of agreement, workers can decide not to operate a bonus agreement.

#### Works committees

The two most serious matters which, the court says in its report, emerged from the inquiry in relation to the authority of the

unions concerned were: "(1) the degree of ignorance which apparently obtained among union officials as to what in fact was occurring on these sites and (2) the extent to which power and real authority had passed into the hands of the shop stewards and the works committees without effective union control." The court thinks that an overhaul of the machinery is called for and recommends that it should be carried out by the NFBTO and NFBTE as a matter of urgency. This should include making more detailed provision in the working rule agreement for the manner of election of works committees and federation stewards, and for the exercise of control over them by the NFBTO and unions. While recognising that the precise details are matters for the unions themselves, the court thinks that the lines on which improvements in these directions should be made are broadly clear.

Among the court's specific recommendations are:

- (1) regular reporting of works committee decisions to the NFBTO and unions;
- (2) appointment of a standing disciplinary committee by the NFBTO to deal with certain cases of breach of rule;
- (3) provision of guidance to stewards who serve on works committees in the discharge of their duties;
- (4) supervision by local union officials of elections of stewards;
- (5) consideration by NFBTO and unions whether power should not be given to NFBTO to disqualify for a period members of works committees or federation stewards from holding office on any site.

In letters to the federations and trade unions concerned, the Minister of Labour refers to the general recommendations in the report for modifications of the industry's working rule agreement and for the reform of the works committees, elections and procedures with a view to an improvement in relations on large sites. "I am certain", he adds, "that all concerned will want to give these matters urgent consideration with a view to early action."

#### Re-opening of the sites

The court recommends that Myton's should be entitled, as already agreed by the industry's National Disputes Commission, to refuse re-employment on the site to six former members of the works committee at the Barbican site, and that the site should be re-opened on the basis of the agreement already reached between Myton's and the unions. At Horseferry Road, the report recommends that the former works committee and federation steward should be offered re-employment but disqualified from again holding office in any capacity on the site, and that negotiations should recommence on the outstanding issues of site procedure and bonus agreement. It is also suggested that, in each case, to implement these recommendations, the Ministry of Labour should take the initiative by inviting the parties to discussions.

The court points out that if the reforms it suggests in the election and supervision of works committees are to be discussed and agreed, this will inevitably take some time. It feels, however, that it would not be desirable that meanwhile there should be no regular and officially recognised body to represent the operatives on the site. In these circumstances, it recommends that for this interim period a works committee and federation steward should be appointed at each site by the unions and NFBTO, and particular care be exercised by the NFBTO to see that the committees act strictly within their powers.

## News and Notes

### REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT PREMIUMS

From 4th September employers with manufacturing establishments in development areas in Great Britain have been eligible for payment of the increased premium authorised by the Finance Act 1967, to be known as regional employment premium (see *MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE*, June 1967, page 476).

First payments of the increased premium will be made next month.

The regional employment premium is an additional sum payable with the selective employment premium to employers for those establishments which are situated wholly within development areas, and which have been registered for premium under section 1 of the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966.

The weekly rates of regional employment premium for full-time employees will be 30s. for men over 18, 15s. for women and for boys under 18, and 9s. 6d. for girls under 18. For part-time employees the rates will be half that for full-time workers—15s., 7s. 6d., and 4s. 9d., respectively.

The scheme and the reasons for it are set out in a White Paper [The Development Areas—Regional Employment Premiums; Cmnd. 3310, H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 1s. 9d. net]. Its purpose which is explained in detail, is briefly to reduce the labour costs of manufacturing industry in the development areas to make it more competitive and to enable it over a period of time to increase its relative share of the total output of manufacturing industry in Britain and so help to bring about a substantial reduction in the disparity between unemployment there and the rest of Britain. The Government has pointed out that there are a number of ways in which firms can use the premium to help to bring this about, for example by reducing prices by financing investment or training, or by improving markets. However, if the regional employment premium is applied to increase dividends or wages this will frustrate the objective.

An explanatory booklet "Regional Employment Premium—Notes for Employers with Manufacturing Establishments in Development Areas" has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour. Copies are being sent to all employers eligible for the payments (together with a claim form). There will also be supplies of the booklet available at Ministry of Labour employment exchanges free of charge for employers

who wish to have a copy in advance of receiving their claim forms.

The Finance Act 1967 also provides that from 4th September 1967 employers not already entitled to refund of selective employment tax (or premiums) will be entitled to refund of:

- (1) half of the tax paid for certain part-time workers; and
- (2) the full amount of the tax paid for persons employed outside the United Kingdom after a qualifying period.

An explanatory leaflet RSET 1 is now available from post offices and local offices of the Ministry of Social Security.

### SURVEY OF EMPLOYERS' LABOUR COSTS IN 1968

During 1968 the Ministry of Labour will be undertaking a further enquiry into employers' total labour costs in Great Britain, and there will be a concurrent enquiry in Northern Ireland. The previous survey was held in 1964, and preliminary results were published in the December 1966 and March 1967 issues of this *GAZETTE*.

Next year's enquiry will be on broadly similar lines to that held in 1964, and will be made under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Employers will be asked for information about wages and salaries, number of hours worked, payments for national insurance and for social welfare and other labour costs, such as payments in kind, subsidised services and recruitment and training. Items will also be included dealing with the effect on employers' labour costs of the Selective Employment Payments Act, the Redundancy Payments Act and the Industrial Training Act.

About 5,000 employers in manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, banking, insurance, local authorities and national government will be approached. Information will be sought on an enterprise basis from all employers in the sectors concerned with 1,000 or more employees, and from a sample of those with 25-999 employees.

Early next month employers to be included in the survey will receive an explanatory letter and a specimen copy of the questionnaire. The reference period will be the calendar year 1968, or a financial year ending on any date during the period 6th April 1968-5th April 1969 inclusive. The enquiry form for completion will be distributed in the latter part of 1968

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals submitted by the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board for a levy on employers coming within its scope equal to 0.025 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 31st March 1967 have been approved by the Minister of Labour.

The order approving these proposals (SI 1967 No. 1227 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 8d. net) came into operation on 23rd August.

The levy will be used to make grants for a limited range of training activities. The board decided, because of the special circumstances of the industry, to raise a small levy, and to ensure the proper development of training in the industry by a system of assurances given by the organisations within its scope. The assurances include undertakings to accept and implement the recommendations of the board, and to permit its officers to inspect training arrangements.

The Electricity Supply Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1965, and covers the activities of the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Area Electricity Boards, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board, the South of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board and part of the London Transport Board.

### Gas Industry Levy

The Minister has also approved proposals submitted by the Gas Industry Training Board for a levy of 1.25 per cent. of the total emoluments of persons employed in the gas industry in the twelve months ended 31st March 1967.

The order giving effect to these proposals (SI 1967 No. 1304 H.M.S.O., or through any bookseller, price 8d. net) came into operation on 12th September.

The levy will be payable in three instalments. It will mainly be used to make grants to employers for the training of managers, administrative, professional, technological and technician staff, apprentice gas fitters, and clerical and commercial staff; for the attendance of training officers and instructors at certain approved courses; and for natural gas conversion training.

The Gas Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1965 and covers the Gas Council and twelve Area Boards representing approximately 500 separate establishments.

It has submitted training recommendations, covering the categories of occupations grant-aided by the board, under its grants Scheme, for the Minister's approval.

### Cotton training board chairman

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. J. M. H. Grey, chairman and managing director, John Grey Ltd., Burnley, as chairman of the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board in succession to Sir Frank Rostron who has given up the appointment at his own request.

Mr. Grey is also chairman of the United Kingdom Textile Manufacturers' Association. He is a member of the Textile Council, and was a member of its predecessor the Cotton Board, from 1958. He was chairman of the Cotton Board's Education Training and Scholarship Committee from 1958 to 1963.

The Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board was set up in July 1966 and covers about 250,000 workers. It is responsible for the development of industrial training in all branches of the cotton industry and in silk, narrow fabrics, surgical dressing, domestic textiles and asbestos textile industries.

### CUTLERY WAGES COUNCIL; COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to consider and report on objections received to the draft Order abolishing the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).

The commission consists of three independent members, Mr. A. H. Thomas, chairman; Miss E. M. Batten, deputy chairman; and Mr. A. L. N. Stephens; two employers' representatives, Mr. J. P. Lowry and Mr. F. I. Tuckwell, and two representatives of workers, Mr. S. Hill and Mr. J. O'Hagan.

Under the Wages Councils Act, the Minister has power on his own initiative to abolish a Wages Council, but he must publish notice of his intention to do so in the London and/or Edinburgh Gazettes.

Where any objection is made to the Minister he may, if he thinks fit, refer the draft Order and the objections which he wishes to be taken into account to a Commission of Inquiry for enquiry and report. The Commission is expected to consider all questions affecting the draft Order which may arise on or in connection with such objections. The Commission will invite and consider representations on the questions referred to it, and may, if necessary, hear oral evidence.

The Minister published notice of his intention to abolish the Cutlery Wages Council in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes on 10th March. A number of objections having been received the Minister

has decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry.

### SAFETY AT DROP FORGING HAMMERS

Every year a large number of accidents which could be prevented by simple safety precautions occur at drop forging hammers. The worst accidents are usually those caused by an unexpected fall of the tup of a forging hammer, either during production or when die changing. Such accidents, which may result in crushed or amputated hands and arms, could often be avoided by the provision of efficient tup supporting devices.

The use of such supporting devices are described and illustrated in a revised edition of the Safety Health and Welfare booklet SAFETY AT DROP FORGING HAMMERS, published recently by the Ministry of Labour (New Series No. 12, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. net).

The first part of the booklet deals with props and catches and expresses the hope that every hammer will be provided with an appropriate device. The second part discusses other causes of accidents such as belt breakages and falling objects caused by vibration of the machinery, inadvertent tripping of the machine-operating treadle or pedal, the misuse of tongs and the use of unsuitable tongs and hand tools not maintained in good condition. Eye injuries, it points out, are frequently caused by flying hot scale. The adoption of measures outlined in this section, and aimed to eliminate some of these problems, could, it is stated "result in a drastic reduction of the number of accidents at drop forging hammers".

The booklet urges the importance of a clear division being made between the two processes of production and die changing. Loose props of metal or timber should not be used during production. Mechanical props or catches permanently attached to the hammer should be used to support the tup between forging sequences on hammers without automatic hold-up gear. These mechanical devices are of two main types, counterbalanced props and fork catches.

During die changing, serious accidents have occurred because unsatisfactory props have failed or slipped out, and again the use of any other means of support than a properly designed prop is strongly deprecated. The booklet advocates every hammer having its own die-changing prop secured to the hammer, and its own identifying mark to facilitate regular inspection and maintenance.

Accidents may happen during die changing on hammers when automatic or pneumatic hold-up gear has been relied upon to keep the tup in a raised position. In some cases, inadvertent tripping of the hammer pedal has caused the tup to fall and cause serious injury to the operator.

The best precaution is to switch off the power or close all main supply valves on air and steam hammers and support the tup by a properly designed and maintained prop. It is strongly recommended that manufacturers of self-contained hammers and other hammers with built-in hold-up gear should provide suitable props with new hammers.

### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In August, 51 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 47 in July. This total included 21 arising from factory processes, 26 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and four in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nineteen in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 26th August, compared with 16 in the five weeks ended 29th July. These nineteen included fifteen underground coal mineworkers and three in quarries, compared with ten and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were seven fatal accidents in August and four in the previous month.

In August, nine seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with five in July.

In August, 24 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal cases were reported; 12 were of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, two of compressed air illness and six of epitheliomatous ulceration.

### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 58,390 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 14th August 1967, of whom 51,188 were males and 7,202 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 50,494 (44,253 males and 6,241 females), while there were 7,896 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 five weeks ended 9th August, 5,313 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,356 men, 811 women and 146 young persons. In addition 129 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

## TRAINING GRANTS FOR SANDWICH COURSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any firm not covered by a board should apply for grants on forms T.C.1 obtainable from the Ministry of Labour (T.C.2) 168 Regent Street, London, S.W.1 or from any Regional Office of the Ministry.

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The aim of the Youth Employment Service is to help young people at the stage of transition from school to work and during the early years of their employment. It is available to all boys and girls up to the age of 18 years, and to any who remain at school beyond that age.

The service is under the general direction of the Central Youth Employment Executive, staffed by officers of the Ministry of Labour, the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department. This joint executive is appointed by the Minister of Labour, who is responsible to Parliament for the Youth Employment Service as a whole. The Minister has appointed a National Youth Employment Council and separate advisory committees for Scotland and Wales to advise him.

Locally the service is provided in most areas through Youth Employment Offices established by local education authorities (in Scotland by education authorities) in accordance with schemes approved by the Minister of Labour. In those areas where such schemes are not in operation, the service is carried out by local offices of the Ministry of Labour. Each Youth Employment Office has an experienced Youth Employment Officer or Careers Advisory Officer in charge; there is often a specialist officer

available to advise older, more able pupils. Local Youth Employment Committees, made up of teachers, representatives of employers and workers, and others with a special interest in young people, assist in an advisory capacity.

The service has four main tasks. These are the collection and provision of information about careers and employment, including assistance to teachers in careers projects; the giving of vocational guidance to young people; assistance in finding suitable employment for those who do not go on to full-time further education; and keeping in touch with young people during the early years of employment so that they can be given further advice and help should this become necessary.

Youth Employment Officers keep in touch with employers to assist them in finding suitable young workers and also to keep themselves informed about local working conditions, training opportunities and prospects. In addition, each Youth Employment Office is linked with all the others throughout the country so that information is readily available about opportunities in all areas.

The Youth Employment Service also issues a Careers Bulletin to schools three times a year, publishes booklets on careers and undertakes the distribution of careers literature published by professional organisations or employers

## 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 11,093,500 in July (8,260,400 males 2,833,100 females). The total included 8,496,100 (5,835,000 males 2,661,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,621,000 (1,528,200 males 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries showed no change compared with that for June 1967 and was 446,000 lower than in July 1966. The total in manufacturing industry was 2,000 lower than in June 1967 and 381,000 lower than in July 1966. The number in construction was 6,000 higher than in June 1967 and 46,000 lower than in July 1966.

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers, on 14th August in Great Britain was 493,013. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 559,000 representing 2.4 per cent. of employees compared with about 543,000 in July.

In addition there were 39,954 unemployed school leavers and 22,612 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 555,579, representing 2.4 per cent. of employees. This was 58,504 more than in July when the percentage rate was 2.1.

Among those wholly unemployed in August, 250,045 (46.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 207,689 (44.0 per cent.) in July; 99,622 (18.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 96,659 (20.5 per cent.) in July.

Between July and August the number temporarily stopped fell by 2,336 and the number of school leavers unemployed rose by 32,022.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 9th August 1967, was 173,748; 9,798 less than on 5th July. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 154,700, compared with about

155,300 in July. Including 82,262 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 9th August was 256,010; 28,325 less than on 5th July.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 15th July 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 1,840,300. This is about 32.0 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 73,400 or about 1.3 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 9½ hours on average.

## Rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st August 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 160.3 and 176.6 compared with 160.0 and 176.3 at 31st July 1967.

