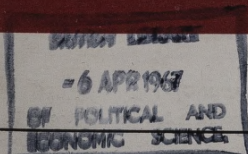




# Ministry of Labour Gazette



March 1967

5

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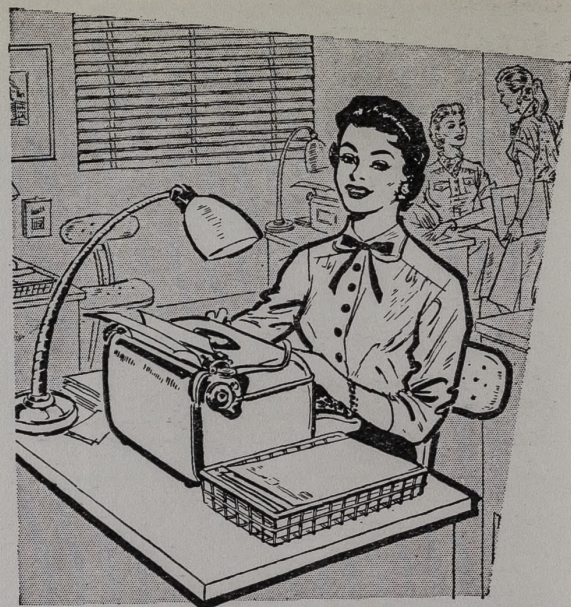
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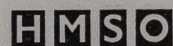


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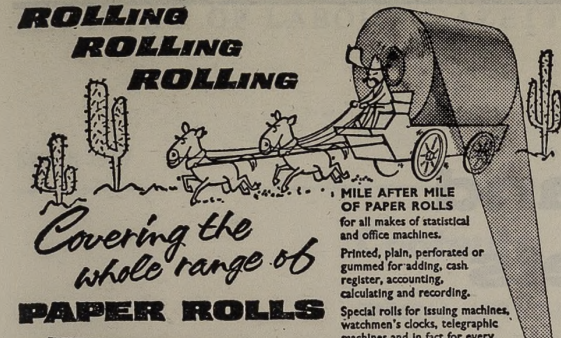
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# Labour Costs in Britain in 1964: Non-Manufacturing Industries

The Ministry of Labour has recently completed its first full scale enquiry into employers' total labour costs. The enquiry related to 1964, and an account of its purpose, scope and the categories of labour cost covered was published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (December, 1966, pages 807-813), together with the preliminary results for manufacturing industries. This article gives the results for the non-manufacturing industries covered. These were mining and quarrying; construction; gas, electricity and water; part of transport and communications; insurance and banking; and the non-industrial civil service and local authorities.

Except in one respect, the enquiries into manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries were conducted on the same basis, and details of the methods and coverage were given in the previous article. The one difference was in sampling arrangements. In manufacturing industries, only a sample of firms with fewer than 1,000 employees was asked to complete questionnaires. In much of the non-manufacturing sector, full information was available from central sources, for example, the nationalised industries, and the need for sampling did not arise. Where information was not available centrally, sampling methods were used, and details of the procedure are given later in this article.

In all, 1,221 employers in the non-manufacturing sector were approached, and almost all provided returns suitable for inclusion in the tabulations. These returns included 4 million employees, or about three-quarters of the total numbers employed in the non-manufacturing industries covered by the enquiry.

Because much of the information for each industry or service was collected from a central source, it was not practicable to analyse the results by size of establishment, except for the construction industry. In presenting the results of the enquiry, the labour costs have been expressed as averages per employee. The divisor used to obtain these averages included all employees, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers, as well as operatives and full-time and part-time workers—the latter having been treated as full units. *It needs to be borne in mind, however, that not all employees would in fact have been affected by every type of expenditure.*

Since this enquiry was made, there have been a number of developments affecting employers' labour costs in particular arising from the Selective Employment Payments Act, the Redundancy Payments Act, and the Industrial Training Act, and this needs to be remembered when the results are examined.

In comparing the figures for different industries and services, it is essential to bear in mind that average

expenditure will be affected by differences in the composition of the labour force, for example, by variations in the proportions of male and female employees, of full-time and part-time workers, of the skilled and unskilled, and of administrative, technical and clerical workers and operatives. It should be noted in particular that in calculating average labour costs *per employee*, part-time workers have been treated as full units. This procedure, which has been adopted uniformly throughout the enquiry, has had an especially noticeable effect on the results for the industry group which includes local authorities. The sectors of local authority employment included in this industry group are shown on page 197 below. As will be seen from the October 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (page 416), part-time workers formed about a third of the total numbers employed in these sectors in June 1964. Moreover a considerable number of these part-time employees would normally work for relatively few hours a week, for example, as road crossing patrols. The inclusion of these part-time employees as full units has lowered the average labour cost per employee.

Table 1 shows average total labour costs per employee in each industry or service group, and the proportions attributable to various categories of labour cost. It also shows (1) administrative, technical and clerical workers, and (2) female workers as percentages of all employees. In this table and also in tables 2-5 figures for manufacturing industries as a whole have been included. More detailed figures for this sector were published in the December 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

From table 1 it will be seen that expenditure on (1) wages and salaries for holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes; and (2) private social welfare

formed a higher proportion of total labour costs in the non-manufacturing industries covered (with the exception of construction) than in manufacturing industries as a whole. Insurance and banking, where a very large proportion of the employees were administrative, technical and clerical workers, had the highest average labour costs per employee. Private social welfare payments also constituted a relatively high percentage of total labour costs in this group. A factor here, however, is that bank provident funds have been formed in comparatively recent years, and in different degrees banks have had to make heavy contributions to cover liability not previously accounted for actuarially.

Tables 2-5 on pages 198 to 200 give more detailed analyses of the results for each industry and service. Table 2 shows expenditure on the various categories of labour cost. It also provides separate figures by size range

for the construction industry. Employers' total labour costs per employee are shown in column 2, while the other columns show average expenditure per employee on the various component items and the proportion each forms of the total. For subsidised services, and recruitment and training, table 2 gives three sets of figures:

- costs, *excluding* expenditure on wages and salaries of persons administering the services and of trainees attending classes (columns 11 and 17);
- wages and salaries of persons administering the subsidised services, and recruitment and training, and of trainees attending classes (columns 13 and 19). These items are also included in column 3,

Employers' payments under private social welfare schemes are analysed in table 4. As in manufacturing, superannuation and private pension funds again formed the largest proportion of private social welfare payments—between 72 per cent. and 99 per cent. In mining and quarrying, provision for industrial accidents averaged nearly £9 per employee, representing just over 20 per cent. of total private social welfare payments, while provision for redundancy in this industry group was £3 per employee, representing 7 per cent. of the total. The transport and communications industry showed an average of nearly £3 per employee for redundancy provision, which was almost 5 per cent. of the total payments under

Table 1 Analysis by industry and category of labour cost

Industry Group	Average total labour cost per employee* in 1964	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COST						COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE	
		Wages and Salaries			Statutory national insurance contributions	Private social welfare payments	Payments in kind, subsidised services,† recruitment and training,‡ other labour costs†	Administrative, technical and clerical workers as % of total employees	Female workers as % of total employees
		Total	Amounts included in col (3) for						
(1)	£ (2)	(3)	holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes	all other wages and salaries	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All manufacturing industries	885.5	91.8	6.1	85.7	3.6	3.1	1.5	26	30
Mining and quarrying‡	986.1	85.8	7.9	77.9	2.9	4.4	7.0‡	16	3
Construction	998.3	93.6	4.6	89.0	3.7	1.2	1.6	18	5
Gas, electricity and water	1,022.5	89.2	9.4	79.8	3.0	6.4	1.4	34	12
Transport and communication†	1,005.1	88.7	7.8	80.9	3.3	6.0	1.9	25	15
Insurance and banking	1,147.5	79.8	7.9	72.0	2.5	16.1	1.6	95	43
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities**	818.3	89.5	10.6	78.9	3.2	5.8	1.4	52	47

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

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

‡Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.

§Payments in kind (concessionary coal) account for 4.8 per cent. of total labour costs.

||Includes firms with 11 to 24 employees.

†Only part of Standard Industrial Classification Order XIX included, that is Minimum List Headings 701 Railways, 702 Road passenger transport, 705 Port and inland water transport, 706 Air transport (nationalised part only) and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.

\*\*Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (N.B. the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank which is included under Insurance and banking). (2) Local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries.

Please see comments on page 196 about the effect of part-time working in local authorities on the figures in this group.

which shows total expenditure on wages and salaries irrespective of the functions of the recipients;

(c) items (a) and (b) combined (columns 15 and 21).

Table 2 analyses wages and salaries. The construction industry with an average of £934 had the highest average payment per employee for total wages and salaries. In the non-manufacturing sector in general, apart from construction, payments of wages for holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes were higher both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total wages and salaries than in manufacturing industries as a whole.

The figures for wages and salaries in column 2 include profit-sharing bonuses. On the enquiry form, expenditure on these bonuses was shown separately, and, in addition, in view of the considerable interest in the subject, employers were asked to show, for this item only, the number of workers eligible to receive payments. It has, therefore, been possible to calculate the average payment per eligible employee.

(95494)

private social welfare—the same proportion as in manufacturing industries as a whole.

Table 5 provides details of subsidised services to employees. Insurance and banking and mining and quarrying, each with just over £16 per employee, had the highest average payments for subsidised services as a whole. In mining and quarrying provision for housing represented more than one-third of total expenditure on this item, while provision of clothing, for example uniforms, was 46 per cent. of total expenditure in the transport and communications group, which included the railways and General Post Office.

### Scope of the enquiry and sampling arrangements

The enquiry covered the calendar year 1964, but employers could, if they preferred, provide information for a financial year which ended not later than 5th April 1965. Much of the information for this sector does relate to the

(continued on page 200)

A\* 2



Table 2 Analysis of Total Labour Costs in 1964 (Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Group	SIZE-RANGE†	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES AND SALARIES		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES	
			Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount	As % of col. (2)	Amount (exc. wage and salary elements)	As % of col. (2)
(1)		£ (2)	£ (3)	(4)	£ (5)	(6)	£ (7)	(8)	£ (9)	(10)	£ (11)	(12)
All manufacturing industries	1	769.0	717.8	93.3	30.3	3.9	14.4	1.9	0.3	—	4.1	0.5
	2	818.2	756.5	92.5	30.8	3.8	20.5	2.5	0.4	—	6.2	0.8
	3	953.1	868.9	91.2	32.7	3.4	34.2	3.6	0.7	—	8.8	0.9
	Total	885.5	813.0	91.8	31.8	3.6	27.1	3.1	0.6	—	7.3	0.8
Mining and quarrying	Total	986.1	846.3	85.8	28.2	2.9	43.0	4.4	47.2	4.8	10.7	1.1
Construction†	1	908.9	856.3	94.2	36.0	4.0	6.1	0.7	0.1	—	8.3	0.9
	2	1,037.9	974.4	93.9	37.2	3.6	11.7	1.1	0.2	—	10.0	1.0
	3	1,054.2	978.6	92.8	37.3	3.5	16.6	1.6	0.3	—	14.2	1.3
	Total	998.3	934.1	93.6	36.8	3.7	11.5	1.2	0.2	—	11.0	1.1
Gas, electricity and water	Total	1,022.5	912.5	89.2	30.6	3.0	65.9	6.4	0.3	—	8.9	0.9
Transport and communication¶	Total	1,005.1	891.5	88.7	33.5	3.3	60.6	6.0	0.2	—	9.6	1.0
Insurance and banking	Total	1,147.5	916.2	79.8	28.1	2.5	184.2††	16.1	0.5	—	14.1	1.2
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities**	Total	818.3	732.6	89.5	26.4	3.2	47.2	5.8	0.7	—	6.9	0.8

\*See footnote on page 197.  
 †Size-range 1—Firms with 25-249 employees (in construction, 11-249 employees)  
 ‡Size-range 2—Firms with 250-999 employees  
 §Size-range 3—Firms with 1,000 or over employees  
 ¶Wage and salary elements include also the wages and salaries paid to employees whilst attending vocational training classes. These amounts are included under Col. (3).  
 ||Including also the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.

††See footnotes on page 197.  
 ‡‡Bank provident funds have been formed in comparatively recent years, and in different degrees banks have had to make heavy contributions to cover liability not previously accounted for actuarially.

Table 3 Analysis of Wages and Salaries in 1964 (Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Group	Total wages and salaries	WAGES AND SALARIES (included in Col. (2)) paid for:						Total for holidays sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes		PROFIT-SHARING BONUSES AND PAYMENTS		
		Holidays		Absence due to sickness and injury		Days at vocational training or technical education classes		Amount (cols. 3, 5 and 7)	% of col. (2)	Numbers eligible to receive payment as % of total employees	Average amount per eligible employee per year	Average amount per employee (eligible and ineligible) as % of col. (2)
		Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)					
(1)	(2)	£ (3)	(4)	£ (5)	(6)	£ (7)	(8)	£ (9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All manufacturing industries	813.0	45.0	5.5	5.5	0.7	3.9	0.5	54.4	6.7	9.2	65.6	0.7
Mining and quarrying‡	846.3	64.4	7.6	7.5	0.9	5.8	0.7	77.8	9.2	0.8	84.0	0.1
Construction	934.1	39.3	4.2	4.1	0.4	2.8	0.3	46.2	4.9	4.9	104.6	0.5
Gas, electricity and water	912.5	60.8	6.7	22.6	2.5	12.3	1.3	95.8	10.5	6.3	17.1	0.1
Transport and communication¶	891.5	55.8	6.3	15.4	1.7	6.8	0.8	78.0	8.8	—	—	—
Insurance and banking	916.2	70.0	7.6	16.6	1.8	3.7	0.4	90.3	9.9	2.6	67.9	0.2
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities**	732.6	60.6	8.3	21.4	2.9	5.1	0.7	87.1	11.9	—	—	—

\* ‡ || ¶ \*\*See footnotes above.

— = Nil or negligible

Table 2 (continued)

Industry Group	SIZE-RANGE†	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (additional information)		RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING		RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING (additional information)				OTHER LABOUR COSTS‡		Industry Group		
		Wages and salaries		Total cost		Wages and salaries‡		Total cost		Amount (exc. wage and salary elements) £	As % of col. (2)			
		Amount (inc. in col. (3))	As % of col. (2)	Amount (cols. (11) and (13))	As % of col. (2)	Amount (inc. in col. (3))	As % of col. (2)	Amount (cols. (17) and (19))	As % of col. (2)					
(1)		£ (13)	(14)	£ (15)	(16)	£ (17)	(18)	£ (19)	(20)	£ (21)	(22)	£ (23)	(24)	(25)
All manufacturing industries	1	2.6	0.3	6.7	0.9	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	3.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	1
	2	4.3	0.5	10.5	1.3	2.6	0.3	4.8	0.6	7.4	0.9	1.2	0.1	2
	3	6.8	0.7	15.6	1.6	6.3	0.7	10.3	1.1	16.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	3
	Total	5.4	0.6	12.7	1.4	4.5	0.5	7.5	0.8	12.0	1.4	1.3	0.1	Total
Mining and quarrying	Total	5.6	0.6	16.3	1.7	4.0	0.4	7.4	0.8	11.4	1.2	6.7	0.7	Total
Construction†	1	1.1	0.1	9.3	1.0	0.4	—	3.4	0.4	3.8	0.4	1.8	0.2	1
	2	1.5	0.1	11.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.6	0.3	4.7	0.5	3.2	0.3	2
	3	3.1	0.3	17.3	1.6	3.1	0.3	4.5	0.4	7.6	0.7	4.0	0.4	3
	Total	2.0	0.2	12.9	1.3	1.6	0.2	3.9	0.4	5.5	0.6	3.0	0.3	Total
Gas, electricity and water	Total	4.9	0.5	13.8	1.3	3.8	0.4	18.7	1.8	22.5	2.2	1.1	0.1	Total
Transport and communication¶	Total	3.7	0.4	13.3	1.3	9.5	0.9	10.3	1.0	19.8	2.0	0.2	—	Total
Insurance and banking	Total	2.4	0.2	16.5	1.4	4.3	0.4	7.6	0.7	11.9	1.0	0.1	—	Total
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities**	Total	0.7	0.1	7.6	0.9	4.4	0.5	7.0	0.9	11.4	1.4	0.2	—	Total

§Other labour costs relate mainly to costs incurred under employers' liability insurance. The wage and salary elements are very small, and, therefore, have not been shown separately.  
 — = Nil or negligible

Table 4 Analysis of Private Social Welfare Payments in 1964—i.e. mainly amounts paid into funds for future use, but including some direct payments (other than wages and salaries) to employees—(Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Group	Total private social welfare payments	Superannuation and private pension funds		Provision for sickness		Provision for industrial accidents		Family allowances and allowances for education of employees' children		Provision for redundancy		Other schemes†	
		Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)	Amount	% of col. (2)
		£	(3)	£	(4)	£	(5)	£	(6)	£	(7)	£	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All manufacturing industries	27.1	25.2	92.9	0.4	1.4	—	0.1	—	0.1	1.3	4.8	0.2	0.6
Mining and quarrying‡	43.0	31.1	72.4	—	0.1	8.8	20.5	—	—	3.1	7.1	—	—
Construction	11.5	11.1	95.9	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.2	1.4	—	0.1
Gas, electricity and water	65.9	64.9	98.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3
Transport and communication¶	60.6	56.9	93.9	0.7	1.2	—	—	—	—	2.9	4.8	—	0.1
Insurance and banking	184.2††	183.0††	99.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.8	0.4
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities**	47.2	46.5	98.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	1.2

\* ‡ || ¶ \*\*See footnotes on page 197.  
 †The main items under this heading were (1) payments into benevolent funds (2) direct payments for long and/or good service (3) marriage gratuities.  
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††See footnote to Table 3.  
 — = Nil or negligible.



Table 5 Analysis of Subsidised Services, including wages and salaries for administration in 1964—(Average Annual Amount per Employee\*)

Industry Group (1)	Total expenditure on subsidised services		Medical and health services		Canteens, restaurants and other food services		Provision of housing		Recreational, cultural and educational services		Subsidised transport		Provision of clothing		Other services†	
	Amount £	% of col. (2)	Amount £	% of col. (2)	Amount £	% of col. (2)	Amount £	% of col. (2)	Amount £	% of col. (2)	Amount £	% of col. (2)	Amount £	% of col. (2)	Amount £	% of col. (2)
All manufacturing industries	12.7	1.8	14.5	6.7	52.5	0.7	5.2	0.9	7.4	0.8	6.2	1.6	12.5	0.2	1.6	
Mining and quarrying‡	16.3	3.7	22.5	0.6	3.8	6.0	36.5	2.1	12.9	3.3	20.2	0.6	3.9	—	0.2	
Construction	12.9	0.4	2.8	1.8	13.8	0.9	6.9	0.1	1.0	8.4	65.4	1.3	10.0	—	0.2	
Gas, electricity and water.	13.8	2.1	15.3	5.0	36.3	1.7	12.1	1.2	9.0	0.6	4.2	3.0	21.9	0.2	1.1	
Transport and communication¶	13.3	1.0	7.3	3.3	24.8	0.8	6.0	0.6	4.7	1.4	10.6	6.1	45.7	0.1	1.1	
Insurance and banking	16.5	0.4	2.1	9.4	56.7	3.8	23.2	1.8	10.8	0.2	1.5	0.9	5.5	—	0.2	
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities**	7.6	0.3	3.9	1.8	23.6	2.8	37.2	0.3	3.6	0.4	5.9	1.8	23.8	0.2	2.0	

\* † || ¶ \*\*See footnotes on page 197.

†The main items included under this heading were laundry and repair services; convalescent homes; miscellaneous welfare facilities and provision of facilities for savings funds.

— = Nil or negligible.

financial year ended 31st March 1965. As in the manufacturing industries, specimen copies of the enquiry form were sent to employers before the end of 1963. The enquiry related to firms in Great Britain, but included employees in this country whose work related wholly or partly to a country outside Great Britain.

Employees working in Northern Ireland or overseas were excluded. All employees were covered by the survey, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives, and full-time and part-time workers (the latter were treated as full units). Persons working at home and directors paid by fee only were excluded. Employers were asked to show on the returns their average number of employees during the year under review.

The information for the non-manufacturing industries included in the enquiry was collected on an enterprise basis.

The industries and services covered were:

- (i) mining and quarrying (including ancillary undertakings of the National Coal Board);
- (ii) construction;
- (iii) gas, electricity and water;
- (iv) part of the transport and communications group of industries that is railways, road passenger transport (omnibus service only), port and inland water transport, air transport (nationalised air transport only), and postal services and telecommunications;
- (v) the major part of insurance and banking (within the wider Standard Industrial Classification Order XXI Insurance, Banking and Finance); and
- (vi) the non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities (excluding teachers, police and fire service). Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments were excluded from this group but included under the appropriate industries.

(N.B. The General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under transport and communication except for the Post Office Savings

Bank which is included under insurance and banking.)

Much of the information was available from a single central source, for instance nationalised industries, thus enabling comprehensive coverage to be obtained. Sampling arrangements were used for mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), construction, water undertakings, road passenger transport and local authorities. The sampling frame was the list of addresses used for the Ministry's annual enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees, with the exception of the road passenger transport industry and firms in construction with 11–24 employees, where the sampling frame was the list of addresses used for the Ministry's twice-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers. As for manufacturing industries, forms were sent to enterprises with 1,000 or more employees and to a sample of those with 25–999 employees, that is 20 per cent. of those with 250–999 employees and 10 per cent. of those with 25–249 employees. In the construction industry, where there are large numbers of small firms, forms were also sent to 10 per cent. of the firms with 11–24 employees.

The completed returns gave details for over 4 million employees of whom 590,000 were in mining and quarrying, 390,000 in construction, 380,000 in gas, electricity and water supply, 1,070,000 in transport and communications, 380,000 in insurance and banking and 1,210,000 in the group formed by the non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities. Where sampling was used it was assumed that the pattern of labour costs in the firms rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in the same size-range in the same industry, and the results were grossed up, to obtain averages for the three size-ranges combined. The expenditure is shown in £'s, and the figures have been calculated to one place of decimals, not because this degree of precision is claimed for them, but only to provide more information about the relative magnitude of the various types of expenditure. In the tables each item has been rounded independently and the sum of the components may differ from the totals.

## Retail Prices in 1966

During 1966 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, rose by rather more than 3½ per cent., compared with rises of nearly 4½ per cent. in 1965, about 4½ per cent. in 1964, and nearly 2 per cent. in 1963. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1966 was nearly 4 per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 6 shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1966 and mid-January 1967 in the index for each of the ten component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Table 6

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1966 and January 1967	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1966 and January 1967
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food . . . . .	+ 4.1	+ 1.2
Alcoholic drink . . . . .	+ 5.4	+ 0.3
Tobacco . . . . .	— 0.1	—
Housing . . . . .	+ 6.1	+ 0.7
Fuel and light . . . . .	+ 4.3	+ 0.2
Durable household goods . . . . .	+ 3.0	+ 0.2
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	+ 3.1	+ 0.3
Transport and vehicles . . . . .	+ 1.6	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous goods . . . . .	+ 2.9	+ 0.2
Services . . . . .	+ 6.9	+ 0.4
All items . . . . .	+ 3.7	+ 3.7

In mid-January 1967 food prices, taken as a whole, were about 4 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1966. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by rather more than 3½ per cent. Among the groups other than food, four showed increases ranging from 7 per cent. to 4½ per cent. They were 7 per cent. in services, 6 per cent. in housing, 5½ per cent. in alcoholic drink, and 4½ per cent. in fuel and light. In three groups, clothing and footwear, durable household goods, and miscellaneous goods, there were increases of 3 per cent. The transport and vehicles group showed a smaller increase, of 1½ per cent., and the tobacco group showed no significant change.

Taking the average level of prices at mid-January 1962 as 100, the "all-items" index, which stood at 114.3 at mid-January 1966, rose to 118.5 at mid-January 1967. In February and March there was only a slight upward movement in the index, but a sharp rise in April was followed by further rises in May and June. The rise of 1.4 in April, the largest in any single month of the year, was due mainly to higher prices for potatoes, other fresh vegetables (largely seasonal) and meat, and higher local rates and water charges, and the rise of 0.8 in May to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices for a number of items of food, particularly potatoes and tomatoes. The index fell in July, when there were reductions, largely seasonal, in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables. There was a rise of 0.7 in August, as a result of increases in the prices of alcoholic drink, petrol, many items subject to purchase tax, and eggs, partly offset by reductions in the prices of fresh vegetables and fruit. A slight fall in September was followed by a small rise in October and a rise of 0.7 in November which was due mainly to increases,

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largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal, eggs and tomatoes. Increases, largely seasonal, in the average prices of eggs were also mainly responsible for a slight rise in December. Between December and January increases in the prices of bread and some other items of food were partly offset by a fall, largely seasonal, in the average price of eggs.

### Details for individual groups

**Group I—Food.** Milk was the only item of food subject to price control in 1966. The index for the food group as a whole, after a slight fall between January and February, rose in each of the four months March to June, markedly in April and May. The index fell considerably in July and September but rose again from October onwards, particularly in November, and in January 1967 the group index was about 4 per cent. higher than in January 1966.

There was a rise of 5½ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb). The average level of prices of items, prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef), rose by about 4 per cent. Prices of other items of food rose by 3½ per cent.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes there was a rise of rather more than 6½ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices. The average price of bread rose substantially, mainly in February 1966 and in January 1967. There was also a substantial rise over the year in the average level of prices of cakes.

The average level of prices for beef and mutton and lamb, taken together, was almost unchanged over the year, falls in the months August to November being offset by rises in other months. Bacon and pork prices rose in most months, particularly from February to June, and despite a fall in bacon prices in July were substantially higher in January 1967 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of ham, sausages, liver and canned meat also rose over the year. There was little change over the year as a whole in the prices of chicken. At mid-January 1967 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was about 4½ per cent. higher than in January 1966.

There was little change in most months in the average level of prices of fish, but mainly as a result of a rise in September the index in January 1967 was 2 per cent. above the January 1966 level.

The price of butter fell a little in the earlier months of the year, and was slightly lower in January 1967 than in the previous January. There was little change in the average prices of margarine and lard. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices fell by one per cent. during the year.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk remained unchanged over the year. There was a marked fall between January and February in the average level of egg prices and a further fall in March but rises in several later months, particularly August, November and December. Following another sharp fall between December 1966 and January 1967, the price level in that month was lower than a year earlier. Prices of cheese showed some rise over the year. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, was rather more than 1½ per cent. lower in January 1967 than in January 1966.

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The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., rose by 1½ per cent. between January 1966 and January 1967. There was little change in the average level of prices of tea, coffee and cocoa but a rise in the prices of soft drinks, due partly to an increase in the rate of purchase tax announced on 20th July.

The average price of sugar fell slightly in most months, and was lower in January 1967 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of sweets and chocolates rose, however, during the second half of the year, partly on account of an increase in the rate of purchase tax. There was also a rise over the year in the average level of prices of jam and marmalade. As a result of these changes, the index for the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery rose by rather more than 1½ per cent. during the year.

The index for potatoes rose in each month in the first half of the year, markedly in April and May, and, after a sharp fall in July, in some later months. It was very substantially higher in January 1967 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed during the year a number of large rises, particularly in February, May and November, and of large falls particularly in June and July, but over the year from January 1966 to January 1967 the rise was substantial. The average level of prices of other vegetables rose in the five months from February to June, particularly in April, and despite falls in July, August and September it was substantially higher in January 1967 than a year earlier. The most marked increases over the year were in the average prices of cauliflower and brussels sprouts. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices rose by about 18 per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose from February to June and fell from July to September, rising again in October. In January 1967 the index was rather more than 5½ per cent. higher than in January 1966. The most marked increase over the year was in the average price of cooking apples.

The index for the "other-food" sub-group rose by rather more than one per cent. over the year, due mainly to increases in the prices of ice cream, resulting partly from an increase in the rate of purchase tax.

**Group II—Alcoholic drink.** The principal changes in the prices of beer, spirits and wines followed the increases in customs and excise duties announced on 20th July. The average level of prices of the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by nearly 5½ per cent. between mid-January 1966 and mid-January 1967.

**Group III—Tobacco.** There was no significant change in the average level of prices of cigarettes and tobacco during the year.

**Group IV—Housing.** The average level of net rents of privately-owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year. Local rates were increased in April in most areas in England and Wales, and, as a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates, there was an increase later in the year in the average amount of rates payable on dwellings in Scotland. There was also a rise over the year in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance. As a result of these changes the average level of housing costs rose by about 6 per cent. during the year.

**Group V—Fuel and light.** The index for the fuel and light group rose in February but fell in May, when there was a seasonal reduction in the prices of household coal, which was, however, largely offset by rises in pit-head prices. Rises, mostly small, in the months June to October, were followed by a marked rise in November, when there were increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke. At mid-January 1967 the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was rather less than 4½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. The increase for the coal and coke sub-group was rather less than 10 per cent. There was no change in the average level of charges for electricity and little change in the average price of paraffin but a small rise in the average level of charges for gas. The index for the "other fuel and light" sub-group rose over the year by rather less than one per cent.

**Group VI—Durable household goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by 3 per cent. between January 1966 and January 1967. Part of this rise was due to increases in rates of purchase tax announced on 20th July.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group, the average level of prices rose by nearly 3½ per cent. and in the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group by rather less than 4 per cent. There was a rise of 2 per cent. in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group.

**Group VII—Clothing and footwear.** There were mostly small but steady increases in the prices of most kinds of clothing throughout the year and the index for the clothing and footwear group, as a whole, was about 3 per cent. higher in mid-January 1967 than in mid-January 1966. Part of the rise was due to the increases in rates of purchase tax announced on 20th July. The largest increases, of between 3½ and 4 per cent., were in the sub-groups covering footwear, children's clothing and men's outer clothing, but all sub-groups showed a rise of at least 2 per cent.

**Group VIII—Transport and vehicles.** This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling, and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by about 1½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in February, March and April, but fell over the seven-month period May–November, particularly in August, September and October, and, in spite of a renewed rise in December, and in January 1967, was lower in that month than in January 1966. There were increases in August in the prices of petrol, following an increase in the rate of duty. There was also a rise in the average level of car insurance premiums. As a result of these and some smaller changes in other items, the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by rather less than 1½ per cent. between January 1966 and January 1967. The index for the fares sub-group, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose from February to August, particularly in April, but was almost unchanged for the rest of the year. The movements in the index were due almost entirely to changes in the average level of bus fares. In January 1967 the sub-group index was nearly 2½ per cent. higher than a year earlier.

**Group IX—Miscellaneous goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by nearly 3 per cent. between mid-January 1966 and mid-January 1967.

A rise in the average level of prices of newspapers early in the year was largely responsible for a rise of nearly 2 per cent. between January 1966 and January 1967 in the index for the sub-group covering books, newspapers and periodicals. There were increases in several months in the index for the sub-group medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc., the largest being in August, following the raising of rates of purchase tax on many items. The rise in August accounted for nearly half of the rise of rather more than 3 per cent. in the sub-group index over the year. The index for the sub-group covering stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc., similarly showed a large increase in August. In other months of the year, mainly in the early months, there were price increases for a number of items. In spite of a fall in October, due mainly to a reduction in the price of some photographic film, the index for the sub-group rose between January 1966 and January 1967 by nearly 3½ per cent.

**Group X—Services.** This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc., charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year except January 1967, when it was nearly 7 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

As a result of rises in October in the average levels of postal charges and in January 1967 in the average level of telephone charges, the index for the postage and telephones sub-group rose over the year by nearly 7½ per cent. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose markedly in July, mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for renting television sets and for admission to cinemas. Charges for admission to cinemas rose also in other months, and there were rises in the average levels of charges for admission to football matches and dance halls. The sub-group index rose over the year by nearly 4 per cent. The average level of charges for the sub-group covering services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning rose in every month except January 1967, and in that month were rather less than 9½ per cent. higher than in January 1966.

#### Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 92 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 7 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1966 and mid-January 1967, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

Table 7

Percentage change in section index between January 1966 and January 1967	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 20 but less than 30	1	10	+ 0.3
+ 10 but less than 20	7	47	+ 0.6
+ 5 but less than 10	20	335	+ 2.6
+ 4 but less than 5	4	21	+ 0.1
+ 3 but less than 4	18	125	+ 0.5
+ 2 but less than 3	11	85	+ 0.2
+ 1 but less than 2	8	76	+ 0.1
+ less than 1	11	66	+ 0.1
All increases	80	765	+ 4.5
No change	5	74	—
All decreases	7	161	- 0.3
- less than 2	4	104	- 0.1
- 2 but less than 5	2	43	- 0.1
- 5 but less than 10	1	14	- 0.1

Table 9

Group	1966												1967
	18th Jan.	22nd Feb.	22nd March	19th April	17th May	21st June	19th July	16th Aug.	20th Sept.	18th Oct.	15th Nov.	13th Dec.	17th Jan.
Food (see sub-division below)	113.0	112.8	113.1	115.2	118.0	118.4	116.2	116.1	115.1	115.4	116.6	117.0	117.6
Alcoholic drink	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.1	125.1	125.7	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.4
Tobacco	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7
Housing	123.7	123.9	124.5	129.0	129.2	129.5	129.9	130.1	130.1	130.5	130.7	130.9	131.3
Fuel and light	119.7	120.1	120.1	120.3	119.4	119.5	119.7	120.4	120.7	120.8	124.8	124.9	124.9
Durable household goods	105.6	105.7	105.8	106.4	106.5	106.5	107.2	108.0	108.1	108.7	108.8	108.8	108.8
Clothing and footwear	108.1	108.4	108.8	109.1	109.4	109.6	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.1	111.3	111.3	111.4
Transport and vehicles	109.1	109.2	109.6	110.1	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.5	110.1	109.9	110.2	110.5	110.9
Miscellaneous goods	110.6	110.9	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.3	112.5	113.7	113.9	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.8
Services	116.6	116.9	117.9	118.6	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.9	122.0	124.4	124.9	125.1	124.7
All items	114.3	114.4	114.6	116.0	116.8	117.1	116.6	117.3	117.1	117.4	118.1	118.3	118.5
Food: Items, prices of which fluctuate seasonally	111.6	109.8	109.1	115.1	124.6	123.7	113.7	113.0	109.6	110.9	116.7	118.3	117.7
Items, prices of which are affected by import prices	118.5	118.8	119.7	120.7	121.9	123.9	122.7	123.5	122.9	122.3	121.7	122.6	123.3
Other items	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.8	115.5	116.2	116.2	116.0	116.1	115.8	115.6	116.7
All groups other than food	114.8	115.0	115.3	116.3	116.3	116.5	116.8	117.8	118.0	118.2	118.7	118.8	119.0

There were increases in nearly nine-tenths of the 92 index sections, covering over three-quarters of the total weight. Of these, 28 showed rises of 5 per cent. or more and together accounted for over four-fifths the rise in the "all-items" figure.

In table 8 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1966 and mid-January 1967 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

Table 8

Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
+ 0.4 or more	1	61	+ 0.4
+ 0.3 but less than 0.4	2	43	+ 0.6
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3	3	85	+ 0.7
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2	7	118	+ 1.0
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1	12	131	+ 0.8
+ less than 0.05	55	327	+ 1.0
All increases	80	765	+ 4.5
No change	5	74	—
All decreases	7	161	- 0.3
- less than 0.1	5	110	- 0.1
- 0.1 but less than 0.2	2	51	- 0.2

#### "All-items" and group indices from January 1966 to January 1967

Table 9 shows, for each month from January 1966 to January 1967, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the ten main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for three sub-divisions of the food group, (1) items the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish, and home-killed mutton and lamb), (2) items the prices of which have been affected considerably by changes in import prices since 1956 (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef), and (3) other items. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined.



## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

## WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1967

In their Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,\* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure in respect of index households for the three years ended June, 1961, repriced at January, 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1967 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June, 1966, repriced at January, 1967 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January, 1967.

To express the index figures so computed in 1967 on January, 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January, 1967. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January, 1963, with January, 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January, 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the Index of Retail Prices from February, 1967 to January, 1968 are:

<b>FOOD</b>	
Bread	19
Flour	2
Other cereals	5
Biscuits	7
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	11
Beef	19
Mutton and lamb	10
Pork	6
Bacon	11
Ham (cooked)	3
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	24
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	10
Butter	9
Margarine	3
Lard, other cooking fat	5
Cheese	12
Eggs	12
Milk, fresh	25
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	3
Tea	8
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	3
Soft drinks	6
Sugar	2
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	2
Potatoes	12
Tomatoes	4
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc. vegetables	14
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	16
Sweets and chocolates	19
Ice cream	3
Other foods	9
Food for animals	5
<b>Total, Food</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	
Beer etc.	44
Spirits, wines, etc.	23
<b>Total, Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>TOBACCO</b>	
Cigarettes	64
Tobacco	8
<b>Total, Tobacco</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>HOUSING</b>	
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent.	65
Rates and water charges	34
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.	9
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	10
<b>Total, Housing</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	
Coal	22
Coke	4
Gas	11
Electricity	23
Oil and other fuel and light	2
<b>Total, Fuel and light</b>	<b>62</b>

<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	
Furniture	13
Radio, television, etc.	7
Other household appliances	15
Floor coverings	9
Soft furnishings	6
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	7
<b>Total, Durable household goods</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	
Men's outer clothing	15
Men's underclothing	6
Women's outer clothing	22
Women's underclothing	5
Children's outer clothing	9
Children's underclothing	6
Hose	7
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	2
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	6
Women's footwear	8
Children's footwear	4
<b>Total, Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>	
Purchase of motor vehicles	39
Maintenance of motor vehicles	10
Petrol and oil	26
Motor licences	6
Motor insurance	6
Cycles and other vehicles	7
Rail transport	22
Bus, etc. transport	7
<b>Total, Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	
Books	2
Newspapers and periodicals	13
Writing paper and other stationer's goods	4
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods	4
Toilet requisites	7
Soap and other detergents	7
Soda, polishes, etc.	2
Other household goods	10
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	3
Photographic and optical goods	4
Toys	4
<b>Total, Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>	
Postage, etc.	4
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	4
Television and radio licences, and set rentals	11
Other entertainment	11
Domestic help	9
Hairdressing	3
Boot and shoe repairing	3
Laundry	3
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	8
<b>Total, Services</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>

\* Cost of living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657. H. M. Stationery Office, price 1s 6d. (1s 9d. including postage).

† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964 and £40 a week or more in 1965 and 1966 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

## COURSES FOR TRAINING OFFICERS

*Certain institutions of higher education have organised, or are making plans to organise, full-time introductory training courses for training officers. Employers in industries covered by industrial training boards should apply to the secretary of the board for information about financial assistance.*

*In industries not covered by industrial training boards, the Ministry of Labour will reimburse half the tuition fee to firms who release staff to attend approved courses. Applications for grant should be made on completion of the course to the Ministry of Labour (TB2) 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.*

# Family Expenditure Survey: Regional Patterns of Household Income, Expenditure and Characteristics

This article provides regional analyses of certain data derived from the continuing Family Expenditure Survey which has been carried out annually since 1957. A previous article examining in some detail regional information on household income, expenditure and characteristics for 1953-54 based on the Household Expenditure Enquiry and for 1961-63 on the Family Expenditure Survey appeared in the March 1965 issue of the GAZETTE. The purpose of the present article, which should be read in conjunction with the earlier one, is to provide more recent figures. Present standard regions differ from those for which regional analyses were given in the March 1965 GAZETTE; because of this, and to facilitate comparisons with earlier periods, the figures now provided for 1962-63 have been adjusted from the old to the new basis.

Each year up to 1966 a sample of about 5,000 addresses was selected for the Family Expenditure Survey, and, with the co-operation of about three in four of those approached, information has been obtained annually from about 3,500 households. Each co-operating household provides interviewers with information about household composition, income and certain types of regularly recurring expenditure, and additionally, maintains detailed expenditure records for two weeks. The sample is designed to give every household in the United Kingdom an equal chance of selection, and also so that interviewing is spread as evenly as possible throughout the year. Full results of the continuing surveys are obtainable in the Family Expenditure Survey Reports for each year, in which the sample design is also more fully described. From 1967 onwards the survey is being expanded and details are contained in an article on page 4 of the January 1967 GAZETTE.

The geographical areas used for this analysis are the standard regions of England plus Wales and Scotland. Information for the United Kingdom is also given. The present sample size and design used in the Family Expenditure Survey give reasonably accurate estimates of average household income and expenditure for the United Kingdom as a whole but regional estimates, particularly in the smaller regions, have quite high sampling variations. For this reason, in the tables which follow, the results for the two latest years 1964 and 1965 have been combined. The results show the average income and expenditure of all the households interviewed in these two years. Similarly the results for 1962 and 1963 have also been combined. Even so, the results for East Anglia and Northern Ireland are based on relatively small numbers of households and are considered to be still too unreliable to justify separate publication. The tables and comments which follow therefore omit these areas.

Definitions of income and expenditure throughout the period were closely comparable. In the tables which follow expenditure is given in ten broad commodity groups and these also have remained comparable over the period. The number of households shown in the tables for 1964-65 is smaller than those for 1962-63 because of the suspension of interviewing for a few weeks prior to the general election in 1964.

## Household Composition

Tables 10 and 11 show the regional distribution of households co-operating in the years 1964-65 and 1962-63, respectively, together with details of household composition and some characteristics of the persons making up the households. As

between regions there were some differences in household size which were maintained throughout the periods 1962-63 and 1964-65 and which were generally similar to those shown in the March 1965 GAZETTE article for 1953-54. Households were larger in Scotland and in East Midlands Region, smaller in the South East, particularly the Greater London Council part, and elsewhere were not very different from the national average. Other variations continued to be the larger numbers of children in households in Scotland and the North and the higher than average number of workers and fewer retired people in households in the Midlands Regions.

## Income

Tables 12, 13, 14 and 15 give the distribution of households within eight income ranges according to the gross income of the head of the household and the gross total household income before deductions such as income tax and national insurance contributions. A number of general provisos apply to all tables. Firstly, the fact that the figures are liable to sampling errors must be borne in mind, particularly in those regions where the number of households is small. As a general indication, the standard errors of the average incomes of households and heads of households as shown in Tables 12-15 are of the order of one per cent. for the national average, but may range up to five per cent. or so for the smaller regions shown in the tables, for example, the North, East Midlands and Wales. Non-response tends to be greater in the upper income ranges and the proportions shown there may be somewhat understated. Although there are no grounds for thinking that there was any systematic understatement of income in the wide band of income in the middle of the distribution, there might have been some understatement by people in the lowest income ranges which could have had the effect of increasing the proportion of households shown in these ranges.

## Distribution of Households by Income of Head of Household

The percentage distribution of co-operating households according to the income of the head of the household and the average and median head of household income are given in table 3 for 1964-65 and in table 4 for 1962-63. The median income is that of the household in the middle of the distribution when all the households interviewed in these two year periods are arranged in ascending order of income. The percentage distributions for 1964-65 show considerable variation between regions in the proportion of households with heads' income over £25 a week, with the South East well above and Scotland and the North well below the national average.

The 1964-65 figures for the United Kingdom show a fair proportion of households whose heads had an income of under £6 a week. It is probable that these heads were largely people who had retired from work. For the United Kingdom the proportion of heads of households in this income range fell from 18 per cent. in 1962-63 to 15 per cent. in 1964-65. Most regions participated in the decrease which reflects the general rise in incomes during the period, but Scotland, the North and North West showed little or no change despite the rise in their average incomes.



There continued to be an observable regional variation in the proportion in the bottom range. In the South East and the Midlands Regions the proportion of households with heads in the bottom income range was lower than in the country as a whole. In other areas such as the North, the South West and Scotland it was higher. However if the income ranges below £10 a week are compared, regional variations are not so marked, except that the South East and the Midlands Regions still remain well below the United Kingdom figure.

On a comparison of average head of household incomes in 1964-65 the general picture is the same, that is that head of household incomes were higher in the South East and West Midlands than for the United Kingdom as a whole, most other regions being lower, but the North, Wales and Scotland the lowest. If head of household incomes are compared on the basis of the median instead of the arithmetic mean the range of variation from the United Kingdom figure is not so pronounced.

For the United Kingdom as a whole between 1962-63 and 1964-65 the median head of household income increased by about 15 per cent. from 278s. to 320s. Changes in most regions did not differ greatly from the national average. The sample sizes are not quite large enough to draw firm conclusions about the differences between the rates of increase for the individual regions, but it seems likely that in Yorkshire and Humberside, the West Midlands, the South West and Scotland, the increases were below the United Kingdom figure.

**Distribution of Households by Household Income**

Tables 14 and 15 give for 1964-65 and 1962-63 the percentage distribution of households according to the household income together with the average and median household income. Household income depends upon the incomes of the other household members as well as that of the head, and it, therefore, reflects not only the level of individual incomes, but also the extent to which other members of the household go out to work or have other sources of income. Comparisons between regions in 1964-65 produce the same general conclusions as for head of household incomes, that the average and median household income was higher in the South East and the Midlands than for the country as a whole and lower in all other regions. The North is the region with the lowest average income per household. This is not surprising as it has the lowest average head of household income and is a region with the proportion of persons classed as unoccupied well above the average for the United Kingdom.

Compared with head of household income distributions, the additional earners in the household income tables have the expected effect of lowering considerably the proportions in the bottom ranges and the raising those in the upper ranges. The regional differences, however, remain much the same with the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North West and the South West having a larger than average number of households in the two lowest income ranges. Conversely, the proportions of households in the Midland regions and the South East, particularly the Greater London Council area, in the three upper ranges were above those for the United Kingdom.

**Table 10 Family Expenditure Survey 1964-65: Household Composition**

Household composition	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>6,636</b>
	Unit: Average number of persons per household											
All persons	3.10	2.94	2.97	3.16	3.09	2.88	2.80	2.95	2.96	3.09	3.17	3.01
Analysis by sex												
Males	1.50	1.38	1.47	1.57	1.50	1.37	1.32	1.41	1.41	1.49	1.52	1.45
Females	1.60	1.55	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.51	1.48	1.54	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.56
Analysis by age												
Children (under 16)	0.95	0.78	0.81	0.91	0.88	0.74	0.66	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.94	0.83
Persons 16 and under 65	1.82	1.82	1.81	2.00	1.93	1.79	1.82	1.76	1.78	1.94	1.93	1.85
Persons 65 and over	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.31	0.33
Analysis by status												
Persons working*	1.21	1.35	1.35	1.48	1.56	1.32	1.41	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.40	1.35
Persons classed as retired†	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.17
Persons classed as unoccupied	1.75	1.40	1.42	1.57	1.40	1.38	1.23	1.53	1.52	1.63	1.63	1.49

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

The increases in the median household income between the two periods showed a very similar pattern to those of the head of household income.

**Household expenditure**

Regional average weekly household expenditure on ten broad commodity groups for 1964-65 and 1962-63 are given in tables 16 and 17. The average weekly expenditures are not adjusted to take account of any under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, and sweets and ice cream which is known to occur in surveys of this type. Standard errors are provided for the figures relating to the United Kingdom based on an approximate formula. Standard errors for the individual regions will be higher, ranging up to some five times as much for the smaller regions shown in the tables, that is the North, East Midlands and Wales.

For many purposes the proportions of household expenditure on different goods and services are of more interest than the absolute levels of expenditure. To obtain such proportions it is necessary to have figures of "total household expenditure", but since any definition of expenditure is to some extent arbitrary, the inclusion of certain types of payment is a matter of convenience or convention depending on the purpose for which the information is to be used. In the tables in this section total expenditure represents current expenditure on goods and services. This definition excludes such payments as income tax, national insurance contributions and also savings of various kinds. Mortgage and other payments for the purchase of, or major additions to, dwellings are excluded as are betting payments and winnings. Tables 18 and 19, therefore, express the various expenditure groups as percentages of the total expenditure defined in this way.

As would be expected tables 16 and 17 show that the regions with high average household incomes, that is the South East and the Midlands regions were the highest spenders while the North, Yorkshire and Humberside and the South West were lowest. However, the samples are not large enough for the magnitude of these differences to be estimated with any very great precision.

Tables 18 and 19 show that the pattern of expenditure did not differ markedly from region to region, though there were some variations. The proportion of expenditure on housing was highest in London and the Rest of the South East and lowest in Scotland and the North. The most affluent of the regions shown in the table, the South East, spent the lowest proportion on food while that with the lowest household income, the North, had the highest proportionate spending on food. In 1964-5, proportionate expenditure on transport and vehicles was highest in the South East and East Midlands but the figure for the latter region has a high sampling error.

While regional differences in the pattern of expenditure remained broadly the same during the periods 1962-63 and 1964-65 there has been some change in the proportion of expenditure on different groups of items. Thus for the United Kingdom expenditure on housing rose from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent., but that on food fell from 30 per cent. to 28 per cent.

† Relates only to those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance purposes.

**Table 11 Family Expenditure Survey 1962-63: Household Composition**

Household composition	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>7,009</b>
	Unit: Average number of persons per household											
All persons	3.09	2.99	3.04	3.18	3.07	2.84	2.78	2.91	2.93	3.00	3.30	3.03
Analysis by sex												
Males	1.46	1.44	1.45	1.56	1.49	1.35	1.30	1.40	1.38	1.47	1.57	1.45
Females	1.64	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.59	1.49	1.48	1.51	1.54	1.52	1.73	1.58
Analysis by age												
Children (under 16)	0.89	0.80	0.84	0.99	0.80	0.71	0.64	0.79	0.76	0.79	1.03	0.83
Persons 16 and under 65	1.86	1.86	1.91	1.92	2.00	1.79	1.83	1.75	1.74	1.80	1.99	1.87
Persons 65 and over	0.34	0.33	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.34	0.31	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.28	0.33
Analysis by status												
Persons working*	1.23	1.39	1.42	1.38	1.52	1.36	1.45	1.27	1.16	1.16	1.35	1.35
Persons classed as retired†	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.14	0.16
Persons classed as unoccupied	1.71	1.43	1.47	1.69	1.41	1.31	1.19	1.45	1.54	1.65	1.82	1.51

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

† Relates only to those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance purposes.

**Table 12 Family Expenditure Survey 1964-65: Distribution of Households by Income of Head of Household**

Head of household income	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom
<b>Under £6 a week</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
£6 but under £10 a week	8	11	11	9	10	11	10	11	10	10	11	10
£10 but under £15 a week	20	22	17	20	17	16	15	17	25	26	28	20
£15 but under £20 a week	29	24	28	28	27	23	24	23	23	24	23	25
£20 but under £25 a week	16	15	15	19	18	16	17	15	12	11	13	15
£25 but under £30 a week	3	6	7	7	10	10	10	10	5	8	4	7
£30 but under £40 a week	1	3	3	5	5	7	8	7	3	3	2	4
£40 or more a week	2	3	2	2	2	6	7	5	4	2	2	4
<b>All groups</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average income of head of household (shillings a week)</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Average income of head of household as % of United Kingdom = 100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median income of head of household (shillings a week)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Median income of head of household as % of United Kingdom = 100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>

Note.—Individual percentages have been adjusted as necessary to add to 100.

**Table 13 Family Expenditure Survey 1962-63: Distribution of Households by Income of Head of Household**

Head of household income	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom
<b>Under £6 a week</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
£6 but under £10 a week	10	11	10	9	7	10	9	12	13	12	13	11
£10 but under £15 a week	31	25	28	29	21	24	23	25	28	32	36	27
£15 but under £20 a week	23	25	28	28	29	25	27	21	20	19	19	24
£20 but under £25 a week	8	12	8	10	16	12	11	12	6	9	5	10
£25 but under £30 a week	3	5	3	5	5	6	7	6	5	2	3	4
£30 but under £40 a week	2	2	2	4	3	5	6	4	4	2	3	3
£40 or more a week	2	2	3	1	4	3	3	3	4	1	3	3
<b>All groups</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average income of head of household (shillings a week)</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Average income of head of household as % of United Kingdom = 100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median income of head of household (shillings a week)</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Median income of head of household as % of United Kingdom = 100</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>

Note.—Individual percentages have been adjusted as necessary to add to 100.



**Table 14 Family Expenditure Survey 1964-65: Distribution of Households by Household Income**  
Unit: Percentage of households in each income group. All groups = 100

Household income	North	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom
Under £6 a week . . . . .	12	9	9	5	5	5	5	6	9	6	7	7
£6 but under £10 a week . . . . .	8	9	10	7	8	9	7	10	8	8	7	9
£10 but under £15 a week . . . . .	14	13	11	10	10	10	9	11	16	16	14	12
£15 but under £20 a week . . . . .	23	18	16	18	14	15	13	17	19	20	23	17
£20 but under £25 a week . . . . .	17	18	17	20	15	14	15	13	17	16	18	16
£25 but under £30 a week . . . . .	11	12	14	15	17	14	15	14	11	13	12	14
£30 but under £40 a week . . . . .	9	11	14	14	20	17	18	16	11	11	11	14
£40 or more a week . . . . .	6	10	9	11	11	16	18	13	9	10	8	11
<b>All groups</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Average income per household (shillings a week)	398	461	457	490	541	534	566	504	440	445	452	483
Average income per household as % of United Kingdom = 100	82	96	95	101	112	111	117	104	91	92	94	100
Average income per person (shillings a week)	128	157	154	155	175	186	202	171	149	144	143	160
Average income per person as % of United Kingdom = 100	80	98	96	97	109	116	126	107	93	90	89	100
Median income per household (shillings a week)	371	407	428	449	491	479	510	446	389	403	398	430
Median income per household as % of United Kingdom = 100	86	95	99	104	114	111	119	104	90	94	92	100

Note.—Individual percentages have been adjusted as necessary to add to 100.

**Table 15 Family Expenditure Survey 1962-63: Distribution of Households by Household Income**  
Unit: Percentage of households in each income group. All groups = 100

Household income	North	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom*
Under £6 a week . . . . .	11	9	11	7	6	8	8	8	10	13	9	9
£6 but under £10 a week . . . . .	9	10	8	6	7	9	7	12	12	11	10	9
£10 but under £15 a week . . . . .	20	15	16	17	11	14	11	17	17	24	21	17
£15 but under £20 a week . . . . .	24	20	22	25	19	19	20	17	21	16	20	20
£20 but under £25 a week . . . . .	15	18	16	17	20	15	14	13	12	15	15	16
£25 but under £30 a week . . . . .	8	12	11	14	15	12	13	12	11	7	9	11
£30 but under £40 a week . . . . .	8	11	10	13	13	10	16	10	9	10	10	11
£40 or more a week . . . . .	5	5	6	4	9	10	11	9	8	5	6	7
<b>All groups</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Average income per household (shillings a week)	368	413	415	409	490	461	478	442	421	375	398	426
Average income per household as % of United Kingdom = 100	86	97	97	96	115	108	112	104	99	88	93	100
Average income per person (shillings a week)	119	138	136	135	160	162	172	152	144	125	121	141
Average income per person as % of United Kingdom = 100	85	98	97	96	113	115	122	108	102	89	86	100
Median income per household (shillings a week)	339	383	367	377	433	403	428	379	351	315	349	374
Median income per household as % of United Kingdom = 100	91	102	98	101	116	108	114	101	94	84	93	100

Note.—Individual percentages have been adjusted as necessary to add to 100.

**Table 16 Family Expenditure Survey 1964-65: Household Expenditure**  
Unit: Average weekly household current expenditure. Shillings a week

Commodity or service	North	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom	Standard error United Kingdom*
<b>Average weekly expenditure under expenditure groups:</b>													
Housing . . . . .	34	39	45	40	45	62	70	54	43	45	35	47	0.8
Fuel, light and power . . . . .	20	25	28	21	26	26	25	27	26	25	28	26	0.3
Food . . . . .	111	109	112	115	120	119	123	115	109	120	117	116	0.7
Alcoholic drink† . . . . .	18	17	17	15	22	15	17	14	13	14	17	16	0.4
Tobacco† . . . . .	24	21	24	24	26	21	19	20	22	28	23	23	0.3
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	36	32	36	35	41	39	45	34	34	43	43	38	0.8
Durable household goods . . . . .	21	26	23	25	27	30	31	25	21	27	26	26	1.0
Other goods . . . . .	25	25	27	29	30	30	33	31	28	27	24	28	0.4
Transport and vehicles . . . . .	35	33	43	59	54	62	69	56	38	37	42	48	2.3
Services and miscellaneous . . . . .	30	35	36	37	51	47	50	43	35	31	40	40	1.9
<b>Total expenditure per household</b> . . . . .	<b>354</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Total expenditure per person</b> . . . . .	<b>114</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>..</b>

\* Standard errors for individual regions may be up to about five times as large as for the United Kingdom.

† The recorded expenditures on alcoholic drink and tobacco are known to be understated.

**Table 17 Family Expenditure Survey 1962-63: Household Expenditure**

Unit: Average weekly household current expenditure. Shillings a week

Commodity or service	North	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom	Standard error United Kingdom*
<b>Average weekly expenditure under expenditure groups:</b>													
Housing . . . . .	31	34	33	31	44	49	52	44	36	30	30	37	0.7
Fuel, light and power . . . . .	19	22	25	22	25	24	23	25	27	26	26	24	0.3
Food . . . . .	104	107	108	108	117	112	115	109	107	106	110	110	0.7
Alcoholic drink† . . . . .	17	15	16	13	18	13	14	13	14	12	13	14	0.3
Tobacco† . . . . .	24	22	24	21	22	20	22	18	18	20	27	22	0.3
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	28	31	33	32	39	37	39	35	32	30	37	34	0.7
Durable household goods . . . . .	21	22	23	25	27	26	30	21	21	15	22	23	0.8
Other goods . . . . .	22	26	24	27	32	30	30	30	31	20	23	27	0.4
Transport and vehicles . . . . .	26	33	33	32	54	41	46	36	47	42	34	39	1.8
Services and miscellaneous . . . . .	30	33	33	37	38	40	43	37	40	30	34	36	1.0
<b>Total expenditure per household</b> . . . . .	<b>323</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Total expenditure per person</b> . . . . .	<b>105</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>..</b>

\* Standard errors for individual regions may be up to about five times as large as for the United Kingdom.

† The recorded expenditures on alcoholic drink and tobacco are known to be understated.

**Table 18 Family Expenditure Survey 1964-65: Household Expenditure Pattern**

Unit: Expenditure on different commodities or services as percentage of total expenditure = 100

Commodity or service	North	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom
<b>Average weekly expenditure under expenditure groups:</b>												
Housing . . . . .	9	11	11	10	10	13	15	13	12	12	9	12
Fuel, light and power . . . . .	6	7	7	5	6	6	5	7	7	6	7	6
Food . . . . .	31	30	29	29	27	26	25	27	29	31	29	28
Alcoholic drink* . . . . .	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	3	4	4	4
Tobacco* . . . . .	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	6	7	6
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	11	11	9
Durable household goods . . . . .	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	7	7	5	7	6
Other goods . . . . .	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Transport and vehicles . . . . .	10	9	11	15	12	14	14	13	10	10	10	12
Services and miscellaneous . . . . .	9	9	9	9	12	10	10	10	10	8	10	10
<b>Total expenditure per household</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* The recorded expenditures on alcoholic drink and tobacco are known to be understated.

**Table 19 Family Expenditure Survey 1962-63: Household Expenditure Pattern**

Unit: Expenditure on different commodities or services as percentage of total expenditure = 100

Commodity or service	North	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	Greater London Council	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	United Kingdom
<b>Average weekly expenditure under Expenditure Groups:</b>												
Housing . . . . .	10	10	9	9	11	12	13	12	10	9	8	10
Fuel, light and power . . . . .	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	7	7
Food . . . . .	32	31	31	31	28	29	28	30	29	32	31	30
Alcoholic drink* . . . . .	6	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Tobacco* . . . . .	7	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	8	6
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	8	9	10	9
Durable household goods . . . . .	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	5	6	6
Other goods . . . . .	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Transport and vehicles . . . . .	8	10	10	13	11	11	11	10	13	9	9	11
Services and miscellaneous . . . . .	9	10	9	11	9	10	10	10	11	9	10	10
<b>Total expenditure per household</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* The recorded expenditures on alcoholic drink and tobacco are known to be understated. (95494)



# Earnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees October 1966

The annual enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees was again carried out in October 1966. A full account of the enquiries into salary earnings was given in the July 1962 issue of this GAZETTE on pages 264 and 265. The reservations concerning the tables which were published on that occasion apply equally to those published in this article.

Information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees in the manufacturing industries, construction, quarrying and water supply is collected by the Ministry of Labour under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949. This information has been collected since 1959.

Since 1955 information has been collected on a voluntary basis about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees in the following industries and services: national and local government; education (teachers); the National Health Service; banking and insurance; and the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity, British Railways, British Transport Docks, Air Transport, London Transport and British Waterways, from 1963, and British Road Services, from 1966).

Previously the results of the enquiry have been published in two parts (see for example March and April 1966 issues of the GAZETTE). It has now been decided to publish all the results in one article.

## The Production Industries

This part of the enquiry covered salaried employees, including young persons, in manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. Average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries (except agriculture, forestry and fishing) were £132 11s. 6d. for the month for those paid monthly, and £20 0s. 4d. for the last pay week for those paid weekly. Corresponding earnings of female employees were £58 7s. 10d. and £10 2s. 4d.

Combining the figures on a weekly basis, male earnings were £26 14s. 1d. and female earnings £11 2s. 7d. Compared with October 1965 there has been an increase of 4.9 per cent. for all males and 6.5 per cent. for all females. The detailed results are set out in tables 21, 22 and 23. Results of previous enquiries in the production industries have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE. (See, for example, pages 126-127 of the March 1966 issue.)

As in previous years, employers were asked to give separate particulars of male and full-time and part-time female employees. The latter were defined as those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate figures of full-time and part-time male employees were not sought as the number of part-timers was considered to be insignificant.

The information required related to the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in the last pay-week in October 1966, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately, the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly. The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax or employees' contributions to insurance or pension funds, etc.

Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, for example, annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

No upper or lower salary limits were imposed, and all classes of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered by the enquiry, including directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers and office employees. Working proprietors, directors paid by fee only and staff serving overseas were excluded.

Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to all firms with 100 or more employees and to a 50 per cent. sample of the firms with between 25 and 99 employees (firms in this size range account for less than 7 per cent. of the aggregate figures in the tables).

Aggregated figures for this size group were doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry. Of the 17,200 enquiry forms sent to firms in Great Britain about 15,900 were returned suitable for tabulation. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm in the cotton industry with numerous mills might complete only two returns, one "For all cotton spinning establishments", and the other "For all cotton weaving establishments". For this reason it is not possible to compile precise statistics by size range of establishment.

The Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conducted a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provided summarised information for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, thus enabling tables for the United Kingdom as a whole to be compiled. Sampling methods were not used by the Ministry of Commerce. The schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 precluded information being obtained about the remuneration of directors in Northern Ireland, so that the figures in the tables do not contain any element about these. This omission, however, can have no appreciable effect on the United Kingdom figures.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by this part of the enquiry was 2,155,649, about 84 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries concerned. This total included 1,810,238 employed in manufacturing industries.

Tables 21 and 22 summarise the results and compare the figures with those for 1959, and for 1965. The average level of earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1966 by 47.8 per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by 46.5 per cent. for all females. When considering information for separate industry groups it has to be remembered that because of the variations between industries in the proportion of adults and young persons and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the difference in the average earnings in the tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of employees working under similar conditions.

The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for males was more than double that for females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received widely different remuneration. This difference

in the average salary level is, no doubt, due largely to the following factors: (a) in general, females were employed on different classes of work from males; (b) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males.

Table 23 distinguishes between full-time and part-time female employees. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in table 23 with those in table 22 shows the extent to which earnings are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees along with full-time on a 1:1 basis. In October 1966 part-time female employees formed only 3.7 per cent. of all monthly-paid females (7,564 out of a total of 202,155) and 10.7 per cent. of weekly-paid females (49,916 out of a total of 467,846).

In total, part-time females (weekly-paid and monthly-paid combined) formed 8.6 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The comparable figure for part-time women manual workers was 24.2 per cent. in the October 1966 enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

Individual firms have different practices in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly pay-rolls. In some firms, particularly smaller ones, all staff, including directors and managers are paid weekly, but in many of the larger firms administrative, technical and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly pay-roll as soon as they reach a certain, and often quite modest, salary ceiling. These different practices may vary in importance between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid or weekly-paid males.

The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly basis, noted in the article on the previous enquiry on page 126 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE, has continued. In October 1966, 63 per cent. (939,470) of males and 30 per cent. (202,155) of females were monthly-paid, compared with 46 per cent., and 16 per cent., respectively, in October 1959. For this reason the earnings of monthly-paid and weekly-paid employees have been combined on a weekly basis and these combined figures have been used to calculate, for both males and females, percentage changes between October 1959, October 1965 and October 1966 (Tables 21 and 22).

## Other Industries and Services covered

Since 1955, the following non-manufacturing industries and services have voluntarily co-operated with the Ministry by supplying information about the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year:—national and local government services; education (teachers); National Health Service; nationalised industries (i.e. coal, gas,

electricity, British Transport Commission, civil air transport. London Transport, British Docks and British Waterways from 1963, and British Road Services from 1966); banking and insurance. Information relating to these industries is given in table 24. It should be noted, however, that the columns for the nationalised industries include information for coal mining, gas and electricity which is also included in tables 21, 22, and 23.

## All Industries and Services covered

When the results of the two parts of the enquiry are combined the average weekly earnings in October 1966 of all male administrative, technical and clerical (salaried) employees covered were £26 13s. 9d., an increase of 4.5 per cent., compared with October 1965. The average earnings of all female salaried employees rose by 3.9 per cent. during the same period to £14 4s. 11d.

Table 25 presents the combined results of the enquiry showing the numbers of salaried employees covered by the returns and their average earnings, including indices. An index of average earnings of all salaried employees in all the industries and services covered has been compiled, with October 1959 = 100 and is presented in Table 124 of this GAZETTE. The index for October 1966 is 147.4 compared with 141.3 in October 1965, an increase of 4.3 per cent.

Some of the non-manufacturing industries and services which supply information have distinguished the figures of clerical and analogous employees from those relating to the rest of their salaried employees. This has enabled separate figures for this category of employees to be calculated. The figures for 1965 and 1966 are given in Table 20. Comparable figures for each year from 1956 are given in Table 125.

Table 20 Average earnings of clerical and analogous employees in certain industries and services\* October 1959 = 100

October	Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on a weekly basis	Index	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on a weekly basis	Index
1965	278,000	£ s. d. 16 3 1	130.7	406,000	£ s. d. 12 9 6	134.4
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7

\* National and local government, National Health Service, banking, coal, gas, electricity, air transport, British Railways and, from 1966, British Road Services.

Table 21 Average Earnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees by Industry Group; October 1966:

Industry group	Number of employees covered*			Average earnings*					
	Monthly-paid	Weekly-paid	Total	Monthly-paid			All males/females		
				Month of October 1966	Equivalent amount per week†	Last pay-week in October 1966	Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	October 1966 compared with October 1965 % increase	October 1966 compared with October 1959 % increase
<b>MALES</b>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>									
Food, drink and tobacco	72,198	19,930	92,128	128 0 8	29 10 11	20 4 9	27 10 8	6.9	46.7
Chemicals and allied industries	101,401	15,378	116,779	139 9 2	32 3 8	16 7 8	30 2 0	5.9	46.8
Metal manufacture	56,116	36,492	92,608	127 4 7	29 7 3	20 3 10	25 14 11	5.0	44.9
Engineering and electrical goods	242,786	185,394	428,180	131 18 10	30 9 0	20 0 8	25 18 9	3.4	46.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,922	14,974	22,896	140 8 9	32 8 2	21 11 1	25 6 3	5.4	45.0
Vehicles	70,871	85,170	156,041	142 2 5	32 15 11	21 5 10	26 10 4	2.6	49.6
*Metal goods not elsewhere specified	29,896	20,427	50,323	133 17 9	30 17 11	19 19 10	26 9 5	5.0	41.9
Textiles	42,118	23,525	65,643	135 2 0	31 3 6	19 6 10	26 18 8	5.2	43.4
Clothing and footwear	12,316	12,476	24,792	142 10 5	32 17 9	20 9 1	26 12 8	4.8	46.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	27,014	11,650	38,664	124 17 7	28 16 4	18 5 1	25 12 8	5.4	43.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	12,215	8,606	20,821	132 10 4	30 11 7	20 2 9	26 5 3	5.0	49.0
Paper, printing and publishing	49,650	31,252	80,902	143 19 5	33 4 6	21 1 11	28 10 9	5.9	47.0
Other manufacturing industries‡	28,447	11,593	40,040	130 4 9	30 1 1	19 11 1	27 0 3	5.8	46.5
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>752,950</b>	<b>476,867</b>	<b>1,229,817</b>	<b>134 3 9</b>	<b>30 19 4</b>	<b>20 4 0</b>	<b>26 15 10</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>46.3</b>
<b>Other industries and services</b>									
Mining and quarrying	27,674	11,882	39,556	125 10 5	28 19 4	16 7 0	25 3 6	5.7	50.9
Construction	74,954	40,845	115,799	132 8 3	30 11 2	19 13 0	26 14 2	7.8	54.4
Gas, electricity and water	83,892	16,584	100,476	120 11 4	27 16 5	18 5 6	26 4 11	7.3	59.3
<b>All industries</b>	<b>939,470</b>	<b>546,178</b>	<b>1,485,648</b>	<b>132 11 6</b>	<b>30 11 11</b>	<b>20 0 4</b>	<b>26 14 1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>47.8</b>

\* See footnote to table 22 on page 212. (95494)



Table 22 Average Earnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees by Industry Group: October, 1966

Industry group	Number of employees covered*			Average earnings*					
	Monthly-paid	Weekly-paid	Total	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid	All males/females		
				Month of October 1966	Equivalent amount per week†		Last pay-week in October 1966	Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	October 1966 compared with October 1965 % increase
<b>FEMALES</b>									
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food, drink and tobacco	24,112	35,041	59,153	56 2 9	12 19 1	9 8 4	10 17 2	7.1	46.6
Chemicals and allied industries	31,942	25,742	57,684	59 19 2	13 16 9	10 1 7	12 3 2	6.4	51.2
Metal manufacture	10,555	21,944	32,499	54 3 7	12 10 1	10 8 6	11 2 0	7.2	46.5
Engineering and electrical goods	37,002	140,871	177,873	57 16 2	13 6 10	10 4 10	10 17 8	6.9	47.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	479	5,377	5,856	57 5 8	13 4 5	9 9 10	9 15 11	5.9	37.8
Vehicles	5,260	44,055	49,315	71 17 8	16 11 9	10 2 11	10 16 8	4.5	45.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,656	24,291	29,947	57 0 5	13 3 2	9 13 7	10 6 9	6.0	42.4
Textiles	12,799	29,709	42,508	52 12 8	12 2 11	9 5 4	10 2 8	6.3	42.6
Clothing and footwear	3,519	22,651	26,170	67 1 8	15 9 7	10 0 6	10 15 2	2.4	40.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	6,930	10,424	17,354	51 16 7	11 19 3	9 12 1	10 10 11	5.9	46.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,530	8,642	11,172	53 19 5	12 9 1	9 13 0	10 5 8	6.2	44.3
Paper, printing and publishing	13,895	34,587	48,482	65 18 1	15 4 2	10 15 10	12 1 2	7.2	47.2
Other manufacturing industries‡	6,963	15,445	22,408	56 10 0	13 0 9	9 13 6	10 14 5	6.9	43.1
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>161,642</b>	<b>418,779</b>	<b>580,421</b>	<b>58 5 10</b>	<b>13 9 0</b>	<b>10 0 8</b>	<b>10 19 9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>
<b>Other industries and services</b>									
Mining and quarrying	2,409	10,328	12,737	70 19 11	16 7 8	11 13 6	12 11 3	3.4	47.0
Construction	10,465	24,191	34,656	55 3 11	12 14 9	9 15 4	10 13 4	7.0	47.6
Gas, electricity and water	27,639	14,548	42,187	59 1 10	13 12 9	11 19 3	13 1 2	7.6	42.0
<b>All industries</b>	<b>202,155</b>	<b>467,846</b>	<b>670,001</b>	<b>58 7 10</b>	<b>13 9 6</b>	<b>10 2 4</b>	<b>11 2 7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>

\* Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason, in compiling these tables, the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled

before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

† Earnings for monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ Including "Leather, leather goods and fur".

Table 23 Average earnings of full-time and part-time females separately

Industry group	Number of employees covered*				Average earnings*					
	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid		Monthly-paid			Weekly-paid		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time month of October 1966	Equivalent amount per week†	Part-time month of October 1966	Equivalent amount per week†	Full-time last pay-week in October 1966	Part-time last pay-week in October 1966
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>										
Food, drink and tobacco	22,212	1,900	29,142	5,899	58 7 11	13 9 6	29 14 10	6 17 3	10 1 9	6 1 11
Chemicals and allied industries	31,155	787	22,822	2,920	60 11 6	13 19 7	35 9 11	8 3 10	10 10 11	6 8 10
Metal manufacture	10,326	229	20,257	1,687	54 13 2	12 12 3	32 14 11	7 11 2	10 15 2	6 8 0
Engineering and electrical goods	35,570	1,432	127,680	13,191	58 17 5	13 11 9	31 7 10	7 4 11	10 12 2	6 13 2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	459	20	4,877	500	58 14 4	13 11 0			9 18 3	5 7 4
Vehicles	5,183	77	40,978	3,077	72 8 3	16 14 3			10 8 7	6 8 0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,327	329	21,299	2,992	58 7 8	13 9 5	34 19 8	8 1 6	10 2 9	6 8 3
Textiles	12,407	392	26,604	3,105	53 5 0	12 5 9	33 3 4	7 13 1	9 13 0	5 19 9
Clothing and footwear	3,402	117	20,328	2,323	68 0 0	15 14 0			10 9 5	6 2 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	6,689	241	9,389	1,035	52 8 9	12 2 0	34 17 10	8 1 1	9 19 6	6 4 9
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,330	200	7,475	1,167	56 4 2	12 19 5	27 18 2	6 8 11	10 2 6	6 12 3
Paper, printing and publishing	13,372	523	30,495	4,092	67 4 5	15 10 3	32 4 5	7 8 9	11 8 7	6 1 3
Other manufacturing industries‡	6,722	241	13,407	2,038	57 10 4	13 5 5	28 4 5	6 10 2	10 2 6	6 14 5
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>155,154</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>374,753</b>	<b>44,026</b>	<b>57 7 11</b>	<b>13 14 2</b>	<b>31 17 10</b>	<b>7 7 2</b>	<b>10 9 4</b>	<b>6 7 5</b>
<b>Other industries and services</b>										
Mining and quarrying	2,366	43	9,655	673	71 13 1	16 10 8			12 2 3	5 7 3
Construction	9,838	627	20,811	3,380	56 16 1	13 2 2	29 19 7	6 18 4	10 7 8	5 19 4
Gas, electricity and water	27,233	406	12,711	1,837	59 9 7	13 14 6	33 3 2	7 13 1	12 14 10	6 11 8
<b>All industries</b>	<b>194,591</b>	<b>7,564</b>	<b>417,930</b>	<b>49,916</b>	<b>59 8 6</b>	<b>13 14 3</b>	<b>31 16 4</b>	<b>7 6 10</b>	<b>10 11 5</b>	<b>6 6 9</b>

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

† Earnings for monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ Including "Leather, leather goods and fur".