## Index of Retail Prices

At 22nd August the official retail prices index was 118.9 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 119.2 at 18th July and 117.3 at 16th August 1966. The index figure for food was 117.3 compared with 118.4 at 18th July.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, was 167, involving approximately 50,000 workers. During the month approximately 56,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 144,000 working days were lost, including 39,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance

cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry	July 1966*			May 1967*			June 1967*			July 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	<b>8,532.7</b>	<b>3,007.0</b>	<b>11,539.7</b>	<b>8,278.5</b>	<b>2,857.1</b>	<b>11,135.6</b>	<b>8,256.7</b>	<b>2,837.7</b>	<b>11,094.4</b>	<b>8,260.4</b>	<b>2,833.1</b>	<b>11,093.5</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	<b>6,039.8</b>	<b>2,836.8</b>	<b>8,876.6</b>	<b>5,852.9</b>	<b>2,685.1</b>	<b>8,538.0</b>	<b>5,832.4</b>	<b>2,665.6</b>	<b>8,498.0</b>	<b>5,835.0</b>	<b>2,661.1</b>	<b>8,496.1</b>
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>572.8</b>	<b>535.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>558.2</b>	<b>532.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>555.1</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>551.3</b>
Coal mining	491.8	17.4	509.2	477.2	17.4	494.6	474.1	17.4	491.5	470.3	17.4	487.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>475.4</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>829.1</b>	<b>460.1</b>	<b>338.2</b>	<b>798.3</b>	<b>462.7</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>802.0</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>347.2</b>	<b>819.2</b>
Grain milling	31.3	8.5	39.8	30.5	8.1	38.6	30.5	8.1	38.6	30.6	8.2	38.8
Bread and flour confectionery	89.2	63.2	152.4	87.0	60.6	147.6	87.4	61.1	148.5	88.5	61.5	150.0
Biscuits	18.2	33.3	51.5	17.9	32.1	50.0	17.9	32.5	50.4	18.3	33.3	51.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	45.6	39.4	85.0	43.5	39.5	83.0	44.2	39.9	84.1	45.7	41.0	86.7
Milk products	25.1	13.3	38.4	24.6	13.2	37.8	25.1	13.3	38.4	25.4	13.5	38.9
Sugar	12.0	3.8	15.8	11.5	3.6	15.1	11.5	3.6	15.1	11.5	3.7	15.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.4	54.2	94.6	39.7	51.1	90.8	39.7	50.7	90.4	39.8	50.6	90.4
Fruit and vegetable products	34.6	44.5	79.1	30.9	40.1	71.0	31.1	40.2	71.3	34.4	44.6	79.0
Animal and poultry foods	16.8	4.8	21.6	16.6	4.8	21.4	16.4	4.8	21.2	16.1	4.7	20.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	24.7	20.5	45.2	25.2	20.8	46.0	25.2	21.0	46.2	25.7	21.0	46.7
Brewing and malting	76.0	20.3	96.3	73.0	19.5	92.5	73.4	19.5	92.9	74.3	19.5	93.8
Other drink industries	43.4	24.5	67.9	42.1	22.9	65.0	42.5	22.9	65.4	43.5	23.7	67.2
Tobacco	18.1	23.4	41.5	17.6	21.9	39.5	17.8	21.7	39.5	18.2	21.9	40.1
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>378.2</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>527.0</b>	<b>371.2</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>512.8</b>	<b>370.7</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>511.8</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>512.1</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	8	24.3	15.5	8	23.5	15.6	8	23.6	15.6	8	23.6
Mineral oil refining	23.6	4.0	27.6	23.6	4.1	27.7	23.6	4.1	27.7	23.5	4.1	27.6
Lubricating oils and greases	5.7	1.8	7.5	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	1.7	7.2
Chemicals and dyes	176.4	47.2	223.6	173.3	46.0	219.3	172.8	45.8	218.6	172.3	45.8	218.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	35.1	45.5	80.6	35.4	45.4	80.8	35.3	45.4	80.7	35.4	45.4	80.8
Explosives and fireworks	19.5	11.6	31.1	19.6	11.2	30.8	19.5	11.2	30.7	19.6	11.1	30.7
Paint and printing ink	34.0	14.0	48.0	32.5	13.4	45.9	32.7	13.4	46.1	33.0	13.5	46.5
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	25.7	13.0	38.7	25.6	12.0	37.6	25.5	11.7	37.2	25.7	11.8	37.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	32.2	6.4	38.6	30.8	6.0	36.8	30.8	6.0	36.8	30.9	5.9	36.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.7	4.7	14.4	9.4	4.2	13.6	9.4	4.2	13.6	9.4	4.3	13.7
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>542.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>618.6</b>	<b>515.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>588.1</b>	<b>513.0</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>584.9</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>583.2</b>
Iron and steel (general)	270.8	25.9	296.7	257.1	25.2	282.3	255.8	25.0	280.8	255.7	24.9	280.6
Steel tubes	48.6	8.7	57.3	47.7	8.6	56.3	47.5	8.6	56.1	47.4	8.6	56.0
Iron castings, etc.	106.0	14.2	120.2	99.0	13.3	112.3	98.2	13.2	111.4	97.6	13.1	110.7
Light metals	48.3	11.2	59.5	47.1	10.6	57.7	47.2	10.4	57.6	46.8	10.3	57.1
Copper, brass and other base metals	69.0	15.9	84.9	64.8	14.7	79.5	64.3	14.7	79.0	64.2	14.6	78.8
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>1,671.6</b>	<b>634.3</b>	<b>2,305.9</b>	<b>1,640.4</b>	<b>602.3</b>	<b>2,242.7</b>	<b>1,632.1</b>	<b>597.6</b>	<b>2,229.7</b>	<b>1,630.2</b>	<b>595.1</b>	<b>2,225.3</b>
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	32.8	5.3	38.1	32.0	5.1	37.1	31.8	5.1	36.9	31.7	5.1	36.8
Metal-working machine tools	80.3	14.5	94.8	79.6	14.4	94.0	79.2	14.3	93.5	78.7	14.2	92.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	54.6	17.3	71.9	54.3	16.7	71.0	54.3	16.7	71.0	54.2	16.5	70.7
Industrial engines	36.5	6.2	42.7	35.5	6.1	41.6	35.4	6.1	41.5	35.3	6.1	41.4
Textile machinery and accessories	43.3	8.6	51.9	41.7	8.1	49.8	41.3	8.0	49.3	41.2	8.0	49.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.5	3.6	31.1	26.8	3.7	30.5	26.9	3.6	30.5	27.0	3.6	30.6
Mechanical handling equipment	53.0	7.5	60.5	50.5	7.2	57.7	50.3	7.1	57.4	50.1	7.0	57.1
Other machinery	299.4	65.3	364.7	294.8	63.7	358.5	293.0	63.4	356.4	292.8	63.1	355.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	142.1	18.6	160.7	138.0	18.4	156.4	136.8	18.4	155.2	137.6	18.3	155.9
Ordnance and small arms	19.9	6.2	26.1	18.6	5.6	24.2	18.4	5.4	23.8	18.3	5.3	23.6
Other mechanical engineering	192.3	55.7	248.0	188.2	53.5	241.7	187.4	53.1	240.5	187.1	53.0	240.1
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.6	48.9	136.5	87.4	47.5	134.9	87.4	47.2	134.6	87.3	46.9	134.2
Watches and clocks	6.8	8.6	15.4	6.6	8.2	14.8	6.5	8.1	14.6	6.6	8.1	14.7
Electrical machinery	172.8	59.0	231.8	167.2	54.2	221.4	164.8	53.2	218.0	164.1	53.0	217.1
Insulated wires and cables	43.5	6.6	50.1	42.2	6.2	48.4	42.2	6.0	48.2	42.2	6.0	48.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	52.5	39.2	91.7	51.9	37.8	89.7	51.4	37.0	88.4	51.3	37.1	88.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	165.3	134.4	299.7	166.9	126.3	293.2	167.2	126.3	293.5	167.8	126.4	294.2
Domestic electrical appliances	36.0	24.2	60.2	33.9	21.0	54.9	33.8	21.1	54.9	33.6	20.8	54.4
Other electrical goods	81.9	70.4	152.3	79.2	65.8	145.0	78.8	64.7	143.5	78.1	63.8	141.9

\* 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).  
‡ Under 1,000.

† Order III—XVI.  
‡ Under 1,000.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry	July 1966*			May 1967*			June 1967*			July 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>194.4</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.2	8.5	151.7	144.2	8.7	152.9	142.8	8.7	151.5	142.9	8.6	151.5
Marine engineering	44.0	3.1	47.1	41.1	3.0	44.1	40.3	3.0	43.3	39.9	3.0	42.9
<b>Veihcles</b>	<b>732.8</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>846.1</b>	<b>699.8</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>807.9</b>	<b>697.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>804.6</b>	<b>694.8</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>802.1</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	429.7	61.0	490.7	392.7	55.9	448.6	391.1	55.6	446.7	389.4	55.5	444.9
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	19.1	7.0	26.1	17.9	6.6	24.5	17.8	6.5	24.3	17.8	6.4	24.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	209.2	38.1	247.3	216.7	38.8	255.5	216.1	38.7	254.8	216.0	38.8	254.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	32.2	2.9	35.1	30.4	2.9	33.3	30.2	2.9	33.1	30.1	2.8	32.9
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	39.3	2.2	41.5	39.2	2.1	41.3	39.0	2.1	41.1	38.6	2.1	40.7
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.3	2.1	5.4	2.9	1.8	4.7	2.9	1.7	4.6	2.9	1.7	4.6
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>389.5</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>593.6</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>564.1</b>	<b>371.9</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>560.1</b>	<b>370.2</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>557.4</b>
Tools and implements	15.8	8.7	24.5	16.0	8.6	24.6	15.8	8.5	24.3	15.7	8.5	24.2
Cutlery	7.3	6.2	13.5	6.8	5.9	12.7	6.7	5.7	12.4	6.6	5.5	12.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.1	17.3	45.4	28.1	15.4	43.5	27.9	15.3	43.2	27.8	15.2	43.0
Wire and wire manufactures	33.9	10.7	44.6	32.7	10.2	42.9	32.7	9.9	42.6	32.6	9.9	42.5
Cans and metal boxes	16.9	16.9	33.8	16.3	16.3	32.6	16.4	16.4	32.8	16.7	16.7	33.4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.3	11.8	28.1	16.1	11.4	27.5	16.0	11.4	27.4	16.0	11.4	27.4
Other metal industries	271.2	128.0	399.2	257.9	118.3	376.2	256.4	117.3	373.7	255.0	116.5	371.5
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>363.4</b>	<b>391.6</b>	<b>755.0</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>355.9</b>	<b>698.8</b>	<b>341.2</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>693.2</b>	<b>340.3</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>689.5</b>
Production of man-made fibres												

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 15th July, 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 1,840,300, or about 32.0 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 73,400 or 1.3 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 9½ 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 July, 1967

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME				Total				
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Working part of week		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average			Total (000's)	Average	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	35.9	34.2	320	8.9	—	—	0.2	2.7	15.7	0.2	0.2	2.7	15.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Chemicals and dyes	35.4	29.4	391	11.0	—	2.0	—	1.2	0.1	—	—	2.0	34.8
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Iron and steel (general)	31.7	15.4	316	10.0	—	1.4	5.3	43.6	8.2	5.3	2.6	45.0	8.4
Iron castings, etc.	32.2	37.7	283	8.8	—	1.8	4.9	39.3	8.1	4.9	5.7	41.1	8.4
<b>Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)</b>	<b>596.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Non-electrical engineering	423.0	47.0	3,635	8.6	—	0.9	2.1	18.2	8.7	2.1	0.2	19.1	9.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	172.9	32.3	1,354	7.8	—	0.2	1.3	10.3	7.9	1.3	0.2	10.5	8.1
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	124.1	36.7	873	7.0	0.1	3.6	11.8	100.9	8.6	11.8	3.5	104.5	8.8
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	58.7	42.4	472	8.1	—	0.7	0.1	1.9	16.6	0.1	0.1	2.6	19.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	14.1	9.9	111	7.9	0.5	21.9	5.3	44.8	8.5	5.8	4.1	66.7	11.5
Woolen and worsted	33.7	25.7	289	8.6	0.1	4.8	1.8	17.1	9.3	2.0	1.5	21.9	11.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.7	10.6	65	6.1	0.5	22.8	5.1	43.6	8.6	5.6	5.6	66.4	11.8
Textile finishing	16.8	34.6	140	8.3	0.2	8.2	1.3	10.8	8.6	1.5	3.0	19.0	13.1
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.9	9.9	44	4.9	—	1.4	3.7	39.7	10.8	3.7	4.1	41.1	11.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	4.2	5.3	19	4.6	—	1.7	1.4	10.7	7.4	1.5	1.8	12.3	8.3
Footwear	8.4	10.2	38	4.6	0.1	2.1	9.3	57.4	6.2	9.3	11.3	59.6	6.4
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Pottery	6.9	13.5	54	7.8	—	2.2	17.5	8.0	2.2	4.3	17.5	8.0	
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Timber	32.6	47.2	275	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	21.6	32.5	158	7.3	—	1.1	1.2	12.5	10.6	1.2	1.8	13.6	11.3
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	30.4	42.1	227	7.5	—	—	0.5	12.1	26.3	0.5	0.6	12.2	26.3
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	59.5	37.0	462	7.8	—	1.1	0.1	0.7	10.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	19.7
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>1,840.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>600.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>710.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

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 14TH AUGUST 1967

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 14th August 1967 was 493,013; 401,757 males and 91,256 females and 28,818 higher than on 10th July. The seasonally adjusted figure was 559,000 or 2.4 per cent of employees, compared with 2.3 per cent in July 1967 and 1.4 per cent in August 1966. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 15,000 in the five weeks between the July and August counts and by about 18,000 per month on average between May and August.

Between 10th July and 14th August, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed rose by 32,022 to 39,954 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 2,336 to 22,612. The total registered unemployed rose by 58,504 to 555,579, representing 2.4 per cent of employees compared with 2.1 per cent in July. The total included 38,716 married women.

Of the 532,967 wholly unemployed, including school leavers, 99,622 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 73,219 from 2 to 4 weeks, 77,204 from 4 to 8 weeks and 282,922 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 32.4 per cent of this total, compared with 30.8 per cent in July, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks

for 46.9 per cent of the total, compared with 44.0 per cent in July.

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom in August are analysed by category and region in Table 1 and by the industry, if any, in which they were last employed in Table 2. The wholly unemployed in Great Britain are analysed by the duration of their registration in Table 3.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: duration analysis; 14th August 1967

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	36,622	7,151	9,095	4,529	57,397
Over 1, up to 2	26,297	5,598	6,752	3,578	42,225
Up to 2	62,919	12,749	15,847	8,107	99,622
Over 2, up to 3	20,763	7,449	5,203	4,563	37,978
Over 3, up to 4	18,126	7,791	4,363	4,961	35,241
Over 2, up to 4	38,889	15,240	9,566	9,524	73,219
Over 4, up to 5	15,633	3,309	3,735	2,288	24,965
Over 5, up to 8	38,250	3,202	8,807	1,980	52,239
Over 4, up to 8	53,883	6,511	12,542	4,268	77,204
Over 8	230,522	5,366	43,669	3,365	282,922
Total	386,213	39,866	81,624	25,264	532,967
Up to 8—per cent	40.3	86.5	46.5	86.7	46.9

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 14th August, 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
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
<b>Total</b>	126,048	70,131	11,735	29,722	57,742	25,496	45,027	77,515	56,939	84,148	41,207	555,579	39,234	594,813	91,294	46,489
Men	98,681	55,987	8,579	22,791	41,306	18,771	32,974	54,518	39,967	58,064	27,387	403,038	25,520	428,558	71,948	35,312
Boys	7,646	3,802	789	1,516	4,835	1,596	3,574	5,871	5,983	4,485	3,764	40,059	1,356	41,415	5,462	2,973
Women	15,486	8,356	1,743	4,366	8,206	4,007	5,798	13,656	7,451	18,911	7,145	86,769	11,501	98,270	10,874	6,355
Married Women	5,676	3,064	695	1,512	3,354	1,747	2,447	6,545	3,482	10,154	3,104	38,716	6,825	45,541	3,916	2,455
Girls	4,235	1,986	624	1,049	3,395	1,122	2,681	3,470	3,538	2,688	2,911	25,713	857	26,570	3,010	1,849
<b>Percentage rates*</b>																
<b>Total</b>	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.6	4.3	3.8	4.1	2.4	7.7	2.4	1.6	1.7
Males	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.7	3.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.0	8.5	3.0	2.1	2.1
Females	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	1.3	6.4	1.3	0.6	0.8
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
<b>Total</b>	1,661	828	358	211	9,024	986	2,523	4,405	681	2,470	293	22,612	1,404	24,016	956	1,063
Men	1,547	770	141	152	8,083	616	2,107	2,064	534	1,344	237	16,825	483	17,308	882	806
Boys	7	2	2	1	13	11	48	46	8	51	6	193	22	215	6	3
Women	89	55	181	55	876	294	303	2,171	115	1,020	41	5,145	721	5,866	62	208
Girls	18	1	34	3	52	65	65	124	24	55	9	449	178	627	6	46
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
<b>Total</b>	124,387	69,303	11,377	29,511	48,718	24,510	42,504	73,110	56,258	81,678	40,914	532,967	37,830	570,797	90,338	45,426
Males	104,773	59,017	9,225	24,154	38,045	19,740	34,393	58,279	45,408	61,154	30,908	426,079	26,371	452,450	76,522	37,476
Females	19,614	10,286	2,152	5,357	10,673	4,770	8,111	14,831	10,850	20,524	10,006	106,888	11,459	118,347	13,816	7,950
<b>Males wholly unemployed</b>																
<b>Men</b>	97,134	55,217	8,438	22,639	33,223	18,155	30,867	52,454	39,433	56,720	27,150	386,213	25,037	411,250	71,066	34,506
Boys	7,639	3,800	787	1,515												