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

Table 24 Average earnings and indices of male and female salaried employees\* in certain industries and services†: Great Britain (Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on a weekly basis)‡

October	Salaried Employees by Type of Industry											
	National and local government including teachers and national health service				Nationalised industries‡				Banking and insurance			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
1955	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1956	14 1 3	77.8	8 16 2	75.4	12 14 6	79.4	6 16 1	76.2	16 3 2	83.8	6 16 4	82.9
1957	15 9 11	85.7	9 16 9	84.2	14 0 1	87.4	7 10 5	84.2	17 3 9	89.1	7 5 1	88.2
1958	16 5 11	90.1	10 10 4	90.0	14 19 3	93.3	8 3 7	91.6	18 5 3	94.7	7 13 10	93.5
1959	16 14 11	92.6	10 11 4	90.4	15 9 6	96.6	8 9 3	94.8	18 10 5	96.1	7 19 3	96.8
1960	18 1 7	100.0	11 13 9	100.0	16 0 7	100.0	8 18 6	100.0	19 5 7	100.0	8 4 7	100.0
1961	18 17 5	104.4	12 5 8	105.1	18 3 1	113.2	10 3 3	113.9	20 6 0	105.3	8 12 5	104.8
1962	19 19 3	110.4	12 18 1	110.4	18 10 8	115.6	10 6 7	115.7	20 14 3	107.4	9 0 1	109.4
1963	21 8 4	118.5	13 16 0	118.1	19 10 3	121.7	10 15 11	121.0	21 15 2	112.9	9 11 2	116.2
1964	22 14 2	125.6	14 12 9	125.3	21 2 1	131.7	11 10 0	128.8	22 9 11	116.7	9 18 0	120.3
1965	23 7 10	129.4	15 3 5	129.8	22 11 6	140.8	12 0 8	134.8	24 5 2	125.8	10 17 7	132.2
1966	25 15 7	142.6	16 12 2	142.1	24 11 6	153.3	12 17 2	144.0	25 13 5	133.2	11 15 5	143.0
1966	26 13 9	147.6	17 0 2	145.5	26 4 11	163.7	13 14 0	153.5	26 12 8	138.1	12 0 7	146.2

Note.—In 1966 these statistics covered about 1,074,978 male and about 1,085,473 female salaried employees, or more than 95 per cent. of all such employees in the industries and services concerned.

\* The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades.

† The industries and services covered throughout these series are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking, insurance and certain nationalised industries: coal, gas, electricity, railways and air transport. The

figures from 1963 include also London Transport, British Docks and British Waterways, and from 1966 British Road Services.

‡ Earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. § The type of salaried employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently the average is not representative of any one of them.

Table 25 Numbers of salaried employees\* covered by returns, and their average earnings

October	Males			Females			All employees
	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	
<b>Manufacturing industries:</b>							
1959	1,059,241	£ s. d. 18 6 2	100.0	527,877	£ s. d. 7 10 0	100.0	100.0
1960	1,073,361	19 7 0	105.7	541,702	7 16 7	104.4	105.2
1961	1,105,154	20 7 1	111.2	550,570	8 5 4	110.2	110.0
1962	1,117,136	21 5 7	116.2	551,426	8 12 11	115.3	116.2
1963	1,141,674	22 5 9	121.7	554,565	8 19 9	119.8	121.9
1964	1,130,852	23 9 8	125.8	546,562	9 11 10	127.9	130.1
1965	1,172,129	25 13 0	140.1	563,567	10 6 7	137.7	140.5
1966	1,229,817	26 15 10	146.3	580,421	10 19 9	146.5	147.6
<b>Other production industries†:</b>							
1959	218,568	£ s. d. 16 17 3	100.0	74,702	£ s. d. 8 5 10	100.0	100.0
1960	219,824	18 7 0	108.8	76,496	8 19 3	108.1	108.5
1961	225,425	19 2 9	113.5	77,941	9 6 7	112.5	113.2
1962	227,487	20 2 2	119.3	79,302	9 14 10	117.5	118.7
1963	233,411	21 4 7	125.9	80,952	10 3 4	122.6	125.2
1964	242,473	22 13 5	134.4	83,142	10 13 0	128.5	133.5
1965	251,740	24 9 11	145.3	86,741	11 5 7	136.0	143.8
1966	255,831	26 5 10	155.9	89,580	12 1 3	145.5	154.0
<b>Public administration and certain other services‡:</b>							
1959	796,579	£ s. d. 17 19 3	100.0	812,303	£ s. d. 11 3 7	100.0	100.0
1960	810,178	18 19 4	105.6	834,023	11 15 4	105.3	105.3
1961	834,269	19 17 3	110.6	871,837	12 6 5	110.2	110.1
1962	855,188	21 4 4	118.1	898,664	13 2 11	117.6	117.5
1963	891,595	22 9 9	125.2	926,976	13 18 1	124.4	124.6
1964	909,678	23 9 0	130.5	945,866	14 0 0	129.7	129.9
1965	917,571	25 13 4	142.9	984,612	15 17 3	141.9	141.6
1966	947,592	26 13 2	148.4	1,034,834	16 5 4	145.5	146.0
<b>All industries and services covered:</b>							
1959	2,074,388	£ s. d. 18 0 6	100.0	1,414,882	£ s. d. 9 13 1	100.0	100.0
1960	2,103,363	19 2 0	106.0	1,452,221	10 3 0	105.1	105.6
1961	2,164,848	20 0 9	111.2	1,500,348	10 13 6	110.6	110.8
1962	2,199,811	21 2 8	117.2	1,529,392	11 6 11	117.5	117.0
1963	2,266,680	22 5 1	123.5	1,562,493	11 19 4		



## Monthly Index of Average Earnings

Each month, the Ministry of Labour conducts a survey which is designed to provide a rapid, up-to-date indication of the trend in average earnings, including salaries as well as wages. To achieve speed, the returns are streamlined so that the employers who participate in the survey have to give only the minimum amount of information which is essential to the calculation of an overall average for each industry. No attempt is made to distinguish between males and females, adults and juveniles or wage and salary earnings, because this would delay the completion of the returns. The only data required are the total amounts paid in a specified week to employees who are paid by the week, and in the month to employees who are paid by the month, together with the numbers of employees involved.

The industries included in the enquiry are manufacturing, agriculture, mining, construction, gas, electricity, water, transport and communication and certain miscellaneous services. The coverage of the returns is virtually complete in gas, electricity, coal-mining and rail transport. In the remaining sectors, the index is based on returns from a sample of about 7,500 firms having about 5½ million employees. In all, the returns show the earnings of about 60 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries concerned.

The index was introduced in January 1963, and has been published each month in this GAZETTE. Unfortunately, however, the figures have proved rather difficult to interpret, because they have shown very large month-to-month fluctuations, which on occasion have been as high as 4 per cent. These fluctuations were partly due to seasonal effects, including such factors as bonus payments, seasonal variations in hours worked, loss of overtime pay during holidays, etc.; but it has been difficult to make proper corrections for these until an adequate run of data was available.

It is evident that the indices contain a significant seasonal element and in view of the importance of knowing how the trend in average earnings is moving it would be desirable to adjust the series for normal seasonal fluctuations if this were possible. A standard seasonal adjustment programme was therefore applied to the monthly figures from January 1963 to December 1966. Unfortunately four years is hardly sufficient to give reliable estimates of normal seasonal fluctuations and moreover the fourth year (1966) was affected by an alteration in the trend due to the introduction of the prices and incomes standstill in July.

However, in view of the importance for economic analysis of having an early indicator of the underlying movement of average earnings, seasonally adjusted estimates for the total of 'all industries' have been included. These estimates cannot be regarded as precise, and small changes in the seasonally adjusted series are probably not significant. Estimates of normal seasonal fluctuations for individual industries are considered to be too unreliable and it has been decided not to publish seasonally adjusted indices for separate industries until more reliable estimates can be made.

Even when rough allowance has been made for seasonal effects there are still considerable month-to-month fluctuations in the data. A detailed examination has shown that these erratic fluctuations were due largely (1) to the fact that not all the firms included in the survey send in their returns in time for them to be included each month and (2) to the way in which the separate indices for weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees were combined.

In this enquiry a shuttle-card is used and this shows not only figures for the latest month but also figures for the previous month and earlier months. In this situation, there are at least four ways in which a monthly index can be calculated:

(a) The percentage change in earnings between two months, say October and November, can be found from the firms which complete returns in *both* months; and these percentage changes can then be linked together to form a linked index.

- (b) The average earnings in October can be found for those firms which send in their returns in October, and the average for November can be found for those firms which send in their returns in November. An index can then be taken as proportional to these averages.
- (c) The average earnings in October can be found, in retrospect, for those firms which send in returns in November. (The returns, when they arrive, show both the October and November earnings). Similarly the November average can be found for those firms which send in returns in December, and so on.
- (d) An average of (b) and (c) can be taken for all months except the last. In the case of the most recent month, (c) will not be available but (b) can be used as a provisional estimate.\*

Hitherto, the index published in the GAZETTE has been calculated by method (a), because this appeared, at first, to offer the best theoretical way of correcting for variations in response. However, a detailed comparison in the light of experience since 1963 has shown that in practice, method (d) gives better results. It also takes into account more information than the other methods. Accordingly, this has now been adopted for future use.

The opportunity has also been taken to improve the method of combining the weekly and monthly-paid employees in order to obtain the overall averages for "all employees". Previously, indices for weekly and monthly paid employees were calculated separately, and were then combined together to give an index for "all employees". Experience has shown that the weighting method used in this procedure did not make full allowance for transfers of employees from the "weekly paid" to the "monthly paid" categories. There was also a risk that the index for "weekly paid employees" might be taken to relate to "manual workers"; whereas of recent years these two categories are by no means identical. Under the new procedure, a combined average for all employees will be derived at the beginning of the calculation, before method (d) is applied, and indices for the separate categories of weekly and monthly paid employees will no longer be calculated.

These revised methods have been applied retrospectively to the past data. The recalculated indices from 1963 to 1966 and the provisional figures for January 1967 are shown in Table 127 on page 270 of this issue. To avoid confusion with the figures which appeared in previous issues of the GAZETTE, the revised index has been re-based by taking January 1966 as 100.

The revised monthly index can be compared with the more comprehensive results of the Ministry of Labour's main earnings surveys, provided that account is taken of the fact that the monthly index includes salaries as well as wages, and part-time as well as full-time workers. For the purpose of the comparison it is therefore necessary to combine the results of the main survey of earnings of manual workers with those of the survey of salary earnings, held each October, and to include part-time workers in the calculation. When this is done, the percentage increases for all manufacturing industries between successive Octobers are found to compare as follows:

Percentage increases, October to October  
Manufacturing industries  
1963 to 1964 1964 to 1965 1965 to 1966

Main surveys, wages and salaries combined	7.6	8.2	4.1
Monthly index, revised	7.9	7.7	3.9

Thus the monthly index gives an advance indication, within about ½ per cent, of the combined results of the main earnings enquiries.

\* Tests show that for "all manufacturing industries" and "all industries and services covered" there is only about a one in ten chance that the provisional indices will differ from the final figures by more than plus or minus 0.1. In the individual industries the differences will be larger, but there is less than a one in three chance that they will exceed 0.3 either way.

## Occupations in Retail Distribution: Great Britain, May 1966

In May 1966 the Ministry of Labour carried out a pilot enquiry to obtain occupational analyses of employment in part of the retail distribution industry. In both 1965 and 1966 a number of establishments with 11 or more employees were asked to provide information about earnings and hours of selling staff in retail distribution (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1966 pages 818 to 820). In May 1966 these same establishments were also asked to complete a questionnaire about their occupational structure. These questionnaires, however, were not restricted to selling staff. Employers were asked to include all persons employed at the establishment, that is all administrative, clerical, sales, maintenance and specialist staff, and all those employed in restaurants, warehouses, or in transport and delivery work.

More than two million persons are employed in the retail distribution industry as a whole, and this represents about 9 per cent. of the total numbers employed in all industries and services in Great Britain. It is, therefore, a large sector, and the need for more occupational information was widely recognised. The present survey covering part of retail distribution was prepared after consultation with the Economic Development Council for the Distributive Trades.

### Scope and Conduct of the Survey

For this enquiry the Ministry wrote to the sample of establishments with 11 or more employees which was being approached for the second enquiry into earnings and hours of selling staff, and the two enquiries were conducted simultaneously. *Only establishments with selling units on the premises were approached.* Within this category, the sample included all establishments on the Ministry's records with 100 or more workers and a limited number of establishments in the lower size-ranges. Nearly 2,500 enquiry forms were sent out and returns suitable for tabulation were received from 2,231 establishments. The total numbers of employees shown on these returns are analysed by size of establishment and type of shop in tables 26 and 27.

Table 26 Analysis by size of establishment, number of establishments and number of employees

Size of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of employees
11-24	516	8,433
25-99	716	38,342
100 and over	999	279,936
Total	2,231	326,711

Table 27 Analysis by type of shop, size-range, number of establishments and number of employees

Type of shop	11-24 employees		25-99 employees		100 or more employees		11 or more employees	
	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Number of establishments	Number of employees
Supermarkets	63	1,162	98	4,726	49	7,509	210	13,397
Grocery, provision and other food shops	219	3,378	90	3,934	6	895	315	8,207
Department and variety stores	5	101	329	19,960	866	257,170	1,200	277,231
Other non-food stores	229	3,792	199	9,722	78	14,362	506	27,876
Total	516	8,433	716	38,342	999	279,936	2,231	326,711

Although the establishments approached represented only a small proportion of all establishments in retail distribution, the total number of employees on the returns accounted for about 15 per cent. of the total number estimated to be employed in the industry.

### Type of Information

Each establishment was classified according to type of shop from information provided on the corresponding enquiry form for earnings and hours of selling staff (for definitions please see Part I on pages 818 and 819 of the December 1966 issue of this GAZETTE).

Employers were asked to provide an occupational analysis of their staff. For each occupational category, separate figures were obtained for

- male employees
- female employees: full-time
- female employees: part-time
- male apprentices
- female apprentices
- other trainees aged 18 and over
- other trainees aged under 18.

The occupations were grouped under five broad headings:

- (i) **Section A, Administrative and office staff.**—This identified four groups (a) managers, which included branch or departmental managers, administrative staff, buyers; (b) shorthand typists, typists and machine operators; (c) book-keepers and other clerical workers; and (d) other office staff.
- (ii) **Section B, Sales staff.**—This section covered staff employed in the selling area (including any associated preparation rooms). There was separate provision for (a) supervisors, section heads and first assistants; (b) other sales staff; (c) cashiers and (d) others employed in the selling area.
- (iii) **Section C, Specialist staff.**—Separate occupations identified included, for example, tailors, dressmakers and alteration hands, hairdressers, furriers, carpet fitters, radio and television mechanics and window dressers.
- (iv) **Section D, Maintenance staff.**—This section included maintenance staff who had served an apprenticeship or had received other equivalent training. The occupational titles listed were maintenance fitters and other mechanics, maintenance electricians, carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, motor mechanics and other skilled maintenance workers.



(v) Section E, Other staff.—This residual category provided for staff not elsewhere classified. It included those employed in restaurants (including staff restaurants), on road transport and delivery work, and in warehouses, etc.

(vi) Section F.—This section included staff receiving a general training, covering several different types of work.

Employers were also asked to show the numbers of male and female employees who worked full-time, part-time or on Saturday only. Full-time workers were defined as those normally working more than 30 hours a week; part-time workers were those normally working up to and including 30 hours a week. These hours excluded mealtimes. Saturday only workers are those who work in the establishment on Saturday only; they include housewives, students and those whose main occupation is with another employer.

**Description of Analyses**

Comprehensive information was obtained for establishments with 100 or more employees. For the two lower size-ranges, however, the data provided by the survey could not be used to estimate the occupational distributions in all retail establishments of the type included in the survey. This was because estimates of the total numbers of male and female employees in those types of shop and size-ranges were not available.

Analyses of the results are given in tables 28 to 34. In examining all these tables, it must be borne in mind that only establishments with selling units on the premises were approached. Other establishments, such as head offices without a selling unit attached, and mail order firms were excluded from the enquiry and this affects the occupational distribution of the numbers employed, in particular the proportions of administrative and office workers.

The occupational analyses in tables 29 to 32 relate to establishments with selling units on their premises and with 100 or more employees. Enquiry forms were sent to all establishments on the Ministry's records in this category and the figures in tables 29 to 32 are aggregations of the numbers shown on these returns.

Table 29 provides an analysis for all types of shop combined, with 100 or more employees. It shows the numbers of employees in individual occupations, including persons being trained. The distribution of the total number of employees, about 280,000, is summarised by main occupational category in percentage form in table 28.

**Table 28 Staff in all types of shop with 100 or more employees**

Occupational category	Percentage of total numbers of employees
Sales staff	58.1
Administrative and office staff	15.7
Specialist staff	6.7
Other staff	19.5
Total	100.0

Sales staff below supervisory level formed the largest single occupational group with 136,000 out of a total sales staff of 163,000. Among specialist staff there were nearly 4,400 tailors, dressmakers and alteration hands; the next largest specialist

occupational group were window dressers and display artists who numbered 3,700.

Tables 30 to 32 give the same type of analysis as table 29 but for each of three types of shop—supermarkets, department and variety stores, and other non-food shops. A similar analysis is not provided for grocery, provision and other food shops because the numbers of employees were relatively small—information for this type of shop is, however, provided in percentage form in table 33.

As can be seen from table 27, establishments with 100 or more employees consist mainly of department and variety stores. These account for 86 per cent. of all the establishments and 92 per cent. of all the employees included in tables 28 and 29.

Only a limited number of establishments were approached in the two lower size-ranges, that is establishments with 11 to 24 employees and 25 to 99 employees, respectively. In table 33, therefore, the results for these establishments have been expressed in percentage terms for each of the four types of shop—supermarkets; grocery, provision and other food; department and variety stores; and other non-food shops—together with corresponding percentages for establishments with 100 or more employees.

To obtain this analysis, the returns were aggregated separately for each of the three size-ranges, and, within these size-ranges, for each type of shop. In each of these groups, the total number of male and female employees shown on the returns (see table 27) has been taken as 100 and every category within the group, (for instance, males, females, apprentices and others being trained, in each occupation) has been expressed as a percentage of the total number of male and female employees in the group. For example, the number of male managers in supermarkets in size-range 25 to 99 employees has been expressed as a percentage of the total number of employees (males and females combined) in all occupations in supermarkets in size-range 25 to 99 employees. For table 33, the 31 individual occupations shown in tables 29 to 32 have been amalgamated to form 10 occupational groups. This provides full occupational coverage in Section B—Sales staff (which accounts for the largest proportion of total staff), slightly less detail for Section A, and totals only for Sections C, D, E and F. An analysis has not been made for department and variety stores with 11 to 24 employees, because the numbers in this group were small.

In addition to providing an occupational analysis, employers were asked to show the numbers of employees working full-time, part-time or on Saturday only, males and females separately. In table 34 this information has been aggregated for each size-range within each of the four types of shop. For establishments with 100 or more employees it shows the numbers in each category. For all three size-ranges it shows the percentage which each category formed of the total number of employees (males and females combined) in each size-range in each type of shop. The table shows that part-time workers, who are mainly female, form a significant element of the total numbers employed in the part of retail distribution surveyed. In shops of all types with 100 or more employees, female staff working part-time, including those working on Saturday only, formed 28 per cent. of the total number of male and female employees. In establishments in this size-range supermarkets had the highest percentage, 35 per cent., while other food shops had 26 per cent. and department and variety stores 28 per cent., respectively.

**Table 29 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments\* with 100 or more employees: all types of shop**

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)				
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)		
					Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
<b>SECTION A. Administrative and office staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,221</b>	<b>25,886</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>43,862</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>746</b>
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	9,897	5,467	51	15,415	3	1	17	493	
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators	64	4,919	930	5,913	—	14	124	95	
Book-keepers and other clerical workers	1,660	11,784	3,545	16,989	2	28	280	132	
Other office staff	600	3,716	1,229	5,545	3	4	44	31	
<b>SECTION B. Sales staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,661</b>	<b>78,301</b>	<b>55,621</b>	<b>162,583</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>1,435</b>
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	5,155	10,254	161	15,570	3	6	19	119	
Other sales staff	20,402	63,010	52,391	135,803	242	464	1,975	1,274	
Cashiers	49	2,453	1,166	3,668	—	—	22	9	
Other staff employed in the selling area	3,055	2,584	1,903	7,542	26	138	121	33	
<b>SECTION C. Specialist staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,584</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>305</b>
Hairdressers, manicurists	585	2,524	373	3,482	47	710	73	46	
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands	314	3,055	1,016	4,385	7	101	129	65	
Furriers	36	84	29	149	1	2	3	2	
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers	410	1,450	356	2,216	18	61	89	60	
Carpet fitters	1,284	225	58	1,567	75	9	71	23	
Watch, clock repairers	83	1	—	84	4	—	3	2	
Boot and shoe repairers	104	—	—	104	2	—	1	—	
Electricians (not maintenance)	130	—	—	130	18	—	1	—	
Radio/television mechanics	673	—	—	673	58	—	12	13	
Window dressers, display artists, etc.	1,608	1,960	140	3,708	17	14	122	69	
Other specialist staff	1,357	612	174	2,143	29	3	30	24	
<b>SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	375	—	—	375	2	—	—	1	
Electricians	648	—	—	648	28	—	11	10	
Carpenters, joiners	850	—	—	850	46	—	13	11	
Bricklayers	24	—	—	24	1	—	—	—	
Motor mechanics	237	—	—	237	9	—	13	1	
Other skilled maintenance workers	933	—	—	933	32	—	7	3	
<b>SECTION E. Other staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,022</b>	<b>17,113</b>	<b>14,025</b>	<b>51,160</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>128</b>
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff	2,256	11,612	6,919	20,787	78	10	140	107	
Road transport drivers	1,788	12	5	1,805	—	—	—	—	
Van attendants, delivery staff	1,782	21	6	1,809	—	—	21	1	
Warehouse workers, packers	7,185	2,637	685	10,507	—	—	25	9	
Other employees	7,011	2,831	6,410	16,252	4	—	23	11	
<b>SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>321</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL, (SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E AND F)</b>	<b>70,866</b>	<b>131,523</b>	<b>77,547</b>	<b>279,936</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>2,961</b>	

\*Only establishments with selling units on the premises are included.

**Table 30 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments\* with 100 or more employees: supermarkets**

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)				
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)		
					Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
<b>SECTION A. Administrative and office staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)	250	6	—	256	—	—	2	2	
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators	—	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	
Book-keepers and other clerical workers	—	165	18	183	—	—	—	—	
Other office staff	1	13	1	15	—	—	—	—	
<b>SECTION B. Sales staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants	215	69	—	284	—	—	—	—	
Other sales staff	1,460	1,441	2,293	5,194	3	—	3	5	
Cashiers	4	559	105	668	—	—	1	—	
Other staff employed in the selling area	202	112	182	496	—	—	4	—	
<b>SECTION C. Specialist staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Hairdressers, manicurists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furriers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpet fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Watch, clock repairers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boot and shoe repairers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians (not maintenance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Radio/television mechanics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Window dressers, display artists, etc.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Other specialist staff	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	



Table 30 (continued)

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
						Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
<b>SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters, joiners . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor mechanics . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance workers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SECTION E. Other staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff . . . . .	4	208	35	247	—	—	1	—	—
Road transport drivers . . . . .	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Van attendants, delivery staff . . . . .	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouse workers, packers . . . . .	80	6	3	89	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees . . . . .	15	3	11	29	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
	20	—	—	20	9	—	4	7	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL, (SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E AND F)</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>7,509</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>—</b>

\*See footnote on page 217.

Table 31 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments\* with 100 or more employees: department and variety stores

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
						Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
<b>SECTION A. Administrative and office staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.) . . . . .	9,128	5,365	50	14,543	3	1	15	490	—
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators . . . . .	33	4,419	834	5,286	—	14	114	87	—
Book-keepers and other clerical workers . . . . .	1,390	10,843	3,371	15,604	2	28	246	127	—
Other office staff . . . . .	519	3,444	1,122	5,085	2	4	42	28	—
<b>SECTION B. Sales staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants . . . . .	4,470	9,773	149	14,392	3	6	19	119	—
Other sales staff . . . . .	17,744	57,599	48,359	123,702	220	454	1,915	1,186	—
Cashiers . . . . .	39	1,765	1,041	2,845	—	—	20	9	—
Other staff employed in the selling area . . . . .	2,689	2,340	1,687	6,716	13	138	117	33	—
<b>SECTION C. Specialist staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Hairdressers, manicurists . . . . .	569	2,522	373	3,464	47	710	73	46	—
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands . . . . .	273	2,901	980	4,154	5	83	118	63	—
Furriers . . . . .	32	77	27	136	1	1	3	2	—
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers . . . . .	365	1,322	348	2,035	17	57	81	49	—
Carpet fitters . . . . .	1,171	202	56	1,429	68	7	64	23	—
Watch, clock repairers . . . . .	38	—	—	39	4	—	—	—	—
Boot and shoe repairers . . . . .	103	—	—	103	2	—	—	—	—
Electricians (not maintenance) . . . . .	89	—	—	89	4	—	—	—	—
Radio/television mechanics . . . . .	563	—	—	563	42	—	9	13	—
Window dressers, display artists, etc. . . . .	1,502	1,886	138	3,526	17	14	115	63	—
Other specialist staff . . . . .	1,089	561	172	1,822	19	3	28	18	—
<b>SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics . . . . .	360	—	—	360	2	—	—	1	—
Electricians . . . . .	625	—	—	625	27	—	11	9	—
Carpenters, joiners . . . . .	782	—	—	782	38	—	13	11	—
Bricklayers . . . . .	20	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	—
Motor mechanics . . . . .	212	—	—	212	9	—	12	1	—
Other skilled maintenance workers . . . . .	877	—	—	877	28	—	6	2	—
<b>SECTION E. Other staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff . . . . .	2,229	11,069	6,695	19,993	78	10	138	106	—
Road transport drivers . . . . .	1,650	8	5	1,663	—	—	—	—	—
Van attendants, delivery staff . . . . .	1,568	15	2	1,585	—	—	18	9	—
Warehouse workers, packers . . . . .	6,653	2,571	660	9,884	—	—	24	—	—
Other employees . . . . .	6,344	2,659	6,058	15,061	4	—	21	11	—
<b>SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
	283	292	—	575	22	55	194	304	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL, (SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E AND F)</b>	<b>63,409</b>	<b>121,634</b>	<b>72,127</b>	<b>257,170</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>—</b>

\*See footnote on page 217.

Table 32 Retail distribution: occupational analysis for establishments\* with 100 or more employees: other non-food stores

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		Apprentices		Others being trained (males and females)	
						Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
<b>SECTION A. Administrative and office staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.) . . . . .	479	89	1	569	—	—	—	1	—
Shorthand typists, typists, office machine operators . . . . .	31	486	91	608	—	—	10	3	—
Book-keepers and other clerical workers . . . . .	267	734	148	1,149	—	—	34	5	—
Other office staff . . . . .	80	257	106	443	—	—	2	3	—
<b>SECTION B. Sales staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants . . . . .	449	390	12	851	—	—	—	—	—
Other sales staff . . . . .	1,162	3,793	1,628	6,583	17	9	54	82	—
Cashiers . . . . .	5	114	16	135	—	—	1	—	—
Other staff employed in the selling area . . . . .	143	112	26	281	13	—	—	—	—
<b>SECTION C. Specialist staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Hairdressers, manicurists . . . . .	16	2	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors, dressmakers, alteration hands . . . . .	41	154	36	231	2	18	11	2	—
Furriers . . . . .	4	7	2	13	—	1	—	—	—
Loose cover, curtain, etc. makers . . . . .	45	128	8	181	1	4	8	11	—
Carpet fitters . . . . .	113	23	2	138	7	2	7	—	—
Watch, clock repairers . . . . .	45	—	—	45	—	—	3	2	—
Boot and shoe repairers . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians (not maintenance) . . . . .	41	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
Radio/television mechanics . . . . .	110	—	—	110	14	—	3	—	—
Window dressers, display artists, etc. . . . .	106	72	2	180	16	—	7	6	—
Other specialist staff . . . . .	267	51	1	319	10	—	2	6	—
<b>SECTION D. Skilled maintenance staff who have served an apprenticeship or had equivalent training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics . . . . .	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians . . . . .	23	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—
Carpenters, joiners . . . . .	68	—	—	68	8	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers . . . . .	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Motor mechanics . . . . .	23	—	—	23	—	—	1	—	—
Other skilled maintenance workers . . . . .	56	—	—	56	4	—	1	—	—
<b>SECTION E. Other staff</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
Restaurant (including staff restaurant) staff . . . . .	13	185	98	296	—	—	1	—	—
Road transport drivers . . . . .	126	3	—	129	—	—	—	—	—
Van attendants, delivery staff . . . . .	195	1	—	196	—	—	3	—	—
Warehouse workers, packers . . . . .	418	46	16	480	—	—	2	—	—
Other employees . . . . .	644	166	339	1,149	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SECTION F. Employees receiving a general training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>								
	8	20	—	28	2	—	16	10	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL, (SECTIONS A, B, C, D, E AND F)</b>	<b>4,997</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>14,362</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>—</b>

\*See footnote on page 217.

(continued on page 220)

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

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

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

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

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



Table 33 Retail distribution : percentage analysis by size of establishment\* and type of shop

The total numbers of male and female employees shown on the returns from each type of shop, within each size-range, have been taken as 100 (col. (4) lines 13, 26, 39 and 52, respectively), and the various categories of employees in each type of shop, within each size-range, have been expressed as percentages of the respective totals.†

	ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 11-24 EMPLOYEES							
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)		
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained (males and females)		
			Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>SUPERMARKETS</b>								
1	Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL							
2	7.0	2.7	0.3	9.9	—	0.1	0.3	0.1
3	Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)							
4	6.9	0.3	—	7.2	—	—	0.1	0.1
5	All other office staff							
6	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.7	—	0.1	0.2	—
7	Section B. Sales staff TOTAL							
8	22.7	42.3	20.1	85.1	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.0
9	Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants							
10	6.2	2.2	0.5	9.0	—	—	—	0.1
11	Other sales staff							
12	13.1	22.5	14.7	50.3	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.9
13	Cashiers							
14	0.2	10.4	1.5	12.1	—	—	0.2	—
15	Other staff employed in the selling area							
16	3.3	7.2	3.3	13.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	—
17	Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL							
18	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
19	Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL							
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Section E. Other staff TOTAL							
22	3.4	0.5	0.9	4.8	—	—	0.1	—
23	Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL							
24	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
25	<b>SUPERMARKETS: TOTAL</b>							
26	33.2	45.5	21.3	100.0	1.3	2.4	2.2	1.1
<b>GROCERY, PROVISION AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS</b>								
27	Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL							
28	6.1	2.8	0.7	9.6	0.1	—	—	0.1
29	Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)							
30	6.0	0.3	—	6.3	0.1	—	—	—
31	All other office staff							
32	0.1	2.5	0.7	3.3	—	—	—	0.1
33	Section B. Sales staff TOTAL							
34	23.3	36.5	21.1	80.9	1.3	0.4	2.7	1.4
35	Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants							
36	5.2	2.0	0.2	7.5	—	—	—	0.1
37	Other sales staff							
38	15.8	27.0	18.5	61.3	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.2
39	Cashiers							
40	—	4.9	0.7	5.6	—	—	—	0.1
41	Other staff employed in the selling area							
42	2.2	2.6	1.8	6.5	0.1	—	0.4	—
43	Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL							
44	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
45	Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL							
46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	Section E. Other staff TOTAL							
48	5.5	0.8	1.7	8.0	—	—	—	—
49	Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL							
50	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—
51	<b>GROCERY, PROVISION AND OTHER FOOD SHOPS: TOTAL</b>							
52	36.1	40.3	23.5	100.0	1.6	0.5	2.9	1.5
<b>DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES</b>								
53	Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL							
54	7.2	7.0	1.8	16.1	—	—	—	0.1
55	Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)							
56	6.0	0.8	0.1	7.0	—	—	—	0.1
57	All other office staff							
58	1.2	6.1	1.7	9.0	—	—	—	—
59	Section B. Sales staff TOTAL							
60	20.7	28.4	15.5	64.6	0.2	—	1.2	0.8
61	Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants							
62	5.1	5.0	0.6	10.7	—	—	—	0.2
63	Other sales staff							
64	14.0	20.2	13.2	47.4	0.1	—	1.1	0.7
65	Cashiers							
66	0.1	2.4	0.6	3.2	—	—	—	—
67	Other staff employed in the selling area							
68	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.3	0.1	—	0.1	—
69	Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL							
70	6.2	2.2	0.9	9.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
71	Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL							
72	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
73	Section E. Other staff TOTAL							
74	6.3	0.5	2.4	9.2	—	—	—	—
75	Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL							
76	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1
77	<b>DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES: TOTAL</b>							
78	41.1	38.3	20.6	100.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.1
<b>OTHER NON-FOOD STORES</b>								
79	Section A. Administrative and office staff TOTAL							
80	7.2	7.0	1.8	16.1	—	—	—	0.1
81	Managers (including branch or departmental managers, administrators, buyers, etc.)							
82	6.0	0.8	0.1	7.0	—	—	—	0.1
83	All other office staff							
84	1.2	6.1	1.7	9.0	—	—	—	—
85	Section B. Sales staff TOTAL							
86	20.7	28.4	15.5	64.6	0.2	—	1.2	0.8
87	Sales supervisors, section heads and first assistants							
88	5.1	5.0	0.6	10.7	—	—	—	0.2
89	Other sales staff							
90	14.0	20.2	13.2	47.4	0.1	—	1.1	0.7
91	Cashiers							
92	0.1	2.4	0.6	3.2	—	—	—	—
93	Other staff employed in the selling area							
94	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.3	0.1	—	0.1	—
95	Section C. Specialist staff TOTAL							
96	6.2	2.2	0.9	9.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
97	Section D. Skilled maintenance staff TOTAL							
98	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
99	Section E. Other staff TOTAL							
100	6.3	0.5	2.4	9.2	—	—	—	—
101	Section F. Employees receiving a general training TOTAL							
102	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1
103	<b>OTHER NON-FOOD STORES: TOTAL</b>							
104	41.1	38.3	20.6	100.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.1

\*See footnote on page 217.  
†Each item has been rounded independently and the sum of the components may differ from the totals.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 33 (continued)

	ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 25-99 EMPLOYEES								ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES							
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in previous columns)										
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained (males and females)										
			Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	5.6	3.4	1.1	10.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.3	2.5	0.3	6.2	—	—	—	—
2	5.3	0.2	—	5.5	—	—	—	0.1	3.3	0.1	—	3.4	—	—	—	—
3	0.4	3.2	1.1	4.6	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.5	0.3	2.8	—	—	—	—
4	21.8	34.0	24.0	79.9	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.0	25.0	29.0	34.4	88.5	—	—	0.1	0.1
5	4.0	2.1	0.1	6.2	—	—	—	—	2.9	0.9	—	3.8	—	—	—	—
6	13.5	18.9	14.7	47.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	19.4	19.2	30.5	69.2	—	—	—	0.1
7	—	8.4	3.0	11.4	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	7.4	1.4	8.9	—	—	—	—
8	4.4	4.8	6.1	15.3	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	1.5	2.4	6.6	—	—	0.1	—
9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	5.3	1.7	1.6	8.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	2.9	0.7	5.0	—	—	—	—
12	0.8	0.1	—	0.9	—	—	0.6	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
13	33.7	39.5	26.8	100.0	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.3	30.2	34.5	35.3	100.0	0.2	—	0.2	0.2
14	5.8	6.7	1.6	14.1	0.1	—	—	—	4.8	6.5	1.1	12.4	—	—	—	—
15	5.2	0.9	0.1	6.2	0.1	—	—	—	4.5	0.8	—	5.3	—	—	—	—
16	0.6	5.8	1.4	7.9	—	—	—	—	0.3	5.7	1.1	7.2	—	—	—	—
17	20.8	25.0	21.1	66.9	0.9	—	1.1	0.3	8.8	26.1	13.7	48.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
18	2.9	2.9	0.3	6.2	—	—	—	—	2.3	2.5	—	4.8	—	—	—	—
19	14.9	17.3	16.6	48.8	0.8	—	1.0	0.2	4.0	19.8	12.4	36.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
20	0.1	2.3	0.5	2.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.2	—	—	—	—
21	2.8	2.5	3.6	9.0	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.2	0.9	5.5	—	—	—	—
22	2.4	1.1	0.6	4.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
24	7.5	3.4	3.3	14.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	7.7	19.3	11.5	38.5	—	—	—	—
25	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	37.2	36.2	26.6	100.0	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	21.7	52.0	26.4	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
27	4.7	8.9	1.3	14.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	4.3	9.4	2.1	15.8	—	—	0.2	0.3
28	2.4	1.5	—	5.8	—	—	—	—	3.5	2.1	—	5.7	—	—	—	0.2
29	0.4	7.4	1.3	9.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.8	7.3	2.1	10.1	—	—	0.2	0.1
30	10.2	34.8	22.9	68.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	9.7	27.8	19.9	57.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5
31	2.3	6.3	0.2	8.7	—	—	—	—	1.7	3.8	0.1	5.6	—	—	—	—
32	7.1	27.1	22.0	56.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	6.9	22.4	18.8	48.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5
33	—	0.8	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.2	—	—	—	—
34	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.2	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.6	—	—	—	—
35	1.3	2.6	0.5	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.7	0.8	6.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1



Table 34 Retail distribution: analysis of employees working full-time and part-time

For the percentage analysis at B and C, the total numbers of male and female employees shown on the returns from each type of shop, within each size-range, have been taken as 100 and the numbers working full-time, part-time, or Saturday only have been expressed as percentages of the respective totals.\*

	Males			Total males	Females			Total females	Total males and females
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers (excluding Saturday only workers)	Saturday only workers		Full-time workers	Part-time workers (excluding Saturday only workers)	Saturday only workers		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>A. Numbers of employees at establishments† with 100 or more employees, by type of shop</b>									
Supermarkets	1,727	140	399	2,266	2,591	2,260	392	5,243	7,509
Grocery, provision and other food shops	175	11	8	194	465	191	45	701	895
Department and variety stores	56,266	2,612	4,531	63,409	121,634	48,343	23,784	193,761	257,170
Other non-food stores	4,630	188	179	4,997	6,833	1,789	743	9,365	14,362
<b>All types of shop</b>	<b>62,798</b>	<b>2,951</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>70,866</b>	<b>131,523</b>	<b>52,583</b>	<b>24,964</b>	<b>209,070</b>	<b>279,936</b>
<b>B. Percentage analysis of employees at establishments† with 100 or more employees, by type of shop</b>									
Supermarkets	23.0	1.9	5.3	30.2	34.5	30.1	5.2	69.8	100.0
Grocery, provision and other food shops	19.6	1.2	0.9	21.7	52.0	21.3	5.0	78.3	100.0
Department and variety stores	21.9	1.0	1.8	24.7	47.3	18.8	9.2	75.3	100.0
Other non-food stores	32.2	1.3	1.2	34.8	47.6	12.5	5.2	65.2	100.0
<b>All types of shop</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>C. Percentage analysis of employees, by type of shop and size of establishment†</b>									
<b>Supermarkets</b>									
11-24 employees	28.8	1.2	3.2	33.2	45.5	18.1	3.2	66.8	100.0
25-99 employees	25.9	2.7	5.1	33.7	39.5	19.6	7.2	66.3	100.0
100 or more employees	23.0	1.9	5.3	30.2	34.5	30.1	5.2	69.8	100.0
<b>Grocery, provision and other food shops</b>									
11-24 employees	32.8	1.5	1.8	36.1	40.3	19.8	3.8	63.9	100.0
25-99 employees	33.5	1.6	2.1	37.2	36.2	22.9	3.7	62.8	100.0
100 or more employees	19.6	1.2	0.9	21.7	52.0	21.3	5.0	78.3	100.0
<b>Department and variety stores</b>									
11-24 employees	An analysis is not made for this group because of the small number of employees involved								
25-99 employees	18.5	0.8	1.3	20.6	50.3	16.6	12.5	79.4	100.0
100 or more employees	21.9	1.0	1.8	24.7	47.3	18.8	9.2	75.3	100.0
<b>Other non-food stores</b>									
11-24 employees	36.7	2.6	1.8	41.1	38.3	16.5	4.1	58.9	100.0
25-99 employees	36.5	2.1	1.6	40.3	41.2	13.6	4.9	59.7	100.0
100 or more employees	32.2	1.3	1.2	34.8	47.6	12.5	5.2	65.2	100.0

\*See footnote † on page 220.

†See footnote † on page 217.

## 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, pro rata, based on completed weeks, where the period is less than six months.

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

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

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

Any firm not covered by a board should apply for grants on forms T.C.1 obtainable from the Ministry of Labour (T.C.2) 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 or from any Regional Office of the Ministry.

## APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1966, 69,104 applications were made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain, an increase of 381 over the number made in 1965. The total number of applications allowed was 66,054 of which 54,837 related to permits issued for persons abroad and 11,217 to permission granted to foreign visitors in this country.

Table 35 analyses by industrial or occupation groups the number of applications granted and refused in 1966 and 1965.

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is available in the country and that the wages and conditions offered are not less favourable than those commonly accorded to British employees for similar work in the district concerned.

Nearly half the applications granted were for work in resident domestic employment, nursing and in the hotel and catering industry. There was little variation from the previous year in the number of permits issued for industry and commerce where manufacturing industries showed a slight fall in applications and the distributive trades a small increase. Professional and scientific services, where there was little change, include ancillary workers as well as a range of professional appointments embracing teachers, accountants, scientists etc. Permits for foreign student employees who come for limited periods to widen their experience and improve their knowledge of the English language totalled over 8,500 and included young people from over 70 countries.

The nationalities of the workers in respect of whom permission for employment was given during 1966 and 1965 were:

Nationality	1966	1965
Austrian	1,755	1,860
Belgian	595	408
Danish	1,576	1,635
Dutch	2,556	3,070
Finnish	1,743	1,681
French	4,874	4,780
German	7,130	7,467
Greek	898	813
Italian	9,793	10,978
Norwegian	1,307	1,306
Portuguese	1,760	1,737
South African	1,638	1,643
Spanish	9,443	10,498
Swedish	2,037	1,905
Swiss	5,019	4,972
United States Citizens	5,745	4,963
Yugoslav	1,156	924
Other Nationalities	6,829	5,372
Stateless	200	114
<b>Totals</b>	<b>66,054</b>	<b>66,126</b>

In addition to the figures given above, 242 Italian men and women were recruited in 1966 under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers. This scheme operates outside the individual permit system, and the majority of the workers went to the hotel and catering industry and to the iron and steel industry.

Table 35

Industrial or Occupational Group	1966			1965		
	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused
<b>Industry and commerce</b>	<b>19,179</b>	<b>18,454</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>19,265</b>	<b>18,623</b>	<b>642</b>
Manufacturing industries	7,854	7,573	281	8,493	8,265	228
Professional and scientific services	2,805	2,728	77	2,700	2,665	35
Distributive trades	2,391	2,281	110	2,071	1,953	118
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc.	1,138	1,081	57	1,229	1,203	26
Other industries and services	4,991	4,791	200	4,772	4,537	235
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>18,471</b>	<b>16,387</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>16,643</b>	<b>14,986</b>	<b>1,657</b>
Domestic workers	3,720	3,546	174	3,832	3,709	123
Others	14,751	12,841	1,910	12,811	11,277	1,534
<b>Resident domestic service in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institutions</b>	<b>12,744</b>	<b>12,605</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>14,220</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Concert, stage, film and variety artistes, musicians and other entertainers and film technicians</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>6,997</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>6,482</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Nurses</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Student employees</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>8,614</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,958</b>	<b>8,952</b>	<b>6</b>
Industry and Commerce	7,916	7,915	1	8,268	8,263	5
Hotels and restaurants	699	699	—	690	689	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>69,104</b>	<b>66,054</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>68,723</b>	<b>66,126</b>	<b>2,597</b>

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Youth Employment Service exists to help young people at the stage of transition from school to work, up to the age of 18 years or until they leave school if they stay beyond that age.

There are Youth Employment Offices in most large towns. Youth Employment Officers, sometimes known as Careers Advisory Officers, visit schools and discuss with young people the careers for which they are suitable. They are also glad to

make appointments to see young people or parents at their own offices.

The main functions of the service are to provide information about careers, to give vocational guidance to young people, to assist young people to find suitable employment and to keep in touch with them during the early part of their working life.



ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 1966: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Table 3 in the February issue of the GAZETTE (page 106) showed the estimated number of employees in employment in each industry in Great Britain at June 1966. Corresponding estimates for each standard region for statistical purposes are given in table 36.

Table 36 Estimated Numbers of Employees in Employment at June 1966: Regional Analysis THOUSANDS

	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2,986</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>23,277†</b>
of which Men aged 18 and over	4,754	377	820	1,443	871	1,276	1,750	816	1,255	631	14,003†
Boys aged under 18	194	21	40	72	45	67	90	48	77	33	687
Women aged 18 and over	2,852	190	437	778	459	683	1,053	396	730	292	7,870†
Girls aged under 18	213	21	42	70	51	67	93	49	81	31	717
<b>INDUSTRY</b>											
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>3,318.2</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>569.3</b>	<b>1,490.2</b>	<b>843.9</b>	<b>1,197.7</b>	<b>1,630.5</b>	<b>698.1</b>	<b>1,026.4</b>	<b>511.3</b>	<b>11,542.7</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2,602.6</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>408.4</b>	<b>1,258.7</b>	<b>622.5</b>	<b>897.2</b>	<b>1,358.3</b>	<b>458.3</b>	<b>740.4</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>8,862.8</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>466.4</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	106.7	57.9	50.7	31.9	35.8	30.4	18.6	21.8	58.6	13.2	425.6
Forestry	3.4	1.0	2.1	—	—	—	—	1.8	6.4	3.3	20.0
Fishing	*	1.4	—	—	—	6.4	1.4	1.2	9.1	*	20.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>576.1</b>
Coal mining	8.5	—	1.8	39.5	92.9	112.1	28.6	100.7	53.5	75.2	512.6
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	*	5.9	1.5	3.5	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.9	5.0	26.7
Chalk, clay and gravel extraction	5.7	1.5	8.6	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	*	24.8
Other mining and quarrying	2.0	*	—	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	*	12.0
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>810.3</b>
Grain milling	12.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.9	7.9	7.0	—	39.6
Bread and flour confectionery	38.1	2.7	9.5	20.4	8.0	11.9	25.0	9.7	18.0	—	150.3
Biscuits	12.1	*	1.7	2.4	3.9	14.3	2.3	10.9	2.0	—	50.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	24.7	2.6	7.7	6.9	2.4	10.1	11.1	3.4	13.0	1.1	82.9
Milk products	12.0	*	10.4	2.9	1.0	1.3	4.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	38.1
Sugar	6.5	1.9	—	1.1	—	—	3.2	—	1.3	—	15.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	22.9	3.3	6.2	14.5	2.1	23.0	12.9	2.5	4.6	1.8	93.7
Fruit and vegetable products	17.9	14.8	1.5	3.8	6.6	7.9	12.2	1.3	4.2	*	70.9
Animal and poultry foods	3.9	—	3.9	—	2.4	1.7	5.3	—	1.9	—	21.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	18.1	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	4.3	7.4	1.2	—	—	44.7
Brewing and malting	29.2	3.9	5.9	14.4	4.3	9.2	10.1	5.8	8.7	3.8	95.2
Other drink industries	19.3	1.3	3.9	4.0	1.6	3.5	5.2	2.0	24.4	1.5	66.7
Tobacco	11.7	—	8.2	—	7.7	—	6.2	1.6	3.1	1.0	40.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>524.1</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	—	—	—	2.7	5.0	—	6.4	3.4	—	3.7	16.9
Mineral oil refining	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	2.0	3.2	27.5
Lubricating oils and greases	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	*	*	7.5
Chemicals and dyes	50.5	4.5	5.4	10.3	2.8	25.7	63.5	38.5	14.0	7.6	223.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	49.8	*	—	1.0	8.7	4.9	8.2	2.5	2.0	1.5	80.0
Explosives and fireworks	2.6	*	2.1	8.4	*	—	2.9	—	9.2	3.8	30.5
Paint and printing ink	22.8	1.1	1.3	4.5	*	3.0	8.3	3.4	2.0	*	47.7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	7.4	*	*	1.6	4.3	20.3	2.4	1.1	—	*	38.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	10.3	3.4	—	4.5	*	6.2	4.5	1.7	—	4.7	38.4
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.5	—	*	1.8	*	1.2	*	*	*	*	14.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>618.8</b>
Iron and steel tubes (general)	4.5	—	*	29.6	10.9	93.3	16.2	43.7	23.9	74.2	296.6
Steel tubes	4.7	—	*	26.1	9.0	*	2.1	2.6	9.1	2.4	57.4
Iron castings, etc.	8.4	2.9	1.8	38.1	26.0	12.5	7.6	6.9	12.0	4.6	120.6
Light metals	14.9	*	*	21.4	1.4	*	5.6	1.6	3.9	5.9	84.9
Copper, brass and other base metals	20.1	*	2.7	33.5	*	10.5	8.8	2.0	2.7	3.0	84.9
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>847.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>306.6</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>2,307.0</b>	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	8.8	7.1	3.8	4.5	3.1	1.6	2.7	3.7	4.8	1.7	38.0
Metal-working machine tools	23.3	1.6	—	28.9	5.7	11.9	8.6	3.7	5.2	1.7	95.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	22.6	*	2.6	17.1	4.6	16.1	4.7	*	2.7	*	71.6
Industrial engines	7.6	—	4.8	11.1	10.7	—	5.7	2.2	—	—	43.8
Textile machinery and accessories	1.1	*	*	2.2	11.1	10.4	22.9	*	3.7	—	52.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	6.9	1.9	1.3	2.1	7.5	2.4	1.6	2.7	4.0	*	31.2
Mechanical handling equipment	15.9	2.3	4.6	6.0	6.8	3.9	7.4	7.9	5.5	*	60.5
Office machinery	37.5	*	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	*	12.7	*	62.0
Other machinery	124.4	10.6	19.4	30.3	22.8	36.8	53.6	14.2	43.9	8.1	364.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	36.0	1.6	3.4	25.7	8.5	13.9	21.1	17.9	27.4	4.4	160.0
Ordnance and small arms	6.0	*	*	2.4	1.2	1.9	5.1	6.0	2.2	*	26.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	77.4	3.2	21.2	40.8	22.0	26.8	25.3	14.2	10.9	6.8	248.7
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	94.2	2.9	9.5	5.3	2.2	4.2	5.4	1.9	8.1	2.3	136.2
Watches and clocks	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.8	1.7	15.3
Electrical machinery	51.3	4.1	11.9	46.8	8.3	15.9	56.0	19.9	12.1	5.5	231.9
Insulated wires and cables	27.6	—	*	4.1	1.3	*	24.7	3.2	1.2	3.1	65.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	32.8	*	*	14.8	9.0	*	17.1	12.9	2.2	2.6	92.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	185.2	12.4	14.7	10.1	12.2	5.2	25.3	9.4	18.1	7.8	300.2
Domestic electric appliances	21.6	4.5	2.3	9.9	1.2	3.7	5.9	2.7	2.6	5.5	60.1
Other electrical goods	61.8	1.9	3.4	41.3	6.3	3.7	18.4	5.3	6.8	3.2	152.1
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>200.4</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	33.0	3.3	13.8	—	1.2	7.7	21.7	34.3	34.4	3.6	153.0
Marine engineering	11.9	*	4.2	—	—	—	7.8	8.5	13.2	*	47.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>267.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>852.1</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	173.4	13.7	12.0	169.5	8.3	24.2	56.3	4.6	21.2	14.1	497.2
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.3	—	1.9	14.4	6.7	*	*	—	*	*	26.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	73.1	1.2	42.5	29.1	28.2	11.1	42.5	1.8	14.8	2.1	246.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	5.0	—	5.7	—	3.6	3.1	13.7	*	3.3	*	35.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	12.0	*	2.5	4.8	*	7.9	3.9	4.0	3.3	2.9	41.7
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1.7	*	*	1.8	*	*	*	—	*	—	5.3

Table 36 (continued)

	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>593.1</b>
Tools and implements	2.9	—	—	6.8	*	11.1	1.5	*	*	*	24.5
Cutlery	5.0	—	—	*	*	6.9	*	*	*	*	13.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	5.6	*	*	29.4	*	2.1	2.7	*	3.1	1.4	45.4
Wire and wire manufactures	5.5	*	*	5.8	2.1	10.8	10.5	1.9	4.8	2.5	44.7
Cans and metal boxes	12.1	1.2	*	4.2	3.8	6.2	2.6	—	1.4	3.6	28.1
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	11.6	—	*	10.2	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	28.1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	90.8	1.7	9.4	170.3	14.7	32.4	38.9	8.4	17.1	15.0	398.9
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>755.7</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1.0	—	3.3	6.4	5.6	7.7	6.9	3.3	1.1	10.5	45.9
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.3	3.6	4.8	71.3	*	8.7	1.6	95.4
Woolen and worsted	2.0	—	3.9	1.8	3.8	125.4	10.0	6.5	19.3	*	173.4
Jute	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	16.4	—	17.1
Rope, twine and net	1.4	*	*	*	*	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	—	10.6
Hosiery and other Knitted goods	10.3	*	*	3.8	78.1	3.6	2.8	2.8	21.3	1.3	131.8
Lace	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—			



Table 36 (continued)

	REGION								Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks, Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>924.9</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>296.5</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>2,515.1</b>
Accountancy services	41.0	1.8	4.4	6.7	4.3	7.0	10.5	3.3	8.7	3.2	90.9
Educational services	383.8	38.9	81.4	114.7	69.4	105.8	145.0	72.2	115.2	60.6	1,187.1
Legal services	44.3	2.7	7.4	7.4	4.3	6.6	10.1	3.9	12.2	3.3	102.3
Medical and dental services	332.5	21.9	65.2	72.7	44.3	76.1	114.2	49.5	103.9	46.0	926.4
Religious organisations	10.6	*	1.2	1.2	*	*	2.3	*	2.1	*	20.5
Other professional and scientific services	112.7	3.8	11.5	11.6	4.1	6.3	14.4	4.7	14.9	3.8	187.9
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>967.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>233.4</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>2,205.6</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	75.8	1.7	6.4	5.7	3.5	5.8	10.0	5.7	7.5	4.5	126.4
Sport and other recreations	24.2	3.0	3.9	5.1	2.4	5.9	11.1	5.0	5.6	2.3	68.3
Betting	18.1	*	2.4	2.4	1.4	3.4	17.1	2.8	4.3	3.5	56.2
Catering, hotels, etc.	234.0	16.2	51.5	42.4	22.4	43.9	66.2	40.2	63.5	28.2	608.5
Laundries	51.0	3.3	7.6	9.6	4.1	9.4	12.6	5.1	8.7	3.3	114.7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	16.4	1.0	1.8	3.4	4.8	5.4	4.8	1.9	4.3	1.7	45.4
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	161.6	15.2	34.1	43.3	29.2	37.7	46.0	22.5	38.7	19.7	448.1
Repair of boots and shoes	4.6	*	*	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	*	1.5	*	13.2
Hairdressing and manicure	40.9	3.2	7.6	9.3	6.6	9.1	10.7	5.0	9.0	3.8	104.9
Private domestic service	77.7	10.9	20.4	10.7	9.3	13.7	16.3	7.8	15.4	7.1	189.4
Other services	263.3	6.3	15.6	26.3	11.7	22.5	37.2	14.4	23.6	9.7	430.5
<b>Public administration</b>	<b>550.6</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>1,345.8†</b>
National government service	260.1	16.2	51.9	34.2	21.9	22.8	41.1	32.2	43.0	22.8	556.8†
Local government service	290.5	21.8	51.7	68.6	41.9	63.3	93.1	43.6	71.1	43.3	789.0

\* Under 1,000.  
† The Great Britain figures include about 10,000 civil servants working outside United Kingdom (8,000 males and 2,000 females).

Note: Owing to roundings the components may not necessarily add to the totals.

**DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED**

Table 44 in the February 1967 issue of the GAZETTE gave analyses for regions of Great Britain of the number of wholly unemployed (that is excluding persons temporarily stopped and unemployed casual workers) at 9th January, 1967 according to (a) age and (b)

length of current spell of registered unemployment. Table 37 now gives corresponding details for the South East and East Anglia standard regions, which were not included in the earlier table.

Table 37

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
	South East								East Anglia							
2 or less	4,832	13,954	9,637	28,423	2,389	3,669	1,878	7,936	379	934	790	2,103	231	235	137	603
Over 2 and up to 5	2,309	9,004	6,620	17,933	890	1,497	1,122	3,509	260	787	739	1,786	125	139	108	372
Over 5 and up to 8	1,426	7,538	6,175	15,139	512	1,228	1,042	2,782	248	615	664	1,527	95	138	129	362
Over 8 and up to 13	1,252	8,222	7,750	17,224	417	1,239	1,106	2,842	193	655	891	1,739	105	162	145	412
Over 13 and up to 26	711	6,349	9,189	16,249	265	796	1,254	2,315	170	647	1,441	2,258	82	134	158	374
Over 26 and up to 52	174	1,861	5,353	7,388	54	237	518	809	20	203	764	987	12	25	51	88
Over 52	80	1,081	6,807	7,968	28	181	465	674	11	123	1,118	1,252	9	26	81	116
Total	10,784	48,009	51,531	110,324	4,555	8,847	7,465	20,867	1,281	3,964	6,407	11,652	659	859	809	2,327

**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 28th February, 1967 according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	22,036	1,518	3,051	26,605
Double day shifts††	29,364	1,656	2,583	33,603
Long spells	8,288	315	758	9,361
Night shifts	5,992	1,497	—	7,489
Part-time work§	12,971	99	51	13,121
Saturday afternoon work	1,851	536	129	2,516
Sunday work	9,815	263	135	10,213
Miscellaneous	4,820	—	—	4,820
Total	95,137	5,885	6,707	107,729

\* 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 9,260 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.

# News and Notes

## SHIPPING INDUSTRY REPORT

The development of effective personnel policies by shipping companies and a new Merchant Shipping Act are the principal recommendations in the final report of the Court of Inquiry into the shipping industry which was published recently (Cmd. 3211, HMSO or through any bookseller price 10s. 6d. net).

The Court of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson was set up by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour during the seamen's strike last year. It published an interim report in June on the immediate causes and circumstances of the dispute between shipowners and the National Union of Seamen (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1966, page 314).

In its report the court states that the most urgent need in industrial relations in the industry is for individual companies "to plan, develop and implement effective personnel policies. They must have latitude to do so, and must not be restricted by, or rely on the rigid centralised arrangements of the past."

The newly drafted Merchant Shipping Act, it is urged, should involve an "extensive jettison of obsolete provisions and unnecessary detail, leaving many matters to be dealt with by contractual arrangements and industrial negotiations."

Mr. Gunter has announced that he is to invite representatives of the British Shipping Federation, the Officers' Associations and the unions, as soon as they have had an opportunity of considering the report, to discuss with him the action to be taken on its recommendations. The President of the Board of Trade is arranging for work to begin immediately leading to the preparation of a new Merchant Shipping Act. This would be a major task. The Government would also consider with the industry what could be done to reduce the number of accidents to seamen, and to examine the claim for government assistance towards training costs.

The first part of the report covers matters concerning the efficient use of manpower, the wages structure and negotiating machinery of the industry, the safety and welfare of seamen, education and training. These are the main recommendations—

Greater decentralisation of negotiations to allow individual companies to develop effective personnel policies.

Shipping companies, with the agreement of the unions, should mount experiments with new methods of crew deployment ranging from inter-changeability between the deck and engine-room departments to general-purpose working.

The system of shipboard representatives of the National Union of Seamen should be extended throughout the Merchant Navy as quickly as possible.

The industry should agree to a further stage in the negotiating procedure of the National Maritime Board, and it is suggested that an independent chairman should be called in before any stoppage of work whenever there is failure to agree.

As soon as possible the Board of Trade should examine, jointly with the industry, how the number of accidents to seamen can be reduced and what additional safety measures are necessary on board ships.

An examination should be made of the industry's claim that it should be able to look to the Government for assistance in meeting part of its training costs.

The second part of the report examines in detail the present provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts concerning seamen, and says "the plain truth is that many of them have remained in force without radical amendment for much too long. They have outstayed their utility in a number of respects, and by reason of their rigid and restrictive character they have become an obstacle to progress. They need to be drastically revised." These are the chief recommendations—

There should be a newly-drafted Act, not merely amendments of the existing provisions.

The manning requirements in the Merchant Shipping Acts should be made much more flexible to meet the needs of the wide variety of ships, different types of operation and possible changes in crew deployment.

Provision should be made in a new Act for general contracts between companies and seamen which might in time replace articles of agreement. The articles should themselves be greatly simplified and should be sufficiently flexible to meet the different needs of a highly diverse industry.

The special disciplinary code for the Merchant Navy should be continued, but additional safeguards should be provided for seamen and a seaman should have a right of appeal to a marine superintendent at the end of a voyage. A new Act should not exclude the possibility of experiments in which jurisdiction would be exercised by a joint ship's committee rather than by the master.

The penalty of imprisonment for desertion and disobedience to lawful commands should be abolished, as should the provisions making it an offence to entice seamen to desert or to harbour deserters.

The existing provisions governing the payment of wages and allotments should be greatly simplified and brought up to date.

The report observes that the U.K. merchant fleet, totalling about 21½ million

tons gross, and representing about 13 per cent. of world total tonnage, is the largest active trading fleet in the world, but that it has grown less rapidly than the world fleet as a whole in recent years. It states that "the foreign competition with which it has to contend is intense and worldwide, and is often supported by governmental discrimination."

"In the last two years there has been a heavy increase in the industry's wages bill, estimated at 24 per cent. The prolonged seamen's strike caused a direct loss of millions of pounds, and presumably also indirect losses through alienation of customers and impairment of goodwill. The lesson to be drawn is that such collision should not be repeated."

The report adds that prospects for improved prosperity or emergence from adversity for the companies, and for better wages and conditions of service for the seamen, must depend upon greater mechanisation of the ships and greater skills and versatility of the crews, coupled with more efficient manning.

"There is hope for the future", it goes on. "This industry has shown greater capacity to survive than some other traditional British industries and has established or is introducing a number of valuable new institutions and methods in the sphere of labour relations . . . The industry is also in the process of change. New specialist ships are increasingly coming into service and new methods of operation are rapidly altering sea transport . . . It is to be hoped that the Shipping Federation, the Officers' Associations and the unions will be able to overcome conservative resistances to, and secure co-operation in, plans for modernisation."

## DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 13th February, was 58,354 of whom 51,175 were males and 7,179 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 50,782 (44,520 males and 6,262 females) while there were 7,572 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 8th February, 5,862 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,774 men, 933 women and 155 young persons. In addition 178 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.



## NEW TRAINING BOARDS

The eighteenth industrial training board—covering the civil air transport industry—to be set up under the Industrial Training Act, 1964, has been constituted by an order made by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, and presented to Parliament recently. (SI, 1967, No. 263, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. net).

The order came into operation on 8th March.

The Minister also announced that Mr. G. R. Scott-Farnie, deputy chairman and managing director of International Aerodio Limited would be chairman of the new board. The main responsibility of the new board which will have about 50,000 workers within its scope, will be to ensure that adequate provision is made for the training of employees in the industry.

The board will cover the activities in Great Britain of the air corporations, the British Airports Authority, the independent air transport services for the carriage of passengers, mail or other freight and also the activities of the establishments in Great Britain of foreign air lines. Also within scope are the carrying out of other forms of aerial work for hire or reward; the hiring out of aircraft; the inspection, maintenance, repair, etc. of aircraft, parts of aircraft and certain equipment of aircraft; the operation of aerodromes licensed for public use including the necessary technical, emergency or security services. Excluded from its scope are activities carried out by members of the crew of an aircraft that is operated by an employer whose sole or principal place of business is outside Great Britain.

The Minister has also made an order under the Act, redefining the activities in relation to which the Engineering Industry Training Board exercises functions. This order (SI, 1967, No. 279, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d.) came into operation on 9th March.

The effect of the principal amendments is to exclude from the scope of the board the production of non-ferrous metals other than aluminium, copper and their alloys; the maintenance and repair of agricultural or horticultural machinery and the installation, inspection and repair of audio or video receiving apparatus by an employer engaged in the sale or hiring of the apparatus or in carrying on a broadcast relay station.

Brought within the scope of the board are the rolling, drawing and extruding of precious metals and the hiring out by an employer of individuals in his employment to engineering firms for the purposes of engineering employment. A number of other amendments are incorporated in the order with a view to clarifying the definition of the industry.

The Minister is empowered under the Act to amend an industrial training order. This is the second such amending order. The first extended the scope of the Wool Industry Training Board to include the jute, flax and cordage industries. A third, to redefine the scope of the Construction Industry Training Board, is expected to be made by the Minister soon.

A draft definition, outlining the activities it is proposed should be covered by the

industrial training board for the petroleum industry, which is to be set up under the Act, has been circulated to interested organisations by the Minister of Labour.

It is proposed that the board should cover these activities in Great Britain—the searching or boring for or getting of petroleum: the distillation, conversion, extraction, refining or blending of petroleum: the production of paraffin wax or petroleum jelly and the blending of lubricating oils, greases or wax.

Also within scope is the selling, other than by retail, of liquefied petroleum gas, aviation fuel, motor spirit, kerosene, white spirit, diesel or gas oil and similar fuels or lubricating oils. The petrochemical industry and shipping activities are excluded from the board's scope.

The proposed board for the petroleum industry will cover about 84,000 workers.

## USE OF LABOUR IN BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, announced recently that Professor E. Phelps Brown was to be chairman of the committee of inquiry which he and the Minister of Public Building and Works had set up to examine the engagement and use of labour in the construction industry, with special reference to labour-only sub-contracting.

When the problems caused by the growing practice of labour only sub-contracting in the construction industry were discussed by the National Joint Advisory Council at their meeting in April 1966 (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1966, page 220) it was suggested that an inquiry was needed into the wider labour problems of the construction industry.

The Minister made his announcement after consultation with both sides of the industry and with representatives of the two economic development committees, who undertook to give their full co-operation and to make available to the inquiry relevant information from their own continuing studies into all labour problems in building and civil engineering.

The committee is expected to start its hearing soon, and anyone wishing to submit evidence is asked to communicate with Mr. D. B. Price, Secretary, Inquiry into the Use of Labour in the Construction Industry, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

## SETTLING DISPUTES ABOUT DOCK WORK

The procedure of the industrial tribunals established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964 is to be applied for the settlement of disputes about dock work under regulations made by the Minister of Labour under the Docks and Harbours Act, 1966 and presented to Parliament recently.

These regulations came into operation on 15th March.

The new procedure will provide a means of settling disputes about whether a particular job should be regarded as dock work and whether any place of employment is in or in the vicinity of a port to which a dock labour scheme applies.

Previously where local agreement has

not been possible, the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry has established a tripartite committee, consisting of representatives of the employers, the unions and the National Dock Labour Board, to make recommendations on the dispute. Where a committee's report has not been accepted the National Dock Labour Board have hitherto been obliged to prosecute in the courts to resolve the dispute. This will no longer be necessary as the new regulations provide a method of settling such disputes.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In February, 46 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 58 in January. This total included 31 arising from factory processes, 13 from building operations and works of engineering construction and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 13 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 25th February, compared with 11 in the four weeks ended 28th January. These 13 included six underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries compared with 11 and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in February and ten in the previous month.

In February, eight seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 17 in January.

In February, 29 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. No fatal case was reported. Eight were of chrome ulceration, six of lead poisoning, 11 of epitheliomatous ulceration, one of compressed air illness and three of anthrax.

## TRAINING ARRANGEMENTS

The first of the experimental, full-time basic training courses for clerks recommended in the Commercial and Clerical Training Committee's report (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1966, page 547) began at Anniesland College, Glasgow earlier this year. Six colleges in England and Wales which are to take part in the experiment will start their courses in April. They are the City of London College of Further Education, London, the Matthew Boulton Technical College, Birmingham, the Millbank College of Commerce, Liverpool, the Cardiff College of Food Technology and Commerce, Bradford Technical College and Erith Technical College.

Since the publication of the report on introductory courses for training officers (MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1966, page 222) 27 colleges have requested and have received approval, for grant purposes, for courses to be held in the academic year 1966-67. The 11 courses which were completed during the autumn term were attended by 133 students. More than 50 courses are planned for the year, with an estimated attendance of 600 students. This compares with 76 students completing courses in 1964-65 and 367 in 1965-66.

## 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 11,257,700 in January (8,350,800 males, 2,906,900 females). The total included 8,672,000 (5,937,100 males, 2,734,900 females) in the manufacturing industries, and 1,590,600 (1,497,800 males, 92,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 123,000 lower than that for December 1966 and 296,000 lower than in January 1966. The total in manufacturing industries was 89,000 lower than in December 1966 and 227,000 lower than in January 1966. The number in construction was 33,000 less than in December 1966 and 42,000 less than in January 1966.

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school leavers on 13th February in Great Britain was 534,948. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 454,000 representing 1.9 per cent. of employees, the same as in January.

In addition, there were 2,741 unemployed school leavers and 65,151 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 602,840, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees. This was 2,683 higher than in January when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in February, 240,064 (44.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 262,846 (49.8 per cent.) in January; 97,822 (18.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 117,256 (22.2 per cent.) in January.

Between January and February the number temporarily stopped fell by 7,656 and the number of school leavers unemployed by 1,459.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain on 8th February 1967, was 167,610; 3,529 more than on 4th January. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was about 188,000, compared with about 191,000 in January. Including 68,021 unfilled vacancies for young persons at Youth Employment Offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 8th February was 235,631; 11,783 more than on 4th January.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th January 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 1,764,600. This is about 29.8 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative on average worked about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 162,100 or about 2.7 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

## Rates of wages and hours of work

At 28th February 1967, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956 = 100) were 155.8 and 171.3, compared with 155.6 and 170.9 at 31st January 1967.

## Index of Retail Prices

At 21st February the official retail prices index was 118.6 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 118.5 at 17th January and 114.4 at 22nd February 1966. The index figure for food was 117.5 compared with 117.6 at 17th January.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February which came to the notice of the Ministry of Labour was 179, involving approximately 42,700 workers. During the month approximately 48,000 workers were involved in the stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month, and 166,000 working days were lost, including 43,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.



**INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**

Table 38 provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-January 1967, and for the two preceding months and for January 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.