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 14th August, 1967

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	<b>426,079</b>	<b>106,888</b>	<b>17,018</b>	<b>5,594</b>	<b>443,097</b>	<b>112,482</b>	<b>555,579</b>	<b>469,973</b>	<b>124,840</b>	<b>594,813</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries</b>	<b>222,558</b>	<b>32,574</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>237,944</b>	<b>37,426</b>	<b>275,370</b>	<b>252,765</b>	<b>44,031</b>	<b>296,796</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>121,816</b>	<b>31,434</b>	<b>15,294</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>137,110</b>	<b>36,285</b>	<b>173,395</b>	<b>143,193</b>	<b>42,782</b>	<b>185,975</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>10,661</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>12,809</b>	<b>14,261</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>15,587</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	8,346	1,152	128	51	8,474	1,203	9,677	11,028	1,283	12,311
Forestry	355	27	—	—	355	27	382	387	28	415
Fishing	1,960	13	777	—	2,737	13	2,750	2,846	15	2,861
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>10,403</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>10,610</b>	<b>10,584</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>10,793</b>
Coal mining	9,305	154	1	—	9,306	154	9,460	9,314	155	9,469
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	420	14	—	—	420	14	434	563	16	579
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	276	4	1	—	277	4	281	295	5	300
Other mining and quarrying	402	33	—	—	402	33	435	412	33	445
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>11,666</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11,682</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>16,151</b>	<b>12,407</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>17,707</b>
Grain milling	512	85	—	—	512	85	577	582	80	662
Bread and flour confectionery	2,527	691	4	5	2,531	696	3,227	2,662	746	3,408
Biscuits	536	383	—	—	536	383	919	545	406	951
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,260	550	7	21	1,267	571	1,838	1,459	667	2,126
Milk products	564	171	1	—	565	171	736	628	230	858
Sugar	310	51	—	—	310	51	361	311	52	363
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	829	616	2	2	831	618	1,449	851	633	1,484
Fruit and vegetable products	835	707	1	8	836	715	1,551	933	904	1,837
Animal and poultry foods	649	70	—	—	649	70	719	670	75	745
Food industries not elsewhere specified	526	257	1	—	527	257	784	541	263	804
Brewing and malting	1,401	197	—	—	1,401	197	1,598	1,421	203	1,624
Other drink industries	1,242	494	—	1	1,242	495	1,737	1,303	515	1,818
Tobacco	475	180	—	—	475	180	655	501	526	1,027
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>7,203</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>7,335</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>8,734</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	291	2	—	—	291	2	293	291	2	293
Mineral oil refining	865	54	—	—	866	54	920	877	55	932
Lubricating oils and greases	113	10	—	—	113	10	123	119	10	129
Chemicals and dyes	3,324	376	3	2	3,327	378	3,705	3,408	391	3,799
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	500	323	1	—	501	323	824	504	329	833
Explosives and fireworks	310	288	—	—	310	288	598	311	299	610
Paint and printing ink	641	89	2	—	643	89	732	647	91	738
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	503	121	—	—	503	121	624	515	124	639
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	410	68	—	3	410	71	481	413	72	485
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	246	35	1	—	247	35	282	250	35	285
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>16,006</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>16,897</b>	<b>16,095</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>16,994</b>
Iron and steel (general)	5,497	243	1,508	12	7,005	255	7,260	7,040	255	7,295
Steel tubes	851	52	119	34	970	86	1,056	988	88	1,060
Iron castings, etc.	3,041	240	2,366	29	5,407	269	5,676	5,433	272	5,705
Light metals	766	111	503	2	1,269	113	1,382	1,277	115	1,392
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,349	157	6	11	1,355	168	1,523	1,373	169	1,542
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>27,144</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>28,340</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>34,896</b>	<b>29,749</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>37,005</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	519	42	6	—	525	42	567	533	42	575
Metal-working machine tools	1,404	167	47	17	1,975	184	2,059	1,888	190	2,078
Engineers' small tools and gauges	736	89	8	9	744	98	842	761	100	861
Industrial engines	458	36	—	3	458	39	497	482	39	521
Textile machinery and accessories	626	80	65	29	691	109	800	809	135	944
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	360	24	4	—	364	24	388	371	26	397
Mechanical handling equipment	889	50	1	—	890	51	941	905	52	957
Office machinery	431	144	1	—	432	145	577	445	164	609
Other machinery	6,143	748	42	4	6,205	762	6,957	6,052	703	6,755
Industrial plant and steelwork	2,455	122	151	—	2,606	122	2,728	2,624	123	2,747
Ordnance and small arms	340	53	2	—	342	53	395	344	55	399
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,048	344	110	56	3,158	400	3,558	3,313	436	3,749
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	960	379	1	—	961	379	1,340	970	403	1,373
Watches and clocks	144	217	—	—	145	217	362	145	219	364
Electrical machinery	1,912	591	94	3	2,006	594	2,600	2,068	642	2,710
Insulated wires and cables	78	154	—	22	96	176	272	101	175	276
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,025	556	1	—	1,026	556	1,582	1,046	674	1,720
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,171	1,336	7	—	2,178	1,343	3,515	2,941	1,644	4,585
Domestic electric appliances	1,252	468	61	6	1,313	474	1,787	1,343	521	1,864
Other electrical goods	1,464	659	176	139	1,643	798	2,438	1,665	817	2,482
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>8,219</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>9,299</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>9,521</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,097	159	165	6	7,262	165	7,427	8,087	180	8,267
Marine engineering	1,122	40	18	—	1,140	40	1,180	1,212	42	1,254
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>10,197</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>15,154</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>16,323</b>	<b>15,466</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>16,686</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,630	596	4,759	194	11,389	790	12,179	11,498	801	12,299
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	460	87	2	5	462	92	554	466	101	567
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,579	205	185	—	1,764	205	1,969	1,948	230	2,178
Locomotives and railway track equipment	736	25	1	—	737	25	762	740	29	769
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	626	23	—	—	626	23	649	629	23	652
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	166	31	10	3	176	34	210	185	36	221
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>10,848</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>11,581</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>14,608</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>14,799</b>
Tools and implements	572	139	8	59	580	198	778	581	201	782
Cutlery	224	88	23	4	247	92	339	250	100	350
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	433	152	99	25	532	177	709	535	177	712
Wire and wire manufactures	312	110	3	1	315	111	426	326	111	437
Cans and metal boxes	312	211	—	—	312	211	523	326	220	546
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	287	105	19	14	306	119	425	309	122	431
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,505	1,780	581	339	9,086	2,119	11,205	9,185	2,150	11,335
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>9,134</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>11,442</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>19,298</b>	<b>12,839</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>23,238</b>
Production of man-made fibres	369	108	4	12	373	120	493	423	141	564
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,499	826	530	974	2,029	1,000	3,029	2,474	2,545	5,019
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,118	867	485	548	1,603	1,415	1,988	1,954	3,942	5,896
Woolen and worsted	2,309	999	437	231	2,746	1,230	3,976	2,797	1,370	4,167
Jute	599	166	12	59	611	225	836	617	228	845
Rope, twine and net	164	157	1	5	165	162	327	202	190	392
Hosiery and other knitted goods	736	895	424	733	1,160	1,628	2,788	1,245	1,852	3,097
Lace	54	33	18	5	72	38	110	75	82	157
Carpets	189	239	80	14	469	232	742	519	275	872
Narrow fabrics	183	125	4	8	187	133	320	199	275	474
Made-up textiles	316	315	—	15	316	330	646	384	807	1,191
Textile finishing	1,038	305	285	122	1,323	427	1,750	1,486	560	2,046
Other textile industries	360	57	28	18	388	75	463	395	77	472

Table 2 (continued)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,420</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	595	101	17	10	612	111	723	656	122	778
Leather goods	292	177	3	7	295	184	479	308	194	502
Fur	103	28	7	1	110	29	139	110	30	140
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<								

**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 1966, and made under the Industrial Development Act 1966. The

**Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas**

	Numbers of persons on registers at 14th August 1967				Estimated numbers of employees mid-1966 (000's)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total		

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)**

South East						
Greater London	55,987	8,356	5,788	70,131	4,695.5	1.5
†Aldershot	139	33	77	249	32.2	0.8
†Aylesbury	227	38	68	333	32.0	1.0
†Basildon	934	217	1,242	3,622	36.2	3.4
†Bedford	533	106	121	760	55.4	1.4
†Bournemouth	2,014	226	63	2,303	105.6	2.2
†Bracknell	171	21	192	384	29.2	0.7
Brentwood	318	40	14	372	28.6	1.3
Brighton and Hove	1,925	280	134	2,339	91.1	2.6
†Caterham	332	39	37	408	38.2	1.1
†Chatham	1,199	342	319	1,860	72.1	2.6
†Chelmsford	374	63	47	484	48.6	1.0
†Colchester	715	106	63	884	44.3	2.0
†Crawley	156	17	167	340	37.8	0.9
Dartford	332	41	72	445	33.5	1.3
Eastbourne	528	16	11	555	29.5	1.9
Gravesend	431	101	169	701	31.3	2.2
†Grays	609	101	180	890	43.9	2.0
†Guildford	212	91	35	338	34.5	1.0
†Harlow	380	61	223	664	30.1	2.2
†Hastings	843	110	39	992	28.6	3.5
Hemel Hempstead	274	20	32	326	36.0	0.9
High Wycombe	602	200	34	836	59.7	1.4
Luton	1,348	154	110	1,612	82.8	1.9
Maidstone	594	111	74	779	63.5	1.2
Newbury	292	54	58	404	21.6	1.9
†Newport IOW	596	58	93	747	33.3	2.2
†Oxford	1,415	145	86	1,646	96.5	1.7
†Portsmouth	2,935	530	343	3,808	149.6	2.5
†Reading	872	135	126	1,133	92.5	1.2
St. Albans	278	36	23	337	34.3	1.0
†Slough	908	111	60	1,079	108.6	1.0
†Southampton	1,996	531	335	2,862	144.2	2.0
Southend-on-Sea	1,714	356	123	2,193	58.2	3.2
Staines	334	56	93	483	38.7	1.8
Stevenson	256	71	112	439	29.5	1.5
Watford	598	79	89	766	65.6	1.2
Weybridge	241	43	127	411	40.9	1.0
†Woking	318	61	128	507	42.0	1.2
Worthing	698	53	33	784	31.7	2.5
East Anglia						
Cambridge	449	57	67	573	67.0	0.9
Great Yarmouth	505	51	28	584	33.5	1.7
†Ipswich	1,070	250	88	1,408	66.4	2.1
†Norwich	1,485	187	269	1,941	95.8	2.0
Peterborough	546	385	211	1,142	59.1	1.9
South Western						
Bath	498	100	44	642	35.9	1.8
†Bristol	4,789	560	383	5,732	263.8	2.2
Cheltenham	796	266	76	1,138	49.6	2.3
Exeter	769	131	55	955	48.5	2.0
Gloucester	726	224	178	1,128	59.1	1.9
†Plymouth	1,923	510	300	2,733	91.5	3.0
Salisbury	394	129	103	626	32.8	1.9
Swindon	949	226	147	1,322	69.0	1.9
Taunton	539	105	38	682	31.4	2.2
†Torquay	659	81	124	864	31.5	2.7
†Yeovil	266	78	42	386	29.3	1.3
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	1,439	365	185	1,989	77.7	2.6
Coalville	138	66	34	238	32.0	0.7
Corby	358	97	108	563	27.0	2.1
†Derby	1,261	221	71	1,553	123.0	1.3
†Kettering	354	70	35	459	28.0	1.3
Leicester	2,575	681	180	3,436	208.0	1.7
Lincoln	857	194	208	1,259	52.7	2.4
Loughborough	300	97	55	452	37.9	1.2
†Mansfield	722	153	159	1,034	59.7	1.7
Northampton	632	80	61	773	67.7	1.1
†Nottingham	4,651	743	729	6,123	249.2	2.5
Sutton-in-Ashfield	480	77	56	613	32.6	1.9

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 14th August 1967				Estimated numbers of employees mid-1966 (000's)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total		

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued**

West Midlands						
†Birmingham	12,521	2,622	1,421	16,564	695.3	2.4
Burton-on-Trent	320	57	58	435	32.8	1.3
Cannock	328	54	300	682	25.4	2.7
Coventry	5,576	925	827	7,328	204.5	3.6
Dudley	892	177	431	1,500	41.8	3.6
Hereford	615	120	512	1,247	30.5	4.1
Kidderminster	345	88	10	443	29.4	1.5
Leamington and Warwick	587	109	61	757	43.5	1.7
Newcastle-under-Lyme	532	116	406	1,054	30.1	3.5
Nuneaton	1,021	304	289	1,614	31.6	5.1
Oakengates	487	177	192	856	26.3	3.3
Redditch	162	18	8	188	25.4	0.7
Rugby	324	78	26	428	29.1	1.3
Shrewsbury	348	33	131	512	40.2	1.5
Stafford	261	53	145	459	39.6	1.2
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,164	409	230	2,803	157.1	1.8
Stourbridge	528	81	190	799	39.3	2.0
†Walsall	1,568	293	260	2,121	114.1	1.9
†Warley	2,736	161	290	3,187	90.0	3.5
†West Bromwich	1,809	326	108	2,243	101.4	2.2
†Wolverhampton	2,945	826	957	4,728	150.0	3.2
Worcester	460	72	39	571	46.4	1.2
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	1,708	226	241	2,175	75.9	2.9
†Bradford	3,299	388	240	3,927	174.4	2.3
Dewsbury	443	64	30	537	32.1	1.7
†Doncaster	1,586	401	457	2,444	87.8	2.8
Grimsby	1,283	149	165	1,597	68.1	2.3
Halifax	331	82	61	474	50.4	0.9
Harrrogate	337	63	333	733	29.4	2.5
Huddersfield	654	209	60	923	93.6	1.0
†Hull	4,004	517	780	5,301	171.0	3.1
Keighley	475	160	219	854	30.9	2.8
Leeds	4,206	548	393	5,147	274.0	1.9
†Mexborough	725	320	195	1,240	31.3	4.0
Rotherham	1,357	175	446	1,978	58.0	3.4
Scunthorpe	640	312	346	1,298	51.2	2.5
†Sheffield	4,374	676	422	5,472	276.6	2.0
Wakefield	502	68	126	696	53.9	1.3
York	889	178	254	1,321	67.6	2.0
North Western						
Altrincham	457	41	106	604	34.3	1.8
Ashton-under-Lyne	467	78	72	617	30.0	2.1
†Barrow-in-Furness	540	400	198	1,138	32.1	3.5
†Birkenhead	2,411	596	589	3,596	104.3	3.4
Blackburn	896	370	99	1,365	56.3	2.4
Blackpool	1,133	262	79	1,474	53.3	2.8
Bolton	1,413	337	173	1,923	80.3	2.4
Burnley	774	379	93	1,246	41.9	3.0
Bury	483	184	17	684	30.7	2.2
Chester	621	114	102	837	45.5	1.8
Crewe	558	160	77	795	29.6	2.7
Ellesmere Port	269	59	117	445	34.5	1.3
Lancaster	566	55	41	662	29.8	2.2
Leigh	361	246	108	715	28.2	2.5
†Liverpool	15,155	2,734	2,330	20,219	519.1	3.9
†Manchester	7,813	967	950	9,730	313.8	2.1
†Salford	1,700	266	172	2,138	55.7	2.1
†Oldham and Chadderton	1,356	444	150	1,950	95.0	2.1
Preston	1,344	542	278	2,164	81.6	2.7
Rochdale	1,003	440	48	1,491	51.3	2.9
St. Helens	1,030	371	386	1,787	59.4	3.0
Southport	763	95	70	928	29.8	3.1
Stockport	1,276	184	538	1,998	85.1	2.3
Warrington	500	219	320	1,039	63.8	1.6
Wigan	988	414	100	1,502	45.8	3.3
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	1,664	189	270	2,123	28.1	7.6
†Carlisle	810	240	166	1,216	41.2	2.9
†Chester-le-Street	1,209	245	392	1,846	36.7	3.0
†Darlington	1,251	206	101	1,558	65.2	3.0
Durham	883	45	149	1,077	27.9	3.9
†Hartlepool	1,553	350	368	2,271	38.7	5.9
†Sunderland	4,591	565	1,153	6,309	99.1	6.4
†Tees-side	5,230	1,107	1,510	7,847	187.9	4.2
†Tyne-side	12,656	2,207	3,116	17,979	406.6	4.4
†Workington	912	465	343	1,720	27.7	6.2

**Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development areas (continued)**

	Numbers of persons on registers at 14th August 1967				Estimated numbers of employees mid-1966 (000's)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total		

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued**

Scotland						
†Aberdeen	1,589	366	84	2,039	101.9	2.0
†Ayr	1,056	297	158	1,511	39.5	3.8
†Bathgate	784	287	118	1,189	33.3	3.6
†Dumbarton	698	256	161	1,115	26.4	4.2
†Dumfries	1,054	336	187	1,577	28.4	5.5
†Dunfermline	2,246	561	234	3,041	92.9	3.3
†Dunfermline	1,111	835	251	2,197	45.1	4.9
†Edinburgh	3,539	637	282	4,458	241.3	1.8
†Falkirk	1,024	1,020	149	2,193	61.3	3.6
†Glasgow	20,619	4,262	2,109	26,990	581.3	4.6
†Greenock	1,855	723	303	2,881	42.0	6.9
†Highlands and Islands	4,294	794	447	5,535	84.9	6.5
†Inverness	983	553	147	1,683	29.5	5.7
†Kilmarnock	825	432	96	1,353	34.6	3.0
†Kirkcaldy	1,507	982	205	2,694	53.6	5.0
†North Lanarkshire	5,271	2,852	1,040	9,163	174.3	5.3
†Perth	1,827	509	125	2,461	81.1	3.0
†Stirling	658	109	102	869	31.1	2.8
†Wemyss	789	277	181	1,247	44.2	2.8
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,264	529	295	2,088	27.6	7.6
†Bridgend	575	353	348	1,176	27.3	4.3
†Cardiff	4,129	551	1,201	5,881	159.1	3.7
†Ebbw Vale	1,146	628	433	2,207	39.0	5.7
†Llanelli	1,158	452	196	1,806	41.5	4.4

	Numbers of persons on registers at 14th August 1967				Estimated numbers of employees mid-1966 (000's)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total		

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued**

PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the five weeks ended 9th August, 1967, 203,313 persons were placed in employment by the employment exchanges and youth employment offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 256,010 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 5th July, 1967 the figures were 143,118 and 284,335 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 July 1967		Five weeks ended 9th August 1967		Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 9th August 1967 (35 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	77,897	95,423	85,079	90,877	633,091
Women	43,558	88,123	49,498	82,871	325,116
Total Adults	121,455	183,546	134,577	173,748	958,207
Boys	12,174	50,589	34,815	41,656	131,361
Girls	9,489	50,200	33,921	40,606	110,999
Total Young Persons	21,663	100,789	68,736	82,262	242,360
Total	143,118	284,335	203,313	256,010	1,200,567

Table 2

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 9th August 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th August 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	85,079	34,815	49,498	33,921	203,313	90,877	41,656	82,871	40,606	256,010
Total, index of Production industries	54,161	20,674	14,413	13,527	102,775	54,601	22,495	29,361	17,102	123,559
Total, all manufacturing industries	30,834	14,739	13,825	12,876	72,274	37,462	17,183	28,396	16,433	99,474
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,624	981	9,185	144	12,934	1,191	1,290	340	322	3,143
Mining and quarrying	378	504	80	39	1,001	4,367	1,253	96	41	5,757
Coal mining	133	469	35	17	654	4,146	1,163	18	13	5,340
Food, drink and tobacco	3,560	1,240	3,585	1,631	10,016	1,709	800	3,421	1,478	7,408
Chemicals and allied industries	1,819	372	743	702	3,636	1,756	609	1,232	716	4,313
Metal manufacture	2,153	958	331	251	3,693	2,269	1,629	449	333	4,680
Engineering and electrical goods	4,262	2,809	2,809	1,845	16,783	15,159	5,456	6,201	2,391	29,207
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	5,719	3,013	1,199	817	10,748	9,910	4,043	2,361	1,021	17,335
Electrical goods and machinery	2,148	1,249	1,610	1,028	6,035	5,249	1,413	3,840	1,370	11,872
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,593	341	55	29	3,018	1,395	490	76	28	1,989
Vehicles	2,023	794	443	308	3,568	5,002	1,167	948	254	7,371
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,650	1,938	1,007	710	6,305	2,861	2,146	1,412	932	7,351
Textiles	1,411	760	954	1,679	4,804	1,208	946	2,909	2,677	7,740
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	364	153	277	309	1,103	312	131	565	406	1,414
Woolen and worsted	279	176	185	331	971	200	373	835	869	2,277
Leather, leather goods and fur	158	126	102	160	546	142	196	390	316	1,044
Clothing and footwear	416	464	1,250	3,136	5,266	709	634	7,345	4,455	13,143
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,759	572	340	348	3,019	1,373	624	829	427	3,253
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,733	1,503	280	242	3,758	1,616	1,013	540	420	3,589
Paper, printing and publishing	1,280	940	979	1,284	4,483	1,075	884	1,286	1,422	4,667
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	877	381	568	503	2,329	606	369	731	656	2,362
Printing and publishing	403	559	411	781	2,154	469	515	555	766	2,305
Other manufacturing industries	1,412	469	947	551	3,379	1,188	589	1,358	584	3,719
Construction	22,197	5,021	343	466	28,027	12,104	3,523	636	451	16,714
Gas, electricity and water	752	410	165	146	1,473	668	536	233	177	1,614
Transport and communication	4,600	1,057	618	608	6,883	7,421	1,012	1,449	565	10,447
Distributive trades	7,474	6,606	5,737	11,540	31,357	5,987	7,154	10,872	10,412	34,425
Insurance, banking and finance	432	374	508	1,695	3,009	1,575	1,982	1,086	2,015	6,658
Professional and scientific services	1,096	537	2,237	1,603	5,473	6,339	2,622	17,464	2,248	28,673
Miscellaneous services	10,147	3,567	14,226	3,634	31,574	7,192	3,216	18,913	6,525	35,846
Entertainments, sports, etc.	619	168	456	224	1,467	393	201	824	159	1,577
Catering, hotels, etc.	6,253	671	10,722	643	18,289	2,562	542	9,210	933	13,247
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	451	325	950	605	2,331	207	187	1,552	833	2,779
Public administration	4,545	1,019	2,574	1,170	9,308	6,571	1,885	3,386	1,417	13,259
National government service	2,158	473	1,982	644	5,257	3,898	700	2,066	777	7,441
Local government service	2,387	546	592	526	4,051	2,673	1,185	1,320	640	5,818

Table 2 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 9th August 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th August 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	34,991	11,172	24,728	10,002	80,893	39,128	15,386	38,833	16,485	109,832
Greater London	18,817	4,780	10,774	3,961	38,332	16,037	8,016	21,263	8,587	53,903
East Anglia	2,605	1,154	960	1,188	5,907	2,639	1,067	2,281	1,118	7,105
South Western	2,195	2,433	2,195	2,195	12,320	5,292	2,205	5,322	2,594	15,413
West Midlands	5,341	4,331	2,530	4,093	16,295	8,488	5,678	5,720	3,720	23,606
East Midlands	3,470	2,152	1,524	2,139	9,285	7,756	2,685	4,112	2,639	17,192
North Western	5,624	3,642	3,503	3,467	16,236	6,647	6,092	6,308	4,554	23,601
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,809	4,782	5,729	4,807	27,127	9,005	3,757	9,846	4,050	26,658
Northern	5,182	1,577	2,744	2,283	11,786	3,267	1,443	3,286	1,801	9,797
Scotland	5,809	2,855	3,597	2,391	14,652	5,036	2,277	5,227	2,743	15,283
Wales	4,690	1,016	1,750	1,356	8,812	3,619	1,066	1,936	902	7,523
Great Britain	85,079	34,815	49,498	33,921	203,313	90,877	41,656	82,871	40,606	256,010
London and South Eastern	25,933	7,052	21,480	6,182	60,647	23,654	11,350	27,897	12,303	75,204
Eastern and Southern	11,663	5,274	4,208	5,008	26,153	18,113	5,103	13,217	5,300	41,733

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August which came to the notice of the Ministry was 167. In addition, 27 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 56,800. This total includes 6,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 50,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 35,500 were directly involved and 14,500 indirectly involved, in other words thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The aggregate of 144,000 working days lost in August includes 39,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	January to August 1967			January to August 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	284	30,600	85,000	383	32,700	78,000
All other mining and quarrying	4	800	3,000	3	200	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	42	7,900	13,000	21	3,200	8,000
Chemicals, etc.	19	8,500	36,000	21	3,000	9,000
Metal manufacture	97	35,500	131,000	68	17,900	92,000
Engineering	223	105,600	263,000	203	80,000	240,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	55	17,000	112,000	69	6,600	23,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	143	122,300	290,000	141	113,000	297,000
Aircraft	28	18,000	20,000	33	16,600	41,000
Other vehicles	4	600	2,000	3	1,100	2,000
Other metal goods	37	8,300	42,000	42	7,700	20,000
Textiles	31	6,300	21,000	15	2,300	9,000
Clothing and footwear	11	2,200	3,000	7	600	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	24	3,100	9,000	16	3,600	8,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	12	1,200	8,000	12	700	2,000
Paper and printing	11	3,400	11,000	10	2,700	4,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	35	12,400	29,000	29	5,300	22,000
Construction	178	25,800	155,000	188	21,900	96,000
Gas, electricity and water	7	1,500	6,000	6	1,200	2,000
Port and inland water transport	55	37,900	52,000	44	30,000	68,000
All other transport	45	15,100	69,000	65	43,700	880,000
Distributive trades	21	1,200	6,000	22	1,600	6,000
Administrative, professional, etc., services	14	2,400	3,000	19	5,300	66,000
Miscellaneous services	11	1,400	2,000	10	600	2,000
Total	1,386‡	469,000	1,373,000	1,428‡	402,500	1,983,000

(96397)

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in August 1967		Beginning in the first eight months of 1967	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	52	10,400	360	93,900
—other wage disputes	27	8,000	256	53,900
Hours of work	1	500	24	3,700
Employment of particular classes or persons	32	7,000	288	81,100
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	48	8,300	388	87,400
Trade union status	7	1,400	59	21,000
Sympathetic action	—	—	11	11,900
Total	167	35,500	1,386	353,000

Duration of stoppages—ending in August

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	55	9,400	9,000
2 days	39	8,100	13,000
3 days	13	3,400	7,000
4-6 days	30	12,400	44,000
Over 6 days	24	4,900	106,000
Total	161	38,300	179,000

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

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

At 31st August 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 Aug.	154.6	91.0	169.8	151.5	91.2	166.1
1967 July	160.0	90.8	176.3	157.5	90.8	173.6
1967 Aug.	160.3	90.8	176.6	157.7	90.8	173.7

### 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 effective in August

**Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council):** Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 12s. 6d. a week for adult workers (21st August).

**Hairdressing (Wages Council):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for male hairdressers and 10s. or 12s. for females (31st July).

**Industrial and staff canteens (Wages Council):** Minimum weekly remuneration increased by 13s. a week for men and 10s. 6d. for women (28th August).

**Light castings manufacture:** Consolidated time rates increased by 8s. a week for skilled men, 5s. 9d. for other men, and 8s. for women (28th August).

**Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (Wages Council):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for men and 10s. for women (21st August).

**Post Office—Telephonists:** Revision of pay scales, providing increases of varying amounts (agreed in August with retrospective effect to July 1966).

**Electrical cable making:** Timework rates increased by 6s. 8d. a week for men and women, together with increases in lieu bonuses of 6s. for men and 7s. 9d. for women (first full pay period commencing on or after 6th August).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include iron and steel manufacture; lock, latch and key making; needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture and glass processing.

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in August show that 835,000 workers were affected by changes which add some £320,000 to their basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, while 8,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Of the total increase of £320,000, about £210,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £65,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £35,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

#### Analysis of changes during the period January-August

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	60,000	40,000	35,000	35,000
Food, drink and tobacco	370,000	230,000	7,000	6,000
Chemicals and allied industries	40,000	30,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	245,000	110,000	60,000	120,000
Engineering and electrical goods	2,210,000	1,735,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	195,000	190,000	—	—
Vehicles	95,000	45,000	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	175,000	80,000	15,000	10,000
Textiles	355,000	110,000	300,000	260,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	5,000	45,000	45,000
Clothing and footwear	175,000	70,000	65,000	65,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	125,000	50,000	120,000	120,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	35,000	5,000	5,000
Paper, printing and publishing	40,000	15,000	12,000	18,000
Other manufacturing industries	110,000	75,000	1,000	1,000
Construction	1,540,000	1,200,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	45,000	—	—
Transport and communication	470,000	225,000	10,000	10,000
Distributive trades	1,330,000	685,000	95,000	95,000
Public administration and professional services	855,000	535,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	355,000	160,000	10,000	10,000
Total	9,340,000	5,775,000	780,000	800,000

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 earnings. 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 625,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966, about 8,595,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £4,535,000 in their basic weekly wages or minimum entitlements, and approximately 4,285,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 5,730,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work. Virtually the whole of these changes occurred in the period preceding the introduction of the standstill policy on 20th July 1966.

#### Notes on Wages Statistics

The official statistics on wage rates (see this page and tables 130 and 131) relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements which are invariably the outcome of changes made under centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level.

Changes in actual earnings are the outcome of a number of factors, including changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements, but changes in the latter do not necessarily imply a corresponding rate of change in earnings.

#### Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Details have recently been announced of increases in the number of days of annual holiday provided under collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders in a number of industries.

These include:

Fur trade: Annual increases giving an additional week of annual holiday in 1970 for 5-day week workers, and in 1971 for 6-day week workers.

(continued on page 733)

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are;

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I FOOD:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	123
Meat and bacon	121
Fish	117
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	111
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	105
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	123
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	122
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	112
Other food	114
<b>TOTAL (Food)</b>	<b>117.3</b>
<b>II ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	<b>125.4</b>
<b>III TOBACCO</b>	<b>120.8</b>
<b>IV HOUSING</b>	<b>134.9</b>
<b>V FUEL AND LIGHT:</b>	
Coal and coke	120
Other fuel and light	121
<b>TOTAL (Fuel and light)</b>	<b>120.6</b>
<b>VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	112
<b>TOTAL (Durable household goods)</b>	<b>109.0</b>
<b>VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:</b>	
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
<b>TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)</b>	<b>111.8</b>
<b>VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	104
Fares	131
<b>TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)</b>	<b>112.6</b>
<b>IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	132
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	103
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	114
<b>TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)</b>	<b>113.1</b>
<b>X SERVICES:</b>	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	120
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	133
<b>TOTAL (Services)</b>	<b>126.8</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>118.9</b>

### RETAIL PRICES, 22nd August 1967

At 22nd August 1967 the official retail prices index was 118.9 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 119.2 at 18th July and 117.3 at 16th August 1966.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions, largely seasonal, in the prices of most fresh vegetables, partly offset by increases, also largely seasonal, in the prices of eggs.

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 sub-divisions of the food group were 116.6 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), 122.4 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 116.8 for other items.

(The figure for "other items" for 18th July, given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE as 119.2, should have read 117.2.)

The principal changes in the month were:

#### Food

Reductions in the prices of potatoes, most other fresh vegetables, beef and lamb and sweets and chocolate were partly offset by increases in the prices of eggs. The index for foods, the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations, fell by rather less than 3 per cent. to 116.6, compared with 120.0 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell by nearly one per cent. to 117.3, compared with 118.4 in July.

#### Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and increases in road passenger fares in a number of areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell slightly to 112.6, compared with 112.7 in July.

#### Services

As a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to football matches and to cinemas and for services such as hairdressing, shoe-repairing and watch-repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 126.8, compared with 126.3 in July.

#### Other groups

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

#### Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

(continued from page 732)

One additional day of annual holiday—Fellmongering (England & Wales); Narrow fabrics industry; Paper tube manufacture; Tin box manufacture.

Two additional days of annual holiday—Agricultural machinery, manufacture and repair; Boot & shoe repairing (Northern Ireland); Gold, silver and jewellery trade (Birmingham); Wool textile (Yorkshire).