**Table 38 Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain**

THOUSANDS

Industry	January 1966			November 1966*			December 1966*			January 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	<b>8,558.6</b>	<b>2,995.1</b>	<b>11,553.7</b>	<b>8,449.8</b>	<b>2,984.5</b>	<b>11,434.3</b>	<b>8,424.6</b>	<b>2,956.8</b>	<b>11,381.4</b>	<b>8,350.8</b>	<b>2,906.9</b>	<b>11,257.7</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	<b>6,071.6</b>	<b>2,827.6</b>	<b>8,899.2</b>	<b>5,993.3</b>	<b>2,812.5</b>	<b>8,807.8</b>	<b>5,976.2</b>	<b>2,784.7</b>	<b>8,760.9</b>	<b>5,937.1</b>	<b>2,734.9</b>	<b>8,672.0</b>
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	<b>576.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>598.8</b>	<b>544.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>567.0</b>	<b>543.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>565.7</b>	<b>541.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>564.2</b>
Coal mining	517.0	17.5	534.5	486.1	17.4	503.5	484.8	17.4	502.2	483.3	17.4	500.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>464.2</b>	<b>342.1</b>	<b>806.3</b>	<b>466.6</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>824.1</b>	<b>466.7</b>	<b>352.3</b>	<b>819.0</b>	<b>462.8</b>	<b>340.0</b>	<b>802.8</b>
Grain milling	31.9	8.4	40.3	31.2	8.3	39.5	31.3	8.3	39.6	31.2	8.2	39.4
Bread and flour confectionery	87.1	61.8	148.9	86.9	62.8	149.7	86.8	62.5	149.3	86.5	62.0	148.5
Biscuits	17.3	31.1	48.4	18.8	35.9	54.7	18.7	34.1	52.8	18.4	32.0	50.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	44.1	38.6	82.7	44.4	40.8	85.2	44.6	41.1	85.7	44.1	39.8	83.9
Milk products	22.1	11.7	33.8	23.0	12.6	35.6	23.0	12.4	35.4	22.9	12.2	35.1
Sugar	13.8	4.1	17.9	13.5	4.1	17.6	13.5	4.1	17.6	13.4	4.1	17.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.3	55.0	95.3	40.5	55.1	95.6	40.3	54.0	94.3	40.1	52.2	92.3
Fruit and vegetable products	31.3	42.9	74.2	31.9	46.1	78.0	31.7	45.6	77.3	31.4	43.7	75.1
Animal and poultry foods	17.3	4.7	22.0	17.3	4.9	22.2	17.1	4.9	22.0	17.0	4.8	21.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.9	20.0	45.9	25.2	20.6	45.8	25.2	20.1	45.3	25.1	20.3	45.4
Brewing and malting	75.4	20.0	95.4	74.2	20.1	94.3	74.8	20.0	94.8	73.8	19.5	93.4
Other drink industries	40.3	22.0	62.3	41.9	23.7	65.6	41.8	22.8	64.6	41.3	22.1	63.4
Tobacco	17.4	21.8	39.2	17.8	22.5	40.3	17.8	22.4	40.2	17.6	22.1	39.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>375.8</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>521.2</b>	<b>376.7</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>524.9</b>	<b>375.9</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>522.1</b>	<b>374.1</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>517.9</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	8	24.3	15.9	8	23.9	15.7	8	23.7	15.6	8	23.4
Mineral oil refining	24.2	3.9	28.1	24.0	4.1	28.1	24.0	4.1	28.1	24.0	4.1	28.1
Lubricating oils and greases	5.8	1.8	7.6	5.7	1.8	7.5	5.7	1.8	7.5	5.6	1.7	7.3
Chemicals and dyes	175.8	47.3	223.1	175.3	46.8	222.2	175.1	46.9	221.6	174.0	45.9	219.9
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	34.5	44.2	78.7	35.6	45.7	81.3	35.7	44.7	80.4	35.6	43.6	79.2
Explosives and fireworks	18.0	10.3	28.3	19.6	11.4	31.0	19.6	11.3	30.9	19.6	11.3	30.9
Paint and printing ink	33.8	13.5	47.3	33.1	13.5	46.6	33.0	13.5	46.5	32.8	13.4	46.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	26.6	12.4	39.0	26.2	13.2	39.4	26.1	12.8	38.9	26.1	12.5	38.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	30.7	6.5	37.2	31.6	6.4	38.0	31.3	6.3	37.6	31.2	6.2	37.4
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.1	4.9	15.0	9.7	4.6	14.3	9.7	4.6	14.3	9.6	4.5	14.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>554.2</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>630.9</b>	<b>536.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>611.3</b>	<b>533.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>607.7</b>	<b>527.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>601.8</b>
Iron and steel (general)	278.0	26.1	304.1	267.7	26.0	293.7	265.4	25.9	291.3	262.6	25.7	288.3
Steel tubes	49.1	9.1	58.2	48.4	8.7	57.1	48.6	8.8	57.4	48.2	8.7	56.9
Iron castings, etc.	108.0	13.8	121.8	103.7	13.8	117.5	103.2	13.7	116.9	102.3	13.5	115.8
Light metals	48.8	11.2	60.0	48.5	11.1	59.6	48.2	11.0	59.2	47.9	10.8	58.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	70.3	16.5	86.8	68.0	15.4	83.4	67.6	15.3	82.9	66.9	15.2	82.1
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>1,673.8</b>	<b>632.1</b>	<b>2,305.9</b>	<b>1,679.9</b>	<b>628.8</b>	<b>2,308.3</b>	<b>1,675.8</b>	<b>625.2</b>	<b>2,301.0</b>	<b>1,666.7</b>	<b>616.0</b>	<b>2,282.7</b>
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	32.9	5.2	38.1	32.2	5.2	37.4	32.0	5.2	37.2	31.8	5.1	36.9
Metal-working machine tools	81.2	14.4	95.6	81.2	14.6	95.8	81.3	14.6	95.9	80.9	14.6	95.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	53.5	16.9	70.4	55.4	17.5	72.9	55.3	17.4	72.7	54.9	17.0	71.9
Industrial engines	38.6	6.5	45.1	36.3	6.4	42.7	36.4	6.3	42.7	36.2	6.3	42.5
Textile machinery and accessories	43.7	8.5	52.2	42.9	8.6	51.5	42.7	8.6	51.3	42.3	8.4	50.7
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	27.9	3.5	31.4	26.8	3.7	30.5	26.7	3.7	30.4	26.5	3.7	30.2
Mechanical handling equipment	52.6	7.4	60.0	52.2	7.6	59.8	51.9	7.6	59.5	51.4	7.4	58.8
Office machinery	44.0	18.1	62.1	44.9	18.6	63.5	45.1	18.5	63.6	45.4	18.2	63.6
Other machinery	300.0	66.0	366.0	301.2	65.3	366.5	300.1	65.3	365.4	298.3	64.5	362.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	139.3	17.9	157.2	143.2	18.7	161.9	142.1	18.6	160.7	140.4	18.4	158.8
Ordnance and small arms	20.2	6.0	26.2	19.9	6.2	26.1	19.8	6.1	25.9	19.8	6.1	25.9
Other mechanical engineering	192.1	56.0	248.1	192.5	54.9	247.4	191.5	54.7	246.2	190.6	54.3	244.9
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	88.3	48.6	136.9	88.9	48.9	137.8	88.6	48.7	137.3	88.7	48.2	136.9
Watches and clocks	8.3	6.9	15.2	8.7	7.5	16.2	8.5	7.5	16.0	8.2	7.2	15.4
Electrical machinery	173.1	60.1	233.2	173.9	57.6	231.5	173.4	56.8	230.2	172.5	56.1	228.6
Insulated wires and cables	43.9	22.4	66.3	42.5	21.8	64.3	43.5	21.7	65.2	43.2	21.4	64.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	50.4	37.5	87.9	54.2	40.4	94.6	54.5	40.5	95.0	54.4	40.1	94.5
Radio and other electronic apparatus	164.8	134.9	299.7	167.4	129.6	297.0	167.5	128.5	296.0	166.9	126.0	292.9
Domestic electric appliances	36.7	24.2	60.9	35.6	24.0	59.6	35.5	23.8	59.3	35.0	22.9	57.9
Other electrical goods	83.7	69.7	153.4	81.8	70.5	152.3	81.3	70.1	151.4	80.8	69.1	149.9
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>208.2</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>202.4</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>201.8</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	149.9	8.3	158.2	146.8	8.6	155.4	147.7	8.6	156.3	146.9	8.7	155.6
Marine engineering	46.8	3.2	50.0	42.9	3.1	46.0	43.1	3.0	46.1	43.1	3.1	46.2
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>743.3</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>858.7</b>	<b>713.6</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>824.9</b>	<b>709.9</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>820.3</b>	<b>706.7</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>815.7</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	433.6	63.1	496.7	406.1	58.0	464.1	401.4	56.9	458.3	398.6	56.0	454.6
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	19.1	7.3	26.4	18.8	7.0	25.8	18.7	7.0	25.7	18.5	6.9	25.4
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	212.1	37.5	249.6	214.7	39.1	253.8	215.9	39.3	255.2	216.0	39.0	255.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	34.5	2.8	37.3	31.1	2.9	34.0	31.1	2.9	34.0	30.9	2.9	33.8
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	40.7	2.4	43.1	39.8	2.2	42.0	39.8	2.2	42.0	39.6	2.2	41.8
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	3.3	2.3	5.6	3.1	2.1	5.2	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.1	2.0	5.1

\* 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. L.S. Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XVIII (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).

‡ Order III—XVI.  
 § Under 1,000.

**Table 38 (continued) Industrial Analysis of Employees in Employment: Great Britain**

THOUSANDS

Industry	January 1966			November 1966*			December 1966*			January 1967*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>393.5</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>598.4</b>	<b>386.4</b>	<b>198.5</b>	<b>584.9</b>	<b>385.2</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>582.2</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>193.4</b>	<b>575.5</b>
Tools and implements	16.0	8.7	24.7	16.2	8.8	25.0	16.2	8.8	25.0	16.2	8.7	24.9
Cutlery	7.1	6.3	13.4	7.3	6.2	13.5	7.2	6.1	13.3	7.1	6.0	13.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	28.9	17.9	46.8	28.6	16.2	44.8	28.6	16.0	44.6	28.5	15.8	44.3
Wire and wire manufactures	34.8	11.0	45.8	33.7	10.6	44.3	33.5	10.7	44.2	33.2	10.5	43.7
Cans and metal boxes	17.1	21.6	38.7	16.7	20.9	37.6	16.7	20.6	37.3	16.5	20.3	36.8
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.4	12.1	28.5	16.3	11.7	28.0	16.3	11.7	28.0	16.1	11.5	27.6
Other metal industries	273.2	127.3	400.5	267.6	124.1	391.7	266.7	123.1	389.8	264.5	120.6	385.1
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>398.2</b>	<b>762.7</b>	<b></b>								



**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

In the week ended 14th January, 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 1,764,600, or about 29.8 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 162,100 or 2.7 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in Table 00.

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

**Table 39 Overtime and short-time worked in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 14th January, 1967**

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Total			
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	167.7	30.4	1,497	8.9	0.5	21.0	2.6	22.3	8.7	3.1	0.6	43.4	14.1
Bread and flour confectionery	32.8	31.8	281	8.6	0.1	3.6	0.8	4.9	6.1	0.9	0.9	8.5	9.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	71.4	24.7	686	9.6	0.1	3.1	—	0.4	8.8	0.1	—	3.5	28.8
Chemicals and dyes	32.5	26.4	335	10.3	—	1.9	—	0.2	11.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	34.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	111.1	24.8	986	8.9	1.4	58.0	24.6	217.0	8.8	26.0	5.8	275.0	10.6
Iron and steel (general)	28.1	13.1	260	9.3	0.4	16.0	13.2	113.1	8.6	13.5	6.3	129.0	9.5
Iron castings, etc.	33.5	37.1	285	8.5	0.1	4.6	8.6	73.3	8.5	8.7	9.6	77.9	9.0
Light metals	10.9	24.6	91	8.3	0.9	36.9	1.5	19.1	12.5	2.4	5.4	56.0	23.3
Copper, brass and other base metals	20.9	36.3	188	9.0	—	—	1.0	9.2	9.6	1.0	1.7	9.2	9.6
<b>Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)</b>	615.1	41.0	4,856	7.9	0.4	15.4	10.6	99.5	9.4	11.0	0.7	114.9	10.4
Non-electrical engineering	443.3	47.5	3,564	8.0	0.1	6.8	6.2	50.7	8.2	6.3	0.7	57.4	9.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	171.8	30.2	1,290	7.5	0.2	8.6	4.5	48.7	10.8	4.8	0.8	57.5	12.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	170.8	30.3	1,286	7.5	0.1	2.9	41.8	400.4	9.6	41.9	7.4	403.3	9.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	90.2	25.7	651	7.2	0.1	2.8	40.7	385.4	9.5	40.8	11.6	388.1	9.5
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, etc.	3.1	17.0	19	6.2	—	—	1.0	14.1	13.6	1.0	5.6	14.1	13.6
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	67.1	48.4	534	8.0	—	—	0.1	0.7	14.9	0.1	—	0.7	14.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	139.2	32.8	1,113	8.0	0.3	13.1	10.5	92.8	8.8	10.8	2.5	105.9	9.8
<b>Textiles</b>	102.4	17.3	786	7.7	4.2	175.2	23.1	255.8	11.1	27.2	4.6	431.0	15.8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	16.1	10.4	123	7.6	1.8	75.0	7.7	85.8	11.1	9.4	6.1	160.8	17.1
Woolen and worsted	34.1	24.8	290	8.5	0.3	12.9	2.9	35.1	12.1	3.2	2.3	48.0	14.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	9.8	9.1	52	5.3	1.5	64.1	7.9	89.1	11.4	9.4	8.7	153.2	16.3
Textile finishing	17.4	34.0	134	7.7	0.2	7.9	3.0	27.6	9.3	3.2	6.2	35.5	11.3
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	7.6	19.4	57	7.4	0.1	3.0	1.4	10.5	7.3	1.5	3.8	13.5	9.0
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	29.8	7.3	148	5.0	1.0	43.3	18.6	137.8	7.4	19.6	4.8	181.1	9.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.9	10.7	50	5.0	0.2	8.1	1.3	13.4	10.2	1.5	1.6	21.5	14.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	1.9	5.4	9	4.7	0.2	7.9	0.9	8.4	9.4	1.1	3.1	16.4	15.1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	3.7	4.4	18	4.9	0.5	20.2	0.9	8.8	10.1	1.4	1.6	29.0	21.4
Footwear	6.1	7.2	30	4.8	0.1	4.1	13.0	86.4	6.7	13.1	15.4	90.5	6.9
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	78.7	31.2	771	9.8	0.2	7.1	2.9	31.8	10.9	3.1	1.2	38.9	12.6
Pottery	7.5	14.4	55	7.4	—	0.2	1.7	20.1	11.7	1.7	3.3	20.3	11.7
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	60.4	30.2	466	7.7	0.4	16.0	6.9	76.6	11.1	7.3	3.7	92.7	12.7
Furniture and upholstery	14.4	20.7	94	6.5	0.3	10.5	5.9	65.2	11.0	6.2	8.9	75.7	12.3
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	143.2	34.2	1,133	7.9	0.2	7.9	4.2	36.5	8.7	4.4	1.1	44.4	10.1
Paper and board	23.9	32.2	245	10.3	0.2	7.3	2.8	25.4	9.2	2.9	3.9	32.7	11.2
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	14.1	27.5	101	7.2	—	—	1.0	8.7	9.2	1.0	1.9	8.7	9.2
Printing and publishing of newspapers, etc.	32.6	44.0	238	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	58.0	35.4	437	7.5	—	0.5	0.1	1.3	11.3	0.1	0.1	1.8	14.2
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	67.1	27.7	567	8.5	0.1	6.0	6.0	53.0	8.8	6.1	2.5	59.0	9.6
Rubber	27.3	28.5	225	8.2	—	0.5	4.8	42.2	8.8	4.8	5.0	42.7	8.9
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	1,764.6	29.8	14,352	8.1	8.9	372.2	153.2	1,434.5	9.4	162.1	2.7	1,806.6	11.1

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT ON 13th FEBRUARY 1967**

The number of persons other than school leavers registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain on 13th February 1967 was 534,948; 429,052 males and 105,896 females and 11,798 higher than on 9th January. The seasonally adjusted figure was 453,900 or 1.9 per cent. of employees, compared with 1.9 per cent. in January 1967 and 1.2 per cent. in February 1966. There was no change in the seasonally adjusted figure in the five weeks between the January and February counts but there was an increase of about 10,100 per month on average between November and February.

Between 9th January and 13th February, the number of school leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,459 to 2,741 and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 7,656 to 65,151. The total registered unemployed rose by 2,683 to 602,840, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees, the same as in January. The total included 47,137 married women.

Of the 537,689 wholly unemployed, including school leavers, 97,822 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 60,065 from 2 to 4 weeks, 82,177 from 4 to 8 weeks and 297,625 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 29.4 per cent. of this total, compared with 32.0 per cent. in January, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks for 44.6 per cent. of the total, compared with 49.8 per cent. in January.

**Table 40 Wholly Unemployed: Great Britain: Duration Analysis; 13th February, 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	40,308	3,649	10,615	2,401	56,973
Over 1, up to 2	28,347	2,606	8,081	1,815	40,849
Up to 2	68,655	6,255	18,696	4,216	97,822
Over 2, up to 3	23,157	1,824	6,592	1,111	32,684
Over 3, up to 4	19,358	1,306	5,846	871	27,381
Over 2, up to 4	42,515	3,130	12,438	1,982	60,065
Over 4, up to 5	17,666	986	5,150	724	24,526
Over 5, up to 8	43,897	1,756	10,749	1,249	57,651
Over 4, up to 8	61,563	2,742	15,899	1,973	82,177
Over 8	241,786	4,139	48,571	3,129	297,625
Total	414,519	16,266	95,604	11,300	537,689
Up to 8—per cent.	41.7	74.6	49.2	72.3	44.6

**Table 41 Regional Analysis of Unemployment: 13th February, 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>																
Total	146,918	74,014	15,069	39,475	68,017	28,255	43,584	76,804	52,050	90,113	42,555	602,840	41,493	644,333	99,993	61,994
Men	120,546	61,826	12,015	30,039	56,808	21,724	34,188	55,931	40,652	63,531	30,752	466,186	26,954	493,140	82,662	49,899
Boys	3,587	1,616	465	1,001	1,341	691	1,256	2,022	1,772	3,020	1,812	16,967	1,503	18,470	2,370	1,682
Women	20,741	9,805	2,294	7,494	9,041	5,127	7,081	17,361	8,264	21,182	8,392	106,977	12,145	119,122	13,735	9,300
Married Women	7,839	3,713	1,065	2,889	3,598	2,137	3,053	8,298	4,024	10,768	3,466	47,137	6,582	53,719	5,166	3,738
Girls	2,044	767	295	941	713	1,059	1,490	1,362	2,380	1,599	12,710	891	13,601	1,226	1,113	
<b>Percentage rates*</b>																
Total	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	2.6	8.1	—	1.7	2.2
Males	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.6	3.1	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2	9.0	—	2.3	2.9
Females	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.4	6.7	—	0.7	1.1
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
Total	8,456	2,015	332	1,127	27,043	3,900	5,795	8,402	1,806	6,676	1,614	65,151	2,852	68,003	2,344	6,444
Men	7,586	1,793	221	905	24,857	2,394	4,398	3,978	1,234	5,003	1,091	51,667	366	52,033	2,082	5,725
Boys	36	5	1	12	99	10	140	143	55	190	15	701	19	720	25	12
Women	771	211	103	180	1,997	1,255	1,072	3,976	366	1,198	455	11,373	2,214	13,587	231	643
Girls	63	6	7	30	90	241	185	305	151	285	53	1,410	253	1,663	6	64
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
Total	138,462	71,999	14,737	38,348	40,974	24,355	37,789	68,402	50,244	83,437	40,941	537,689	38,641	576,330	97,649	55,550
Males	116,511	61,644	12,258	30,123	33,193	20,011	30,906	53,832	41,135	61,358	31,458	430,785	28,072	458,857	82,925	45,844
Females	21,951	10,355	2,479	8,225	7,781	4,344	6,883	14,570	9,109	22,079	9,483	106,904	10,569	117,473	14,724	9,706
<b>Males wholly unemployed</b>																
Men	112,960	60,033	11,794	29,134	31,951	19,330	29,790	51,953	39,418	58,528	29,661	414,519	26,588	441,10		



Table 42 Industrial Analysis of Unemployment: 13th February, 1967

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM						
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Total		Total		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	<b>430,785</b>	<b>106,904</b>	<b>52,368</b>	<b>12,783</b>	<b>483,153</b>	<b>119,687</b>	<b>602,840</b>	<b>511,610</b>	<b>132,723</b>	<b>644,333</b>			
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>237,310</b>	<b>35,378</b>	<b>49,734</b>	<b>12,284</b>	<b>287,044</b>	<b>47,662</b>	<b>334,706</b>	<b>303,178</b>	<b>55,257</b>	<b>358,435</b>			
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>119,304</b>	<b>34,224</b>	<b>49,367</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>168,671</b>	<b>46,499</b>	<b>215,170</b>	<b>175,067</b>	<b>53,916</b>	<b>228,983</b>			
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>15,277</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>17,034</b>	<b>18,376</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>20,246</b>			
Agriculture and horticulture	10,756	1,620	158	92	10,914	1,712	12,626	13,801	1,821	15,622			
Forestry	392	30	20	—	412	30	442	435	30	465			
Fishing	2,690	15	1,261	—	3,951	15	3,966	4,140	19	4,159			
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>8,556</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,564</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>8,737</b>	<b>8,788</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>8,963</b>			
Coal mining	7,319	135	5	1	7,324	136	7,460	7,330	136	7,466			
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	509	8	—	—	509	8	517	682	10	692			
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	328	6	2	—	330	6	336	355	6	361			
Other mining and quarrying	400	23	1	—	401	23	424	421	23	444			
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>11,953</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>12,052</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>17,591</b>	<b>12,984</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>19,308</b>			
Bread and confectionery	520	77	3	—	523	77	600	591	87	678			
Biscuits	2,459	755	7	2	2,466	757	3,223	2,614	816	3,430			
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	523	499	2	16	525	515	1,040	536	525	1,061			
Milk products	1,128	628	22	34	1,150	662	1,812	1,477	794	2,271			
Sugar	599	215	20	6	619	221	840	730	288	1,018			
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	700	74	—	—	700	74	774	701	77	778			
Fruit and vegetable products	821	77	33	69	824	77	901	1,635	372	2,007			
Animal and poultry foods	1,009	929	5	21	1,014	950	1,964	1,118	1,098	2,216			
Food industries not elsewhere specified	568	87	—	1	568	88	656	583	90	673			
Brewing and malting	513	312	2	3	515	315	830	525	317	842			
Other drink industries	1,339	230	2	—	1,341	230	1,571	1,357	234	1,591			
Tobacco	1,259	634	2	—	1,261	636	1,897	1,327	660	1,987			
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	515	233	1	—	516	233	749	553	542	1,095			
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>6,804</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>8,434</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>8,597</b>			
Mineral oil refining	248	7	—	—	248	7	255	248	7	255			
Lubricating oils and greases	879	53	—	9	879	62	941	887	63	950			
Chemicals and dyes	117	9	—	—	118	9	127	118	10	128			
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	2,904	384	5	4	2,909	388	3,297	2,993	403	3,396			
Explosives and fireworks	541	441	—	19	541	460	1,001	556	461	1,017			
Paint and printing ink	325	342	—	—	325	342	667	328	346	674			
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	652	99	2	—	654	99	753	661	100	761			
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	461	126	—	—	461	126	587	467	129	596			
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	410	85	2	2	412	87	499	421	88	509			
Other	267	38	1	—	268	39	307	271	40	311			
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>10,718</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>6,851</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>17,569</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>18,629</b>	<b>17,651</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>18,717</b>			
Iron and steel (general)	5,167	226	3,644	26	8,811	252	9,063	8,852	252	9,104			
Steel tubes	813	77	187	10	1,000	87	1,087	1,006	88	1,094			
Iron castings, etc.	2,913	297	2,645	89	5,558	386	5,944	5,580	388	5,968			
Light metals	594	129	269	39	863	168	1,031	865	169	1,034			
Copper, brass and other base metals	1,231	166	106	1	1,337	167	1,504	1,348	169	1,517			
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	<b>25,186</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>30,992</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>37,821</b>	<b>31,775</b>	<b>8,481</b>	<b>40,256</b>			
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	490	56	1,288	2	1,778	58	1,836	1,794	252	1,856			
Metal-working machine tools	1,167	159	22	10	1,189	169	1,358	1,207	170	1,377			
Engineers' small tools and gauges	665	122	34	11	699	133	832	711	135	846			
Industrial engines	458	57	—	1	458	58	516	462	58	520			
Textile machinery and accessories	525	84	18	13	543	97	640	672	122	794			
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	404	34	1	—	405	34	439	408	35	443			
Mechanical handling equipment	755	64	204	—	959	64	1,023	969	65	1,034			
Office machinery	496	181	548	68	1,044	249	1,293	1,051	281	1,332			
Other machinery	6,102	882	1,170	175	7,227	1,045	8,272	7,360	1,075	8,435			
Industrial plant and steelwork	2,349	126	73	14	2,422	140	2,562	2,444	143	2,587			
Ordnance and small arms	282	50	1	—	283	50	333	285	53	338			
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	2,811	447	263	46	3,074	493	3,567	3,170	500	3,670			
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	802	373	6	3	808	376	1,184	821	405	1,226			
Watches and clocks	166	215	3	—	169	215	384	170	215	385			
Electrical machinery	1,559	502	686	113	2,245	615	2,860	2,307	661	2,968			
Insulated wires and cables	732	197	86	—	915	197	1,112	845	227	1,072			
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	767	475	—	1	768	476	1,244	793	546	1,339			
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2,225	1,664	12	323	2,237	1,987	4,224	3,347	2,421	5,768			
Domestic electric appliances	1,216	480	336	51	1,552	531	2,083	1,573	557	2,130			
Other electrical goods	1,215	686	154	44	1,369	730	2,099	1,386	750	2,136			
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,554</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>8,799</b>	<b>9,444</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>9,714</b>			
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,594	190	164	—	7,758	194	7,952	8,575	215	8,790			
Marine engineering	787	51	9	4	796	51	847	869	55	924			
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>11,049</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>23,797</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>34,846</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>37,424</b>	<b>35,135</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>37,767</b>			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,623	809	23,369	1,301	30,992	2,110	33,102	31,139	2,123	33,262			
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	526	96	416	70	942	166	1,108	948	170	1,118			
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,380	225	4	—	1,384	225	1,609	1,507	261	1,768			
Locomotives and railway track equipment	746	24	1	—	747	24	771	749	25	774			
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	571	19	7	—	578	19	597	588	19	607			
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	203	34	—	—	203	34	237	204	34	238			
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>10,135</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>13,572</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>13,708</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>16,705</b>			
Tools and implements	455	111	8	5	463	116	579	466	117	583			
Cutlery	210	104	23	20	233	124	357	234	132	366			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	419	144	32	19	451	163	614	454	199	653			
Wire and wire manufactures	535	105	88	12	623	117	740	632	119	751			
Cans and metal boxes	273	227	2	—	275	227	502	289	235	524			
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	219	123	39	1	258	124	382	259	130	389			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,024	1,803	3,245	254	11,269	2,057	13,326	11,374	2,099	13,473			
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>7,927</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>13,223</b>	<b>11,441</b>	<b>24,664</b>	<b>14,578</b>	<b>14,113</b>	<b>28,691</b>			
Production of man-made fibres	392	77	3	1	395	78	473	441	82	523			
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	1,191	632	1,288	1,691	2,479	2,322	4,802	2,883	2,806	5,689			
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,025	780	1,047	1,544	2,072	2,324	4,396	2,356	2,847	5,203			
Woolen and worsted	1,833	1,099	796	1,200	2,629	2,299	4,928	2,705	2,373	5,078			
Jute	500	122	37	—	537	225	762	544	236	780			
Rope, twine and net	162												



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

Table 43 shows details for some principal towns and districts in Great Britain of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and the percentage rates of unemployment. It also gives similar information for each of the new Development Areas, which were designated by the Development Areas Order 1966,

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

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

Table 43

	Numbers of persons on registers at 13th February 1967					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 13th February 1967					Percentage rate of unemployment*	
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
<b>PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)</b>													
<b>South East</b>													
Greater London	61,826	9,805	2,383	74,014	2,015	1.6	†Birmingham	17,272	2,535	557	20,364	7,142	3.0
†Aldershot	232	40	39	311	—	1.0	Burton-on-Trent	261	74	30	365	1	1.2
Aylesbury	255	38	33	326	1	1.1	Cannock	239	47	44	330	16	1.2
†Basildon	1,032	117	128	1,277	13	3.9	Coventry	14,409	1,222	383	16,014	11,695	8.1
Bedford	977	126	58	1,161	2	2.3	Dudley	837	291	13	1,141	241	2.7
†Bournemouth	2,632	701	83	3,416	16	3.3	Hersford	665	148	76	890	—	2.3
Brecknell	170	19	—	189	1	0.6	Kidderminster	469	189	11	669	187	2.3
Brentwood	302	38	7	347	20	1.2	Leamington and Warwick	730	162	54	946	201	2.2
Brighton and Hove	2,533	514	66	3,113	—	3.4	Newcastle-under-Lyme	599	130	19	748	37	2.6
†Caterham	353	36	25	414	2	1.1	Nuneaton	855	270	125	1,250	312	3.9
Chatham	1,258	452	137	1,847	1	2.6	Oakengates	981	181	54	1,216	750	4.7
Chelmsford	394	87	10	491	2	1.1	Redditch	212	38	23	273	17	1.0
†Colchester	783	156	52	991	4	2.3	Rugby	317	92	23	432	32	1.2
Dartford	184	26	15	225	0	0.6	Shrewsbury	388	61	29	478	—	1.2
Eastbourne	684	55	5	744	7	2.7	Stafford	239	54	27	320	—	0.9
Gravesend	689	134	82	905	22	2.8	†Stoke-on-Trent	2,420	559	74	3,053	400	2.0
†Grays	799	86	115	1,000	81	2.4	Stourbridge	771	88	11	870	306	2.3
Guildford	253	81	28	362	4	1.0	†Walsall	1,855	274	93	2,222	696	2.0
Harlow	531	72	34	637	158	2.2	†Warley	1,159	100	55	1,314	484	1.4
Hastings	1,128	193	34	1,355	6	4.9	†West Bromwich	1,846	600	131	2,577	274	2.6
Hemel Hempstead	399	35	16	450	13	1.2	†Wolverhampton	3,528	814	122	4,464	1,743	3.0
High Wycombe	543	167	23	733	96	1.3	Worcester	866	90	18	974	203	2.1
Luton	2,439	372	62	2,873	1,453	3.5	<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
Maidstone	728	133	75	936	—	1.5	†Barnsley	1,434	367	105	1,906	356	2.5
†Newbury	444	86	45	575	1	1.8	†Bradford	2,790	419	175	3,384	316	1.9
†Newport IOW	1,126	245	66	1,437	5	4.4	Dewsbury	177	139	25	378	107	1.9
Oxford	4,646	71	4,894	3,203	5	1.1	Doncaster	1,568	488	141	2,197	26	2.6
†Portsmouth	3,754	1,059	268	5,081	313	3.5	Grimby	1,655	252	108	2,015	24	3.2
†Reading	1,064	231	86	1,381	139	1.7	Halifax	378	111	42	531	189	1.1
St. Albans	234	44	7	285	1	0.9	Harrogate	385	96	15	496	—	1.8
†Slough	1,198	143	46	1,387	311	1.4	Huddersfield	496	230	28	754	62	0.8
†Southampton	3,775	701	190	4,666	11	3.2	Hull	4,267	600	187	5,054	122	3.0
Southend-on-Sea	2,060	550	111	2,721	22	4.7	Keighley	17	346	17	379	124	1.8
Staines	351	66	16	433	—	1.4	Leeds	3,938	581	153	4,672	288	1.7
Sevenage	277	73	34	384	—	1.4	†Leeds	817	334	99	1,250	85	3.8
Watford	573	89	55	717	17	1.1	Rotherham	1,842	171	135	2,148	979	3.8
Weybridge	262	66	2	330	21	0.8	Scunthorpe	652	366	150	1,168	38	2.2
†Woking	430	74	35	539	3	1.3	†Sheffield	4,823	603	132	5,558	1,167	2.0
Worthing	870	104	15	989	9	3.1	Wakefield	379	144	26	549	96	1.1
							York	965	195	58	1,218	—	1.9
<b>East Anglia</b>													
Cambridge	483	65	30	578	—	0.9	<b>North Western</b>						
Great Yarmouth	1,046	247	79	1,372	1	4.2	Altrincham	402	44	40	486	3	1.4
Ipswich	1,248	314	97	1,659	4	2.6	Ashton-under-Lyne	483	149	22	654	30	2.1
†Norwich	1,958	304	64	2,326	103	2.5	†Barrow-in-Furness	500	622	64	1,186	61	3.7
Peterborough	808	271	82	1,161	14	2.2	†Birkenhead	2,421	838	171	3,430	4	3.4
							Blackburn	1,097	515	63	1,675	421	3.0
							Blackpool	2,253	1,005	71	3,329	120	6.2
							Bolton	1,416	430	76	1,922	411	2.4
							Burnley	684	576	61	1,321	498	3.2
							Bury	501	147	19	667	214	2.2
							Chester	599	143	44	786	—	1.7
							Crewe	518	135	24	677	7	2.3
							Ellesmere Port	331	98	60	489	—	1.6
							Lancaster	559	68	13	640	—	2.1
							Leigh	283	250	37	570	148	2.1
							†Liverpool	14,741	3,599	1,194	19,534	129	3.7
							†Manchester	7,950	941	328	9,219	242	2.0
							†Salford	1,659	222	68	1,949	149	2.1
							†Oldham and Chadderton	1,418	491	67	1,976	649	2.8
							Preston	1,584	654	122	2,360	657	3.0
							Rochdale	1,222	566	901	2,689	886	3.0
							St. Helens	1,022	479	67	1,568	62	2.7
							Southport	897	147	15	1,059	34	3.9
							Stockport	1,213	194	74	1,481	86	1.8
							Warrington	461	265	49	775	37	1.3
							Wigan	941	438	47	1,426	431	3.1
							<b>Northern</b>						
							†Bishop Auckland	1,600	339	221	2,160	321	7.3
							†Carlisle	956	290	57	1,303	3	3.1
							†Chester-le-Street	1,212	248	143	1,603	11	4.2
							†Darlington	1,302	207	74	1,583	230	2.9
							Durham	864	30	85	979	77	3.4
							†Hartlepool	1,816	231	75	2,122	37	4.8
							†Sunderland	3,860	576	218	4,654	64	4.8
							†Tees-side	5,981	1,133	545	7,659	136	4.3
							Tyneside	11,305	2,316	747	14,368	358	3.6
							†Workington	1,015	420	110	1,545	30	5.8

Table 43 (continued)

	Numbers of persons on registers at 13th February 1967					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 13th February 1967					Percentage rate of unemployment*	
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
<b>PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DISTRICTS (by Region)—continued</b>													
<b>Scotland</b>													
†Aberdeen	1,896	429	53	2,378	13	2.4	<b>Wales—continued</b>						
†Ayr	1,324	429	115	1,868	205	4.8	†Neath	770	317	137	1,224	77	3.9
†Bathgate	1,010	374	79	1,463	11	4.5	†Newport	1,558	177	234	1,969	38	2.9
†Dumbarton	682	335	107	1,124	49	4.4	†Pontypridd	595	97	78	770	37	2.5
†Dumfries	1,166	301	89	1,556	46	5.4	†Porz Talbot	791	255	150	1,196	17	3.6
†Dundee	2,305	490	172	2,967	153	3.2	†Rhondda	1,705	491	179	2,375	91	9.1
†Dunfermline	1,242	886	203	2,331	94	4.8	†Shotton	438	218	70	726	2	1.9
†Edinburgh	3,512	723	177	4,412	21	1.8	†Swansea	2,130	416	127	2,673	36	4.2
†Falkirk	1,422	1,260	160	2,842	525	4.9	†Wrexham	1,151	352	70	1,573	112	4.3
†Glasgow	20,230	4,238	1,137	25,605	534	4.3							
†Greenock	1,689	684	237	2,610	76	6.1							
†Highlands and Islands	5,769	1,662	767	8,198	806	9.8							
†Irvine	1,139	604	88	1,831	22	6.7							
†Kilmarnock	2,316	573	46	2,935	1,664	8.5							
†Kirkcaldy	4,975	925	172	2,572	7	5.2							
†North Lanarkshire	4,988	2,789	622	8,399	347	5.0							



PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In the five weeks ended 8th February, 1967, 179,741 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain. At the end of the period there were 235,631 vacancies outstanding. For the four weeks ended 4th January, 1967 the figures were 98,678 and 223,848 respectively.

Details for these periods are shown in Table 44. 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 45.