# 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 1966 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 man-power 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 are 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 groups, 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 Classification (1958 edition)

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
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	436	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
December	23,016	1,673	24,689	467	25,156	419	25,575	16,619	8,956	
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
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
December	23,029		24,702				25,573	16,588	8,985	

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Regions	Year	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
		1965	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985
1965	June	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
	September	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	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	2,143	986	23,301
1966	September	8,021	609	1,329	2,337	1,427	2,107	3,010	1,318	2,178	980	23,325
	December	7,957	609	1,289	2,312	1,419	2,073	2,977	1,290	2,123	957	23,016

Note: The estimates for the revised standard regions are not completely comparable with those for the former standard regions, even where there were no boundary changes. See pages 389-391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total all manufacturing industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
1959	June	21,565.0	10,898.5	8,313.8	642.2	830.8	782.5	515.6	573.5	1,909.0	266.5	860.2	505.4	840.9	63.0
1960	June	22,036.0	11,222.5	8,662.9	620.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8	544.7	840.9	62.9
1961	June	22,373.0	11,384.2	8,793.5	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8	558.0	835.6	62.6
1962	June	22,572.0	11,328.5	8,718.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8	549.2	796.9	62.4
1963	June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.8	776.4	61.6
1964	June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
	(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966	June	23,301.0	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		654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0
	August		11,488.0	8,792.9		653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1
	September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2		651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9
	October		11,572.2	8,866.3		649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	206.5	872.3	581.4	781.2	61.7
	November		11,599.2	8,886.5		647.9	822.2	513.8	633.2	2,240.1	207.8	871.5	584.8	782.5	61.7
	December	23,078.0	11,600.2	8,894.3		645.2	817.4	513.9	635.6	2,249.0	207.6	872.2	586.6	782.3	61.6
1965	January		11,513.0	8,839.2		642.6	797.2	511.2	634.0	2,244.8	207.2	869.0	584.5	777.8	61.5
	February		11,533.9	8,849.6		640.2	794.9	513.8	634.7	2,251.3	208.2	869.2	585.6	779.2	61.4
	March	23,017.0	11,523.5	8,841.0		637.5	793.2	514.0	635.1	2,251.6	208.9	866.7	586.9	776.5	61.3
	April		11,513.9	8,827.9		633.8	795.3	513.8	633.7	2,249.5	208.9	866.0	587.0	771.8	61.1
	May		11,548.3	8,852.7		630.2	802.6	514.4	633.6	2,258.1	205.2	865.0	589.3	771.2	60.9
	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
	July		11,553.8	8,864.4		620.1	827.4	517.4	631.5	2,263.0	203.4	860.0	590.5	765.8	60.1
	August		11,599.2	8,903.9		616.9	833.4	521.1	632.2	2,274.3	204.2	858.9	592.4	767.1	60.3
	September	23,209.0	11,656.3	8,932.0		613.3	825.3	521.4	634.4	2,292.6	207.1	860.8	596.2	766.6	60.3
	October		11,654.6	8,943.8		609.1	828.0	521.9	634.0	2,298.1	207.4	860.9	598.7	765.7	60.3
	November		11,659.5	8,957.7		605.3	829.7	522.8	634.6	2,304.5	207.2	861.2	601.0	766.6	60.4
	December	23,280.0	11,633.5	8,961.9		602.4	826.0	523.4	635.4	2,311.7	209.0	861.1	602.3	767.3	60.3
1966	January		11,553.7	8,899.2		598.8	806.3	521.2	630.9	2,305.9	208.2	858.7	598.4	762.7	59.5
	February		11,548.0	8,893.5		594.5	802.4	522.9	627.5	2,311.9	203.2	858.8	597.2	763.2	59.6
	March	23,194.0	11,532.8	8,872.2		590.0	799.0	523.3	624.9	2,308.2	202.1	857.4	595.4	760.5	59.6
	April		11,534.6	8,879.0		584.9	799.2	523.5	622.1	2,310.9	201.6	857.5	595.2	760.4	59.9
	May		11,557.5	8,870.9		580.4	803.4	523.5	621.0	2,309.4	201.4	854.6	594.5	757.3	59.6
	June	23,301.0	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	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	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	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	825.0	525.4	611.3	2,309.5	201.5	825.4	585.1	742.9	57.3
	December§	23,016.0	11,387.5	8,766.3		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	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	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	796.2	516.1	594.5	2,262.2	198.9	812.2	568.6	709.7	55.2
	April§		11,159.7	8,574.1		560.1	795.6	514.4	591.4	2,253.6	199.0	810.2	567.6	705.8	55.3
	May§		11,135.6	8,538.0		558.2	798.3	512.8	588.1	2,242.7	197.0	807.9	564.1	698.8	54.8
	June§		11,094.4	8,498.0		555.1	802.0	511.8	584.9	2,229.7	194.8	804.6	560.1	693.2	54.4
	July§		11,093.5	8,496.1		551.3	819.2	512.1	583.2	2,225.3	194.4	802.1	557.4	689.5	54.0

\*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.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959	June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.8	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
1960	June	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	2,511.1	567.4	1,397.7	503.7	739.2
1961	June	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	2,608.7	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962	June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963	June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,916.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964	June(a)	536.4	350.3	289.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
	(b)†	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1966	June	524.8	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	1,637.7	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	1,644.6	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
	September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6							
	October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9							
	November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4							
	December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4							
1965	January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9							
	February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8							
	March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8							
	April	530.7	353.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1							
	May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4							

### UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
						(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 15	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
August 12	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
September 9	485.6	2.1	468.0	38.1	17.6	429.9	480.4	2.1
October 14	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
November 11	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	600.2	2.5	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
February 13	602.8	2.6	537.9	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9
March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	466.9	2.0
April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	495.3	2.1
May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	505.4	2.1
June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	524.2	2.2
July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	543.3	2.3
August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	558.7	2.4

### UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Seasonally adjusted		
						(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		1.5
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.7
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6
1964	279.6	1.7	240.6	6.4	6.6	235.5		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	344.5	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
February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	252.4	248.2	1.7
December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	223.6	233.6	1.6
June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
July 12	215.7	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
February 14	257.2	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	339.2	339.2	2.3
December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	359.4	2.4
1967	487.4	3.3	425.2</					

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: females**

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	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.2
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.0
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8
Monthly averages								
1963								
June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	124.0	1.5
July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	122.3	1.5
August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	104.0	121.6	1.5
September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	115.0	1.4
October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	112.8	1.4
November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	116.2	108.7	1.3
December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	106.4	1.3
1964								
January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	100.1	1.2
February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	95.8	1.1
March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	90.4	1.1
April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	91.4	1.1
May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	88.9	1.1
June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	88.3	1.1
July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	90.6	1.1
August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	90.4	1.1
September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	86.3	1.0
October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	82.0	1.0
November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	79.1	0.9
December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	79.3	0.9
1965								
January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	72.8	0.9
February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	72.7	0.9
March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	73.4	0.9
April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	72.4	0.9
May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	75.1	0.9
June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	74.9	0.9
July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	77.5	0.9
August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	77.1	0.9
September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	73.7	0.9
October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	70.3	0.8
November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	68.2	0.8
December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	65.8	0.8
1966								
January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	57.6	0.7
February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	55.4	0.6
March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	57.7	0.7
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	58.2	0.7
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	63.0	0.7
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	66.5	0.8
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	70.0	0.8
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	71.4	0.8
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	71.8	0.8
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	76.8	0.9
November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	84.7	1.0
December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	88.4	1.0
1967								
January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	87.8	1.0
February 13	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
June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2	99.3	1.1
July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	104.6	1.2
August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	108.3	1.3

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: London and South Eastern Region**

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	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	52.6	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.6		..
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0		..
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2		..
1964	57.4	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8		..
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9		0.8
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	0.9	0.9	53.1		0.9
Monthly averages								
1963								
June 10	71.1	..	70.1	0.3	1.0	69.7	80.4	..
July 15	63.0	..	62.6	0.3	0.5	62.3	76.7	..
August 12	72.4	..	72.1	8.2	0.3	63.9	76.2	..
September 9	67.7	..	67.6	4.1	0.1	63.6	74.8	..
October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	71.2	..
November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	68.0	..
December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	65.4	..
1964								
January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	62.3	..
February 10	73.1	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	59.0	..
March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	56.6	..
April 13	63.6	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	59.1	..
May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	57.0	..
June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	55.6	..
July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	57.0	..
August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	56.9	..
September 14	49.7	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	55.8	..
October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	50.7	..
November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	48.7	..
December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	48.6	..
1965								
January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	45.6	0.8
February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	45.5	0.8
March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	47.0	0.8
April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	46.9	0.8
May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	49.9	0.9
June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	51.3	0.9
July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	53.6	0.9
August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	53.9	0.9
September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	53.8	0.9
October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	48.6	0.8
November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	46.7	0.8
December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	47.0	0.8
1966								
January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	43.7	0.7
February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	44.0	0.8
March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	43.3	0.7
April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	44.8	0.8
May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	45.1	0.8
June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	48.3	0.8
July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	51.6	0.9
August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	53.3	0.9
September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	58.1	1.0
October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	61.6	1.1
November 14	7							

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Eastern and Southern Region: males and females**

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			
						(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	Actual number
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		0.9	
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4		1.1	
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6		..	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	31.2	..	31.1	0.3	0.2	30.8	38.7	..
	July 15	29.4	..	29.1	0.3	0.2	28.8	38.2	..
	August 12	33.8	..	33.6	4.7	0.2	29.0	36.9	..
	September 9	32.7	..	32.3	2.6	0.4	29.6	35.6	..
	October 14	34.1	..	33.9	0.8	0.3	33.0	34.1	..
	November 11	34.6	..	34.3	0.3	0.3	34.0	33.0	..
	December 9	33.8	..	33.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	31.6	..
1964	January 13	37.0	..	36.3	0.3	0.6	36.1	29.0	..
	February 10	36.0	..	35.5	0.2	0.5	35.3	27.1	..
	March 16	33.6	..	33.3	0.1	0.3	33.2	27.1	..
	April 13	32.0	..	31.7	0.7	0.3	31.0	28.1	..
	May 11	26.8	..	26.6	0.2	0.3	26.4	27.3	..
	June 15	21.9	..	21.8	0.1	0.1	21.7	27.7	..
	July 13	21.4	..	21.3	0.1	0.1	21.2	29.2	..
	August 10	26.1	..	25.9	3.9	0.2	22.0	28.8	..
	September 14	25.3	..	25.0	1.5	0.4	23.5	28.5	..
	October 12	26.9	..	26.7	0.5	0.2	26.2	27.1	..
	November 9	27.4	..	27.2	0.2	0.2	27.0	26.0	..
	December 7	28.0	..	27.5	0.1	0.4	27.4	25.5	..
1965	January 11	31.7	1.1	31.3	0.2	0.5	31.1	24.7	0.9
	February 8	31.3	1.1	30.8	0.1	0.5	30.7	23.3	0.8
	March 8	30.5	1.1	29.5	0.1	1.0	29.4	23.9	0.9
	April 12	32.7	1.2	28.2	1.7	4.6	26.4	24.0	0.9
	May 10	25.2	0.9	25.0	0.3	0.2	24.8	25.7	0.9
	June 14	21.0	0.8	20.8	0.1	0.2	20.7	26.5	1.0
	July 12	20.0	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	27.7	1.0
	August 9	25.9	0.9	24.1	3.0	1.8	21.1	27.8	1.0
	September 13	24.2	0.9	23.9	1.3	0.3	22.6	27.5	1.0
	October 11	25.8	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.5	24.8	25.7	0.9
	November 8	26.5	1.0	26.3	0.2	0.2	26.1	25.1	0.9
	December 6	27.3	1.0	27.1	0.1	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.9
1966	January 10	29.4	1.1	29.2	0.2	0.3	29.0	22.8	0.8
	February 14	30.8	1.1	30.4	0.1	0.4	30.4	23.1	0.8
	March 14	27.7	1.0	27.5	—	0.2	27.4	22.2	0.8
	April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2	23.8	0.9
	May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1	24.0	0.9
	June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9	26.7	1.0
	July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4	29.4	1.1
	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	January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9	43.7	1.6
	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
	June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3	51.5	1.9
	July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4	52.0	1.9
	August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7	52.8	1.9

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: South Western Region**

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			
						(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	Actual number
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1		1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1		1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5		1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6		1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0		2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2		2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0		1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2		1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8		1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8		1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1		1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3		1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4		1.7	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	20.3	1.5	20.2	0.2	0.1	20.0	25.5	1.9
	July 15	18.1	1.4	17.9	0.1	0.3	17.8	24.1	1.8
	August 12	20.6	1.6	20.4	1.8	0.2	18.6	23.6	1.8
	September 9	20.8	1.6	20.8	1.2	0.1	19.6	23.4	1.8
	October 14	24.2	1.8	24.1	0.4	0.1	23.7	23.4	1.8
	November 11	26.2	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	23.2	1.8
	December 9	26.0	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.7	22.7	1.7
1964	January 13	27.6	2.1	27.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	21.8	1.6
	February 10	26.2	2.0	25.9	0.1	0.2	25.8	20.8	1.6
	March 16	23.3	1.7	23.1	0.1	0.2	23.0	19.9	1.5
	April 13	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.4	0.2	21.2	20.3	1.5
	May 11	18.5	1.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	18.3	19.6	1.5
	June 15	15.5	1.2	15.4	—	0.1	15.4	19.7	1.5
	July 13	14.6	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	14.5	19.9	1.5
	August 10	17.1	1.3	17.1	1.4	0.1	15.7	20.3	1.5
	September 14	17.4	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.1	16.6	20.1	1.5
	October 12	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	20.1	19.8	1.5
	November 9	21.6	1.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	21.3	19.0	1.4
	December 7	22.5	1.7	22.3	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.5	1.5
1965	January 11	24.3	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.2	23.9	19.0	1.4
	February 8	24.3	1.8	23.3	0.1	1.0	23.2	18.7	1.4
	March 8	23.4	1.7	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	19.2	1.4
	April 12	20.5	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.2	19.8	19.0	1.4
	May 10	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.1	0.2	18.0	19.3	1.4
	June 14	16.4	1.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	16.2	20.7	1.5
	July 12	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	22.2	1.7
	August 9	19.1	1.4	18.3	1.2	0.8	17.1	21.9	1.6
	September 13	18.9	1.4	18.8	0.6	0.1	18.2	21.9	1.6
	October 11	21.7	1.6	21.6	0.2	0.1	21.4	21.1	1.6
	November 8	24.1	1.8	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.9	21.4	1.6
	December 6	23.7	1.8	23.5	0.1	0.1	23.4	20.6	1.5
1966	January 10	25.9	1.9	25.6	0.2	0.3	25.5	20.4	1.5
	February 14	25.0	1.8	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	43.5	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	

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**West Midlands Region: males and females**

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.8
1961	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1962	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1963	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1964	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1965	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
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**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: East Midlands Region**

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	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
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**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females**

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(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	0.8	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	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	..
	July 15	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3	..
	August 12	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5	..
	September 9	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3	..
	October 14	..	34.1	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	..	33.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	..	32.3	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	..	34.4	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	..	28.9	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	..	25.3	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	..	21.7	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	..	21.3	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	..	26.9	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	..	24.5	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	..	24.3	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	..	24.2	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	..	23.8	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	..	25.6	1.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	..	25.2	1.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	..	24.3	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	..	23.1	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	..	21.8	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	..	19.7	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	..	19.0	0.9	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	..	23.9	4.6	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	..	22.1	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	..	22.5	1.1	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	..	22.3	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	..	23.9	1.1	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	..	24.5	1.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	..	23.8	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	..	21.9	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	..	22.2	1.1	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	..	19.8	0.9	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	..	19.0	0.9	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	..	18.5	0.9	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	..	24.6	1.2	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	..	26.0	1.2	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10	..	30.3	1.4	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	..	36.3	1.7	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
	December 12	..	38.0	1.8	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	..	43.7	2.1	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	..	43.6	2.1	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.5
	March 13	..	41.9	2.0	4.2	37.5	34.0	1.6
	April 10	..	44.7	2.1	6.2	37.8	37.2	1.8
	May 8	..	42.2	2.0	5.9	35.9	37.3	1.8
	June 12	..	39.6	1.9	5.2	34.1	38.5	1.8
	July 10	..	38.4	1.8	3.3	34.4	40.0	1.9
	August 14	..	45.0	2.1	2.5	38.3	42.5	2.0

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: North Western Region**

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(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	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
	July 15	..	79.0	2.6	2.5	74.6	83.0	2.7
	August 12	..	91.4	3.0	2.7	88.7	81.9	2.7
	September 9	..	89.6	3.0	7.0	82.5	79.5	2.6
	October 14	..	80.4	2.7	1.8	78.6	77.2	2.6
	November 11	..	78.1	2.6	1.4	75.6	73.9	2.4
	December 9	..	74.3	2.5	1.2	72.5	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	..	78.0	2.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	..	74.3	2.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	..	68.6	2.3	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	..	69.0	2.3	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	..	62.8	2.1	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	..	55.8	1.8	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	..	55.5	1.8	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	..	62.7	2.1	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	..	57.5	1.9	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12	..	55.9	1.8	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	..	55.6	1.8	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	..	53.7	1.8	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	..	56.9	1.9	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	..	54.3	1.8	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	..	51.3	1.8	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	..	50.1	1.7	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	..	48.0	1.6	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	..	43.0	1.4	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	..	42.9	1.4	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	..	49.1	1.6	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	..	48.0	1.6	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	..	45.0	1.5	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	..	45.3	1.5	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	..	44.8	1.5	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	..	45.3	1.5	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	..	43.4	1.4	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	..	41.3	1.4	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	..	41.1	1.4	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.2
	May 16	..	38.1	1.3	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	..	36.4	1.2	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	..	36.3	1.2	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	..	42.1	1.4	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	..	46.7	1.5	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	..	52.7	1.7	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	..	60.0	2.0	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	..	62.6	2.1	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	..	73.7	2.4	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	..	76.8	2.5	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.0
	March 13	..	76.9	2.5	8.4	68.3	63.1	2.1
	April 10	..	79.1	2.6	9.4	68.6	66.0	2.2
	May 8	..	74.8	2.5	7.9	66.6	66.3	2.2
	June 12	..	68.9	2.3	5.5	63.3	68.2	2.2
	July 10	..	68.3	2.3	3.0	64.6	72.2	2.4
	August 14	..	77.5	2.6	4.4	67.6	74.0	2.4

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Northern Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4	
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4	
Monthly averages									
1963	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	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	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	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	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	
June 12	48.7	3.6	46.8	0.4	1.9	46.4	52.0	3.9	
July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	2.0	46.3	54.4	4.1	
August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	0.7	49.8	57.5	4.3	

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: Scotland**

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	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	94.8	4.3	90.8	1.1	4.1	89.6	98.3	4.5	
July 15	94.5	4.3	92.6	5.3	1.9	87.3	97.3	4.4	
August 12	94.9	4.3	92.8	5.2	2.1	87.6	96.5	4.4	
September 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	3.3	1.7	86.5	95.2	4.3	
October 14	90.8	4.1	88.3	1.6	2.5	86.7	92.0	4.2	
November 11	92.7	4.2	89.3	1.0	3.4	88.3	87.9	4.0	
December 9	91.2	4.2	89.2	0.7	2.0	88.5	85.7	3.9	
1964	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	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	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	6.0	73.8	71.0	3.2	
1967	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	71.8	3.3	
February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	71.5	3.3	
March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	73.8	3.4	
April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.0	3.5	
May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.6	
June 12	77.0								

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Wales: 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		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	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		2.2
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		2.5
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
June 12	36.2	3.6	34.9	0.4	1.2	34.6	39.2	3.9
July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	0.7	35.2	40.0	4.0
August 14	41.2	4.1	40.9	3.9	0.3	37.0	40.6	4.0

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers: industrial analysis: Great Britain**

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XVIII
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	101	
1959	433	209	133	65	13	24	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	10	22	35	18	85	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	47	22	109	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	59	26	119	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	61	21	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										
May	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	15	84	
June	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12	76	
July	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	12	77	
August	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	13	80	
September	287	126	75	42	9	23	34	14	82	
October	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	20	87	
November	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22	89	
December	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	22	88	
1966										
January	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89	
February	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87	
March	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84	
April	292	129	76	44	10	23	34	16	81	
May	269	118	71	39	9	22	31	13	76	
June	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72	
July	252	112	67	36	7	20	28	11	73	
August	274	123	74	41	8	21	31	12	78	
September	307	140	82	49	9	23	37	15	84	
October	367	167	97	60	10	26	43	23	97	
November	436	206	119	76	13	31	49	29	108	
December	465	228	128	88	15	31	51	30	110	
1967										
January	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117	
February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120	
March	523	267	152	101	15	35	59	28	119	
April	517	265	155	97	14	35	58	25	120	
May	493	254	150	91	13	34	56	23	114	
June	464	244	145	85	11	31	52	19	107	
July	464	241	145	82	10	31	51	18	112	
August	493	255	153	87	12	31	55	20	120	
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1965										
February	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	18	86	
March	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19	86	
April	299	130	78	44	10	22	34	18	84	
May	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	18	85	
June	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	18	86	
July	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18	88	
August	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88	
September	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88	
October	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85	
November	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84	
December	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84	
1966										
January	285	125	72	42	9					

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration**

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	72.6	22.9	34.8	11.0	43.5	13.7			
1966	330.9	79.5	24.0	38.7	11.7	49.1	14.8			
1963	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5			
1963	436.0	82.2	18.9	44.7	10.3	51.6	11.8	112.2	72.2	73.1
1963	491.5	94.4	19.2	78.3	15.9	61.0	12.4			
1963	468.0	92.7	19.8	48.9	10.5	71.7	15.3			
1963	461.7	99.9	21.6	54.6	11.8	66.2	14.3	105.6	58.4	77.1
1963	463.1	92.3	19.9	51.2	11.1	72.4	15.6			
1963	451.5	79.3	17.6	47.5	10.5	66.9	14.8			
1964	478.0	99.0	20.7	50.0	10.5	67.7	14.2	130.9	53.4	76.9
1964	455.8	84.8	18.6	45.8	10.0	66.4	14.6			
1964	415.4	72.0	17.3	39.1	9.4	53.3	12.8			
1964	405.1	84.5	20.9	34.9	8.6	50.5	12.5	107.3	54.1	73.7
1964	360.9	67.3	18.6	34.4	9.5	42.7	11.8			
1964	316.9	59.2	18.7	30.1	9.5	35.3	11.1			
1964	312.2	69.6	22.3	30.3	9.7	37.6	12.0	67.4	62.1	65.2
1964	364.1	81.3	22.3	60.2	16.5	44.8	12.3			
1964	335.4	76.2	22.7	36.7	10.9	47.0	14.0			
1964	340.3	82.6	24.3	40.8	12.0	47.3	13.9	70.2	36.1	63.2
1964	342.1	75.4	22.0	38.3	11.2	52.3	15.3			
1964	339.6	67.9	20.0	37.7	11.1	50.2	14.8			
1965	367.1	86.8	23.7	36.6	10.0	53.6	14.6	94.7	35.3	60.1
1965	358.1	73.7	20.6	37.9	10.6	50.5	14.1			
1965	343.0	67.0	19.5	33.1	9.6	47.2	13.8			
1965	326.0	77.7	23.8	30.6	9.4	38.3	11.7	82.9	39.8	56.7
1965	300.2	63.8	21.3	27.1	9.0	38.8	12.9			
1965	269.9	54.0	20.0	27.9	10.3	35.0	13.0			
1965	275.0	69.1	25.1	28.3	10.3	32.8	11.9	59.5	33.5	51.8
1965	317.9	78.2	24.6	51.3	16.1	39.8	12.5			
1965	303.6	76.5	25.2	31.7	10.4	44.7	14.7			
1965	309.2	80.5	26.0	38.5	12.5	43.3	14.0	64.6	31.2	51.1
1965	315.1	75.0	23.8	37.7	12.0	49.0	15.5			
1965	319.3	69.0	21.6	36.9	11.6	49.0	15.3			
1966	339.0	85.0	25.1	30.2	8.9	52.2	15.4	89.5	32.0	50.0
1966	328.2	72.9	22.2	35.2	10.7	46.4	14.1			
1966	306.5	64.9	21.2	31.0	10.1	41.2	13.4			
1966	299.0	66.9	22.4	35.7	11.9	39.5	13.2	72.6	37.0	47.3
1966	271.2	60.4	22.3	28.5	10.5	33.0	12.2			
1966	253.2	57.9	22.9	22.3	8.8	33.2	13.1			
1966	258.2	67.1	26.0	27.5	10.6	31.5	12.2	56.7	30.6	44.8
1966	309.9	82.5	26.6	50.2	16.2	39.3	12.7			
1966	324.2	92.3	28.5	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.2			
1966	374.6	108.1	28.9	52.6	14.0	57.6	15.4	76.5	31.8	48.0
1966	438.9	103.6	23.6	58.6	13.4	81.0	18.4			
1966	467.2	92.6	19.8	57.2	12.3	85.2	18.2			
1967	527.4	117.3	22.2	51.6	9.8	94.0	17.8	166.7	44.1	53.6
1967	537.7	97.8	18.2	60.1	11.2	82.2	15.3			
1967	524.8	88.5	16.9	52.6	10.0	77.0	14.7			
1967	525.5	105.4	20.1	45.8	8.7	76.4	14.5	167.3	71.9	58.8
1967	496.8	88.8	17.9	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.2			
1967	465.9	84.1	18.1	39.6	8.5	64.2	13.8			
1967	472.1	96.7	20.5	48.6	10.3	62.5	13.2	127.8	74.8	61.8
1967	533.0	99.6	18.7	73.2	13.7	77.2	14.5			

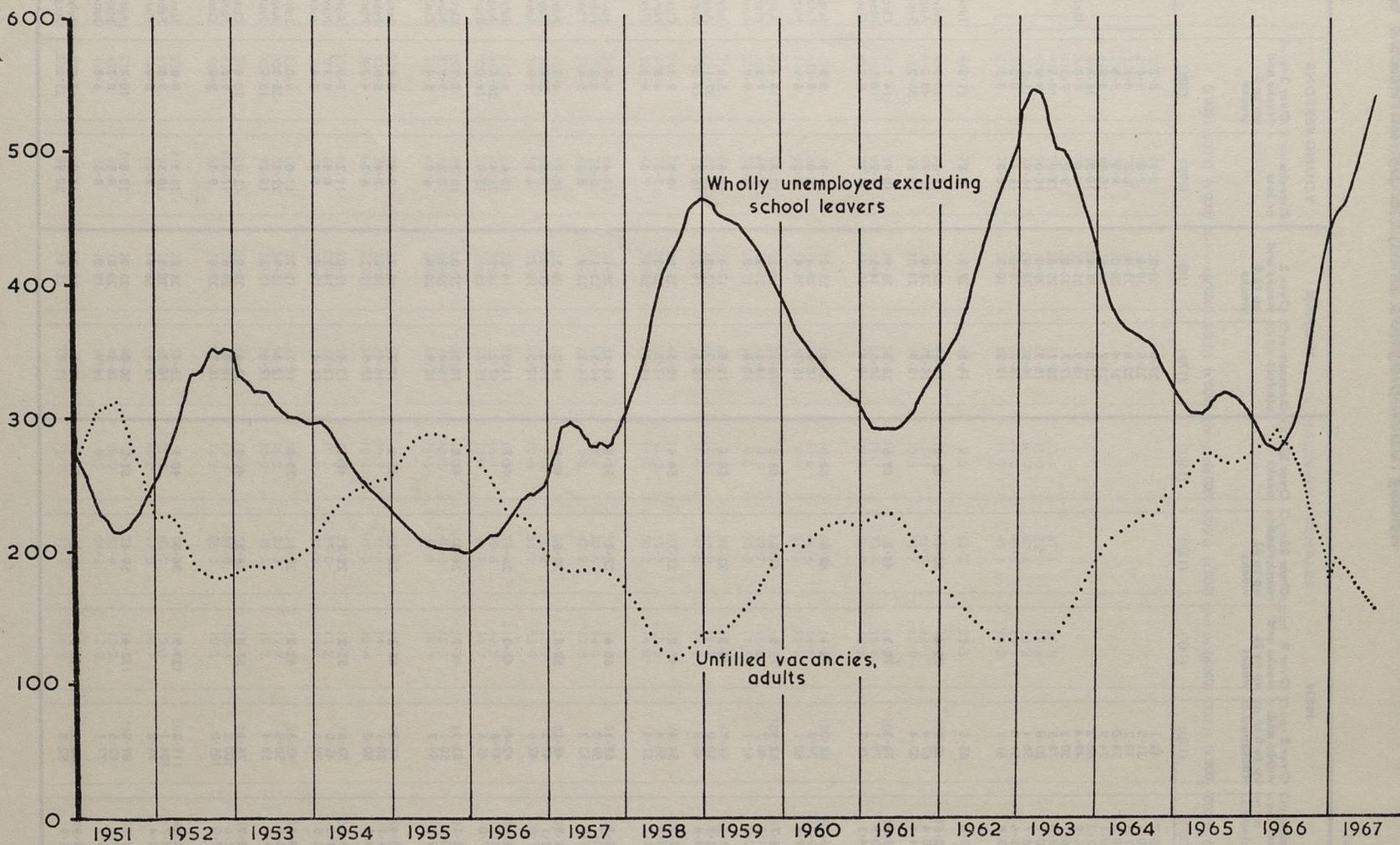
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain**

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	326.8	47.4	65.6				14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3				
1963	306.9	50.6	62.9	75.6	55.4	62.3	16.1	22.9	15.6	10.5				
1963	310.3	50.4	67.4				16.3	24.0	27.7	48.0				
1963	307.8	54.4	63.4				18.7	24.0	19.6	33.2				
1963	318.3	63.8	74.3	70.3	44.2	65.6	23.2	31.9	12.9	14.7				
1963	325.9	60.9	79.1				20.6	34.3	10.9	10.2				
1963	324.2	54.3	75.5				16.3	30.2	8.7	8.7				
1964	345.0	64.3	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.4	25.9	13.3	9.9				
1964	328.7	56.2	74.8				18.6	28.4	10.0	9.1				
1964	301.3	49.4	60.1				15.1	25.4	7.5	6.9				
1964	286.8	52.7	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	18.1	21.2	13.7	10.4				
1964	259.4	44.9	48.7				14.5	21.2	7.9	7.3				
1964	230.7	40.2	43.1				12.3	17.5	6.7	4.8				
1964	222.1	42.3	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.9	17.4	14.4	5.8				
1964	228.6	42.8	50.0				14.0	17.8	24.5	37.1				
1964	224.0	44.4	45.8				16.5	19.2	15.2	18.6				
1964	236.5	52.2	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.5	23.9	10.9	9.7				
1964	242.2	48.9	58.4				17.2	25.3	9.3	6.8				
1964	243.8	45.7	57.4				14.6	24.2	7.6	6.3				
1965	265.6	56.3	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	19.1	20.1	11.4	6.7				
1965	258.5	48.7	59.0				16.5	23.1	8.5	6.3				
1965	249.4	45.9	52.2				14.2	22.3	7.0	5.4				
1965	228.2	44.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	14.2	19.2	18.7	4.5				
1965	216.6	42.1	43.2				14.2	17.0	7.5	5.7				
1965	199.8	37.6	42.6				10.5	16.3	5.9	4.0				
1965	198.2	41.6	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.8	14.5	15.6	4.2				
1965	208.0	43.6	47.8				13.2	14.9	21.4	28.5				
1965	210.4	47.0	45.6				15.7	16.1	13.8	14.8				
1965	220.6	52.1	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.2	21.0	10.2	7.9				
1965	229.1	50.4	58.1				16.4	22.9	8.2	5.8				
1965	238.2	49.2	59.7				12.9	20.8	6.9	5.4				
1966	254.4	57.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.7	15.7	9.9	5.3				
1966	247.8	51.1	58.1				14.4	18.6	7.4	5.0				
1966	230.8	44.8	50.8				13.9	17.2	6.2	4.2				
1966	221.9	43.3	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.4	17.0	11.2	5.5				
1966	203.8	41.5	43.0				12.5	14.2	6.4	4.3				
1966	192.1	40.5	39.5				11.4	12.7	5.9	3.4				
1966	193.6	44.4	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.7	12.7	11.0	4.0				
1966	208.1	46.9	50.5				13.3	13.9	22.3	25.3				
1966	230.8	59.0	53.4				17.6	15.5	15.7	15.5				
1966	274.6	72.7	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.6	23.5	12.8	10.6				
1966	330.0	72.6	100.2				19.8	29.6	11.3	9.8				
1966	358.2	67.0	105.0				16.2	27.8	9.4	9.6				
1967	407.1	82.6	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.4	24.6	13.2	9.8				
1967	414.5	68.7	104.1				18.7	28.3	10.5	9.8				
1967	406.5	62.4	94.8				16.9	26.4	9.2	8.4				