Table 44

	Four weeks ended 4th January 1967		Five weeks ended 8th February 1967		Total number of placings 8th Dec. 1966 to 8th February 1967 (9 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men	57,293	88,715	98,214	91,473	155,507
Women	28,170	75,366	53,104	76,137	81,274
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>85,463</b>	<b>164,081</b>	<b>151,318</b>	<b>167,610</b>	<b>236,781</b>
Boys	7,518	27,448	15,675	32,199	23,193
Girls	5,697	32,319	12,748	35,822	18,445
<b>Total Young Persons</b>	<b>13,215</b>	<b>59,767</b>	<b>28,423</b>	<b>68,021</b>	<b>41,638</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,678</b>	<b>223,848</b>	<b>179,741</b>	<b>235,631</b>	<b>278,419</b>

Table 45

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 8th February 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th February 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
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>98,214</b>	<b>15,675</b>	<b>53,104</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>179,741</b>	<b>91,473</b>	<b>32,199</b>	<b>76,137</b>	<b>35,822</b>	<b>235,631</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>61,913</b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>19,282</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>95,375</b>	<b>53,606</b>	<b>17,322</b>	<b>26,979</b>	<b>15,951</b>	<b>113,858</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>33,874</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>18,631</b>	<b>5,297</b>	<b>64,201</b>	<b>37,163</b>	<b>13,114</b>	<b>26,220</b>	<b>15,362</b>	<b>91,859</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,022	423	629	61	2,135	1,069	1,197	320	259	2,845
Mining and quarrying	863	170	93	20	1,146	6,743	1,306	82	41	8,172
Coal mining	533	148	40	6	727	6,537	1,260	29	14	7,840
Food, drink and tobacco	2,701	670	3,180	640	7,191	1,425	622	2,510	1,074	5,631
Chemicals and allied industries	1,879	174	841	196	3,090	1,869	393	959	595	3,816
Metal manufacture	2,405	384	462	98	3,349	2,101	829	397	238	3,565
Engineering and electrical goods	9,230	1,388	4,650	685	15,953	15,483	4,121	5,601	1,960	27,165
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,731	1,007	1,872	323	9,933	10,679	2,883	2,035	969	16,566
Electrical goods and machinery	2,499	381	2,778	362	6,020	4,804	1,238	3,566	991	10,599
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,019	150	108	35	3,312	1,741	307	71	28	2,147
Vehicles	2,701	241	675	76	3,693	5,388	1,145	931	376	7,840
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,110	897	1,601	360	5,968	2,744	1,562	1,500	795	6,601
Textiles	1,678	424	1,546	711	4,359	1,034	899	2,915	7,545	13,877
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	403	94	375	112	984	239	149	576	423	1,387
Woollen and worsted	459	83	325	135	1,002	218	360	765	930	2,273
Leather, leather goods and fur	228	123	172	135	658	152	159	336	326	973
Clothing and footwear	596	269	2,312	1,381	4,558	736	613	7,725	4,767	13,841
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,826	267	446	113	2,652	1,088	515	651	431	2,685
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,910	777	386	116	3,189	1,203	788	466	331	2,788
Paper, printing and publishing	1,101	360	1,026	448	2,935	1,045	811	1,056	1,249	4,161
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	760	181	552	221	1,714	539	330	586	508	1,963
Printing and publishing	341	179	474	227	1,221	506	481	470	741	2,198
Other manufacturing industries	1,490	275	1,226	303	3,294	1,154	350	1,102	495	3,101
Construction	26,216	2,058	420	172	28,866	8,938	2,660	483	418	12,499
Gas, electricity and water	960	38	138	26	1,162	762	242	194	130	1,328
Transport and communication	12,090	405	6,898	189	19,582	9,099	948	1,543	485	12,075
Distributive trades	7,971	3,822	6,827	3,995	22,615	5,841	6,161	9,154	9,409	30,565
Insurance, banking and finance	441	133	694	395	1,663	1,532	904	873	1,367	4,676
Professional and scientific services	1,431	170	3,816	636	6,053	6,747	1,702	18,371	1,807	28,627
Miscellaneous services	8,601	1,716	12,067	1,619	24,003	6,511	2,707	15,848	5,385	30,451
Entertainments, sports, etc.	419	105	482	99	1,105	449	188	737	155	1,529
Catering, hotels, etc.	4,884	223	7,553	298	12,958	2,026	464	6,793	621	9,904
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	353	302	902	340	1,897	196	200	1,102	592	2,090
Public administration	4,745	341	2,891	338	8,315	7,068	1,258	3,049	1,159	12,534
National government service	2,182	182	4,775	228	7,367	4,061	443	1,819	503	6,826
Local government service	2,563	159	708	110	3,540	3,007	815	1,230	656	5,708

Table 45 (continued)

Region	Placings during five weeks ended 8th February 1967					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th February 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	35,271	5,042	19,554	4,026	63,893	36,318	10,820	33,936	12,825	93,899
Greater London	20,365	2,723	12,612	2,342	38,042	16,199	6,371	19,478	7,305	49,353
East Anglia	2,453	303	941	255	3,952	2,039	756	1,884	1,103	5,782
South Western	5,734	858	3,522	764	10,878	4,810	1,668	4,539	2,237	13,254
West Midlands	6,639	1,385	3,097	414	11,535	10,157	5,435	5,937	4,216	25,745
East Midlands	4,244	652	1,732	414	7,042	7,179	2,120	4,302	2,954	16,555
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,452	1,319	3,696	876	13,343	7,938	4,421	6,351	4,035	22,745
North Western	15,507	2,085	8,157	1,522	27,271	10,046	3,335	9,568	3,717	26,666
Northern	6,726	990	3,881	954	12,551	3,530	1,054	3,275	1,330	9,189
Scotland	9,115	2,413	6,740	2,236	20,504	5,254	1,773	4,747	2,780	14,554
Wales	5,073	628	1,784	690	8,175	4,202	817	1,598	625	7,242
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>98,214</b>	<b>15,675</b>	<b>53,104</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>179,741</b>	<b>91,473</b>	<b>32,199</b>	<b>76,137</b>	<b>35,822</b>	<b>235,631</b>
London and South Eastern	25,902	3,556	15,540	2,945	47,943	22,388	8,321	25,194	9,858	65,761
Eastern and Southern	11,822	1,789	4,955	1,336	19,902	15,969	3,255	10,626	4,070	33,920

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry was 179. In addition, 34 stoppages which began before February 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 48,000. This total includes 5,300 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 42,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 28,200 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 166,000 working days lost in February includes 43,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Table 46 Stoppages of work in the first two months of 1967 and 1966

Industry group	January and February 1967		January and February 1966	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	77	6,800	109	10,600
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	1	30
Food, drink and tobacco	10	1,200	4	400
Chemicals, etc.	1	100	5	600
Metal manufacture	22	6,300	15	3,600
Engineering	46	13,800	66	26,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	19	3,900	17	1,700
Motor vehicles and cycles	39	35,300	39	39,100
Aircraft	5	2,700	7	1,400
Other vehicles	1	100	—	—
Other metal goods	10	2,400	12	1,200
Textiles	10	1,700	4	800
Clothing and footwear	3	800	3	300
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	7	1,000	3	400
Timber, furniture, etc.	4	500	2	100
Paper and printing	4	700	5	1,000
Remaining manufacturing industries	9	1,500	9	1,400
Construction	47	5,500	52	5,800
Gas, electricity and water	2	500	2	400
Port and inland water transport	11	4,000	15	5,400
All other transport	13	2,600	14	2,800
Distributive trades	8	400	5	200
Administrative, professional, etc., services	4	500	7	400
Miscellaneous services	1	300	4	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>399†</b>	<b>104,400</b>

Table 47 Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1967		Beginning in the first two months of 1967	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	37	7,100	79	16,100
—other wage disputes	37	5,700	71	12,400
Hours of work	3	700	5	1,100
Employment of particular classes or persons	37	5,000	76	15,200
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	59	7,800	109	13,600
Trade union status	4	600	9	800
Sympathetic action	2	1,400	4	1,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>60,800</b>

Table 48 Duration of stoppages—ending in February

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	62	9,100	8,000
2 days	41	6,900	13,000
3 days	21	3,300	9,000
4-6 days	33	6,800	58,000
Over 6 days	24	3,800	82,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>170,000</b>

\*The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.  
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
‡ One stoppage of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Principal Stoppages of Work during February

A withdrawal of labour on 18th January by 115 machine setters at an office machinery manufacturers in Cumbernauld, in support of a claim for improved bonus payments, caused the laying off of about 1,200 production workers. Work was resumed on 16th February following a settlement incorporating certain adjustments in the bonus plan.

In the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, about 1,500 car assembly workers at a Coventry factory stopped work on 7th February in protest against the firm's proposals to abolish piecework and introduce a new pay system based on fixed hourly rates. About 4,000 other workers were rendered idle. Work was resumed on 14th February. A stoppage of work on 20th February by 120 assembly workers and machinists at another Coventry firm followed the dismissal of nine fork-lift truck drivers involved in a pay dispute. About 1,000 other workers were laid off as a result. Work was resumed on 27th February following agreement on reinstatement of the dismissed workers and interim arrangements pending the report of an inquiry into the stoppage. As a result of a stoppage on 16th February by 32 rectification workers at a Solihull factory, about 1,500 other men were laid off. Work was resumed on 23rd February pending negotiations.



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

At 28th February 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:

Table 49 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 February	151.3	91.4	165.6	147.4	91.5	161.0
1967 January	155.6	91.0	170.9	153.3	91.1	168.2
1967 February	155.8	91.0	171.3	153.4	91.1	168.3

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Changes which were deferred for six months during the standstill in incomes and prices may become effective at various dates before 30th June 1967. Full summaries of these changes, together with details of other changes will be given in the appropriate monthly issues of the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work". The March issue, containing Summaries of changes occurring in February, is published concurrently with this GAZETTE.

## Principal changes becoming effective in February

**Agriculture—England, Wales and Northern Ireland:** Minimum weekly rates of wages increased by 6s. for men and 4s. 6d. for women (6th February).

**Light castings manufacture:** Consolidated time rates increased by 8s. a week for skilled men, 5s. 9d. for other men, and 8s. 6d. for women. A further increase of 8s. 6d. for women was effective from the same date (27th February).

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

**Building brick and allied industries—England and Wales:** Increase in minimum basic rates of 3½d. an hour for male labourers. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40 (18th February).

**Roadstone quarrying:** Minimum hourly rates increased by 2½d. an hour for men (6th February).

**Sand and gravel industry:** Increase of 3d. an hour for men. Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 (31st January).

**Refractory goods manufacture—Scotland:** Increase of 3½d. an hour for men in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 (10th February).

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

Estimates of the changes which came into operation in February show that 575,000 workers received increases of £175,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and 40,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £175,000, about £105,000 resulted from

statutory wages regulation orders, £30,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £30,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

## Analysis of changes during the period January—February

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 amount 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:

Table 50

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	375,000	105,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	50,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
Food, drink and tobacco	45,000	65,000	4,000	4,000
Chemicals and allied industries	2,000	1,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,425,000	700,000	6,000	6,000
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	33,000	4,000	17,000	17,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	75,000	30,000	65,000	65,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	45,000	14,000	38,000	38,000
Timber, furniture etc.	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	5,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	25,000	—	—
Construction	15,000	4,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	45,000	—	—
Transport and communication	80,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
Distributive trades	110,000	60,000	20,000	20,000
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	30,000	15,000	—	—
Total	3,440,000	1,140,000	175,000	180,000

These figures relate to wage-earners only, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once. Included in the figures are about 150,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in hours.

In the corresponding months of 1966 about 3,385,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £1,685,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 2,050,000 had an aggregate reduction of about 3,195,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

## Changes in holidays with pay arrangements

There were no significant adjustments in these arrangements during the month.

## RETAIL PRICES, 21st February 1967

At 21st February 1967 the official retail prices index was 118.6 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 118.5 at 17th January and 114.4 at 22nd February 1966.

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

The indices for three subdivisions of the food group were 116.2 for items whose prices are affected by seasonal variations (fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home killed mutton and lamb), 122.8 for those items which are affected by changes in import prices (bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) and 117.2 for other items.

The principal changes in the month were:

## Food

Reductions in the average prices of eggs and of brussels sprouts were largely offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, fresh fruit, and sweets and chocolates. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by rather less than 1½ per cent. to 116.2, compared with 117.7 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly to 117.5, compared with 117.6 in January.

## Housing

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of net rents of dwellings let unfurnished, the average level of housing costs rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 131.8, compared with 131.3 in January.

## Transport and vehicles

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 111.2, compared with 110.9 in January.

## Other groups

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

## INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

In the four weeks ended 23rd January, 1967, 989 persons (898 men and 91 women) were admitted to courses at industrial rehabilitation units of the Ministry of Labour, and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations.

On the same day 1,643 persons (1,485 men and 158 women) were in attendance at courses at these units and centres, and during the four weeks 739 persons (655 men and 84 women) completed courses.

In the period covered, there were 154 persons (142 men and 12 women) whose courses terminated prematurely for medical or other reasons.

Up to 23rd January the total numbers of persons admitted to courses at the units and centres was 192,516 including 5,579 blind.

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	122
Meat and bacon	123
Fish	119
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	111
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	107
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	123
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	127
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	100
Other food	113
TOTAL (Food)	117.5
<b>II ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	125.4
<b>III TOBACCO</b>	120.8
<b>IV HOUSING</b>	131.8
<b>V FUEL AND LIGHT:</b>	
Coal and coke	132
Other fuel and light	120
TOTAL (Fuel and light)	124.9
<b>VI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	111
TOTAL (Durable household goods)	108.8
<b>VII CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	115
Men's underclothing	113
Women's outer clothing	110
Women's underclothing	111
Children's clothing	111
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	107
Footwear	115
TOTAL (Clothing and footwear)	111.6
<b>VIII TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	103
Fares	128
TOTAL (Transport and vehicles)	111.2
<b>IX MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	130
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	105
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	113
TOTAL (Miscellaneous goods)	113.4
<b>X SERVICES:</b>	
Postage and telephones	123
Entertainment	119
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	131
TOTAL (Services)	124.9
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	118.6



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:  
 .. not available  
 - nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)  
 n.e.s. not elsewhere specified  
 S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classifications (1958 edition)

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

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

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

## Working population: Great Britain

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1961	March	22,354	1,673	24,027	322	24,349	485	24,835	16,379	8,456
	June	22,373	1,673	24,046	255	24,301	474	24,774	16,369	8,406
	September	22,493	1,673	24,166	291	24,457	464	24,921	16,426	8,494
	December	22,375	1,673	24,048	355	24,403	454	24,856	16,430	8,426
1962	March	22,482	1,673	24,155	411	24,566	446	25,012	16,496	8,516
	June	22,572	1,673	24,245	372	24,617	442	25,059	16,528	8,531
	September	22,601	1,673	24,274	439	24,713	436	25,149	16,568	8,581
	December	22,486	1,673	24,159	524	24,683	433	25,116	16,585	8,532
1963	March	22,343	1,673	24,016	636	24,652	431	25,083	16,528	8,555
	June	22,603	1,673	24,276	461	24,737	427	25,163	16,588	8,575
	September	22,670	1,673	24,343	468	24,811	424	25,235	16,583	8,653
	December	22,759	1,673	24,432	451	24,883	423	25,307	16,656	8,651
1964	March	22,712	1,673	24,385	415	24,800	424	25,224	16,548	8,676
	June	22,892	1,673	24,565	317	24,882	424	25,306	16,605	8,701
	September	23,050	1,673	24,723	335	25,058	423	25,482	16,663	8,818
	December	23,078	1,673	24,751	340	25,091	425	25,515	16,715	8,801
1965	March	23,017	1,673	24,690	343	25,033	424	25,457	16,603	8,854
	June	23,147	1,673	24,820	270	25,090	423	25,513	16,682	8,831
	September	23,209	1,673	24,882	304	25,186	421	25,607	16,659	8,947
	December	23,280	1,673	24,953	319	25,272	420	25,692	16,742	8,951
1966	March	23,194	1,673	24,867	307	25,173	418	25,591	16,619	8,973
	June	23,277	1,673	24,950	253	25,204	417	25,621	16,637	8,983
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1961	March	22,406		24,079				24,844	16,407	8,437
	June	22,353		24,026				24,793	16,376	8,418
	September	22,448		24,121				24,894	16,422	8,471
	December	22,388		24,061				24,854	16,398	8,455
1962	March	22,534		24,207				25,021	16,524	8,497
	June	22,552		24,225				25,078	16,535	8,543
	September	22,556		24,229				25,122	16,564	8,558
	December	22,499		24,172				25,114	16,553	8,561
1963	March	22,395		24,068				25,092	16,556	8,536
	June	22,583		24,256				25,182	16,595	8,587
	September	22,625		24,298				25,208	16,579	8,630
	December	22,772		24,445				25,305	16,624	8,680
1964	March	22,764		24,437				25,233	16,576	8,657
	June	22,872		24,545				25,325	16,612	8,713
	September	23,005		24,678				25,455	16,659	8,795
	December	23,091		24,764				25,513	16,683	8,830
1965	March	23,069		24,742				25,466	16,631	8,835
	June	23,127		24,800				25,532	16,689	8,843
	September	23,164		24,837				25,580	16,656	8,925
	December	23,294		24,967				25,690	16,710	8,980
1966	March	23,246		24,919				25,601	16,647	8,954
	June	23,257		24,930				25,640	16,645	8,996

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

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Mid June	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midland	North Midland	East and West Ridings	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
<b>Former Standard Regions</b>											
1961	5,674	2,425	1,262	2,236	1,561	1,876	2,976	1,281	2,116	957	22,373
1962	5,736	2,492	1,277	2,262	1,576	1,892	2,959	1,276	2,134	958	22,572
1963	5,757	2,531	1,296	2,265	1,583	1,897	2,939	1,260	2,102	962	22,603
1964	5,747	2,622	1,317	2,311	1,606	1,914	2,979	1,277	2,132	977	22,892
<b>Revised Standard Regions</b>											
1965	7,962	597	1,326	2,346	1,413	2,081	2,984	1,301	2,139	985	23,147
September	7,915	615	1,328	2,356	1,422	2,080	3,017	1,308	2,166	990	23,209
December	8,018	632	1,311	2,348	1,418	2,082	3,013	1,309	2,153	985	23,280
1966	7,983	636	1,313	2,351	1,415	2,076	2,984	1,302	2,151	970	23,194
June	8,013	609	1,339	2,364	1,426	2,094	2,986	1,309	2,143	986	23,277

Note

The estimates for the Revised Standard Regions are not completely comparable with those for the former Standard Regions, even where there were no boundary changes. See pages 389-391 of the July 1966 issue of the GAZETTE.



**EMPLOYMENT**

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

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Total all industries and services*	Total index of production industries†	Total, all manufacturing industries	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	795.9	62.4
1963	June	22,603.0	11,201.4	8,581.5	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9	545.9	776.4	62.6
1964	June(a)	22,603.0	11,375.9	8,704.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5	566.2	776.6	62.2
	(b)†	22,892.0	11,408.3	8,731.4	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4	568.3	780.7	62.3
1965	June	23,147.0	11,537.8	8,846.7	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8	588.1	767.4	60.4
1966	June	23,277.0	11,542.7	8,862.8	466.4	576.1	810.3	524.1	618.8	2,307.0	200.4	852.1	593.1	755.7	59.2
1964	July		11,435.8	8,752.8		654.0	818.2	509.6	624.1	2,189.1	204.0	868.9	570.0	779.6	62.0
	August		11,488.0	8,792.9		653.2	822.9	512.2	625.4	2,201.5	203.9	868.8	573.0	781.0	62.1
	September	23,050.0	11,544.1	8,842.2		651.7	817.2	513.8	629.6	2,220.2	206.7	872.3	577.6	781.6	61.9
	October		11,572.2	8,866.3		649.5	820.6	514.4	630.9	2,229.9	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	23,277.0	11,542.7	8,862.8	466.4	576.1	810.3	524.1	618.8	2,307.0	200.4	852.1	593.1	755.7	59.2
	July§		11,533.6	8,871.2		572.6	828.2	526.5	618.6	2,304.7	198.7	845.6	593.4	754.1	58.9
	August		11,559.2	8,904.0		570.4	834.2	529.2	618.3	2,313.7	198.8	844.9	593.4	758.0	59.2
	September		11,527.6	8,892.3		568.6	822.3	526.9	619.9	2,323.3	199.9	846.2	591.4	754.1	58.4
	October		11,497.7	8,862.1		567.5	825.2	527.3	615.5	2,316.0	200.5	841.5	589.7	748.7	57.2
	November		11,434.3	8,807.8		567.0	824.1	524.9	611.3	2,308.3	201.4	824.9	584.9	742.0	57.2
	December		11,381.4	8,760.9		565.7	819.0	522.1	607.7	2,301.0	202.4	820.3	582.2	735.5	56.3
1967	January		11,257.7	8,672.0		564.2	802.8	517.9	601.8	2,282.7	201.8	815.7	575.5	724.7	55.6

\* 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.

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

**EMPLOYMENT**

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Mid-month		Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and scientific services	Catering, hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	National government service	Local government service
1959	June	546.6	323.4	280.0	569.0	278.2	1,379.5	374.4	1,684.8	2,696.6	2,444.9	570.6	1,388.8	505.4	737.0
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	1,702.5	2,800.7	2,608.8	560.4	1,418.1	510.2	752.6
1962	June	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	2,721.9	587.9	1,463.8	520.3	771.5
1963	June	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	2,816.8	574.4	1,489.8	537.1	802.0
1964	June	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	2,922.8	608.3	1,542.4	519.2	751.6
	(b)†	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
1965	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
1966	June	524.4	348.2	290.6	641.0	337.9	1,680.6	423.2	1,591.5	2,971.4	3,153.7	608.5	1,597.1	556.8	789.0
1964	July	537.9	352.5	289.5	625.2	322.2	1,625.8	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	2,935.7	611.1	1,548.6	532.1	753.6
	August	541.1	352.9	292.9	630.6	324.6	1,637.7	404.2	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	September	546.2	355.0	294.6	636.6	328.9	1,644.6	405.6	1,591.5	2,971.4	3,153.7	608.5	1,597.1	556.8	789.0
	October	546.0	356.0	295.6	637.2	332.6	1,648.5	407.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	November	545.6	357.0	296.9	635.2	334.2	1,656.4	408.4	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	December	543.1	357.0	297.3	636.5	334.2	1,651.3	409.4	1,591.5	2,971.4	3,153.7	608.5	1,597.1	556.8	789.0
1965	January	537.1	354.5	295.2	633.9	331.3	1,621.3	409.9	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	February	535.6	355.0	295.0	633.2	332.5	1,634.3	409.8	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	March	532.7	353.9	294.7	632.2	333.3	1,635.2	409.8	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	April	530.7	353.8	294.0	631.0	331.3	1,642.1	410.1	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	May	535.3	354.6	296.6	633.4	332.5	1,655.0	410.4	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	June	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	July	528.9	353.6	295.7	634.1	333.0	1,658.7	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1,573.9	544.9	758.0
	August	532.8	355.1	297.5	640.0	334.6	1,667.4	411.0	1,628.4	2,961.9	3,044.7	611.6	1		



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	479.7	2.1	460.7	6.8	19.0	453.9	513.3	2.2
	July 15	449.2	1.9	436.0	12.4	13.2	423.6	497.9	2.2
	August 12	502.0	2.2	491.5	61.0	10.5	430.5	490.0	2.1
	September 9	485.6	2.1	468.0	38.1	17.6	429.9	480.4	2.1
	October 14	474.4	2.1	461.7	13.9	12.6	447.8	462.6	2.0
	November 11	474.4	2.1	463.1	7.0	11.2	456.1	444.3	1.9
	December 9	459.8	2.0	451.5	4.5	8.4	447.0	431.2	1.9
1964	January 13	500.7	2.2	478.0	6.9	22.7	471.2	406.9	1.8
	February 10	464.1	2.0	455.8	4.5	8.3	451.2	383.0	1.7
	March 16	425.4	1.8	415.4	2.5	10.0	412.9	369.3	1.6
	April 13	411.6	1.8	405.1	10.9	6.5	394.2	377.0	1.6
	May 11	369.1	1.6	360.9	3.7	8.2	357.2	366.8	1.6
	June 15	321.9	1.4	316.9	2.1	5.0	314.9	359.8	1.6
	July 13	317.5	1.4	312.2	9.6	5.3	302.6	361.7	1.6
	August 10	368.5	1.6	364.1	50.1	4.4	314.1	362.3	1.6
	September 14	341.7	1.5	335.4	20.9	6.3	314.5	351.4	1.5
	October 12	347.8	1.5	340.3	8.1	7.5	332.2	340.3	1.5
	November 9	350.0	1.5	342.1	3.6	7.9	338.4	327.0	1.4
	December 7	348.8	1.5	339.6	2.3	9.2	337.3	323.6	1.4
1965	January 11	376.4	1.6	367.1	4.1	9.3	363.0	309.2	1.3
	February 8	367.9	1.6	358.1	2.6	9.8	355.5	301.7	1.3
	March 8	372.1	1.6	343.0	1.7	29.1	341.3	305.8	1.3
	April 12	341.2	1.5	326.0	13.3	15.2	312.7	298.8	1.3
	May 10	306.9	1.3	300.2	3.6	6.8	296.6	305.0	1.3
	June 14	276.1	1.2	269.9	1.4	6.2	268.5	308.6	1.3
	July 12	280.6	1.2	275.0	10.7	5.6	264.2	318.4	1.4
	August 9	339.1	1.4	317.9	38.9	21.2	278.9	323.7	1.4
	September 13	315.3	1.3	303.6	16.9	11.7	286.7	320.5	1.4
	October 11	317.0	1.4	309.2	6.0	7.8	303.2	309.4	1.3
	November 8	321.2	1.4	315.1	2.6	6.1	312.5	301.1	1.3
	December 6	332.0	1.4	319.3	1.7	12.7	317.6	304.3	1.3
1966	January 10	349.7	1.5	339.0	3.1	10.7	335.9	284.7	1.2
	February 14	339.4	1.4	328.2	1.8	11.1	326.5	277.0	1.2
	March 14	314.2	1.3	306.5	1.2	7.7	305.3	273.9	1.2
	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	305.0	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	318.0	1.4
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	343.6	1.5
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	377.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	423.7	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	448.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	453.9	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	453.9	1.9

**Registered unemployed  
Males**

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	359.9	2.4	345.7	4.6	14.2	341.1	389.8	2.6
	July 15	337.2	2.3	327.9	7.4	9.3	320.5	377.1	2.5
	August 12	369.0	2.5	362.0	35.4	7.0	326.5	370.6	2.5
	September 9	359.2	2.4	347.4	23.1	11.8	324.3	364.7	2.5
	October 14	352.0	2.4	341.7	8.6	10.3	333.1	349.3	2.4
	November 11	353.4	2.4	344.5	4.5	8.9	339.9	335.3	2.3
	December 9	346.2	2.3	339.8	3.0	6.3	336.8	325.1	2.2
1964	January 13	383.6	2.6	363.5	4.4	20.1	359.1	304.9	2.1
	February 10	350.3	2.4	344.3	3.0	6.0	341.3	285.5	1.9
	March 16	321.5	2.2	313.6	1.6	7.9	312.0	277.1	1.9
	April 13	309.9	2.1	305.2	7.2	4.7	298.0	285.6	1.9
	May 11	277.9	1.9	271.6	2.5	6.3	269.1	280.5	1.9
	June 15	243.7	1.6	240.3	1.3	3.4	239.0	273.9	1.8
	July 13	240.2	1.6	236.4	5.7	3.8	230.7	273.1	1.8
	August 10	272.0	1.8	269.4	29.5	2.7	239.9	273.2	1.8
	September 14	253.7	1.7	248.9	12.6	4.8	236.3	266.0	1.8
	October 12	258.6	1.7	252.6	4.9	6.0	247.7	258.8	1.7
	November 9	261.0	1.8	254.6	2.2	6.4	248.2	248.2	1.7
	December 7	261.5	1.8	254.5	1.4	6.9	253.1	243.2	1.6
1965	January 11	285.8	1.9	278.9	2.5	6.9	276.4	232.4	1.6
	February 8	276.3	1.9	269.9	1.6	6.4	268.3	225.0	1.5
	March 8	283.3	1.9	258.8	1.0	24.5	257.8	230.2	1.5
	April 12	256.4	1.7	243.4	7.6	12.9	235.8	225.9	1.5
	May 10	231.5	1.6	226.5	2.3	5.1	224.1	233.6	1.6
	June 14	212.3	1.4	207.4	0.9	4.9	206.5	237.0	1.6
	July 12	211.3	1.4	211.3	6.2	4.4	205.1	243.4	1.6
	August 9	259.4	1.7	240.2	22.7	19.2	217.4	248.1	1.7
	September 13	240.3	1.6	230.7	10.2	9.5	220.5	248.2	1.7
	October 11	240.6	1.6	233.8	3.6	6.8	230.2	240.3	1.6
	November 8	244.4	1.6	239.2	1.6	5.1	237.6	233.5	1.6
	December 6	258.0	1.7	247.4	1.0	10.6	246.4	236.5	1.6
1966	January 10	274.8	1.8	265.6	1.9	9.2	263.7	221.2	1.5
	February 14	267.1	1.8	257.2	1.1	9.9	256.1	214.9	1.4
	March 14	245.4	1.6	238.8	0.7	6.6	238.1	213.2	1.4
	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	219.6	1.5
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	219.3	1.5
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	228.0	1.5
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	238.2	1.6
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	248.4	1.7
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	273.4	1.8
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	301.2	2.0
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	339.2	2.3
	December 1								



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	119.8	1.5	115.0	2.2	4.8	112.8	1.5	
July 15	112.0	1.4	108.1	5.0	3.9	103.1	1.5	
August 12	133.0	1.6	129.6	25.6	3.4	104.0	1.5	
September 9	126.4	1.5	120.6	15.0	5.8	105.6	1.4	
October 14	122.4	1.5	120.0	5.3	2.4	114.7	1.4	
November 11	121.0	1.5	118.7	2.4	2.3	108.7	1.3	
December 9	113.7	1.4	111.6	1.4	2.0	110.2	1.3	
1964 January 13	117.1	1.4	114.5	2.4	2.6	112.1	1.2	
February 10	113.8	1.4	111.5	1.6	2.3	109.9	1.1	
March 16	103.9	1.2	101.8	0.9	2.1	100.9	1.1	
April 13	101.7	1.2	99.9	3.7	1.8	96.3	1.1	
May 11	91.2	1.1	89.3	1.3	1.8	88.1	1.1	
June 15	78.2	0.9	76.6	0.7	1.7	75.8	1.1	
July 13	77.3	0.9	75.8	3.9	1.5	71.9	1.1	
August 10	96.5	1.2	94.8	20.6	1.7	74.2	1.1	
September 14	88.0	1.1	86.5	8.3	1.4	78.2	1.0	
October 12	89.2	1.1	87.7	3.2	1.5	84.5	1.0	
November 9	89.1	1.1	87.5	1.4	1.6	86.0	0.9	
December 7	87.4	1.0	85.1	0.9	2.3	84.2	0.9	
1965 January 11	90.6	1.1	88.1	1.6	2.4	86.5	0.9	
February 8	91.6	1.1	88.2	1.0	3.4	87.3	0.9	
March 8	88.8	1.0	84.1	0.6	4.6	83.5	0.9	
April 12	84.8	1.0	82.6	5.7	2.3	76.9	0.9	
May 10	75.4	0.9	73.7	1.3	1.7	72.4	0.9	
June 14	63.8	0.8	62.5	0.6	1.3	61.9	0.9	
July 12	64.8	0.8	63.6	4.5	1.2	59.1	0.9	
August 9	79.7	0.9	77.7	16.2	2.0	61.5	0.9	
September 13	75.1	0.9	72.9	6.6	2.2	66.2	0.9	
October 11	76.4	0.9	75.4	2.4	1.0	73.0	0.8	
November 8	76.9	0.9	75.9	1.1	1.0	74.8	0.8	
December 6	74.0	0.9	71.9	0.7	2.1	71.2	0.8	
1966 January 10	74.9	0.9	73.4	1.2	1.4	72.2	0.7	
February 14	72.3	0.8	71.1	0.7	1.2	70.3	0.6	
March 14	68.7	0.8	67.7	0.5	1.0	67.3	0.7	
April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4	0.7	
May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5	0.7	
June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2	0.8	
July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7	0.8	
August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	14.3	1.2	56.0	0.8	
September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4	0.8	
October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4	0.9	
November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7	1.0	
December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9	1.0	
1967 January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5	1.0	
February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9	1.1	

**Registered unemployed  
Females**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
London and South Eastern Region**

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		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	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	51.0	..	
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	..	
July 15	63.0	..	62.6	0.3	0.5	62.3	..	
August 12	72.4	..	72.1	8.2	0.3	63.9	..	
September 9	67.7	..	67.6	4.1	0.1	63.6	..	
October 14	71.2	..	71.0	1.2	0.2	69.7	..	
November 11	72.2	..	71.8	0.5	0.4	71.3	..	
December 9	68.6	..	68.3	0.3	0.3	68.0	..	
1964 January 13	77.3	..	75.9	0.4	1.4	75.4	..	
February 10	95.8	..	72.8	0.3	0.3	72.5	..	
March 16	65.0	..	64.6	0.2	0.4	64.4	..	
April 13	91.4	..	63.2	1.0	0.4	62.2	..	
May 11	55.8	..	55.4	0.3	0.4	55.2	..	
June 15	47.5	..	46.9	0.1	0.6	46.7	..	
July 13	45.2	..	44.8	0.1	0.4	44.7	..	
August 10	54.2	..	54.0	7.6	0.2	46.4	..	
September 14	86.3	..	49.5	2.3	0.1	47.2	..	
October 12	52.2	..	52.0	0.8	0.1	51.2	..	
November 9	53.2	..	52.9	0.3	0.3	52.6	..	
December 7	51.7	..	51.3	0.2	0.4	51.2	..	
1965 January 11	57.4	1.0	57.0	0.4	0.4	56.7	0.8	
February 8	56.2	1.0	55.8	0.2	0.3	55.6	0.8	
March 8	54.4	0.9	53.9	0.1	0.5	53.8	0.8	
April 12	51.4	0.9	51.2	1.8	0.2	49.4	0.8	
May 10	48.5	0.8	48.3	0.4	0.2	47.9	0.9	
June 14	43.2	0.7	42.8	0.1	0.4	42.7	0.9	
July 12	42.1	0.7	41.9	0.1	0.2	41.7	0.9	
August 9	49.2	0.8	49.0	5.3	0.2	43.7	0.9	
September 13	52.6	0.9	47.7	2.2	4.9	45.5	0.9	
October 11	50.5	0.9	50.1	0.9	0.3	49.3	0.8	
November 8	51.1	0.9	50.9	0.3	0.2	50.6	0.8	
December 6	50.0	0.9	49.8	0.2	0.2	49.6	0.8	
1966 January 10	55.3	0.9	54.8	0.3	0.6	54.5	0.7	
February 14	54.3	0.9	53.8	0.2	0.4	53.7	0.8	
March 14	50.1	0.9	49.8	0.1	0.3	49.7	0.7	
April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2	0.8	
May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1	0.8	
June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9	0.8	
July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9	0.9	
August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2	0.9	
September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2	1.0	
October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1	1.1	
November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0	1.2	
December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9	1.3	
1967 January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7	1.3	
February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4	1.4	



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Eastern and Southern Region

**Registered unemployed**  
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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3	..	..
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4	..	..
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5	..	..
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1	..	..
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2	..	..
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3	..	..
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7	..	..
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4	..	..
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6	..	..
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.2	5.8	38.6	..	..
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6	..	..
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	0.9	..
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6	..	1.1
Monthly averages								
1963 June 10	31.2	..	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

Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

**Registered unemployed**  
Males and females

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
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		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5
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	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6	30.5	2.3
December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7	32.0	2.4
1967 January 9	41.0	3.0	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	31.7	2.3
February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	31.0	2.3

Including Dorset other than Poole.