### Unemployment and Vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



**VACANCIES**  
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS			YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted	Men Women		
1959	223	157		88	69	67
1960	314	212		121	91	102
1961	320	213		124	89	107
1962	214	149		78	72	64
1963	196	144		71	73	53
1964	317	221		115	106	96
1965	384	265		143	122	119
1966	371	255		138	117	116
1963						
June 5 . . . . .	215	158	133	77	81	57
July 10 . . . . .	233	160	131	79	81	73
August 7 . . . . .	220	153	134	77	77	66
September 4 . . . . .	214	158	146	79	80	56
October 9 . . . . .	215	160	160	81	79	55
November 6 . . . . .	214	157	173	80	77	57
December 4 . . . . .	213	155	181	79	76	58
1964						
January 8 . . . . .	229	166	193	83	83	63
February 5 . . . . .	250	178	198	90	88	73
March 11 . . . . .	297	202	213	104	99	95
April 8 . . . . .	307	212	209	108	104	95
May 6 . . . . .	327	227	215	116	111	100
June 10 . . . . .	368	251	226	128	122	118
July 8 . . . . .	380	250	222	128	123	130
August 5 . . . . .	357	239	220	123	115	119
September 9 . . . . .	335	239	226	125	114	96
October 7 . . . . .	325	233	233	124	110	91
November 4 . . . . .	319	230	246	125	105	89
December 2 . . . . .	311	222	248	120	102	89
1965						
January 6 . . . . .	311	221	248	118	103	90
February 3 . . . . .	326	229	250	124	105	96
March 3 . . . . .	358	249	260	137	112	109
April 7 . . . . .	408	274	271	149	125	133
May 5 . . . . .	420	287	275	155	132	133
June 9 . . . . .	449	302	277	162	140	147
July 7 . . . . .	452	296	268	158	138	156
August 4 . . . . .	422	282	263	153	129	139
September 8 . . . . .	392	275	263	148	127	117
October 6 . . . . .	373	265	265	144	122	107
November 3 . . . . .	355	253	269	138	115	102
December 1 . . . . .	347	246	273	135	111	100
1966						
January 5 . . . . .	346	245	272	132	113	101
February 9 . . . . .	373	260	281	141	120	113
March 9 . . . . .	405	274	285	149	126	131
April 13 . . . . .	432	289	286	155	134	143
May 11 . . . . .	439	296	284	159	137	143
June 8 . . . . .	450	300	275	161	139	150
July 6 . . . . .	455	296	268	158	138	159
August 3 . . . . .	410	273	255	148	126	137
September 7 . . . . .	351	247	235	132	115	104
October 5 . . . . .	301	217	217	117	100	84
November 9 . . . . .	253	186	201	102	84	67
December 7 . . . . .	234	173	200	97	76	61
1967						
January 4 . . . . .	224	164	191	89	75	60
February 8 . . . . .	236	168	188	91	76	68
March 8 . . . . .	256	174	184	94	80	82
April 5 . . . . .	258	178	174	96	82	81
May 3 . . . . .	262	180	168	97	83	82
June 7 . . . . .	281	187	162	98	89	95
July 5 . . . . .	284	184	155	95	88	101
August 9 . . . . .	256	174	155	91	83	82

**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME**  
**Great Britain: manufacturing industries\*†**

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT TIME‡				Total				
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
			Total	Average	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost			Total	Average	
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)		
1959 May 30 . . .	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28 . . .	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27 . . .	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26 . . .	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18 . . .	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18 . . .	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14 . . .	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
1963 October 19 . . .	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
1963 November 16 . . .	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
1963 December 14 . . .	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18 . . .	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
1964 February 15 . . .	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
1964 March 21 . . .	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
1964 April 18 . . .	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
1964 May 16 . . .	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
1964 June 20 . . .	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1964 July 18 . . .	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
1964 August 15 . . .	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
1964 September 19 . . .	2,046	33.4	17,039	8	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
1964 October 17 . . .	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
1964 November 14 . . .	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
1964 December 12 . . .	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16 . . .	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
1965 February 13 . . .	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	31	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
1965 March 13 . . .	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	49	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
1965 April 10 . . .	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
1965 May 15 . . .	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
1965 June 19 . . .	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9	25	0.4	274	11
1965 July 17 . . .	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
1965 August 14 . . .	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
1965 September 18 . . .	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
1965 October 16 . . .	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
1965 November 13 . . .	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
1965 December 11 . . .	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15 . . .	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
1966 February 19 . . .	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	9
1966 March 19 . . .	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10½
1966 April 23 . . .	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
1966 May 21 . . .	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
1966 June 18 . . .	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
1966 July 16 . . .	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
1966 August 13 . . .	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
1966 September 17 . . .	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½
1966 October 15 . . .	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½
1966 November 19 . . .	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	3.1	2,513	13½
1966 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
1967 February 18 . . .	1,823	30.9	15,034	8	10	420	147	1,318	9	157	2.7	1,738	11
1967 March 18 . . .	1,880	32.0	15,566	8½	6	235	103	915	9	109	1.9	1,151	10½
1967 April 18 . . .	1,899	32.8	15,731	8½	7	291	97	905	9½	104	1.8	1,196	11½
1967 May 13 . . .	1,904	33.0	15,803	8½	5	214	100	929	9½	105	1.8	1,144	11
1967 June 17 . . .	1,894	33.0	15,881	8½	6	257	86	761	9	92	1.6	1,017	11
1967 July 15 . . .	1,840	32.0	15,823	8½	3	110	71	600	8½	73	1.3	710	9½

\* 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.

**HOURS OF WORK**  
**manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain**

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956 . . . . .	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957 . . . . .	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958 . . . . .	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959 . . . . .	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960 . . . . .	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961 . . . . .	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	101.1	101.4	100.4	101.1
1962 . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963 . . . . .	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964 . . . . .	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965 . . . . .	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966 . . . . .	97.1	100.8	91.3	91.6	95.1	99.5	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	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
1964 February 15 . . .	101.5	102.1	101.4	101.4	95.5	103.3	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.6	99.0	100.9
1964 March 21 . . .	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.8	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	101.8	99.6	101.3
1964 April 18 . . .	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
1964 May 16 . . .	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
1964 June 20 . . .	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
1964 July 18* . . .	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
1964 August 15* . . .	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
1964 September 19 . . .	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
1964 October 17 . . .	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
1964 November 14 . . .	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
1964 December 12 . . .	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965 January 16 . . .	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
1965 February 13 . . .	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.					

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
United Kingdom: wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked

TABLE 122 MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	Apr.	15 11	17 8	17 19	16 5	15 17	19 6	14 14	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
1964	Oct.	16 8	18 0	19 10	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
1965	Apr.	17 3	18 19	19 1	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1966	Oct.	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
1967	Apr.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1962	Apr.	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
1963	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
1964	Apr.	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	Apr.	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
1964	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1965	Apr.	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
1966	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1967	Apr.	47.7	46.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	49.3
1962	Apr.	47.5	46.1	45.5	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.7	46.1	43.0	48.7
1963	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
1964	Apr.	47.1	45.5	44.7	45.1	45.9	43.3	45.3	45.4	44.9	41.9	48.2
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1962	Oct.	6 3.4	7 5.6	7 6.1	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	Apr.	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 5.5	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 8.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
1964	Oct.	6 7.2	7 8.5	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
1965	Apr.	6 10.0	7 8.2	7 8.2	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
1966	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 11.4	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1967	Apr.	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
1962	Apr.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 8.6	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1963	Oct.	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 10.3	7 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
1964	Apr.	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
1965	Oct.	8 5.8	9 5.5	9 7.8	9 2.5	9 5.3	10 9.5	9 0.9	8 2.6	8 1.3	8 8.7	8 10.8

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 15	7 12
1963	Apr.	8 1	7 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	7 17	7 17	7 15
1964	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1965	Apr.	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
1966	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1967	Apr.	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	9 3	9 7	9 0
1962	Apr.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 7	9 14	9 14
1963	Oct.	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 18	9 15
1964	Apr.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
1965	Oct.	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	Apr.	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
1964	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1965	Apr.	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
1966	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.7
1967	Apr.	39.6	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	38.1
1962	Apr.	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
1963	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
1964	Apr.	38.9	38.4	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.1	37.6	38.0	37.9	37.0	37.9
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1962	Oct.	3 10.5	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.1	4 0.0	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5
1963	Apr.	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 1.1	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 1.3	4 0.2
1964	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 2.3	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1965	Apr.	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	4 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 3.6
1966	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 4.7	5 3.9	4 5.4	4 5.9	4 4.1	4 4.1	4 6.3	4 5.0
1967	Apr.	4 6.4	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	4 7.9
1962	Apr.	4 9.5	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	4 10.2
1963	Oct.	4 11.9	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	5 1.8
1964	Apr.	5 0.7	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	5 2.0
1965	Oct.	5 1.6	5 4.2	5 6.7	5 2.6	6 3.5	5 2.5	5 2.7	5 0.3	5 5.0	5 3.5	5 3.5

\* Working full-time.

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
wage earners: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: 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
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	Oct.	15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
1963	Apr.	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
1964	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
1965	Apr.	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
1966	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1967	Apr.	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
1962	Apr.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1963	Oct.	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
1964	Apr.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
1965	Oct.	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 12	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12
1966	Apr.	46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
1967	Oct.	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
1962	Apr.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
1963	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	49.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
1964	Apr.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	Oct.	46.5	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	48.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
1966	Apr.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	48.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
1967	Oct.	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	47.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4
1962	Apr.	45.3	45.5	45.1	45.0	50.8	48.5	43.8	50.3	44.7	43.7	46.0
1963	Oct.	44.8	45.5	45.7	45.2	51.5	48.2	43.9	50.1	44.7	43.9	46.1
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	Oct.	6 8.6	8 1.6	6 10.4	7 0.9	6 1.2	6 6.0	6 2.3	6 2.1	5 11.1	5 5.9	6 9.0
1963	Apr.	6 8.3	8 2.9	7 0.4	7 2.5	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 5.6	6			

**EARNINGS**  
Great Britain: 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.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1960	19 12 3	21 13 7	18 14 10	18 13 5	18 11 10	18 12 5	19 16 7	20 4 7	19 17 9	18 15 3	18 19 1
1961	20 13 2	22 10 0	19 11 6	19 14 4	18 18 8	19 16 1	20 14 4	21 0 0	20 13 4	19 13 2	19 19 3
1962	21 15 3	23 9 6	20 7 1	20 13 1	19 14 7	20 13 6	21 9 11	21 17 6	21 13 0	20 13 4	20 19 10
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
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

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
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1960	20 18 1	19 7 1	19 7 0	18 2 4	18 4 1	18 12 5	19 3 7	18 19 4	19 2 0
1961	21 19 11	20 13 0	20 7 1	19 0 2	19 7 8	18 18 6	20 2 11	19 17 3	20 0 9
1962	22 19 7	21 10 2	21 5 7	20 0 0	20 8 2	19 16 10	21 1 7	21 4 4	21 2 8
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	22 9 9	22 5 1
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 5 2	23 0 7	23 11 7	23 11 7	23 9 0	23 10 7
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 10 0	23 12 4	24 15 4	24 9 3	25 8 11	25 13 4	25 10 8
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operative employees with professional qualifications) 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.

**Great Britain: salaried employees\*: index of average earnings (all industries and services covered†)**

October	1959 = 100		
	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	111.2	110.6	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.

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
salaried employees\*: average earnings (certain industries and services†): United Kingdom

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 changes over corresponding month in previous year: United Kingdom**

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)
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
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.8	+ 0.3

Note:—  
1. The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the Ministry of Labour's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).  
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**  
Great Britain: all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings

TABLE 127

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
1963	January	81.8	80.6	79.2	81.3	74.6	81.0	79.9	81.4	83.4	81.1	77.2	78.9
	February	82.0	84.9	81.3	81.5	75.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	83.1	81.3	78.7	79.9
	March	85.2	81.3	83.0	83.3	75.1	85.8	83.2	84.0	88.5	82.9	81.2	83.2
	April	84.6	81.6	81.7	81.8	75.6	82.6	81.2	81.0	84.2	82.1	81.3	82.9
	May	86.0	82.9	83.4	84.7	77.0	86.3	83.4	84.5	86.3	84.0	83.5	86.0
	June	88.3	85.9	83.8	84.9	79.0	86.3	84.6	85.4	92.2	84.2	89.2	86.3
	July	86.7	83.7	85.0	84.4	78.5	86.2	85.9	86.7	92.8	86.5	84.0	88.6
	August	85.4	82.1	84.2	83.0	76.4	85.9	84.4	84.5	91.7	84.1	82.9	86.8
	September	84.7	83.1	85.3	83.2	78.0	85.5	84.7	84.3	92.4	84.2	84.2	89.5
	October	84.5	83.5	86.1	84.4	78.8	86.9	85.1	85.7	90.3	85.5	85.5	89.1
	November	85.8	83.9	87.0	85.6	79.2	87.9	86.4	86.4	89.1	86.5	85.6	90.0
	December	91.7	87.1	89.8	87.8	81.4	89.8	87.5	86.1	92.0	85.7	86.1	88.5
1964	January	86.6	85.9	88.6	88.3	83.7	86.9	88.3	87.2	87.6	87.3	86.6	88.0
	February	87.3	91.2	90.5	88.8	83.9	92.2	89.4	87.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	89.4
	March	90.2	86.0	90.9	88.8	83.4	93.2	89.3	87.9	89.4	88.0	87.5	89.4
	April	88.8	86.4	91.5	90.1	83.6	93.1	89.8	89.2	90.2	89.1	89.6	91.9
	May	90.4	89.0	91.2	89.8	83.7	90.6	88.4	87.3	92.1	88.5	89.9	91.9
	June	92.2	90.4	92.6	91.6	88.5	93.5	93.1	91.7	91.5	91.3	93.1	94.2
	July	92.1	90.0	92.5	91.4	87.5	93.2	97.0	93.7	91.6	92.8	92.1	95.9
	August	90.7	87.7	91.7	89.1	85.8	92.0	91.2	89.6	91.8	89.1	91.2	92.9
	September	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	94.3	93.8	92.6	95.9	91.1	93.4	95.4
	December	97.8	92.7	91.7	90.7	85.5	92.3	93.8	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	103.3	103.8	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	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	107.3
	May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1	107.6
	June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	111.3
	July*	111.4	107.8	109.0	106.2	108.3	105.8	109.3	109.3	106.9	107.1	107.8	112.9