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
West Midlands Region**

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		As percentage of total employees	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number		As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3	0.5		
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.4		
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5	0.7		
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5	1.0		
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7	1.4		
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6	1.3		
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8	0.8		
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4	0.9		
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2	1.5		
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8	1.6		
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4	0.8		
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1	0.6		
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5	0.8		
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	37.7	1.6	34.4	0.3	3.4	34.1	37.6	1.6
	July 15	34.3	1.5	32.1	0.5	2.3	31.6	35.7	1.6
	August 12	41.8	1.8	39.5	6.5	2.3	33.0	35.4	1.5
	September 9	40.3	1.8	35.6	3.5	4.7	32.2	33.9	1.5
	October 14	35.8	1.6	31.3	0.9	4.5	30.4	31.5	1.4
	November 11	32.7	1.4	30.1	0.4	2.6	29.7	30.1	1.3
	December 9	30.4	1.3	28.0	0.2	2.4	27.8	28.5	1.2
1964	January 13	30.0	1.3	28.6	0.2	1.4	28.4	25.3	1.1
	February 10	27.0	1.2	25.9	0.1	1.2	25.7	22.4	1.0
	March 16	23.3	1.0	22.3	0.1	1.1	22.2	20.6	0.9
	April 13	22.6	1.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	21.2	20.9	0.9
	May 11	21.8	0.9	19.4	0.2	2.4	19.2	19.5	0.8
	June 15	18.3	0.8	17.4	0.1	0.9	17.3	18.8	0.8
	July 13	16.7	0.7	16.4	0.3	0.3	16.1	18.0	0.8
	August 10	23.7	1.0	23.1	5.6	0.6	17.5	18.4	0.8
	September 14	19.2	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.6	16.8	17.1	0.7
	October 12	19.5	0.8	17.5	0.5	2.0	17.0	17.1	0.7
	November 9	18.7	0.8	16.2	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.0	0.7
	December 7	18.1	0.8	15.9	0.1	2.2	15.8	16.4	0.7
1965	January 11	17.8	0.8	16.8	0.1	1.0	16.7	15.2	0.6
	February 8	17.2	0.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	16.2	14.7	0.6
	March 8	32.9	1.4	15.8	0.1	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.6
	April 12	21.6	0.9	17.2	2.9	4.4	14.3	14.2	0.6
	May 10	15.4	0.7	14.5	0.3	0.9	14.2	14.3	0.6
	June 14	15.0	0.6	13.7	0.1	1.4	13.6	14.6	0.6
	July 12	18.4	0.8	17.0	3.4	1.4	13.6	15.1	0.6
	August 9	33.9	1.4	20.5	5.7	13.4	14.9	15.6	0.7
	September 13	19.4	0.8	17.4	2.0	1.9	15.5	15.7	0.7
	October 11	19.7	0.8	16.2	0.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	0.7
	November 8	17.0	0.7	15.6	0.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	0.7
	December 6	16.4	0.7	14.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	15.4	0.7
1966	January 10	16.9	0.7	16.0	0.1	0.9	15.9	14.5	0.6
	February 14	16.9	0.7	15.4	0.1	1.5	15.3	14.0	0.6
	March 14	15.8	0.7	14.8	—	1.0	14.7	14.1	0.6
	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	14.4	0.6
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	3.0	13.9	13.9	0.6
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	1.4	13.5	14.5	0.6
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	1.1	13.5	15.0	0.6
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	0.4	15.4	16.1	0.7
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	5.0	17.9	18.3	0.8
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2	22.7	23.2	1.0
	November 14	84.6	3.6	30.6	0.2	54.0	30.4	30.9	1.3
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9	33.8	34.6	1.5
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6	38.4	34.1	1.4
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0	40.8	34.7	1.5

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
East Midlands Region**

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		As percentage of total employees	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number		As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	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		
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	20.2	..	18.5	0.2	1.6	18.3	19.9	..
	July 15	18.3	..	16.8	0.2	1.5	16.6	19.1	..
	August 12	21.1	..	20.5	3.3	0.6	17.2	18.8	..
	September 9	19.7	..	18.8	2.0	0.9	16.8	18.3	..
	October 14	17.4	..	17.4	0.2	0.6	16.1	17.2	..
	November 11	17.1	..	16.4	0.3	0.7	16.1	16.7	..
	December 9	16.7	..	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	16.0	..
1964	January 13	17.8	..	17.2	0.2	0.6	17.0	14.8	..
	February 10	16.9	..	16.4	0.1	0.4	16.3	13.8	..
	March 16	15.8	..	14.7	0.1	1.1	14.6	13.0	..
	April 13	15.1	..	14.7	0.5	0.5	14.1	13.5	..
	May 11	13.1	..	12.8	0.1	0.3	12.7	13.0	..
	June 15	11.5	..	11.3	0.1	0.2	11.2	12.3	..
	July 13	10.8	..	10.5	0.1	0.2	10.5	12.1	..
	August 10	14.0	..	14.0	2.7	0.1	11.3	12.3	..
	September 14	12.4	..	12.2	0.9	0.2	11.2	12.2	..
	October 12	12.0	..	11.6	0.3	0.4	11.3	12.2	..
	November 9	11.8	..	11.5	0.1	0.3	11.4	11.8	..
	December 7	11.9	..	11.6	0.1	0.3	11.5	11.4	..
1965	January 11	13.6	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	10.8	0.8
	February 8	14.1	1.0	12.8	0.1	1.2	12.8	10.8	0.8
	March 8	15.0	1.0	12.7	—	2.3	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 12	14.3	1.0	12.8	1.2	1.5	11.6	11.1	0.8
	May 10	12.7	0.9	11.5	0.1	1.2	11.4	11.6	0.8
	June 14	11.8	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.8
	July 12	11.3	0.8	10.8	0.1	0.5	10.8	12.5	0.9
	August 9	13.9	1.0	13.3	1.8	0.5	11.5	12.5	0.9
	September 13	13.3	0.9	12.7	0.8	0.6	11.8	12.9	0.9
	October 11	13.1	0.9	12.6	0.3	0.5	12.3	13.2	0.9
	November 8	12.7	0.9	12.3	0.1	0.4	12.2	12.7	0.9
	December 6	13.3	0.9	12.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	12.6	0.9
1966	January 10	14.8	1.0	14.0	0.1	0.8	13.9	12.0	0.8
	February 14	14.5	1.0	13.6	0.1	0.9	13.6	11.5	0.8
	March 14	13.4	0.9	12.6	—	0.7	12.6	11.2	0.8
	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	0.6	12.5	12.0	0.8
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.4	11.5	11.7	0.8
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	0.5	11.0	12.1	0.8
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	13.0	0.9
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	0.3	12.6	13.7	1.0
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.3	15.6	1.1
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	1.5	17.0	18.2	1.3
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	3.7	19.5	20.2	1.4
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	3.6	21.2	21.2	1.5
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	4.3	23.6	20.7	1.4
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	3.9	24.3	20.7	1.4



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Yorkshire and Humberside Region**

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..	
1964	25.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	35.1	..	33.0	0.6	2.1	32.5	36.7	..
	July 15	33.3	..	30.8	0.5	2.4	30.3	35.3	..
	August 12	38.0	..	36.9	6.0	1.1	30.9	34.5	..
	September 9	36.0	..	34.6	3.9	1.4	30.6	33.3	..
	October 14	34.1	..	32.7	1.4	1.4	31.2	32.2	..
	November 11	33.3	..	32.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	30.8	..
	December 9	32.3	..	31.7	0.3	0.6	31.4	30.0	..
1964	January 13	34.4	..	33.3	0.4	1.1	32.9	28.6	..
	February 10	32.2	..	31.4	0.3	0.7	31.2	26.9	..
	March 16	29.8	..	29.0	0.1	0.9	28.8	26.2	..
	April 13	28.9	..	28.2	1.0	0.8	27.2	26.5	..
	May 11	25.3	..	24.6	0.3	0.7	24.4	25.1	..
	June 15	21.7	..	21.3	0.1	0.4	21.1	23.7	..
	July 13	21.3	..	20.8	0.6	0.5	20.3	24.0	..
	August 10	26.9	..	26.7	5.5	0.2	21.2	24.1	..
	September 14	24.5	..	23.9	2.4	0.6	21.5	23.5	..
	October 12	24.3	..	23.5	0.9	0.7	22.6	23.2	..
	November 9	24.2	..	23.5	0.4	0.7	23.2	22.4	..
	December 7	23.8	..	23.3	0.2	0.5	23.1	22.1	..
1965	January 11	25.6	1.2	24.9	0.2	0.7	24.6	21.3	1.0
	February 8	25.2	1.2	24.2	0.2	1.0	24.0	20.7	1.0
	March 8	24.3	1.2	23.5	0.1	0.9	23.3	21.2	1.0
	April 12	23.1	1.1	22.5	0.8	0.6	21.7	21.0	1.0
	May 10	21.8	1.0	21.3	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.3	1.0
	June 14	19.7	0.9	19.1	0.1	0.6	19.0	21.3	1.0
	July 12	19.0	0.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	18.2	21.6	1.0
	August 9	23.9	1.1	23.7	4.0	0.2	19.7	22.5	1.1
	September 13	22.1	1.1	21.8	1.8	0.3	20.0	21.9	1.0
	October 11	22.5	1.1	22.0	0.7	0.5	21.3	21.8	1.0
	November 8	22.3	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.5	21.5	20.7	1.0
	December 6	23.9	1.1	22.8	0.2	1.1	22.6	21.7	1.0
1966	January 10	24.5	1.2	23.3	0.2	1.2	23.2	20.1	1.0
	February 14	23.8	1.1	22.4	0.1	1.4	22.3	19.3	0.9
	March 14	21.9	1.0	20.8	0.1	1.0	20.8	19.0	0.9
	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0	19.3	0.9
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5	18.8	0.9
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2	19.3	0.9
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1	20.4	1.0
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5	22.3	1.1
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2	24.3	1.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5	27.3	1.3
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2	30.3	1.4
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8	31.3	1.5
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8	32.0	1.5
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6	32.3	1.5

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
North Western Region**

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.4	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
Monthly averages									
1963	June 10	83.7	2.8	80.5	1.1	3.2	79.4	85.2	2.8
	July 15	79.0	2.6	76.5	2.0	2.5	74.6	83.0	2.7
	August 12	91.4	3.0	88.7	13.6	2.7	75.1	81.9	2.7
	September 9	89.6	3.0	82.5	8.5	7.0	74.0	79.5	2.6
	October 14	80.4	2.7	78.6	2.7	1.8	75.9	77.2	2.6
	November 11	78.1	2.6	76.7	1.1	1.4	75.6	73.9	2.4
	December 9	74.3	2.5	73.1	0.6	1.2	72.5	72.2	2.4
1964	January 13	78.0	2.6	75.7	0.6	2.2	75.2	68.9	2.3
	February 10	74.3	2.4	72.8	0.4	1.5	72.5	65.6	2.2
	March 16	68.6	2.3	67.4	0.2	1.2	67.2	62.1	2.0
	April 13	69.0	2.3	67.5	1.9	1.4	65.6	63.1	2.1
	May 11	62.8	2.1	61.4	0.5	1.4	60.9	60.6	2.0
	June 15	55.8	1.8	55.1	0.2	0.7	54.9	59.2	2.0
	July 13	55.5	1.8	53.8	1.7	1.7	52.1	58.7	1.9
	August 10	62.7	2.1	62.1	8.6	0.6	53.5	58.9	1.9
	September 14	57.5	1.9	56.3	4.0	1.3	52.3	56.0	1.8
	October 12	55.9	1.8	54.9	1.3	1.0	53.6	54.3	1.8
	November 9	55.6	1.8	54.3	0.5	1.3	53.8	52.4	1.7
	December 7	53.7	1.8	52.0	0.3	1.7	51.7	51.5	1.7
1965	January 11	56.9	1.9	55.5	0.3	1.4	55.2	50.2	1.7
	February 8	54.3	1.8	52.8	0.2	1.5	52.6	47.3	1.6
	March 8	53.3	1.8	51.3	0.1	2.0	51.2	47.3	1.6
	April 12	50.1	1.7	48.9	1.1	1.2	47.8	45.7	1.5
	May 10	48.0	1.6	46.8	0.5	1.2	46.3	46.1	1.5
	June 14	43.0	1.4	42.3	0.1	0.7	42.2	45.8	1.5
	July 12	42.9	1.4	42.3	1.5	0.6	40.8	46.5	1.5
	August 9	49.1	1.6	48.7	6.2	0.4	42.5	47.3	1.6
	September 13	48.0	1.6	46.0	2.8	2.0	43.2	46.2	1.5
	October 11	45.0	1.5	44.6	0.7	0.4	43.9	44.3	1.5
	November 8	45.3	1.5	44.8	0.2	0.5	44.5	43.3	1.4
	December 6	44.8	1.5	43.3	0.1	1.5	43.2	43.0	1.4
1966	January 10	45.3	1.5	44.6	0.2	0.7	44.4	40.1	1.3
	February 14	43.4	1.4	42.6	0.1	0.8	42.5	38.0	1.3
	March 14	41.3	1.4	40.8	0.1	0.5	40.7	37.7	1.2
	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	0.5	39.7	37.8	1.3
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	0.4	37.5	37.4	1.2
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	0.7	35.7	39.0	1.3
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	0.5	35.2	40.5	1.3
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	0.3	37.1	41.5	1.4
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	2.6	41.9	44.8	1.5
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	3.3	48.6	49.2	1.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	5.0	54.7	53.3	1.8
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	5.5	57.0	56.8	1.9
1967	January 9	73.7	2.4	66.4	0.2	7.3	66.2	60.4	2.0
	February 13	76.8	2.5	68.4	0.2	8.4	68.2	61.6	2.0



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Northern Region**

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

TABLE 114

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

**Registered unemployed  
Males and females**

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Scotland**

TABLE 115

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Wales**

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED excluding school leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1963	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	40.6	4.1	29.5	0.4	11.1	29.0	25.3	2.5
January 13	28.5	2.9	27.7	0.3	0.8	27.4	23.9	2.4
February 10	25.3	2.5	25.1	0.2	0.2	24.8	22.9	2.3
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	28.0	2.8	27.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	23.7	2.4
January 11	27.6	2.8	27.4	0.3	0.2	27.1	23.7	2.4
February 8	27.1	2.7	26.6	0.2	0.5	26.4	24.3	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	30.4	3.0	29.7	0.3	0.7	29.4	25.6	2.5
January 10	29.4	2.9	29.1	0.2	0.3	28.9	25.2	2.5
February 14	27.8	2.8	26.8	0.2	1.0	26.6	24.5	2.4
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	42.7	4.2	40.9	0.5	1.9	40.3	35.6	3.5
January 9	42.6	4.2	40.9	0.4	1.6	40.5	35.2	3.5

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
	All	II-XVIII	III-XVI	XVII	I	XIX	XX	MLH 884	XXI-XXIV*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1955	209	88	61	24	9	17	23	18	54	
1956	226	100	69	28	9	17	24	19	57	
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	21	88	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	109	
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	
1964	337	144	85	50	13	25	38	24	94	
1965	363	161	93	58	14	27	43	24	95	
January	356	156	91	56	14	26	42	23	95	
February	341	150	88	52	13	25	40	22	92	
March	313	137	83	44	11	23	37	18	88	
April	297	130	79	42	10	23	35	15	84	
May	269	121	74	39	8	21	31	12	76	
June	264	118	72	38	8	20	30	12	77	
July	279	126	76	41	8	21	32	13	80	
August	287	126	75	42	9	23	34	14	82	
September	303	128	77	42	8	25	35	20	87	
October	312	131	77	45	10	26	35	22	89	
November	318	136	75	53	12	25	34	22	88	
December	336	148	81	57	13	26	39	22	89	
1966	326	143	81	53	12	26	38	21	87	
January	305	132	77	46	10	24	36	19	84	
February	313	137	83	44	10	23	34	16	81	
March	297	130	79	42	9	22	31	13	76	
April	269	118	71	39	9	22	29	11	72	
May	252	113	68	37	8	20	29	11	72	
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	523	266	146	107	16	35	58	30	117	
January	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120	
February	535	273	154	106	16	36	61	30	120	
Numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1964	351	157	94	53	12	25	42	20	95	
September	340	153	93	52	12	24	40	19	92	
October	327	145	89	47	11	24	39	19	90	
November	324	142	87	46	11	24	39	19	90	
December	309	136	84	42	10	23	37	19	88	
1965	302	132	81	41	10	22	35	18	86	
January	306	135	81	44	10	23	35	19	86	
February	299	130	78	44	10	22	34	18	84	
March	305	132	78	47	11	24	35	18	85	
April	309	133	79	47	11	24	35	18	86	
May	318	137	81	49	12	25	37	18	88	
June	324	141	83	51	11	25	37	19	88	
July	321	140	81	51	11	25	37	18	88	
August	309	137	80	48	11	24	36	18	85	
September	301	133	80	45	10	24	35	17	84	
October	304	135	77	49	10	25	35	18	84	
November	285	125	72	42	9	22	33	17	82	
December	277	122	72	40	9	22	31	16	79	
1966	274	121	71	40	8	22	31	16	78	
January	279	123	71	44	9	22	31	16	78	
February	277	120	71	43	9	22	31	17	77	
March	290	124	73	45	10	23	33	17	81	
April	305	130	76	47	11	25	35	18		



**UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain**

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	Monthly averages	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	June 10	460.7	70.2	15.2	42.5	9.2	62.3	13.5			
	July 15	436.0	82.2	18.9	44.7	10.3	51.6	11.8	112.2	72.2	73.1
	August 12	491.5	92.4	19.2	78.3	15.9	61.0	12.4			
	September 9	468.0	92.7	19.8	48.9	10.5	71.7	15.3			
	October 14	461.7	99.9	21.6	54.6	11.8	66.2	14.3	105.6	58.4	77.1
	November 11	463.1	92.3	19.9	51.2	11.1	72.4	15.6			
	December 9	451.5	79.3	17.6	47.5	10.5	66.9	14.8			
1964	January 13	478.0	99.0	20.7	50.0	10.5	67.7	14.2	130.9	53.4	76.9
	February 10	455.8	84.8	18.6	45.8	10.0	66.4	14.6			
	March 16	415.4	72.0	17.3	39.1	9.4	53.3	12.8			
	April 13	405.1	84.5	20.9	34.9	8.6	50.5	12.5	107.3	54.1	73.7
	May 11	360.9	67.3	18.6	34.4	9.5	42.7	11.8			
	June 15	316.9	59.2	18.7	30.1	9.5	35.3	11.1			
	July 13	312.2	69.6	22.3	30.3	9.7	37.6	12.0	67.4	62.1	65.2
	August 10	364.1	81.3	22.3	60.2	16.5	44.8	12.3			
	September 14	335.4	76.2	22.7	36.7	10.9	47.0	14.0			
	October 12	340.3	82.6	24.3	40.8	12.0	47.3	13.9	70.2	36.1	63.2
	November 9	342.1	75.4	22.0	38.3	11.2	52.3	15.3			
	December 7	339.6	67.9	20.0	37.7	11.1	50.2	14.8			
1965	January 11	367.1	86.8	23.7	36.6	10.0	53.6	14.6	94.7	35.3	60.1
	February 8	358.1	73.7	20.6	37.9	10.6	50.5	14.1			
	March 8	343.0	67.0	19.5	33.1	9.6	47.2	13.8			
	April 12	326.0	77.7	23.8	30.6	9.4	38.3	11.7	82.9	39.8	56.7
	May 10	300.2	63.8	21.3	27.1	9.0	38.8	12.9			
	June 14	269.9	54.0	20.0	27.9	10.3	35.0	13.0			
	July 12	275.0	69.1	25.1	28.3	10.3	32.8	11.9	59.5	33.5	51.8
	August 9	317.9	78.2	24.6	51.3	16.1	39.8	12.5			
	September 13	303.6	76.5	25.2	31.7	10.4	44.7	14.7			
	October 11	309.2	80.5	26.0	38.5	12.5	43.3	14.0	64.6	31.2	51.1
	November 8	315.1	75.0	23.8	37.7	12.0	49.0	15.5			
	December 6	319.3	69.0	21.6	36.9	11.6	49.0	15.3			
1966	January 10	339.0	85.0	25.1	30.2	8.9	52.2	15.4	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	328.2	72.9	22.2	35.2	10.7	46.4	14.1			
	March 14	306.5	64.9	21.2	31.0	10.1	41.2	13.4			
	April 18	299.0	66.9	22.4	35.7	11.9	39.5	13.2	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	271.2	60.4	22.3	28.5	10.5	33.0	12.2			
	June 13	253.2	57.9	22.9	22.3	8.8	33.2	13.1			
	July 11	258.2	67.1	26.0	27.5	10.6	31.5	12.2	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	309.9	82.5	26.6	50.2	16.2	39.3	12.7			
	September 12	324.2	92.3	28.5	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.2			
	October 10	374.6	108.1	28.9	52.6	14.0	57.6	15.4	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	438.9	103.6	23.6	58.6	13.4	81.0	18.4			
	December 12	467.2	92.6	19.8	57.2	12.3	85.2	18.2			
1967	January 9	527.4	117.3	22.2	51.6	9.8	94.0	17.8	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	537.7	97.8	18.2	60.1	11.2	82.2	15.3			

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

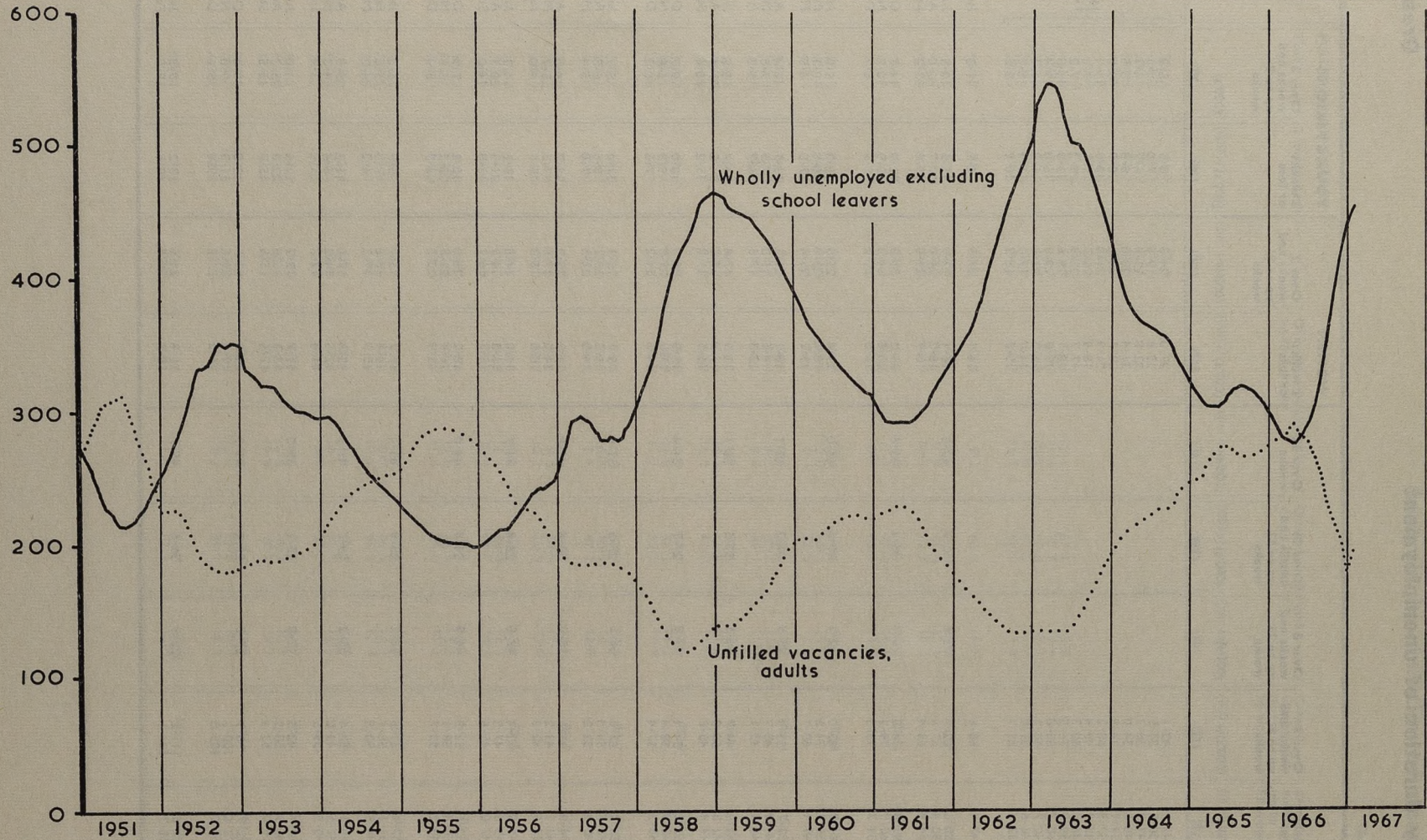
TABLE 118 (continued)

Year	Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		Monthly averages
		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)	(000's)	(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	1954
1955	130.9	38.5	31.5				23.6	19.6	7.0	4.1	1955
1956	144.5	41.3	38.2				22.8	23.4	6.7	4.1	1956
1957	195.3	48.0	54.0				21.4	28.0	8.3	5.5	1957
1958	279.3	59.1	74.9				23.7	34.6	10.9	9.3	1958
1959	304.4	57.3	68.2				21.9	31.4	10.9	11.4	1959
1960	235.2	46.9	49.4				18.9	25.7	9.6	7.8	1960
1961	215.0	46.7	50.3				17.7	23.9	9.2	7.2	1961
1962	301.4	59.8	76.5				20.1	29.6	13.9	14.5	1962
1963	365.6	60.7	83.8				18.9	29.8	19.4	19.4	1963
1964	262.4	48.7	56.1				16.2	22.3	11.1	11.1	1964
1965	226.9	46.6	51.0				14.7	19.0	11.3	8.3	1965
1966	245.5	53.4	61.1				15.3	18.2	10.8	8.5	1966
1963	326.8	47.4	65.6				14.1	27.9	8.8	11.3	June 10 1963
	306.9	50.6	62.9	75.6	55.4	62.3	16.1	22.9	15.6	10.5	July 15
	310.3	50.4	67.4				16.3	24.0	27.7	48.0	August 12
	307.8	54.4	63.4				18.7	24.0	19.6	33.2	September 9
	318.3	63.8	74.3	70.3	44.2	65.6	23.2	31.9	12.9	14.7	October 14
	325.9	60.9	79.1				20.6	34.3	10.9	10.2	November 11
	324.2	54.3	75.5				16.3	30.2	8.7	8.7	December 9
1964	345.0	64.3	82.0	92.1	40.6	66.0	21.4	25.9	13.3	9.9	January 13 1964
	328.7	56.2	74.8				18.6	28.4	10.0	9.1	February 10
	301.3	49.4	60.1				15.1	25.4	7.5	6.9	March 16
	286.8	52.7	53.9	75.9	41.2	63.1	18.1	21.2	13.7	10.4	April 13
	259.4	44.9	48.7				14.5	21.2	7.9	7.3	May 11
	230.7	40.2	43.1				12.3	17.5	6.7	4.8	June 15
	222.1	42.3	44.7	46.5	32.5	56.1	12.9	17.4	14.4	5.8	July 13
	228.6	42.8	50.0				14.0	17.8	24.5	37.1	August 10
	224.0	44.4	45.8				16.5	19.2	15.2	18.6	September 14
	236.5	52.2	54.4	47.8	27.7	54.4	19.5	23.9	10.9	9.7	October 12
	242.2	48.9	58.4				17.2	25.3	9.3	6.8	November 9
	243.8	45.7	57.4				14.6	24.2	7.6	6.3	December 7
1965	265.6	56.3	63.3	66.6	27.5	51.9	19.1	20.1	11.4	6.7	January 11 1965
	258.5	48.7	59.0				16.5	23.1	8.5	6.3	February 8
	249.4	45.9	52.2				14.2	22.3	7.0	5.4	March 8
	228.2	44.9	45.1	58.8	30.6	48.8	14.2	19.2	18.7	4.5	April 12
	216.6	42.1	43.2				14.2	17.0	7.5	5.7	May 10
	199.8	37.6	42.6				10.5	16.3	5.9	4.0	June 14
	198.2	41.6	42.4	43.0	26.4	44.7	11.8	14.5	15.6	4.2	July 12
	208.0	43.6	47.8				13.2	14.9	21.4	28.5	August 9
	210.4	47.0	45.6				15.7	16.1	13.8	14.8	September 13
	220.6	52.1	52.9	46.9	24.8	44.0	18.2	21.0	10.2	7.9	October 11
	229.1	50.4	58.1				16.4	22.9	8.2	5.8	November 8
	238.2	49.2	59.7				12.9	20.8	6.9	5.4</	



### Unemployment and Vacancies

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted





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

**VACANCIES  
Great Britain**

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS		YOUNG PERSONS		
			Total	Men	Women		
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	} Monthly averages	223	157	88	69	67	
		314	212	121	91	102	
		320	213	124	89	107	
		214	149	78	72	64	
		196	144	71	73	53	
		317	221	115	106	96	
		384	265	143	122	119	
371	255	138	117	116			
			Actual Number	Seasonally adjusted			
1963	June 5 . . . . .	215	158	133	77	81	57
	July 10 . . . . .	233	160	131	79	81	73
	August 7 . . . . .	220	153	134	77	77	66
	September 4 . . . . .	214	158	146	79	80	56
	October 9 . . . . .	215	160	160	81	79	55
	November 6 . . . . .	214	157	173	80	77	57
	December 4 . . . . .	213	155	181	79	76	58
1964	January 8 . . . . .	229	166	193	83	83	63
	February 5 . . . . .	250	178	198	90	88	73
	March 11 . . . . .	297	202	213	104	99	95
	April 8 . . . . .	307	212	209	108	104	95
	May 6 . . . . .	327	227	215	116	111	100
	June 10 . . . . .	368	251	226	128	122	118
	July 8 . . . . .	380	250	222	128	123	130
	August 5 . . . . .	357	239	220	123	115	119
	September 9 . . . . .	335	239	226	125	114	96
	October 7 . . . . .	325	233	233	124	110	91
	November 4 . . . . .	319	230	246	125	105	89
	December 2 . . . . .	311	222	248	120	102	89
	1965	January 6 . . . . .	311	221	248	118	103
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
	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
February 8 . . . . .		236	168	188	91	76	68



**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME** Overtime and Short-time worked by operatives (excluding maintenance staff) in manufacturing industries\*†: Great Britain

TABLE 120

Week Ended	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT TIMES‡								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Hours lost (000's)	Average	
			Total (000's)	Average	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)			
1959 May 30	1,461	25.7	11,006	7½	9	415	73	653	9	82	1.4	1,068	13
1960 May 28	1,773	31.4	14,027	8	1	54	30	250	8½	31	0.5	303	10
1961 May 27	1,743	29.4	12,776	7½	4	151	30	277	9	34	0.6	428	12½
1962 May 26	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½
1963 May 18	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	2.0	1,390	11
1963 May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	8½	92	1.5	1,022	11
1963 September 14	1,858	30.9	14,949	8	5	206	38	308	8	43	0.7	514	12
October 19	1,953	32.3	15,697	8	1	59	45	404	9	46	0.8	463	10
November 16	2,004	33.1	16,169	8	1	63	34	271	8	35	0.6	334	9½
December 14	2,004	33.0	16,391	8	1	65	23	172	8	24	0.4	237	10
1964 January 18	1,897	31.4	15,286	8	1	67	23	180	8	24	0.4	247	10
February 15	1,971	32.6	15,916	8	2	88	24	219	9	26	0.4	307	11½
March 21	2,029	33.5	16,599	8	3	101	20	173	8½	23	0.4	274	12
April 18	2,050	33.8	16,912	8	1	57	20	172	8½	21	0.4	229	11
May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½
June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
July 18	1,946	32.1	16,670	8½	1	57	15	117	8	16	0.3	174	10½
August 15	1,739	28.5	14,258	8	1	42	12	101	8	13	0.2	142	10½
September 19	2,046	33.4	17,039	8½	2	71	34	265	8	36	0.6	336	9½
October 17	2,117	34.5	17,426	8	1	57	25	192	8	26	0.4	249	9½
November 14	2,142	34.9	17,683	8½	1	49	36	322	9	37	0.6	371	10
December 12	2,143	34.9	17,849	8½	1	49	27	217	8	29	0.5	226	9½
1965 January 16	2,027	33.2	16,785	8½	2	67	33	277	8½	35	0.6	344	10
February 13	2,083	34.2	17,391	8½	2	80	41	313	7½	43	0.7	392	9
March 13	2,095	34.4	17,549	8½	16	675	39	402	10½	55	0.9	1,078	20
April 10	2,128	35.2	17,894	8½	8	336	28	272	10	36	0.6	609	17
May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11
June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
July 17	2,063	34.0	18,142	9	1	50	20	170	8½	21	0.3	220	10½
August 14	1,835	30.1	15,452	8½	6	236	41	719	17½	47	0.8	956	20½
September 18	2,108	34.5	17,964	8½	2	62	24	220	9	26	0.4	281	11
October 16	2,202	36.0	18,651	8½	1	32	23	171	7½	23	0.4	203	8½
November 13	2,233	36.5	18,867	8½	1	29	23	209	9	24	0.4	238	10
December 11	2,227	36.4	19,006	8½	2	72	27	205	7½	28	0.5	276	10
1966 January 15	2,107	34.2	17,698	8½	1	43	37	302	8	38	0.6	344	9
February 19	2,174	35.3	18,345	8½	1	38	30	232	8	30	0.5	270	10½
March 19	2,205	35.9	18,685	8½	1	53	26	230	8½	28	0.4	283	10
April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½
May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8
June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
July 16	2,077	34.0	17,996	8½	1	43	32	250	8	33	0.5	293	9
August 13	1,836	29.9	15,346	8½	—	19	29	213	7½	29	0.5	232	8
September 17	2,023	33.0	17,078	8½	7	282	67	627	9½	73	1.2	910	12½
October 15	1,998	32.9	16,784	8½	5	207	159	1,522	9½	164	2.7	1,729	10½
November 19	1,945	32.2	16,294	8½	12	486	176	2,027	11½	187	3.1	2,513	13½
December 17	1,914	31.9	16,174	8½	4	177	161	1,599	10	165	2.8	1,775	11
1967 January 14	1,765	29.8	14,352	8	9	372	153	1,435	9½	162	2.7	1,807	11

\* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. Prior to May 1961 the figures relate to establishments which rendered employment returns in the month concerned. Subsequently they include an allowance for those not rendering returns.

† Figures from May 1960 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958).  
‡ Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each until November 1960 and 42 hours each thereafter.

**Indices of hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries: Great Britain**

**HOURS OF WORK**

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	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	98.0	98.6
1963 May 18	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4	99.8	99.5	100.5	100.7	99.8	99.9
June 15	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.1
July 20*	94.7	94.1	87.4	91.7	100.9	96.5	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
August 17*	82.6	80.9	79.4	79.4	92.3	82.9	100.7	99.9	100.7	100.8	102.3	100.9
September 14	101.4	100.1	102.8	100.7	102.2	102.4	100.5	100.0	101.0	101.0	99.9	100.8
October 19	102.1	101.3	102.9	101.3	102.6	102.8	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	101.0
November 16	102.2	102.0	102.3	101.8	101.6	103.7	100.6	100.6	100.4	101.4	99.5	101.1
December 14	103.5	102.4	102.5	102.2	101.0	104.0	100.8	100.7	100.7	101.6	100.2	101.2
1964 January 18	101.0	101.4	101.4	100.7	96.2	102.6	100.2	100.2	100.6	101.1	98.8	100.6
February 15	101.5	102.1	101.4	101.4	95.5	103.3	100.5	100.6	100.8	101.6	99.0	100.9
March 21	101.8	102.5	101.5	101.5	95.6	103.8	101.0	100.9	101.9	101.8	99.6	101.3
April 18	102.6	103.3	102.5	102.1	96.5	104.5	101.1	101.1	102.2	102.0	99.9	101.4
May 16	102.4	103.1	102.3	102.1	97.9	104.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	101.5	99.8	100.6
June 20	102.7	103.6	102.5	101.3	98.0	104.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.9	99.7	101.2
July 18*	97.3	99.5	87.7	92.5	98.9	100.0	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.9	100.9	101.5
August 15*	84.6	84.6	87.4	80.2	90.1	85.7	101.0	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.5	101.5
September 19	103.5	104.9	101.0	101.3	99.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	99.8	101.0	99.9	101.2
October 17	103.6	105.1	100.7	101.1	99.9	106.0	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.8	99.8	101.1
November 14	103.7	105.7	100.8	100.9	100.0	106.1	100.8	101.2	99.9	100.9	99.6	101.4
December 12	103.5	105.1	99.9	100.8	99.1	106.4	100.1	99.5	99.1	101.2	100.0	101.2
1965 January 16	101.5	103.6	99.0	98.8	94.4	104.5	99.4	99.0	98.7	100.3	98.2	100.3
February 13	101.9	104.0	99.8	98.9	94.3	104.9	99.4	99.4	99.3	100.7	98.5	100.7
March 13	101.5	103.9	97.3	98.3	94.8	105.1	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.5	99.0	1



**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 122

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	14 17	16 4	16 12	16 4	15 14	18 13	15 14	14 2	13 18	13 18	15 18
	Oct.	15 1	16 4	16 18	16 6	15 9	18 6	16 0	14 9	14 7	14 2	16 4
1963	April	15 11	16 16	17 1	16 5	15 17	19 6	16 3	14 14	14 7	14 7	16 6
	Oct.	15 18	17 8	17 19	16 8	16 4	19 17	16 18	15 7	15 7	14 17	17 4
1964	April	16 8	18 0	19 1	17 18	17 10	21 5	17 19	16 1	15 8	15 9	18 0
	Oct.	17 3	18 19	19 10	18 7	17 17	21 1	18 5	16 7	16 4	15 16	18 12
1965	April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	16 4	19 5
	Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	17 7	17 5	20 1
1966	April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11
	Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	48.2	46.9	45.6	47.0	46.8	45.6	46.7	46.2	45.9	43.2	48.9
	Oct.	47.9	46.3	45.3	46.3	45.6	44.4	46.4	46.2	46.2	43.0	48.8
1963	April	47.8	46.6	45.4	46.0	46.1	45.0	46.3	46.5	46.4	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	48.2	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.4	45.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	43.7	49.4
1964	April	48.0	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.4	46.1	47.7	47.2	46.6	43.9	49.6
	Oct.	48.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	45.0	47.3	46.9	46.1	43.7	49.4
1965	April	48.0	47.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.1	47.1	46.9	45.8	43.0	48.7
	Oct.	47.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	47.1	43.6	46.4	46.9	46.1	43.0	48.3
1966	April	47.5	45.5	45.9	45.9	47.1	44.3	46.0	46.5	45.6	42.3	48.3
	Oct.	47.3	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.9	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.1	41.5	47.8
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	6 2.0	6 10.9	7 3.3	6 10.6	6 8.5	8 2.0	6 8.8	6 1.3	6 0.7	6 5.2	6 5.9
	Oct.	6 3.4	6 11.9	7 5.6	7 0.4	6 9.2	8 2.9	6 10.7	6 2.6	6 2.6	6 6.7	6 7.4
1963	April	6 6.0	7 2.4	7 6.1	7 0.9	6 10.4	8 8.8	6 11.8	6 3.8	6 2.3	6 8.0	6 8.4
	Oct.	6 7.2	7 5.5	7 8.5	7 2.8	6 11.7	8 8.8	7 2.0	6 6.4	6 5.9	6 9.6	6 11.6
1964	April	6 10.0	7 8.2	8 1.5	7 7.1	7 4.7	9 2.7	7 6.3	6 9.5	6 7.4	7 0.3	7 3.1
	Oct.	7 1.6	8 0.8	8 4.5	7 9.5	7 6.5	9 4.2	7 8.6	6 11.8	7 0.2	7 2.7	7 6.4
1965	April	7 4.8	8 3.9	8 8.5	8 2.4	8 1.0	9 11.4	8 1.4	7 2.6	7 2.0	7 6.4	7 9.6
	Oct.	7 10.0	8 10.3	9 2.4	8 7.3	8 7.0	10 3.4	8 6.3	7 7.8	7 6.4	8 0.2	8 2.7
1966	April	8 2.7	9 3.1	9 5.5	8 11.6	9 2.3	10 8.6	8 10.3	7 11.5	7 10.6	8 4.0	8 6.2
	Oct.	8 4.1	9 5.0	9 6.8	9 1.3	9 3.3	10 7.7	8 11.4	8 1.3	8 0.0	8 6.9	8 8.7

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	7 11	7 13	7 19	8 6	7 8	9 7	7 12	7 14	7 9	7 12	7 11
	Oct.	7 16	7 16	8 1	8 11	7 17	9 9	7 15	7 17	7 13	7 15	7 12
1963	April	8 1	7 19	8 3	8 13	7 18	9 15	7 17	8 0	7 14	7 17	7 15
	Oct.	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 16	8 4	9 19	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 0
1964	April	8 9	8 8	8 18	9 6	8 18	10 15	8 10	8 13	8 2	8 11	8 9
	Oct.	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 7	8 13	10 10	8 12	8 17	8 7	8 14	8 11
1965	April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0
	Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5
1966	April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 15
	Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.2	39.1	40.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.0
	Oct.	40.2	40.1	38.8	40.0	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.1	38.5
1963	April	40.3	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.0	40.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.2	38.5
	Oct.	40.4	40.1	39.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.7
1964	April	40.5	40.2	39.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.3
	Oct.	40.4	39.3	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.5	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.7
1965	April	39.6	38.4	38.4	39.2	41.1	39.4	38.5	39.2	38.3	38.1	38.1
	Oct.	39.1	38.9	37.6	38.5	39.5	38.5	37.9	38.4	37.9	37.5	37.6
1966	April	39.1	38.6	37.8	38.3	39.2	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.2	37.5	37.6
	Oct.	38.8	38.6	37.4	38.1	38.4	36.8	37.3	38.4	37.6	37.0	37.7
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	3 9.1	3 9.7	4 0.5	4 1.6	3 9.3	4 7.8	3 10.4	3 11.1	3 10.2	3 11.6	3 10.6
	Oct.	3 10.5	3 10.8	4 1.7	4 3.2	3 11.0	4 8.8	3 11.9	4 0.0	3 10.8	4 0.9	3 11.5
1963	April	3 11.8	3 11.8	4 2.1	4 3.6	3 10.7	4 10.1	4 0.1	4 0.7	3 11.1	4 1.3	4 0.2
	Oct.	4 0.9	4 1.2	4 3.0	4 4.5	4 0.8	4 11.8	4 1.5	4 2.3	4 1.3	4 2.5	4 1.7
1964	April	4 2.1	4 2.2	4 6.2	4 7.3	4 3.4	5 3.7	4 3.8	4 3.9	4 2.0	4 4.8	4 5.0
	Oct.	4 3.7	4 5.0	4 7.6	4 4.7	4 9.5	4 5.4	4 5.4	4 4.1	4 4.8	4 6.3	4 7.9
1965	April	4 6.4	4 6.5	4 9.7	4 10.9	4 9.5	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
	Oct.	4 9.5	4 9.7	5 0.8	5 1.7	5 0.7	5 9.9	4 10.5	4 10.1	4 9.1	4 11.3	4 10.2
1966	April	4 11.9	4 0.1	5 2.7	5 4.9	5 4.6	6 2.3	5 0.9	5 0.6	4 10.7	5 2.1	5 1.8
	Oct.	5 0.7	5 1.0	5 3.6	5 5.7	5 3.9	6 1.3	5 2.0	5 2.1	5 0.5	5 4.1	5 2.0

\* Working full-time.

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

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

TABLE 122 (continued)

MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>												
1962	April	14 18	18 4	15 19	16 4	14 15	15 13	14 17	14 18	13 9	11 17	15 13
	Oct.	15 11	18 13	16 5	16 7	15 10	16 2	15 0	15 5	13 12	12 5	15 17
1963	April	15 2	18 17	16 11	16 12	15 19	16 1	15 13	16 2	14 1	12 16	16 3
	Oct.	16 10	19 10	17 6	17 6	16 8	16 13	16 6	16 12	14 5	12 18	16 15
1964	April	16 19	20 6	17 17	18 4	17 2	17 12	16 10	17 5	14 17	13 11	17 12
	Oct.	17 14	21 4	18 12	18 13	17 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 2	13 19	18 2
1965	April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18
	Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 6	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12
1966	April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5
	Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6
<b>Average Hours Worked</b>												
1962	April	45.6	46.4	47.4	46.6	50.1	49.4	48.4	49.7	46.1	44.6	47.3
	Oct.	46.3	45.9	47.4	46.2	50.8	49.5	48.5	49.4	45.8	44.6	47.0
1963	April	45.1	45.8	47.0	46.1	51.3	48.9	48.4	49.6	46.2	44.9	46.9
	Oct.	47.2	46.4	47.8	46.8	51.4	49.8	49.2	50.5	46.0	44.8	47.6
1964	April	46.5	46.5	47.9	47.1	51.6	49.7	48.6	50.6	46.2	44.9	47.8
	Oct.	46.9	46.8	47.7	46.9	51.2	49.8	48.7	50.5	45.9	44.8	47.7
1965	April	46.0	46.4	47.0	46.7	51.8	49.5	48.3	50.7	45.9	45.1	47.5
	Oct.	46.5	46.5	47.0	46.1	50.8	49.8	48.8	50.6	45.4	44.9	47.0
1966	April	45.2	46.3	46.5	46.0	50.8	47.7	43.7	50.3	45.0	44.0	46.4







**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 127

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

Note.—This new series is explained in an article on page 214 of this GAZETTE.  
\* Provisional.

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

**EARNINGS**

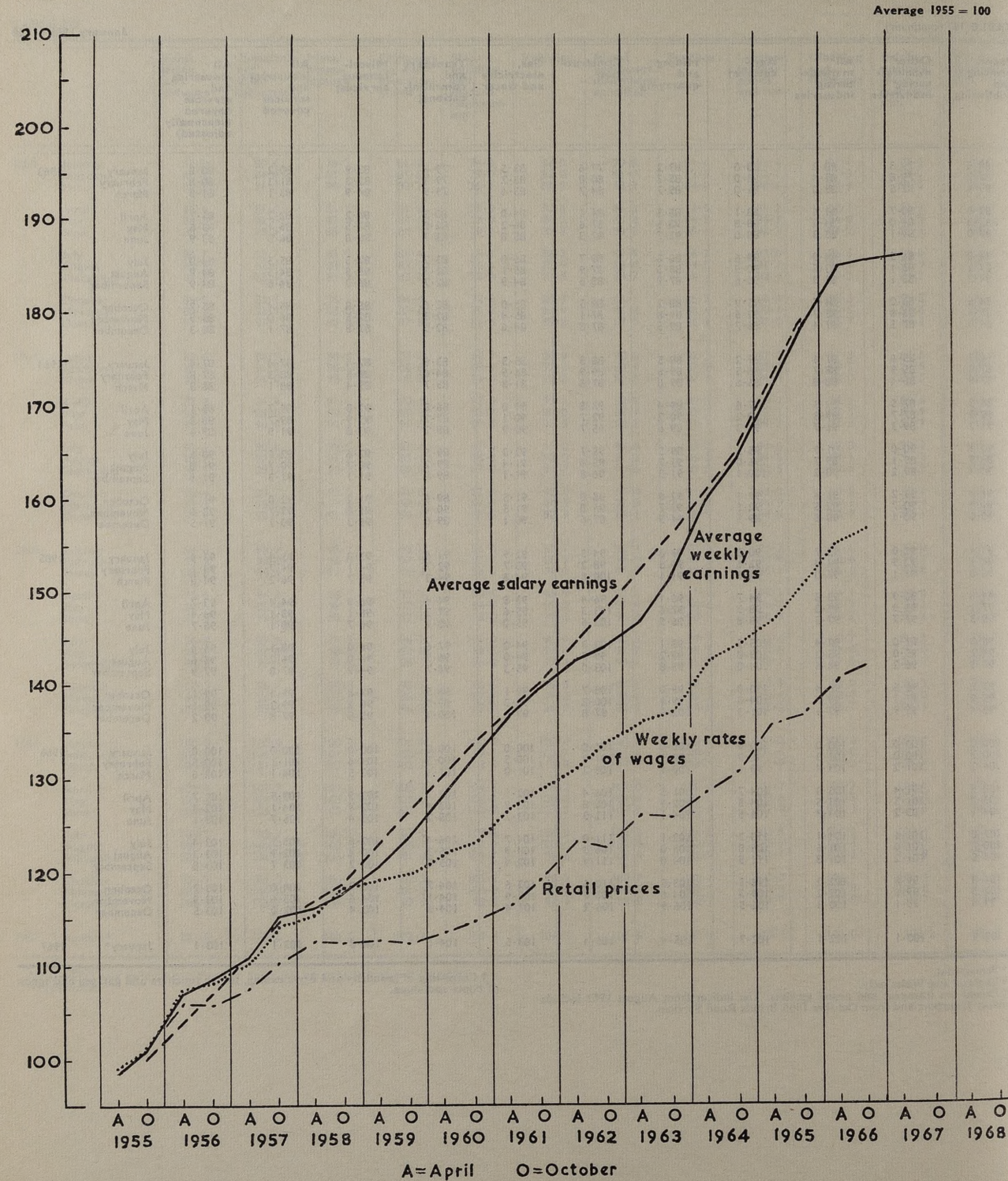
TABLE 127 (continued)

January 1966 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture†	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communications‡	Miscellaneous services§	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)		
80.5	79.3	80.2	83.0	83.2	77.6	83.5	79.6	83.9	80.2	80.2	January	1963
81.2	79.8	81.4	83.0	85.3	80.0	83.2	79.3	82.3	81.3	80.8	February	
83.4	82.5	83.0	81.0	85.7	84.7	83.4	79.9	84.9	83.1	81.8	March	
83.0	80.7	81.6	83.1	85.5	84.1	84.0	80.3	86.2	82.2	81.7	April	
85.3	84.0	84.2	88.8	90.5	87.6	86.2	82.8	87.5	85.1	83.6	May	
87.0	84.1	85.3	89.0	92.7	87.3	85.8	83.7	89.8	86.0	83.9	June	
84.8	84.5	84.9	89.6	86.8	88.7	86.8	83.2	87.3	85.5	84.0	July	
83.2	83.1	83.5	90.9	88.3	87.9	85.1	82.7	85.5	84.5	84.8	August	
84.2	84.2	83.9	90.6	87.9	88.5	84.9	82.7	86.0	84.8	84.9	September	
84.6	83.0	84.7	95.9	88.2	88.5	85.0	82.6	85.8	85.4	85.2	October	
85.6	83.8	85.7	92.6	91.8	87.1	85.4	82.3	87.5	86.0	85.9	November	
84.1	87.5	87.4	88.7	89.5	87.8	84.6	82.9	87.8	87.1	88.3	December	
86.7	85.6	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.5	85.3	83.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	January	1964
87.0	85.9	88.7	86.5	89.6	89.9	86.5	84.6	88.6	88.3	87.8	February	
87.9	86.4	88.8	86.6	89.8	87.8	81.8	85.7	89.4	88.1	86.8	March	
88.3	87.5	89.5	87.6	89.4	93.8	89.0	86.8	92.0	89.7	89.1	April	
90.2	88.5	89.9	87.2	90.2	92.7	90.1	87.2	93.9	89.7	88.3	May	
91.7	89.3	91.7	94.3	89.6	95.7	90.9	89.2	93.8	91.9	89.6	June	
90.1	90.0	91.9	95.3	89.3	95.7	92.3	89.5	92.6	92.1	90.5	July	
88.9	89.1	89.7	96.0	91.7	95.4	91.4	89.2	90.7	90.7	91.0	August	
90.4	89.2	90.2	100.1	91.3	96.8	91.1	89.8	91.1	91.3	91.4	September	
93.4	93.0	93.7	90.2	93.8	94.3	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.4	93.4	January	1965
94.3	92.9	94.4	92.6	94.5	92.2	93.7	92.7	94.1	94.7	94.1	February	
96.0	93.1	96.0	91.9	94.1	100.8	94.8	94.3	95.7	96.2	94.8	March	
94.8	90.9	93.8	94.7	96.1	96.4	93.8	94.4	96.4	94.4	93.7	April	
97.1	95.9	97.3	98.3	97.6	103.3	95.6	97.2	98.1	98.1	96.4	May	
97.3	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.5	102.6	95.0	98.1	96.7	98.1	95.7	June	
96.0	97.0	97.4	105.5	98.1	102.3	94.0	97.6	96.0	98.1	96.4	July	
94.2	95.0	95.2	103.0	99.2	99.5	94.0	96.9	94.0	96.2	96.6	August	
97.3	96.2	96.6	104.0	98.8	103.0	95.3	98.7	94.9	97.8	97.9	September	
97.5	96.6	98.4	110.8	99.0	103.7	99.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	99.1	October	
99.0	97.1	99.0	104.0	99.6	100.2	98.3	99.0	98.2	99.2	99.1	November	
95.4	95.9	97.1	101.3	102.8	97.8	97.6	100.2	95.8	97.8	99.2	December	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January	1966
100.7	100.0	101.3	97.9	100.1	101.9	100.5	100.3	101.4	101.1	100.5	February	
104.2	101.2	103.4	99.1	100.6	108.2	101.0	101.4	103.5	104.1	102.6	March	
102.9	101.4	103.0	104.7	1								



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



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

**EARNINGS**

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Summary	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966	June 1964	January 1965	June 1965	January 1966	June 1966	June 1966
<b>Engineering industries*</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	103.5	106.7	109.4	114.0	118.5	462 0	102.5	106.7	110.0	116.2	120.3	112.4
Semi-skilled	104.9	105.4	109.8	111.3	116.1	401 4	102.6	106.1	108.4	112.9	117.3	117.3
Labourers	104.1	106.9	110.7	112.7	118.0	330 4	101.0	106.6	109.6	114.2	118.4	96.1
All timeworkers	104.0	106.2	109.7	113.0	117.6	420 10	102.1	106.3	109.2	114.8	119.0	77.7
Payment-by-result workers												101.4
Skilled	103.9	107.6	110.7	114.3	119.3	479 0	102.6	107.6	110.8	116.8	121.6	124.8
Semi-skilled	103.9	106.3	109.7	111.8	116.6	433 10	102.6	107.3	110.3	114.9	119.0	113.8
Labourers	102.4	104.2	109.7	111.0	116.1	345 3	100.6	103.7	108.2	112.6	117.6	83.4
All payment-by-result workers	103.8	106.8	110.0	112.8	117.8	451 6	102.5	107.2	110.2	115.5	120.1	117.7
All skilled workers	103.6	107.1	110.0	114.1	118.8	470 2	102.6	107.2	110.4	116.5	120.9	118.2
All semi-skilled workers	104.4	105.9	109.8	111.7	116.4	418 6	102.7	106.9	109.6	114.2	118.2	105.2
All labourers	103.7	106.3	110.6	112.4	117.6	333 8	100.9	106.0	109.4	114.1	118.4	79.0
All workers covered	103.9	106.5	109.9	112.9	117.6	435 7	102.5	107.0	110.1	115.4	119.6	109.0
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing†</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	108.5	114.6	120.9	130.1	129.4	439 2	102.3	111.5	112.7	119.9	122.8	96.9
Semi-skilled	102.2	114.9	119.6	124.2	130.5	363 10	99.5	104.7	111.2	118.9	125.0	80.6
Labourers	99.3	109.9	112.5	120.3	122.2	325 4	99.0	106.3	107.1	116.2	119.0	70.3
All timeworkers	104.1	114.0	119.4	125.5	126.1	382 7	100.6	109.7	112.1	118.4	120.9	83.9
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	102.4	112.0	120.2	123.6	130.9	480 10	101.4	107.9	113.7	120.3	125.5	115.6
Semi-skilled	102.9	111.5	116.1	120.6	127.4	374 0	101.0	108.3	111.6	118.5	123.6	86.0
Labourers	95.5	107.8	116.3	114.4	119.4	375 3	98.7	104.2	108.7	113.2	117.6	81.0
All payment-by-result workers	101.9	111.8	116.3	122.5	129.6	448 7	101.4	108.2	113.3	120.0	125.2	105.8
All skilled workers	103.5	112.5	120.3	124.8	131.0	474 9	101.7	108.5	113.3	120.7	125.6	112.7
All semi-skilled workers	102.8	112.3	117.0	121.6	128.3	371 10	100.7	107.6	111.7	118.9	124.2	84.8
All labourers	97.0	108.7	114.6	117.0	120.2	351 1	98.6	105.1	107.9	114.6	117.7	75.3
All workers covered	102.5	112.4	119.4	123.7	129.4	434 6	101.5	108.7	113.1	120.6	125.0	100.9
<b>Chemical manufacture‡</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	107.0	109.4	115.0	120.0	123.7	419 6	105.7	109.4	113.9	121.5	123.7	98.5
Craftsmen	107.4	111.4	115.9	123.9	128.3	482 5	105.7	107.9	114.1	120.8	124.6	112.5
All timeworkers	107.0	109.9	115.1	120.9	124.7	433 4	105.7	109.0	114.0	121.4	124.1	101.6
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	106.9	109.0	115.7	117.9	121.8	433 1	104.7	109.0	114.9	120.7	121.7	112.0
Craftsmen	105.2	109.8	112.5	120.7	120.4	481 2	103.9	105.1	111.7	117.2	116.4	119.5
All payment-by-result workers	106.4	108.9	114.8	118.4	121.2	443 0	104.3	107.8	113.9	119.6	120.1	113.5
All general workers	107.0	109.4	115.5	119.2	123.1	425 7	105.4	109.7	115.0	121.5	123.6	104.6
All craftsmen	106.5	110.8	114.5	122.6	125.0	481 11	104.8	106.5	113.3	119.2	121.2	115.6
All workers covered	106.7	109.5	115.1	119.9	123.3	437 7	105.1	108.7	114.4	120.8	122.7	106.9
<b>Iron and steel manufacture§</b>												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	104.4	107.3	109.7	112.4	121.1	427 2	102.0	106.5	109.8	116.7	122.1	103.5
Maintenance workers (skilled)	104.1	108.5	110.9	112.0	117.7	469 9	104.3	110.6	112.3	118.9	123.0	111.4
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	102.4	109.9	114.6	113.4	111.8	381 2	101.3	107.5	108.4	116.0	115.4	91.2
Service workers	101.4	107.5	108.9	110.7	113.2	378 6	100.6	106.1	108.2	114.8	116.3	92.1
Labourers	103.1	106.1	109.7	109.9	115.3	340 8	101.5	105.8	109.6	117.4	118.3	80.9
All timeworkers	104.2	108.4	111.3	113.0	118.3	401 11	102.6	107.7	110.3	118.0	121.1	96.5
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	102.7	103.3	106.4	107.4	110.9	442 1	102.0	103.1	106.0	112.2	114.0	115.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)	104.1	107.7	110.2	111.3	114.7	492 1	103.7	109.2	110.8	117.3	119.8	127.0
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	103.0	104.8	106.2	107.0	110.2	418 11	103.0	105.7	107.6	113.5	114.4	106.5
Service workers	103.1	104.2	107.6	109.3	111.8	402 1	102.4	103.1	104.8	111.7	113.3	100.7
Labourers	102.9	106.1	109.7	109.6	114.0	361 3	101.5	106.5	108.7	114.4	116.5	87.4
All payment-by-result workers	102.9	104.3	107.3	108.2	111.7	436 5	102.4	104.5	106.9	113.2	114.9	112.6
All process workers	103.0	104.0	107.1	108.2	112.0	440 8	102.1	103.9	107.0	113.2	115.2	114.7
All maintenance workers (skilled)	103.6	107.6	110.0	111.1	115.0	486 2	102.8	108.9	110.5	116.7	119.6	122.7
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	102.8	106.0	107.8	108.2	110.8	412 6	102.6	106.5	107.8	113.9	115.1	103.8
All service workers	102.3	105.4	108.3	109.9	112.6	394 3	101.4	104.4	106.3	113.1	114.7	97.8
All labourers	103.1	106.4	110.0	110.2	114.9	352 11	101.7	106.6	109.5	116.2	117.8	84.7
All workers covered	103.1	105.3	108.3	109.4	113.1	429 10	102.3	105.5	108.1	114.5	116.6	109.5

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



**WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 129

1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*					
		Weekly rates of wages	Hourly rates of wages	Normal weekly hours	Average hours worked	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings†
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	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0(44.6)	99.5	108.0	107.3
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.8
1958		117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2
1960		123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5
1961		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9
1962		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4
1963		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1
1965		162.9	173.7	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6
1966		158.2	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2
1959	January	119.9	120.3	99.6	—	—	—
	April	120.3	120.8	99.6	98.7	120.5	122.0
	July	120.6	121.1	99.6	—	—	—
	October	120.9	121.5	99.5	99.6	123.8	124.3
1960	January	122.0	122.7	99.4	—	—	—
	April	123.3	125.6	98.2	98.3	128.3	130.6
	July	123.8	126.5	97.9	—	—	—
	October	124.4	127.9	97.3	98.3	132.0	134.3
1961	January	127.3	132.0	96.4	—	—	—
	April	128.1	133.1	96.3	97.7	136.7	140.0
	July	129.0	134.6	95.8	—	—	—
	October	130.1	136.4	95.4	96.8	139.2	143.8
1962	January	130.7	137.3	95.2	—	—	—
	April	132.7	139.5	95.1	96.6	142.2	147.1
	July	134.4	141.3	95.1	—	—	—
	October	134.9	142.0	95.1	96.0	143.7	149.6
1963	January	136.3	143.4	95.1	—	—	—
	April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6
	July	138.6	145.8	95.1	—	—	—
	October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9
1964	January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—
	April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7
	July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—
	October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5
1965	January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—
	April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5
	July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—
	October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7
1966	January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—
	February	156.0	170.7	91.4	—	—	—
	March	157.4	172.6	91.2	—	—	—
	April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9
	May	157.6	173.1	91.1	—	—	—
	June	158.4	173.9	91.1	—	—	—
	July	159.3	175.0	91.0	—	—	—
	August	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—
	September	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—
	October	159.3	175.1	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4
	November	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—
	December	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—
1967	January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—
	February	160.6	176.6	91.0	—	—	—

Note.— These indices have been converted to a common base date (Average 1955=100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.  
\* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the half-yearly enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers. (Table 122)

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

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

**WAGES AND HOURS**

TABLE 130

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Weekly rates of wages				Normal weekly hours*				Hourly rates of wages			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.8	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	January	149.9	155.2	161.4	151.3	91.6	91.7	91.5	91.6	163.6	169.3	176.5
	February	150.0	155.2	161.5	151.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.4	164.1	169.7	165.6
	March	151.4	156.4	163.1	152.7	91.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	166.1	171.1	178.8
	April	151.5	156.6	163.3	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.5	171.6	179.3
	May	151.6	156.6	163.4	152.9	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	166.5	171.7	167.8
	June	152.4	157.0	164.4	153.6	91.0	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.4	180.5	168.7
	July	153.2	158.2	165.2	154.5	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.6	169.7
	August	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	169.8
	September	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.8	169.8
	October	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	169.8
	November	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	169.8
	December	153.2	158.4	165.3	154.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	91.0	168.4	173.9	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
	February	154.5	159.5	166.6	155.8	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.0	169.9	175.2	183.2
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	113.7	113.9	115.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	116.7	117.7	119.9	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.8	97.5	97.2	97.2	123.9	125.9	132.9	123.2
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	130.6	135.7	130.1	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	January	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	158.8	167.1	173.1
	February	145.5	153.0	158.6	147.4	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	159.1	167.1	161.0
	March	147.3	154.6	160.4	149.1	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	161.1	169.1	163.1
	April	147.4	154.7	160.5	149.2	91.4	91.2	91.3	91.3	161.3	169.7	163.5
	May	147.5	154.8	160.6	149.3	91.3	91.2	91.3	91.3	161.5	169.8	163.6
	June	147.8	155.5	161.2	149.7	91.3	91.2	91.3	91.3	161.8	170.6	164.0
	July	149.4	157.6	162.8	151.4	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.2	166.1
	August	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	166.1
	September	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.7	173.6	166.1
	October	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	166.2
	November	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	166.2
	December	149.4	157.9	163.0	151.5	91.3	91.0	91.0	91.2	163.8	173.6	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
	February	151.4	159.6	164.8	153.4	91.2	90.9	91.0	91.1	165.9	175.5	181.2

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

Notes.—

- 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.

- The figures relate to the end of the month.
- The figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
- Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.







**RETAIL PRICES**

**Index of retail prices:  
United Kingdom**

TABLE 132

	All items	FOOD				All items except food	Alcoholic drink
		All	Seasonal*	Imported†	Other		
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>							
Weights . . . . .	1,000	350	92½-94½	47	210½-208½	650	71
1956	102.0	102.2	104.9	99.0	101.6	102.0	101.3
1957	105.8	104.9	106.6	91.7	107.0	106.3	104.3
1958	109.0	107.1	115.5	90.7	107.3	110.0	105.8
1959	109.6	108.2	110.0	105.1	108.2	110.4	100.0
1960	110.7	107.4	108.1	100.9	108.6	112.5	98.2
1961	114.5	109.1	114.1	96.8	109.5	117.5	102.5
1962 January 16 . . . . .	117.5	110.7	119.3	97.1	110.0	121.2	108.2
<b>16th January 1962 = 100</b>							
Weights 1962 . . . . .	1,000	319	83½-85½	37½	198½-196½	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				707	67
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>							
1962	101.6	102.3	102.6	101.2	102.4	101.2	100.3
1963	103.6	104.8	105.2	107.6	104.2	103.1	102.3
1964	107.0	107.8	101.4	116.5	109.0	106.6	107.9
1965	112.1	111.6	107.5	118.0	112.3	112.3	117.1
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	100.9	100.0
July 17 . . . . .	120.4	102.5	104.6	108.8	100.6	101.5	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	119.0
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	116.7	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

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

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

**Index of retail prices:  
United Kingdom**

**RETAIL PRICES**

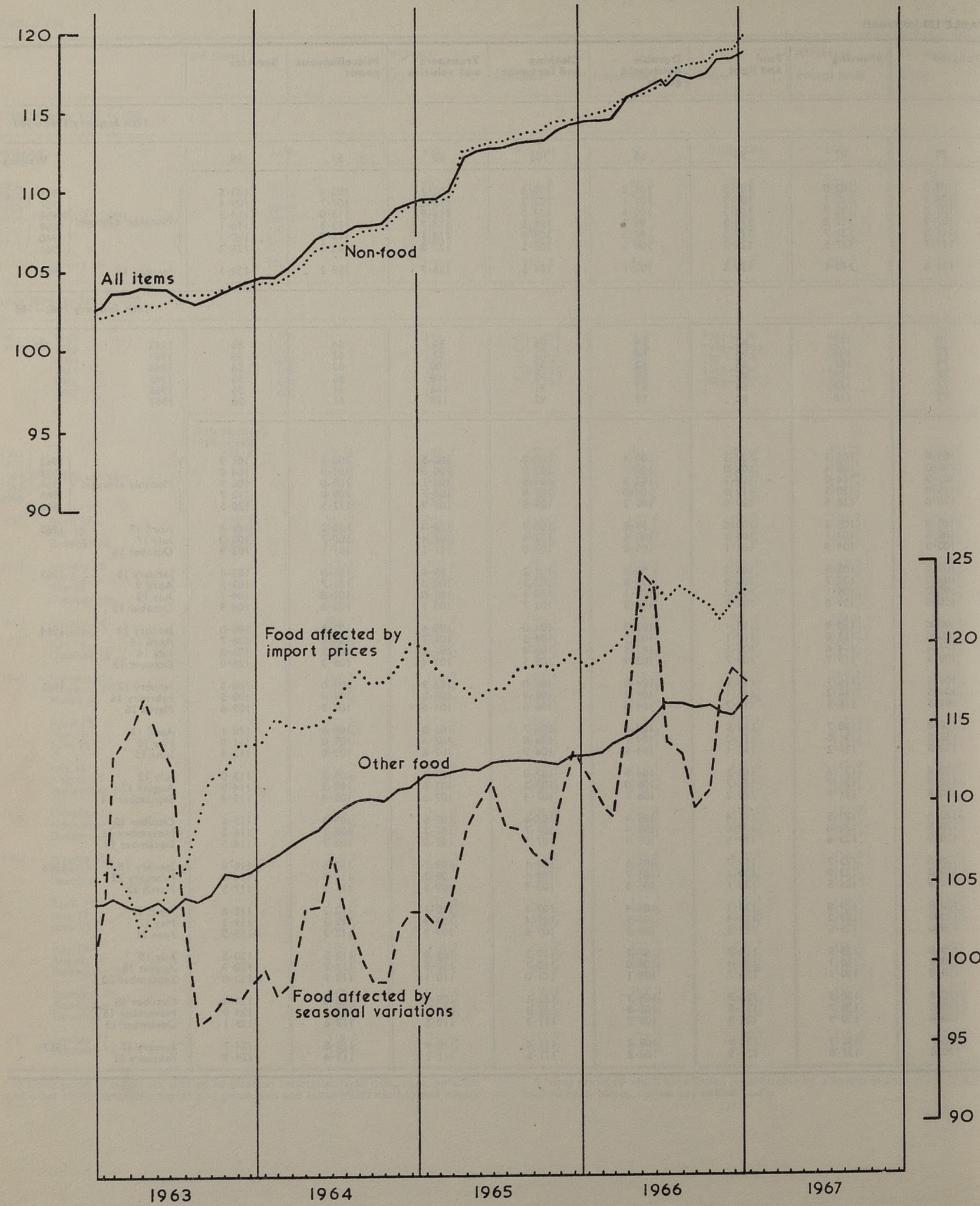
TABLE 132 (continued)

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	
<b>17th January 1956 = 100</b>								
80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	Weights
103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	Monthly averages { 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961
106.1	101.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4	
107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	
107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	
111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	
117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	
123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	January 16 1962
<b>16th January 1962 = 100</b>								
79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	Weights
77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	1962
74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	1963
76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	1964
77	113	64	57	91	116	61	55	1965
72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	1966 1967
100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	Monthly averages { 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966
100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	
105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	
118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	
120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	
100.0	103.3	100.8	99.8	100.9	100.4	100.2	101.4	
100.0	104.1	100.2	100.6	102.6	101.4	100.7	102.0	July 17
100.0	104.9	101.1	100.8	103.0	101.1	101.1	102.9	October 16
100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	January 15 1963
100.0	107.7	106.8	99.8	103.5	100.4	101.7	103.5	April 9
100.0	109.1	104.2	100.1	103.5	101.0	101.8	104.1	July 16
100.0	109.8	104.9	100.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.9	October 15
100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	January 14 1964
100.0	113.8	110.1	102.2	104.5	101.7	104.4	106.7	April 14
107.2	114.6	106.5	102.5	104.8	101.8	105.2	106.8	July 14
109.5	115.7	109.7	102.9	105.5	102.4	105.3	108.0	October 13
109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	January 12 1965
109.5	116.2	115.1	104.2	106.4	104.2	107.4	108.5	February 16
109.5	116.5	115.7	104.4	106.6	104.6	107.9	109.6	March 16
120.8	120.7	110.5	104.6	106.7	106.8	108.6	110.1	April 13
120.8	121.0	111.2	104.7	106.8	107.4	109.0	111.9	May 18
120.8	121.2	112.1	104.8	106.9	107.6	109.0	112.4	June 15
120.8	121.6	112.2	104.9	107.0	107.6	109.2	113.0	July 13
120.8	121.7	112.7	105.0	107.2	107.6	109.3	114.9	August 17
120.8	121.9	115.2	105.1	107.4	107.6	109.4	115.4	September 14
120.8	122.5	115.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	109.6	115.6	October 12
120.8	122.8	119.6	105.4	107.7	107.7	109.7	116.2	November 16
120.8	123.6	119.6	105.4	107.9	107.8	109.7	116.5	December 14
120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	January 18 1966
120.8	123.9	120.1	105.7	108.4	109.2	110.9	116.9	February 22
120.8	124.5	120.1	105.8	108.8	109.6	111.3	117.9	March 22
120.8	129.0	120.3	106.4	109.1	110.1	112.2	118.6	April 19
120.8	129.2	119.4	106.5	109.4	109.9	112.3	119.1	May 17
120.8	129.5	119.5	106.5	109.6	109.9	112.3	119.5	June 21
120.8	129.9	119.7	107.2	110.2	109.8	112.5	120.5	July 19
120.8	130.1	120.4	108.0	110.7	110.5	113.7	120.9	August 16
120.8	130.1	120.7	108.1	111.0	110.1	113.9	122.0	September 20
120.8	130.5	120.8	108.7	111.1	109.9	113.6	124.4	October 18
120.8	130.7	124.8	108.8	111.3	110.2	113.6	124.9	November 15
120.8	130.9	124.9	108.8	111.3	110.5	113.6	125.1	December 13
120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	January 17 1967
120.8	131.8	124.9	108.8	111.6	111.2	113.4	124.9	February 21



Index of Retail Prices

January 1962 = 100



Stoppages of work: United Kingdom

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\*

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1955 . . . . .	2,419	2,426	(000's) 659	(000's) 671	(000's) 3,781	(000's) 1,112	(000's) 669	(000's) 23	(000's) 71	(000's) 1,687	(000's) 219
1956 . . . . .	2,648	2,654	507	508	2,083	503	1,018	29	78	34	421
1957 . . . . .	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180
1958 . . . . .	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959 . . . . .	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960 . . . . .	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961 . . . . .	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962 . . . . .	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963 . . . . .	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964 . . . . .	2,524	2,535	871	883	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965 . . . . .	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	35	257	305	257
1966 . . . . .	1,930	1,944	529	542	2,392	117	867	12	145	1,069	183
1962 November . . . . .	147	177	30	40	135	23	84	2	14	3	9
December . . . . .	72	92	23	25	82	7	66	1	4	3	1
1963 January . . . . .	150	163	22	24	54	15	25	1	3	3	6
February . . . . .	143	162	32	33	56	18	24	6	4	2	1
March . . . . .	173	202	39	49	101	39	45	3	10	2	2
April . . . . .	174	186	30	33	92	22	60	1	5	1	3
May . . . . .	192	212	64	73	187	29	145	1	5	5	2
June . . . . .	173	189	49	55	144	76	51	—	4	7	5
July . . . . .	151	174	29	35	125	21	76	1	15	2	10
August . . . . .	147	176	96	104	400	19	59	4	287	1	30
September . . . . .	217	234	44	45	107	22	46	2	5	14	18
October . . . . .	238	266	76	80	189	36	107	1	11	15	19
November . . . . .	211	245	62	67	131	22	85	2	4	8	10
December . . . . .	99	122	47	53	170	8	130	2	3	11	16
1964 January . . . . .	192	203	91	102	381	60	283	4	7	18	9
February . . . . .	213	231	70	83	178	17	126	1	9	23	3
March . . . . .	191	222	44	60	179	19	132	1	10	7	12
April . . . . .	283	308	90	94	268	63	141	—	11	35	18
May . . . . .	219	262	66	84	204	29	145	4	9	8	10
June . . . . .	238	261	67	71	172	13	97	1	18	26	17
July . . . . .	167	200	154	157	249	8	67	—	14	136	22
August . . . . .	180	203	56	58	100	15	55	6	6	7	10
September . . . . .	227	258	62	67	159	24	81	11	8	10	24
October . . . . .	239	277	66	77	161	25	68	4	26	23	15
November . . . . .	235	261	63	65	159	27	100	1	5	12	14
December . . . . .	140	160	42	44	68	9	44	1	1	8	5
1965 January . . . . .	201	212	76	83	123	17	62	1	9	27	8
February . . . . .	246	280	134	155	371	32	217	1	20	94	8
March . . . . .	264	300	87	110	421	17	324	3	14	40	22
April . . . . .	208	257	52	67	263	19	150	25	9	14	47
May . . . . .	265	301	124	130	503	209	198	7	12	46	32
June . . . . .	187	229	74	122	328	64	210	8	15	8	23
July . . . . .	138	179	67	75	183	12	143	1	7	9	12
August . . . . .	164	198	49	59	169	6	139	—	9	6	9
September . . . . .	201	238	56	84	149	9	95	3	13	12	19
October . . . . .	184	225	46	75	195	17	120	1	14	32	10
November . . . . .	198	227	70	70	145	7	74	1	8	4	51
December . . . . .	98	125	36	55	74	5	33	1	5	13	17
1966 January . . . . .	211	225	53	67	147	25	81	1	12	16	12
February . . . . .	188	228	38	55	186	6	141	—	13	16	9
March . . . . .	262	288	59	69	153	12	100	1	13	15	11
April . . . . .	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
May . . . . .	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
June . . . . .	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
July . . . . .	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
August . . . . .	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
September . . . . .	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
October . . . . .	176	192	58	60	163	15	38	—	18	76	15
November . . . . .	154	183	36	41	133	12	66	—	19	25	10
December . . . . .	66	83	22	26	53	2	30	—	1	9	11
1967 January . . . . .	174	191	48	50	131	7	89	5	13	6	10
February . . . . .	179	213	43	48	166	8	125	1	12	7	12

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1966 and 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.



**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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