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

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

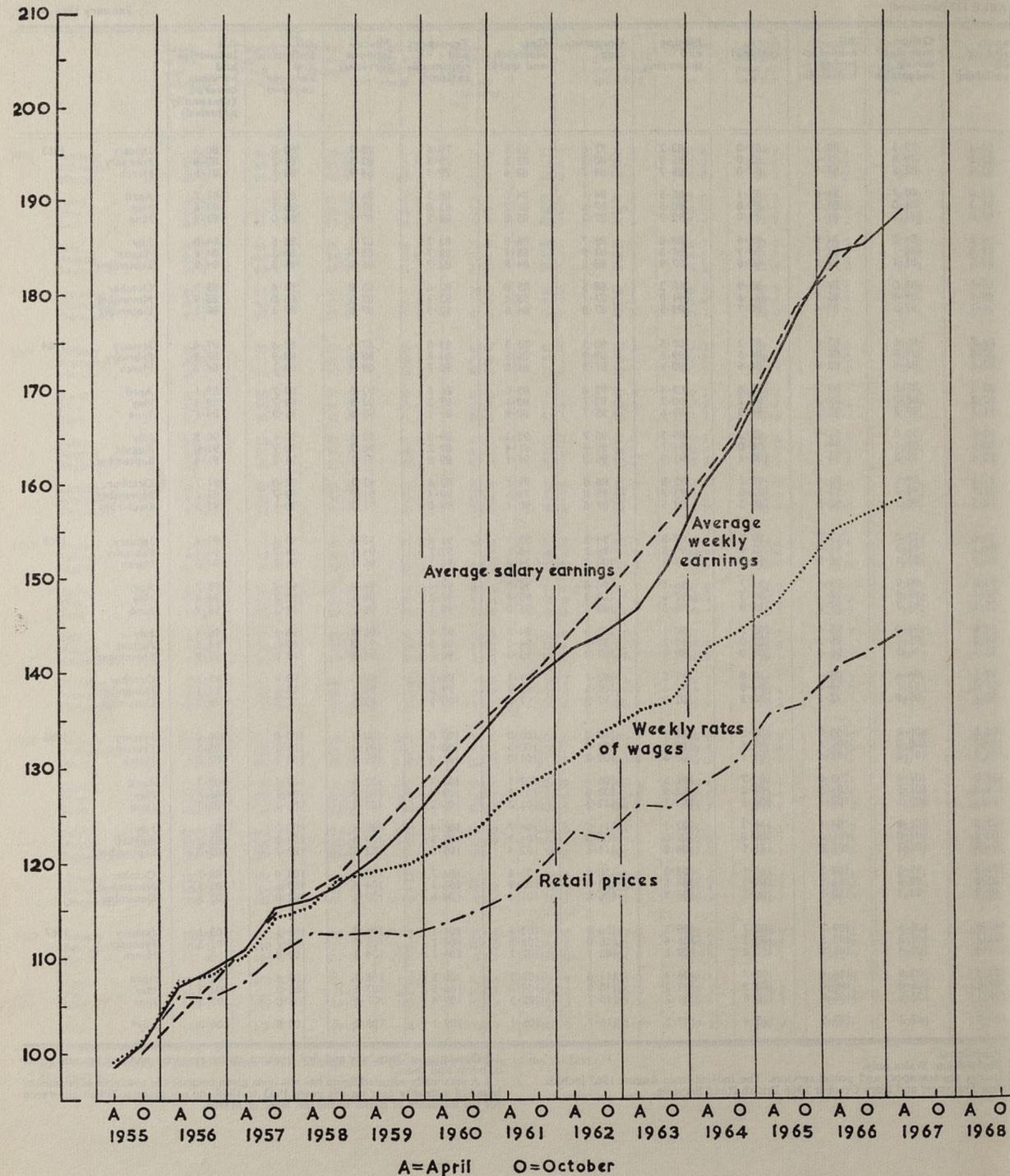
TABLE 127 (continued)

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 services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	
1963	January	80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2
	February	81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	80.8
	March	83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.8
	April	83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.7
	May	85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.6
	June	87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.9
	July	84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	84.0
	August	83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.8
	September	84.2	83.1	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.9
	October	84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	85.2
	November	85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.9
	December	84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.3
1964	January	86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.4
	February	87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	83.8	84.6	88.3	87.8
	March	87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	86.8
	April	88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	89.1
	May	90.2	87.7	89.3	90.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3
	June	91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6
	July	90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.5
	August	88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	91.0
	September	90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.4
	October	91.4	89.2	91.4	99.1	92.8	96.0	91.5	89.6	91.2	92.0	91.7
	November	91.9	90.7	92.5	92.5	93.7	95.8	91.5	90.4	91.8	92.7	92.6
	December	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.5	94.5	87.6	90.1	89.0	91.3	90.1	91.5
1965	January	93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4
	February	94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	98.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.1	94.1
	March	96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.8
	April	94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	93.7
	May	97.1	95.3	97.3	97.6	95.6	97.2	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.4
	June	95.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.7
	July	96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.4
	August											

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

Average 1955 = 100



**EARNINGS manufacturing industries (adult males): index of earnings by occupation: Great Britain**

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	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
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
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	119.4	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	110.2	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
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
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
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
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
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§</b>												
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**  
**United Kingdom: movement in rates of wages, hours of work, earnings and salaries**

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE=100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	‡100.0(44.6)	‡100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.2	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
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	94.0	188.5	200.2	—
1967 May	162.2	178.5	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 June	162.3	178.6	90.9	—	—	—	—
1967 July	165.0	181.8	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 August	165.2	182.1	90.8	—	—	—	—

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.

**WAGES AND HOURS**  
**manual workers: indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: United Kingdom**

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 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	91.0	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
1967 June	156.0	161.8	168.7	157.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	171.6	177.7	185.5	173.2
1967 July	158.6	164.4	171.1	160.0	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	174.7	180.9	188.4	176.3
1967 August	158.7	165.2	171.4	160.3	90.8	90.9	90.8	90.8	174.9	181.7	188.8	176.6
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	130.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
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 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
1967 April	151.6	159.7	165.1	153.6	91.2	90.9	90.9	91.1	166.3	175.7	181.6	168.6
1967 May	151.7	159.9	165.2	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.1	181.8	168.8
1967 June	151.7	160.0	165.3	153.7	91.2	90.8	90.9	91.0	166.4	176.2	181.9	168.8
1967 July	155.6	163.7	168.9	157.5	90.8	90.6	90.7	90.8	171.3	180.7	186.4	173.6
1967 August	155.7	163.8	169.1	157.7	90.8	90.6	90.7	90.8	171.4	180.9	186.5	173.7

\* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.  
 Notes.—  
 1. These indices measure the average movement in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours of work and hourly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960. The indices are based on the recognised rates of wages and normal hours of work fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The indices do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.  
 2. The figures relate to the end of the month.  
 3



**RETAIL PRICES**  
United Kingdom: index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD				ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100							
Weights . . . . .	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3
1958	109.0	107.1	115.1	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5
1962 January 16 . . . . .	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100							
Weights 1962 . . . . .	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196	681	64
1963 . . . . .	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	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	188½-187	702	67
1967 . . . . .	1,000	293		33		707	67
17th January 1956 = 100							
1962	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3
1963	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.6	107.9
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1
1966	116.5	115.6	114.7	121.6	115.0	116.9	121.7
1962 April 17 . . . . .	119.7	101.9	104.1	114.0	100.6	100.5	100.0
July 17 . . . . .	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	103.6	100.3
October 16 . . . . .	119.1	101.4	100.5	92.4	102.9	101.9	100.6
1963 January 15 . . . . .	102.7	103.8	103.6	105.2	103.7	102.2	100.9
April 9 . . . . .	104.0	106.5	116.3	101.7	103.4	102.9	101.0
July 16 . . . . .	103.3	103.7	101.8	106.0	104.1	103.2	103.0
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
April 14 . . . . .	106.1	107.4	103.3	114.7	107.9	105.3	103.5
July 14 . . . . .	107.4	108.9	103.2	117.2	109.8	106.7	110.2
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
February 16 . . . . .	109.5	109.9	102.1	118.3	111.7	109.3	111.8
March 16 . . . . .	109.9	110.4	104.1	117.6	111.8	109.6	111.3
April 13 . . . . .	112.0	111.6	108.1	117.1	112.1	112.2	118.7
May 18 . . . . .	112.4	111.9	109.9	116.3	112.0	112.6	119.0
June 15 . . . . .	112.7	112.5	111.2	117.1	112.5	112.8	119.1
July 13 . . . . .	112.7	112.0	108.6	117.1	112.6	112.9	119.0
August 17 . . . . .	112.9	112.1	108.3	118.2	112.6	113.2	119.0
September 14 . . . . .	113.0	111.7	106.8	118.4	112.6	113.6	119.0
October 12 . . . . .	113.1	111.4	106.0	118.5	112.5	113.8	119.1
November 16 . . . . .	113.6	112.2	109.4	118.1	112.4	114.3	119.0
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
February 22 . . . . .	114.4	112.8	109.8	118.8	113.1	115.0	119.0
March 22 . . . . .	114.6	113.1	109.1	119.7	113.6	115.3	119.0
April 19 . . . . .	116.0	115.2	115.1	120.7	114.3	116.3	119.0
May 17 . . . . .	116.8	118.0	124.6	121.9	114.8	116.3	119.0
June 21 . . . . .	117.1	118.4	123.7	123.9	115.5	116.5	119.0
July 19 . . . . .	116.6	116.2	113.7	122.7	116.2	116.8	119.1
August 16 . . . . .	117.3	116.1	113.0	123.5	116.2	117.8	125.1
September 20 . . . . .	117.1	115.1	109.6	122.9	116.0	118.0	125.7
October 18 . . . . .	117.4	115.4	110.9	122.3	116.1	118.2	125.6
November 15 . . . . .	118.1	116.6	116.7	121.7	115.8	118.7	125.5
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
February 21 . . . . .	118.6	117.5	116.2	122.8	117.2	119.1	125.4
March 21 . . . . .	118.6	117.5	115.9	122.5	117.4	119.1	125.3
April 18 . . . . .	119.5	119.6	123.2	122.5	117.8	119.4	125.4
May 16 . . . . .	119.4	120.1	124.6	123.1	118.0	119.1	125.4
June 20 . . . . .	119.9	121.8	131.4	123.0	117.9	119.2	125.4
July 18 . . . . .	119.2	118.4	120.0	122.2	117.2	119.5	125.4
August 22 . . . . .	118.9	117.3	116.6	122.4	116.8	119.6	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).

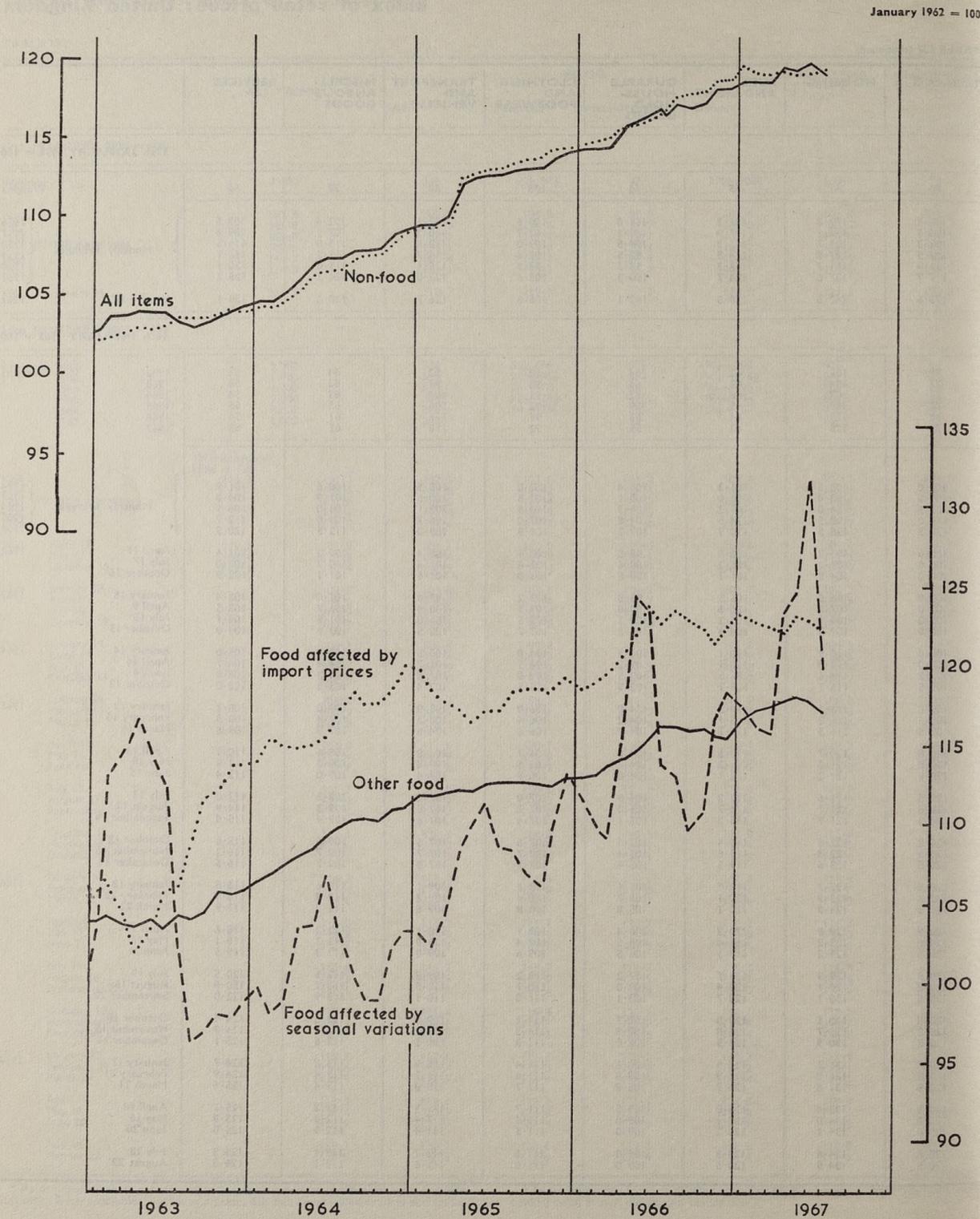
† Items prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (bacon-cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef).

**RETAIL PRICES**  
index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

TOBACCO	HOUSING	FUEL AND LIGHT	DURABLE HOUSE-HOLD GOODS	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	Weights	
								80	87
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100									
1956	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	103.5	80	87
1957	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	106	68
1958	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	59	58
1959	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5		
1960	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0		
1961	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3		
1962 January 16 . . . . .	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	128.2	130.1		
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100									
1962	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	79	102
1963	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	77	104
1964	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	74	107
1965	76	109	65	62	92	105	63	76	109
1966	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	77	113
1967	72	118	62	59	92	118	58	72	118
17th January 1956 = 100									
1962	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	101.9	80	87
1963	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	106	68
1964	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	59	58
1965	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0		
1966	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5		
1962 April 17 . . . . .	100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	101.4	80	87
July 17 . . . . .	100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	106	68
October 16 . . . . .	100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	102.9	59	58
1963 January 15 . . . . .	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	102.4	80	87
April 9 . . . . .	100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	106	68
July 16 . . . . .	100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	59	58
October 15 . . . . .	100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	80	87
1964 January 14 . . . . .	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	106	68
April 14 . . . . .	100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	59	58
July 14 . . . . .	107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	80	87
October 13 . . . . .	109.5	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	106	68
1965 January 12 . . . . .	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	59	58
February 16 . . . . .	109.5	116.2	115.1	104.2	106.4	104.2	107.4	80	87
March 16 . . . . .	109.5	116.5	115.7	104.4	106.6	104.6	107.9	106	68
April 13 . . . . .	120.8	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	80	87
May 18 . . . . .	120.8	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	107.4	110.9	106	68
June 15 . . . . .	120.8	121.2	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	112.4	59	58
July 13 . . . . .	120.8	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	80	87
August 17 . . . . .	120.8	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	109.3	106	68
September 14 . . . . .	120.8	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	109.4	59	58
October 12 . . . . .	120.8	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	80	87
November 16 . . . . .	120.8	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	109.7	106	68
December 14 . . . . .	120.8	123.6	119.6	105.4	107.9	107.8	109.7	59	58
1966 January 18 . . . . .	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	80	87
February 22 . . . . .	120.8	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	106	68
March 22 . . . . .	120.8	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	59	58
April 19 . . . . .	120.8	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	80	87
May 17 . . . . .	120.8	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	106	68
June 21 . . . . .	120.8	129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	112.3	59	58
July 19 . . . . .	120.8	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8			

Index of Retail Prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

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)
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
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	27	285	230	305
1962 . . . . .	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	326	4,854	25	356	72	122
1963 . . . . .	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1964 . . . . .	2,524	2,535	871	883	2,277	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1965 . . . . .	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1966 . . . . .	1,937	1,951	530¶	544¶	2,398						
1963											
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	8	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	9	100	1	5	12	14
December . . . . .	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965											
January . . . . .	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February . . . . .	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March . . . . .	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April . . . . .	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May . . . . .	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June . . . . .	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July . . . . .	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August . . . . .	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September . . . . .	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October . . . . .	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November . . . . .	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December . . . . .	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966											
January . . . . .	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February . . . . .	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March . . . . .	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April . . . . .	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May . . . . .	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June . . . . .	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July . . . . .	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August . . . . .	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September . . . . .	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October . . . . .	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
November . . . . .	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
December . . . . .	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967											
January . . . . .	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
February . . . . .	199	233	47	52	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
March . . . . .	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
April . . . . .	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
May . . . . .	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
June . . . . .	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
July . . . . .	140	167	61	71	163	24	87	1	14	20	18
August . . . . .	167	194	50	57	144	5	85	7	12	15	20

\* 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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